

L A W O F T H E S E A

B U L L E T I N

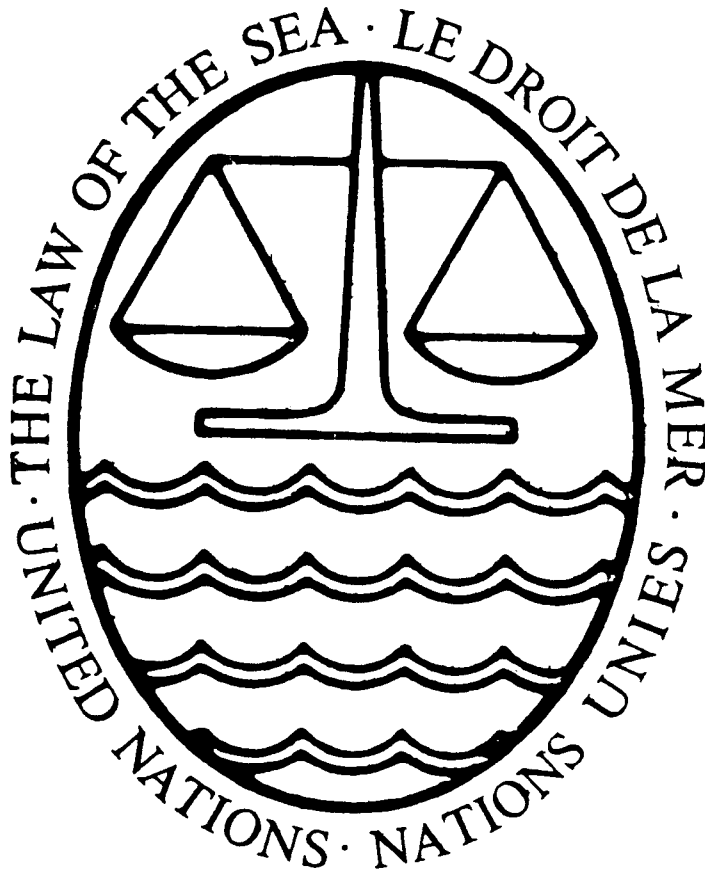
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OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE  
OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL FOR THE LAW OF THE SEA

INTRODUCTION

One of the most important consequences of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea was the acceleration of the process of revision of national laws undertaken by Governments, in particular those laws regulating the nature and breadth of maritime areas subject to sovereignty or national jurisdiction. Since the beginning of deliberations, several States have amended their maritime legislation in order to reflect the new trends and concepts that were emerging in the Conference; this is evidenced, inter alia, by the fact that 54 States have since 1974 adopted laws establishing an exclusive economic zone (see page v). This important development was recognized by the Secretary-General of the United Nations at the closing session of the Conference in these terms: "In order to affirm that international law is now irrevocably transformed so far as the seas are concerned, we need not wait for the process of ratification to begin."

The Office of the Special Representative for the Law of the Sea considered that it might be useful for governments and bodies of the United Nations system to have quick and convenient access to updated information on the status of national legislation concerning maritime zones around the world. This information may be of assistance to States in their process of ratification of the Convention on the Law of the Sea and for the adjustment of their legislation to it. For this purpose, this Office has prepared the present issue of the Law of the Sea Bulletin Series containing a tabulation of national legislation establishing the breadth and régimes governing maritime zones over which coastal States exercise their sovereignty or jurisdiction (territorial sea, contiguous zone, exclusive economic zone, fishery zone, continental shelf and others). This Bulletin complements the volumes of the United Nations Legislative Series on National Legislation and Treaties Relating to the Law of the Sea (ST/LEG/SER.B/15, 16, 18, 19).

The first part of the Bulletin (pages ii to v) provides tabulation of the breadth of the different maritime zones indicated above. The second part (pages 1 to 96) reproduces relevant extracts of the text of those provisions of national laws and regulations establishing those zones as well as the basic rights of the coastal States and third States therein.

The information contained in the tables has been collected from different sources available in the Secretariat, e.g. the United Nations Legislative Series,

official gazettes, communications to the Secretary-General, legal journals and other publications. Texts have been translated into English by the Secretariat when no official English translation was available. For a few countries no information is available at this time and it is so indicated in the tables.

The Office of the Special Representative made every effort to authenticate the materials included in the tabulation, but confirmation on their accuracy and completeness was not always possible. Therefore some information may be out of date or inaccurate. Corrections or additions to the tables and to the texts included in this issue will be inserted in a future issue of the Bulletin. In addition to any corrections that may be called for, the Office of the Special Representative for the Law of the Sea also welcomes any comments or suggestions regarding the form or content of this issue of the Bulletin.

It is the intention of this Office to prepare and circulate further tabulations on national legislation regarding other specific aspects of the Law of the Sea.

NOMENCLATURE USED

The following terms and symbols are used in the tables of this Bulletin:

TS	Territorial Sea
CZ	Contiguous Zone
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
Fish	Fishery Zone
CSh	Continental Shelf
Other	Other zones
f	Fathom (1 f = 1.83 metres)
m	Metres
EXP	Exploitability
( )	Figures within parenthesis were obtained from non-authoritative sources

Note: Unless otherwise indicated, figures are given in nautical miles (1 nautical mile = 1,852 metres; 1 marine league = 3 nautical miles) and show the extent of the maritime zones from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured.

SUMMARY TABLE OF LIMITS OF NATIONAL JURISDICTION

Page	COUNTRY	(A) TS	(B) Cz	(C) EEZ	(D) Fish	(E) CSh	(F) Other
1	Albania	15				200/m	
1	Algeria	12				EXP	
1	Angola	(20)			(200)		
1	Antigua and Barbuda	12	24	200	200		
3	Argentina	200				200m/ EXP	
3	Australia	3			200	200m/ EXP	
4	* Bahamas	3			200	200m/ EXP	
5	Bahrain						
5	Bangladesh	12	18	200			
6	Barbados	12		200			
7	Belgium	3					
8	* Belize						
8	Benin	200					
8	Brazil	200					
9	Bulgaria	12				200m/ EXP	
9	Burma	12	24	200		200	
11	Byelorussian SSR					200m/ EXP	
11	Canada	12			200	200m/ EXP	
12	Cape Verde	12		200		EXP	
13	Chile	3	12		200	200	
14	China	12					
14	Colombia	12		200		200m/ EXP	
15	Comoros	12		200			
15	Congo	200					

\* States so indicated have ratified the Third United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea

Page	COUNTRY	(A) TS	(B) Cz	(C) EEZ	(D) Fish	(E) CSh	(F) Other
16	Cook Islands	12		200		200	
16	Costa Rica	12		200		200m/ EXP	
17	Cuba	12		200			
17	Cyprus	12				200m/ EXP	
18	Democratic Kampuchea	12	24	200		200m/ EXP	
19	Dem. People's Rep. of Korea			200			
19	Democratic Yemen	12	24	200		200	
21	Denmark	3				200m/ EXP	
22	Djibouti						
22	Dominica	12	24	200	200		
23	Dominican Republic	6	24	200		200	
25	Ecuador	200				200m	
26	* Egypt	12	18			200m/ EXP	
26	El Salvador	200					
27	Equatorial Guinea	12					
27	Ethiopia	12					
27	* Fiji	12		200		200m/ EXP	
29	Finland	(4)				200m/ EXP	
31	France	12		200		200m/ EXP	
31	Gabon	100					
32	Gambia	12	18		200		
32	German Democratic Republic	3				200m/ EXP	
34	Germany, Federal Republic of	3			200	200m/ EXP	
34	* Ghana	200				100F	

SUMMARY TABLE OF LIMITS OF NATIONAL JURISDICTION

Page	COUNTRY	(A)		(B)		(C)		(D)		(E)		(F)	
		TS	Cz	TS	Cz	EEZ	Fish	Fish	CSh	Other	CSh	Other	
35	Greece	6								200m/ EXP			
35	Grenada	12			200								
36	Guatemala	12			200					200m/ EXP		150	
37	Guinea	12			200							200m/ EXP	
37	Guinea-Bissau	12			200								
38	Guyana	12					200	200					
39	Haiti	12			200					200m/ EXP			
39	Honduras	12			200					200m/ EXP			
40	Iceland	12			200					200			
41	India	12	24		200					200			
43	Indonesia	(12)											
43	Iran	12					50						
44	Iraq	12											
45	Ireland	3					200						
46	Israel	6								200m/ EXP			
47	Italy	12								200m/ EXP			
48	Ivory Coast	12			200					200			
49	* Jamaica	12								200m/ EXP			
49	Japan	12					200						
50	Jordan	3											
50	Kenya	12			200					200m/ EXP			
51	Kiribati	3						200					
52	Kuwait	12											
53	Lebanon	6											
53	Liberia	200											
53	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	12											
53	Madagascar	50						150					
54	Malaysia	12										200m/ EXP	
55	Maldives	12											
55	Malta	12	24							25	200m/ EXP		
56	Mauritania	70						200					
57	Mauritius	12						200					
58	* Mexico	12						200				200m/ EXP	
59	MONACO	12											
60	MOROCCO	12	24					200					
61	Mozambique	12						200					
61	Nauru	12								200			
61	Netherlands	(3)								(200)	200m/ EXP		
62	New Zealand	12						200					
62	Nicaragua	200											
63	Nigeria	30						200				200m/ EXP	
64	Niue	12						200					
64	NORWAY	(4)						200				200m/ EXP	
65	Oman	12						200					
66	Pakistan	12	24					200					
67	Panama	200											
67	Papua New Guinea	12								200	200m/ EXP		
68	Peru											200	200

\* States so indicated have ratified the Third United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea

SUMMARY TABLE OF LIMITS OF NATIONAL JURISDICTION

Page	COUNTRY	(A) TS	(B) CZ	(C) EEZ	(D) Fish	(E) CSh	(F) Other
69	Philippines			200		EXP	
70	Poland	(12)				200m/ EXP	
71	Portugal	12		200		200m/ EXP	
71	Qatar	(3)					
71	Republic of Korea	12					
72	Romania	12				200m/ EXP	
72	Saint Lucia	(3)					
72	St. Vincent and the Grenadines						
72	Samoa	12		200			
73	Sao Tome and Principe	12		200			
73	Saudi Arabia	12	18				
74	Senegal	150			200	200	
75	Seychelles	12		200		200	
76	Sierra Leone	200				200m/ EXP	
76	Singapore	3					
76	Solomon Islands	(12)		(200)			
76	Somalia	200					
76	South Africa	(12)			(200)	200m/ EXP	
77	Spain	12		200		200m/ EXP	
78	Sri Lanka	12	24	200		200	
79	Sudan	12	18			200m/ EXP	
80	Suriname	12		200			
81	Sweden	12				200m/ EXP	
Page	COUNTRY	(A) TS	(B) CZ	(C) EEZ	(D) Fish	(E) CSh	(F) Other
82	Syrian Arab Republic	35				200m/ EXP	
82	Thailand	12					
83	Togo	30		200			
83	Tonga	12		200		200m/ EXP	
84	Trinidad and Tobago	12				200m/ EXP	
84	Tunisia	12					
84	Turkey	6			12		
85	Tuvalu	3			200		
85	Ukrainian SSR	(12)				200m/ EXP	
85	Union of Soviet Socialist Reps.	12			200	200m/ EXP	
86	United Arab Emirates	(3)					
87	United Kingdom	3			200	200m/ EXP	
88	United Rep. of Cameroon	50					
88	United Rep. of Tanzania	50					
89	United States of America	3	12	200	200	200m/ EXP	
90	Uruguay	200			200	200m/ EXP	
91	Vanuatu	12	24	200		200	
92	Venezuela	12	3	200		200m/ EXP	
94	Viet Nam	12	24	200		200	
95	Yemen	12					
95	Yugoslavia	10	12			200m/ EXP	
96	* Zaire	(12)					

\* States so indicated have ratified the Third United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea

SUMMARY TABLE OF EXTENT OF MARITIME ZONES \*

<u>TERRITORIAL SEA</u>		<u>EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE</u>	
<u>Breadth</u> (nautical miles)	<u>Number of States</u>	<u>Breadth</u> (nautical miles)	<u>Number of States</u>
3	18	150	1
4	2	200	54
6	5		
10	1		
12	83		
<u>FISHERY ZONE</u>		<u>Number of States</u>	
<u>Breadth</u> (nautical miles)			
1	1		1
1	1		1
2	2		1
1	1		1
3	3		23
12			
25			
50			
200			
70	1		
100	1		
150	1		
200	13		
<u>CONTIGUOUS ZONE</u>		<u>CONTINENTAL SHELF</u>	
<u>Breadth</u> (nautical miles)	<u>Number of States</u>	<u>Criteria</u>	<u>Number of States</u>
3	1	Depth (100 fathoms)	1
12	3	Depth (200 metres)	1
18	5	Exploitability	1
24	13	Depth (200 metres) plus exploitability	51
		Breadth (150 nautical miles)	1
		Breadth (200 nautical miles)	18

\* This issue of the Bulletin gives maritime legislative information for 137 of the 141 coastal States tabulated, as information was unavailable for the remaining four States. The table is, therefore, a summary listing of the various maritime zones legislated by those 137 States specifying either the breadth of the zone or the criteria to determine it.

COUNTRY	(A) IS	(B) CZ	(C) EEZ	(D) Fish	(E) CSH	(F) Other	CITATIONS AND EXCERPTS
Albania	15						<p><u>(A) Territorial Sea</u>            DECREE No. 4650 on the Boundary of the People's Republic of Albania, of 9 March 1970, as amended by DECREE No. 5384 of 23 February 1976</p> <p>Article 1. The territorial waters of the People's Republic of Albania extend all along its coastline to the width of 15 nautical miles (27,780 km.), starting from the straight baseline which goes from the Cape of Rodoni (Muzhi), the Cape of Palla, of Logji (Kala e Turres), Senani, the estuary of the Vjosa River, the western coast of the Sazani Island, the Cape of Gjuha and the Grama Bay, further on between the Albanian coast and the Greek Islands up through the Corfu Strait. The width of the territorial waters from the estuary of the Buna River to the Cape of Rodoni extends up to the Albania-Yugoslavia State boundary line.</p> <p><u>(E) Continental Shelf</u>            Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf on 7 December 1964.            (Source: ST/LEG/SER.E/1)</p>
Algeria	12						<p><u>(A) Territorial Sea</u>            DECREE No. 63-403 establishing the Breadth of the Territorial Waters, of 12 October 1963</p> <p>Article 1. The breadth of the territorial waters of Algeria shall be 12 nautical miles.</p> <p>Article 2. The entry of foreign warships into the territorial waters, as established in the preceding article, shall be subject to the consent of the Government. ...</p>
Angola	(20)			(200)			No legislation available.
Antigua and Barbuda	12						<p><u>(A) Territorial Sea</u>            The Territorial Waters ACT, 1982, ACT No. 18 of 17 August 1982</p> <p>2. In this Act -            ... "territorial waters" means the territorial waters of Antigua and Barbuda as defined in section 3.</p> <p>3. (1) Subject to the provisions of subsections (2), (3), (4), (5) and (6), of this section, the territorial waters of Antigua and Barbuda and Redonda comprise those areas of the sea, having as their landward limit the baseline specified by section 4 or prescribed under that section, as the case may be, and as their seaward limit a boundary line which at every point is a distance of twelve nautical miles or such other distance from the nearest point of those baselines as the Minister by order prescribes. ...</p> <p>... Antigua and Barbuda shall exercise sovereignty in and over the territorial waters and the internal waters and such sovereignty shall extend to the submarine areas thereof.</p> <p>14. (1) Subject to subsection (2) and section 15 (1), a foreign ship shall be entitled to enjoy the right of innocent passage in territorial waters. ...</p>

COUNTRY	(A) TS	(B) CZ	(C) EEZ	(D) Fish	(E) CSH	(F) Other	CITATIONS AND EXCERPTS
Antigua and Barbuda (cont)	24						<p><b>(B) Contiguous Zone</b> The Territorial Waters ACT, 1982, ACT No. 18 of 17 August 1982</p> <p>6. (1) The contiguous zone to the territorial waters comprises those areas of the sea that are contiguous to the territorial waters, having as their seaward limit a boundary line which at every point is a distance of twenty-four nautical miles or such other distance from the nearest point of the baselines as the Minister by order prescribes. (2) It shall be lawful for Government to exercise within the contiguous zone such sovereign rights as Government may, from time to time, deem necessary to prevent the infringement of any customs, fiscal, immigration, or sanitary law both within Antigua and Barbuda and the territorial waters.</p> <p><b>(C) Exclusive Economic Zone</b> The Territorial Waters ACT, 1982, ACT No. 18 of 17 August 1982</p> <p>2. In this Act - ... "exclusive economic zone" means the exclusive economic zone of Antigua and Barbuda and Redonda as defined in section 7; ...</p> <p>7. The exclusive economic zone comprises those areas of the sea and of the submarine area that are beyond and adjacent to the territorial waters, having as their seaward limit a boundary line which at every point is a distance of two hundred nautical miles or such other distance from the nearest point of the baselines as the Minister by order prescribes. ... 10. In the exclusive economic zone Antigua and Barbuda shall, subject to international law, exercise: (a) sovereign rights for the purpose of exploration, exploitation, conservation and management of the natural resources, both living and non-living, of the exclusive economic zone as well as sovereign rights with regard to producing energy from tides, winds and currents in the exclusive economic zone; (b) jurisdiction with regard to -     (i) the establishment and use of artificial islands, installations and structures;     (ii) marine scientific research, and     (iii) the protection and preservation of the marine environment; and (c) such other rights and duties for which provision is made by international law.</p> <p>... 12. Antigua and Barbuda recognises the freedoms of navigation and of the laying of submarine cables and pipelines and other related activities within the exclusive economic zone in accordance with the principles, practice and provisions of international law.</p>
		200					<p><b>(D) Fishery Zone</b> The Territorial Waters ACT, 1982, ACT No. 18 of 17 August 1982</p> <p>2. In this Act - ... "fishery zone" means the fishery zone of Antigua and Barbuda and Redonda as defined in section 8; ... ... 8. The fishery zone comprises those areas of the sea that are beyond and adjacent to the territorial waters, having as their seaward limit a boundary line which at every point is a distance of two hundred nautical miles or such other distance from the nearest point of the baselines as the Minister by order prescribes. ... 11. In the fishery zone Antigua and Barbuda shall exercise the sovereign right and exclusive authority to explore and exploit, conserve and manage the fishery resources of the fishery zone and the submarine areas thereof in accordance with international law.</p>



COUNTRY	(A) TS	(B) CZ	(C) EEZ	(D) Fish	(E) CSH	(F) Other	CITATIONS AND EXCERPTS
Argentina	200				200mi/ EXP		<p><u>(A) Territorial Sea</u> LAW 17.094-M-24 of 29 December 1966</p> <p>Article 1. The sovereignty of the Argentine nation shall extend over the sea adjacent to its territory for a distance of 200 nautical miles measured from the line of the lowest tide, except in the cases of the San Matias, Nuevo and San Jorge gulfs, where it will be measured from the line joining the promontories which form their mouth.</p> <p>... Article 3. The provisions of this law shall not affect freedom of navigation or of air traffic.</p> <p><u>(E) Continental Shelf</u> LAW 17.094-M-24 of 29 December 1966</p> <p>Article 2. The sovereignty of the Argentine nation shall also extend over the sea-bed and the subsoil of the submarine zones adjacent to its territory up to a depth of the 200 metres or, beyond this limit, up to that depth of the overlying waters which allows exploitation of the natural resources of those zones.</p>
Australia	3					200	<p><u>(A) Territorial Sea</u> Seas and Submerged Lands ACT, 1973</p> <p>5. In this Division, "territorial sea" means the territorial sea of Australia.</p> <p>6. It is by this Act declared and enacted that the sovereignty in respect of the territorial sea, and in respect of the airspace over it and in respect of its bed and subsoil, is vested in and exercisable by the Crown in right of the Commonwealth.</p> <p>7. (1) The Governor-General may, from time to time, by Proclamation, declare, not inconsistently with Section II of Part I of the Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone, the limits of the whole or of any part of the territorial sea.</p> <p>(2) For the purposes of such a Proclamation, the Governor-General may, in particular, determine either or both of the following: -</p> <p>(a) the breadth of the territorial sea;</p> <p>(b) the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea, or of any part of the territorial sea, is to be measured.</p> <p><u>(D) Fishery Zone</u> Fisheries ACT, 1952, as amended by the Fisheries Amendment ACT, 1980, ACT No. 86 of 29 May 1980</p> <p>4. Definitions- ... "Australian fishing zone" means-</p> <p>(a) the waters adjacent to Australia and having as their inner limits the baselines by reference to which the territorial limits of Australia are defined for the purposes of international law and as their outer limits lines seaward from those inner limits every point on each of which is distant 200 nautical miles from the point on one of those baselines that is nearest to the first-mentioned point; and</p> <p>(b) the waters adjacent to each external Territory and having as their inner limits the baselines by reference to which the territorial limits of that Territory are defined for the purposes of international law and as their outer limits lines seaward from those inner limits every point on each of which is distant 200 nautical miles from the point on one of those baselines that is nearest to the first-mentioned point, but does not include-</p> <p>(c) ... "proclaimed waters" means waters declared by a Proclamation in force under section 7 to be proclaimed waters, and includes, for the purposes referred to in section 12k, waters deemed by that section to be proclaimed waters; ...</p> <p>(d) waters that are excepted waters; or</p> <p>(e) waters that are described in an agreement in force between Australia and another country as waters that are not to be taken, for the purposes of this Act, to be within the Australian fishing zone; ...</p>

COUNTRY	(A) TS	(B) CZ	(C) EEZ	(D) Fish	(E) CSH	(F) Other	CITATIONS AND EXCERPTS
Australia (cont)					200m/ EXP		<p><u>(E) Continental Shelf</u> Seas and Submerged Lands ACT, 1973</p> <p>3. (1) In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears- ... "continental shelf" has the same meaning as in the Convention on the Continental Shelf.</p> <p>... 11. It is by this Act declared and enacted that the sovereign rights of Australia as a coastal State in respect of the continental shelf of Australia, for the purpose of exploring it and exploiting its natural resources, are vested in and exercisable by the Crown in right of the Commonwealth.</p> <p>12. The Governor-General may, from time to time by Proclamation, declare, not inconsistently with the Convention on the Continental Shelf or any relevant international agreement to which Australia is a party, the limits of the whole or any part of the continental shelf of Australia.</p> <p>Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf on 14 May 1963. (Source: ST/LEG/SER.E/1)</p>
Bahamas	3			200			<p><u>(A) Territorial Sea</u> United Kingdom - Territorial Waters Jurisdiction ACT, of 16 August 1878</p> <p>7. Interpretation ... The territorial waters of Her Majesty's dominions, in reference to the sea, means such part of the sea adjacent to the coast of the United Kingdom, or the coast of some other part of Her Majesty's dominions, as is deemed by international law to be within the territorial sovereignty of Her Majesty; and for the purpose of any offence declared by this Act to be within the jurisdiction of the Admiral, any part of the open sea within one marine league of the coast measured from low-water mark shall be deemed to be open sea within the territorial waters of Her Majesty's dominions; ...</p> <p><u>(D) Fishery Zone</u> Fisheries Resources (Jurisdiction and Conservation) ACT, 1977, ACT No. 13 of 16 June 1977</p> <p>5. The outer boundary of the exclusive fishery zone is a line drawn in such a manner that each point on it is two hundred miles from the baseline from which the territorial sea is measured. Provided that where the distance between the baseline and the territorial sea or the exclusive fishery zone of a neighbouring state is less than two hundred miles the provisions of section 11 shall apply to the determination of the outer boundary of the exclusive fishery zone.</p> <p>6. (1) Within the exclusive fishery zone, The Bahamas has sovereign rights and exclusive authority for the purpose of exploring and exploiting, conserving and managing the fishery resources of the seabed and subsoil and superjacent waters. (2) The superjacent waters of the exclusive fishery zone outside the territorial sea of The Bahamas and beyond any foreign state's territorial sea, to the extent that such sea is recognised by The Bahamas, remain subject to the regime of the high seas for all purposes other than for the purposes of exploration and exploitation, conservation and management of the fishery resources or other than purposes with respect to which coastal states are accorded by international law exclusive jurisdiction.</p>
					200m/ EXP		<p><u>(E) Continental Shelf</u> Fisheries Resources (Jurisdiction and Conservation) ACT, 1977, ACT No. 13 of 16 June 1977</p> <p>2. (1) In this Act unless the context otherwise requires- ... "Continental Shelf" means the continental shelf appertaining to The Bahamas, that is to say, the seabed and subsoil of the submarine areas adjacent to the coasts, but outside the territorial sea of The Bahamas, to a depth of two hundred metres or, beyond that limit, to where the depth of the superjacent waters admits of the exploitation of the natural resources of the said areas; ...</p>

COUNTRY	CITATIONS AND EXCERPTS					
	(A) TS	(B) CZ	(C) EEZ	(D) Fish	(E) CSN	(F) Other
Bahrain						
Bangladesh	12					

No legislation available.

**(A) Territorial Sea**

Territorial Waters and Maritime Zones ACT 1974, ACT No. XXVI of 1974

2. Definitions-  
 ... (e) "territorial waters" means the limits of sea declared under section 3 to be the territorial waters of Bangladesh.  
 ...  
 3. (1) The Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, declare the limits of the sea beyond the land territory and internal waters of Bangladesh which shall be the territorial waters of Bangladesh specifying in the notification the baseline:  
 (a) from which such limits shall be measured; and  
 (b) the waters on the landward side of which shall form part of the internal waters of Bangladesh.  
 (2) Where a single island, rock or a composite group thereof constituting the part of the territory of Bangladesh is situated seawards from the main coast or baseline, territorial waters shall extend to the limits declared by notification under sub-section (1) measured from the low waterline along the coast of such island, rock or composite group.  
 (3) The Sovereignty of the Republic extends to the territorial waters as well as to the air space over and the bed and subsoil of, such waters. ...

NOTIFICATION No. LT-I/3/74 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Dacca, of 13 April 1974

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Territorial Waters and Maritime Zones Act, 1974 (Act No. XXVI of 1974), and in supersession of any previous declaration on the subject, the Government is pleased to declare that the limits of the sea specified in paragraph (2) beyond the land territory and internal waters of Bangladesh shall be the territorial waters of Bangladesh.

2. The limits of the sea referred to in paragraph 1 shall be twelve nautical miles measured seaward and the baselines set out in paragraph 3 so that each point of the outer limit of the sea to the nearest point inward on the baselines is twelve nautical miles. ...

**(B) Contiguous Zone**

Territorial Waters and Maritime Zones ACT, 1974, ACT No. XXVI of 1974

2. Definitions-  
 ... (b) "contiguous zone" means the zone of the high seas declared by section 4 to be the contiguous zone of Bangladesh;

4. (1) The zone of the high seas contiguous to the territorial waters and extending seawards to a line six nautical miles measured from the outer limits of the territorial waters is hereby declared to be the contiguous zone of Bangladesh.

(2) The Government may exercise such powers and take such measures in or in respect of the contiguous zone as it may consider necessary to prevent and punish the contravention of, and attempt to contravene, any law or regulation in force in Bangladesh relating to:  
 (a) the security of the Republic;  
 (b) the immigration and sanitation; and  
 (c) customs and other fiscal matters.

COUNTRY	(A) IS	(B) CZ	(C) EEZ	(D) Fish	(E) CSU	(F) Other	CITATIONS AND EXCERPTS
Bangladesh (cont)			200				<p><b>(C) Exclusive Economic Zone</b> Territorial Waters and Maritime Zones ACT 1974, ACT No. XXVI of 1974</p> <p>2. Definitions- ... (d) "economic zone" means the zone of the high seas declared under section 5 to be the economic zone of Bangladesh; ...</p> <p>5. ... (2) All natural resources within the economic zone, both living and non-living, on or under the seabed and subsoil or on the water surface or within the water column shall vest exclusively in the Republic.</p> <p>NOTIFICATION No. LT-I/3/74 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Dacca, of 13 April 1974</p> <p>In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Territorial Waters and Maritime Zones Act, 1974 (Act No. XXVI of 1974), the Government is pleased to declare that the zone of the high seas extending to 200 nautical miles measured from the baselines shall be the economic zone of Bangladesh. ...</p> <p><b>(E) Continental Shelf</b> Territorial Waters and Maritime Zones ACT, 1974, ACT No. XXVI of 1974</p> <p>2. Definitions- ... (c) "continental shelf" means the continental shelf of Bangladesh referred to in section 7; ...</p> <p>7. (1) The continental shelf of Bangladesh comprises: (a) the seabed and subsoil of the submarine areas adjacent to the coast of Bangladesh but beyond the limits of the territorial waters up to the outer limits of the continental margin bordering on the ocean basin or abyssal floor; and (b) the seabed and subsoil of the analogous submarine areas adjacent to the coasts of any island, rock or any composite group thereof constituting part of the territory of Bangladesh. (2) Subject to sub-section (1), the Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, specify the limits thereof. ...</p> <p>Explanation - Resources of the continental shelf include mineral and other non-living resources together with living organisms belonging to the sedentary species, that is to say, organisms which at the harvestable stage, either are immobile on or under the seabed or are unable to move except in constant physical contact with the seabed or the subsoil.</p>
Barbados	12						<p><b>(A) Territorial Sea</b> Territorial Waters ACT, No. 1977-26</p> <p>3. (1) The territorial waters of Barbados comprise those areas of the sea, having as their landward limit the baselines specified by section 4 or prescribed under that section, as the case may be, and as their seaward limit a boundary line which at every point is a distance of 12 nautical miles or such other distance from the nearest point of those baselines as the Minister by order prescribes.</p>

CITATIONS AND EXCERPTS

COUNTRY	(A) TS	(B) CZ	(C) EEZ	(D) Fish	(E) CSn	(F) Other
Barbados (cont)			200			
Belgium	3					

(C) Exclusive Economic Zone  
Marine Boundaries and Jurisdiction ACT, 1978, of 25 February 1978

3. (1) There is established, contiguous to the territorial waters, a marine zone to be known as the Exclusive Economic Zone having as its inner limit the boundary line of the seaward limit of the territorial waters and as its outer limit a boundary line which, subject to subsection (3), at every point is a distance of 200 miles from the nearest point of the baselines of the territorial waters or such other distance from the nearest point of those baselines as the Minister responsible for External Affairs, by order, prescribes.

... (3) Notwithstanding subsection (1), where the median line as defined by subsection (4) between Barbados and any adjacent or opposite State is less than 200 miles from the baselines of the territorial waters, the outer boundary limit of the Zone shall be that fixed by agreement between Barbados and that other State, but where there is no such agreement, the outer boundary limit shall be the median line.

(4) The median line is a line every point of which is equidistant from the nearest points of the baselines of the territorial waters, on the one hand, and the corresponding baselines of the territorial waters of any adjacent or opposite State as recognized by the Minister, on the other hand.

5. There is vested in the Government of Barbados—

(a) all rights in, and jurisdiction over, the Zone in respect of:

(i) the exploration, exploitation, conservation, protection or management of the natural living and non-living resources of the sea-bed, subsoil and superjacent waters,

(ii) the construction, maintenance or use of structures or devices relating to the exploration or exploitation of the resources of the Zone, the regulation and safety of shipping, or any other economic purpose,

(iii) the authorisation, regulation or control of scientific research,

(iv) the preservation and protection of the marine environment and the prevention and control of marine pollution,

(v) all other activities relating to the economic exploration and exploitation of the Zone; and

(b) all other rights in, and jurisdiction over, the Zone recognised by international law.

(A) Territorial Sea  
Excerpt from NOTE by the Permanent Mission of Belgium to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, of 7 December 1979

Regarding its territorial sea, Belgium never adopted any law to fix its breadth at 3 nautical miles. This breadth results from customary law. But Belgium adhered to the 1958 Convention on the territorial sea. It is therefore this Convention that governs the legal status of Belgium's territorial sea.

(D) Fishery Zone  
ACT establishing the Fishing Zone of Belgium, of 10 October 1978

Article 1. There is hereby established a national fishery zone beyond the territorial sea, covering the area of the North Sea between the median lines all points of which are equidistant from the baselines of the territorial sea of France and the United Kingdom on one hand, and the baseline of Belgium on the other.

Article 2. Fishing rights in the zone as defined in article 1 are submitted to Belgium's jurisdiction and regulations.

Article 3. Foreign vessels cannot exercise fishing rights in the zone as defined in article 1. This interdiction does not however infringe upon the provisions of the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community.

COUNTRY	(A) TS	(B) CZ	(C) EEZ	(D) Fish	(E) CSH	(F) Other	CITATIONS AND EXCERPTS
Belgium (cont.)							<p><u>(E) Continental Shelf</u> Continental Shelf ACT, of 13 June 1969</p> <p>Article 1. The Kingdom of Belgium exercises sovereign rights on the continental shelf, as defined in article 2 below, for the purpose of exploring it and exploiting its natural resources. For the purpose of this law:</p> <p>(a) "continental shelf" comprises the sea-bed and subsoil of the submarine areas adjacent to its coasts but beyond its territorial sea;</p> <p>(b) "natural resources" consist of the mineral and other non-living resources of the sea-bed and subsoil together with living organisms belonging to sedentary species, that is to say, organisms which, at the harvestable stage, either are immobile on or under the sea-bed or are unable to move except in constant physical contact with the sea-bed or the subsoil.</p> <p>Article 2. The delimitation of the Belgian continental shelf with the United Kingdom's continental shelf is determined by the median line every point of which is equidistant from the nearest points of the baselines from which the breadth of the Belgian and United Kingdom territorial sea is measured. This delimitation may be regulated through a particular agreement with the interested party. This delimitation of the Belgian continental shelf and the countries whose coasts are adjacent to the Belgian coasts, i.e. France and the Netherlands, is determined by the equidistance principle from the nearest points of the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea of each of these countries is measured. This delimitation can be negotiated through a particular agreement with each of the interested parties.</p>
Belize							No legislation available.
Benin	200						<p><u>(A) Territorial Sea</u> DECREE No. 76-92 extending the Territorial Waters to 200 nautical miles, of 2 April 1976</p> <p>Article 1. The territorial waters of the People's Republic of Benin shall be extended to a distance of two hundred (200) nautical miles from the low-water mark and, with respect to estuaries, from the first obstacle to maritime navigation as defined by the maritime regulations in force.</p>
Brazil	200						<p><u>(A) Territorial Sea</u> DECREE-LAW No. 1098 altering the Limits of the Territorial Sea, of 25 March 1970</p> <p>Article 1. The territorial sea of Brazil will cover a band of 200 maritime miles in width, measured from the low-water line of the continental and insular coast of Brazil adopted as reference on Brazilian nautical charts.</p> <p>Subparagraph: For those locations in which the coastline shows deep indentations or extensive promontories, or in which there exist a series of islands along the coast and in its immediate proximity, a system of straight baselines linking appropriate points will be adopted in order to draw the line from which the extent of the territorial sea will be measured.</p> <p>Article 2. The sovereignty of Brazil extends to the air above the territorial sea, as well as to the sea-bed and subsoil beneath these waters.</p> <p>Article 3. It is acknowledged that ships of all nations have the right to innocent passage through the Brazilian territorial sea. ...</p>

CITATIONS AND EXCERPTS

COUNTRY	(A) TS	(B) CZ	(C) EEZ	(D) Fish	(E) CSH	(F) Other
Brazil (cont)						
Bulgaria	12					200m/ EXP
Burma	12					

(D) Fishery Zone

DEGREE-LAW No 68.459 on Fishing Zones, of 1 April 1971

Article 1. The following fishing zones are established in the Brazilian territorial sea:  
 I. A zone contained within 100 (one hundred) nautical miles, measured from the low water mark at the continental and island coast of Brazil, used as reference on Brazilian nautical charts.  
 II. Beyond the zone specified under item I, up to a limit of two hundred nautical miles. ...

(A) Territorial Sea

DEGREE concerning the Territorial and Inland Waters, of 10 October 1951

1. The territorial waters of the People's Republic of Bulgaria extend into the open sea to a distance of twelve miles from the water-line on the mainland and island coasts, from the furthestmost points of port installations and from the boundary of inland waters.  
 A nautical mile is equal to 1,852 metres.

... The belt of territorial waters extending three miles from the territory of the People's Republic constitutes the maritime frontier zone of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

... The inland and territorial waters of the People's Republic, as well as the air space above them and the sea-bed and subsoil beneath them, are part of the territory of the People's Republic and are subject only to its laws.

6. The People's Republic of Bulgaria exercises sovereignty over the territorial waters referred to in article 5 in accordance with existing laws, the rules of international law and treaties and agreements concluded with other States.

(E) Continental Shelf

Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf on 31 August 1962.  
 (Source: ST/LEG/SER.E/1)

(A) Territorial Sea

Territorial Sea and Maritime Zones LAW, 1977, LAW No. 3 of 9 April 1977

3. The territorial sea of Burma extends seawards to a distance of 12 nautical miles from the baselines.  
 4. The sovereignty of Burma extends to the territorial sea, to its bed and subsoil and to the air space over the territorial sea.

5. Subject to the provisions of this law, ships of all States other than warships shall enjoy the right of innocent passage through the territorial sea. Passage shall be deemed to be innocent so long as it is not prejudicial to the peace, good order or security of Burma.

(B) Contiguous Zone

Territorial Sea and Maritime Zones LAW, 1977, LAW No. 3 of 9 April 1977

10. The contiguous zone of Burma is an area beyond and adjacent to the territorial sea and extends to a distance of 24 nautical miles from the baselines.

COUNTRY	(A) TS	(B) CZ	(C) EEZ	(D) Fish	(E) CSH	(F) Other	CITATIONS AND EXCERPTS
Burma (cont)							<p><u>(B) Contiguous Zone (cont)</u></p> <p>11. In the contiguous zone Burma exercises such control as it may consider necessary to:            (a) safeguard the security of Burma;            (b) prevent and punish infringement of its customs, fiscal, immigration or sanitary regulations within its territory or territorial sea.</p> <p><u>(C) Exclusive Economic Zone</u>            Territorial Sea and Maritime Zones LAW, 1977, LAW No. 3 of 9 April 1977</p> <p>17. The exclusive economic zone of Burma is an area beyond and adjacent to the territorial sea and extends to a distance of 200 nautical miles from the baselines.</p> <p>18. Burma has in the exclusive economic zone:            (a) sovereign rights for the purposes of exploration, exploitation, conservation and management of its natural resources, both living and non-living, as well as for producing energy from water and winds;            (b) exclusive rights and jurisdiction for the construction, maintenance or operation of artificial islands, offshore terminals, installations and other structures and devices necessary for the exploration and exploitation of its natural resources, both living and non-living, or for the convenience of shipping or for any other purpose;            (c) exclusive jurisdiction to authorize, regulate and control scientific research;            (d) exclusive jurisdiction to preserve and protect the marine environment and to prevent and control marine pollution; and            (e) such other rights as are recognized from time to time by international law.</p> <p>19. Subject to the exercise by Burma of its rights:            (a) ships of all States shall enjoy the right of freedom of navigation within the exclusive economic zone;            (b) aircraft of all States shall enjoy freedom of overflight within the air space over the zone.</p> <p><u>(E) Continental Shelf</u>            Territorial Sea and Maritime Zones LAW, 1977, LAW No. 3 of 9 April 1977</p> <p>12. The continental shelf of Burma comprises the sea-bed and subsoil of the submarine areas that extend beyond the territorial sea throughout the natural prolongation of its land territory to the outer edge of the continental margin, or to a distance of 200 nautical miles from the baselines where the outer edge of the continental margin does not extend up to that distance.</p> <p>13. Burma exercises exclusive sovereignty rights in respect to its continental shelf.</p> <p>14. Without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of section 13, Burma has in the continental shelf:            (a) sovereign rights for the purposes of exploration, exploitation, conservation and management of its natural resources, both living and non-living;            (b) exclusive rights and jurisdiction for the construction, maintenance or operation of artificial islands, offshore terminals, installations and other structures and devices necessary for the exploration and exploitation of its natural resources, both living and non-living, or for the convenience of shipping or for any other purpose;            (c) exclusive jurisdiction to authorize, regulate and control scientific research;            (d) exclusive jurisdiction to preserve and protect the marine environment and to prevent and control marine pollution; and            (e) such other rights as are recognized from time to time by international law.</p>



COUNTRY	(A) IS	(B) CZ	(C) EEZ	(D) Fish	(E) 200m/EXP	(F) Other	CITATIONS AND EXCERPTS	
Byelorussian SSR							<p><u>(E) Continental Shelf</u></p> <p>Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf on 27 February 1961. (Source: ST/LEG/SER.E/1)</p>	
Canada	12			200			<p><u>(A) Territorial Sea</u> Territorial Sea and Fishing Zones ACT, chapter T-7-1964-1965, as amended by ACT, 1969-1970, chapter 45 (1st supp.)</p> <p>3. (1) Subject to any exceptions under section 5, the territorial sea of Canada comprises those areas of the sea having, as their inner limits, the baselines described in section 5 and, as their outer limits, lines measured seaward and equidistant from such baselines so that each point of the outer limit line of the territorial sea is distant twelve nautical miles from the nearest point of the baseline.</p> <p><u>(D) Fishery Zone</u> Fishing Zones of Canada (Zones 4 and 5) ORDER, of 1 January 1977</p> <p>Interpretation: "Fishing Zone 1", "Fishing Zone 2" and "Fishing Zone 3" means the areas of the sea prescribed as fishing zones in the <u>Fishing Zones of Canada (Zones 1, 2 and 3) Order made by Order in Council P.C. 1971-366</u> on the 25th day of February 1971, and described respectively as "Zone 1", "Zone 2" and "Zone 3" in the schedule thereto:</p> <p>... Prescription of Fishing Zones 3. The area of the sea described in section 4 as "Fishing Zone 4", and the area of the sea described in section 5 as "Fishing Zone 5", are hereby prescribed as fishing zones of Canada.</p> <p>4. Fishing Zone 4 comprises an area of the sea adjacent to the Atlantic coast of Canada bounded on its outer perimeter (a) by geodesic lines joining the points determined by reference to the geographical coordinates listed in Schedule I, and (b) by arcs of circles circumscribed about points determined by reference to the geographical coordinates listed in Schedule II, so that each such arc has a radius of two hundred nautical miles and terminates at the points where it intersects with an immediately adjoining arc or with a geodesic line described in paragraph (a), but does not include Fishing Zones 1 and 2 and other areas within the internal waters and territorial sea of Canada, or the territorial sea of the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon.</p> <p>5. Fishing Zone 5 comprises an area of the sea adjacent to the Pacific coast of Canada bounded on its outer perimeter (a) by geodesic lines joining the points determined by reference to the geographical coordinates listed in Schedule III, and (b) by arcs of circles circumscribed about points determined by reference to the geographical coordinates listed in Schedule IV, so that each such arc has a radius of two hundred nautical miles and terminates at the points where it intersects with an immediately adjoining arc or with a geodesic line described in paragraph (a), but does not include Fishing Zone 3 and other areas within the internal waters and territorial sea of Canada.</p>	

COUNTRY	(A) TS	(B) CZ	(C) EEZ	(D) Fish	(E) CS	(F) Other	CITATIONS AND EXCERPTS
Canada (cont)				200mi/ EXP			<p><u>(E) Continental Shelf</u> Oil and Gas Production and Conservation ACT, chapter 0-4, 27 June 1969 (it was to be applicable to "the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories" only), as amended by ACT, 1969-1970, chapter 30 (1st supp.)</p> <p>3. Application This Act applies in respect of oil and gas in any of the following areas, namely: (a) The Yukon Territory or the Northwest Territories; (b) Those submarine areas adjacent to the coast of Canada to a water depth of two hundred meters or beyond that limit to where the depth of the superjacent waters admits of the exploitation of the natural resources of the sea-bed and subsoil thereof; and (c) Any lands that belong to Her Majesty in right of Canada or in respect of which Her Majesty in right of Canada has the right to dispose of or exploit the minerals therein; but does not apply in respect of oil and gas in any such area if the area is within the geographical limits of, or if the administration of the oil and gas resources in the area has been transferred by law to, any of the ten provinces of Canada.</p> <p>Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf on 6 February 1970. (Source: ST/LEG/SER.E/1)</p>
Cape Verde	12						<p><u>(A) Territorial Sea</u> DECREE-LAW NO. 126/77 OF 31 DECEMBER 1977</p> <p>Article 1. The territorial sea of the Republic of Cape Verde has a breadth of 12 nautical miles, measured from the baselines defined in this decree-law. The outer limit of the territorial sea is located at a distance of 12 nautical miles from the nearest point of the given baseline. ...</p> <p><u>(C) Exclusive Economic Zone</u> DECREE-LAW No. 126/77 of 31 December 1977</p> <p>Article 6. The outer limit of the exclusive economic zone of the State of Cape Verde is a line every breadth of the territorial sea is measured.</p> <p>Article 7. (1) Within the zone defined in the previous article, the State of Cape Verde exercises exclusive jurisdiction in matters of conservation and exploitation of living and non-living natural resources. (2) Except as otherwise specified in this decree-law, foreign vessels are prohibited from fishing in the exclusive economic zone.</p> <p>... Article 12. Taking into account the applicable rules of international law, the Government will be able to establish special regulations within the exclusive economic zone in respect to, among others: (a) protection of the marine environment; (b) marine scientific research; (c) artificial islands, permanent or temporary; (d) submarine cables and pipelines.</p>

COUNTRY	(A) TS	(B) CZ	(C) EEZ	(D) Fish	(E) CSH	(F) Other	CITATIONS AND EXCERPTS
Chile	3						<p><u>(A) Territorial Sea</u> CIVIL CODE of 14 December 1855</p> <p>Article 593. The adjacent sea, up to a distance of one marine league measured from the low-water mark, constitutes the territorial sea and belongs to the public domain; ...</p> <p><u>(B) Contiguous Zone</u> CIVIL CODE of 14 December 1855</p> <p>Article 593. ... save that the right of policing, with respect to matters concerning the security of the country and the observance of fiscal laws, extends up to a distance of four marine leagues, measured in the same manner.</p> <p><u>(D) Fishery Zone</u> CIVIL CODE of 14 December 1855</p> <p>Article 611. Any person may freely engage in fishing on the seas, save that only Chileans and aliens domiciled in Chile may fish in the territorial sea.</p> <p>...</p> <p>PRESIDENTIAL DECLARATION concerning the Continental Shelf, of 23 June 1947</p> <p>(2) The Government of Chile confirms and proclaims its national sovereignty over the seas adjacent to its coasts whatever may be their depths, and within those limits necessary in order to reserve, protect, preserve and exploit the natural resources of whatever nature found on, within and below the said seas, placing within the control of the government especially all fisheries and whaling activities with the object of preventing the exploitation of natural riches of this kind to the detriment of the inhabitants of Chile and to prevent the spoiling or destruction of the said riches to the detriment of the country and the American continent.</p> <p><u>(E) Continental Shelf</u> PRESIDENTIAL DECLARATION concerning the Continental Shelf, of 23 June 1947</p> <p>The President of the Republic hereby declares:</p> <p>(1) The Government of Chile confirms and proclaims its national sovereignty over all the continental shelf adjacent to the continental and island coasts of its national territory, whatever may be their depth below the sea, and claims by consequence all the natural riches which exist on the said shelf, both in and under it, known or to be discovered.</p> <p>(2) The Government of Chile confirms and proclaims its national sovereignty over the seas adjacent to its coasts whatever may be their depths, and within those limits necessary in order to reserve, protect, preserve and exploit the natural resources of whatever nature found on, within and below the said seas, placing within the control of the government especially all fisheries and whaling activities with the object of preventing the exploitation of natural riches of this kind to the detriment of the inhabitants of Chile and to prevent the spoiling or destruction of the said riches to the detriment of the country and the American continent.</p>
		12					
			200				
					200		

COUNTRY	(A) TS	(B) CZ	(C) EEZ	(D) Fish	(E) CSH	(F) Other	CITATIONS AND EXCERPTS
Chile (cont)					200		<p><u>(E) Continental Shelf (cont)</u></p> <p>(3) The demarcation of the protection zones for whaling and deep sea fishery in the continental and island seas under the control of the Government of Chile will be made in virtue of this declaration of sovereignty at any moment which the Government may consider convenient, such demarcation to be ratified, amplified, or modified in any way to conform with the knowledge, discoveries, studies and interests of Chile as required in the future. Protection and control is hereby declared immediately over all the seas contained within the perimeter formed by the coast and the mathematical parallel projected into the sea at a distance of 200 nautical miles from the coasts of Chilean territory. This demarcation will be calculated to include the Chilean islands, indicating a maritime zone contiguous to the coasts of the said islands, projected parallel to these islands at a distance of 200 nautical miles around their coasts.</p> <p>(4) The present declaration of sovereignty does not disregard the similar legitimate rights of other States on a basis of reciprocity, nor does it affect the rights of free navigation on the high seas.</p>
China	12						<p><u>(A) Territorial Sea</u></p> <p>DECLARATION of the Government of the People's Republic of China on China's Territorial Sea, of 4 September 1958</p> <p>1. The breadth of the territorial sea of the People's Republic of China shall be twelve nautical miles. This provision applies to all territories of the People's Republic of China, including the Chinese mainland Islands, the Hsisha Islands, the Taiwan and its surrounding islands, the Penghu Islands, the Gungsha China which are separated from the mainland and its coastal islands by the high seas.</p> <p>2. China's territorial sea along the mainland and its coastal islands takes as its baseline the line composed of the straight lines connecting base-points on the mainland coast and on the outermost of the coastal islands: the water area extending twelve nautical miles outward from this baseline is China's territorial sea. The water areas inside the baseline, including Pohai Bay and the Chiungchow Straits, are Chinese inland waters. The islands inside the baseline, including Tungyin Island, Kaoteng Island, the Matsu Islands, the Paichuan Islands, Wuchiu Island, the Greater and Lesser Quemoy Islands, Tatan Island, Erhtan Island and Tungting Island, are islands of the Chinese inland waters.</p>
Colombia	12						<p><u>(A) Territorial Sea</u></p> <p>LAW No. 10 of 4 August 1978</p> <p>Article 1. The territorial sea of the Colombian nation, over which the latter exercises full sovereignty, shall extend beyond its mainland and island territory and internal waters to a distance of 12 nautical miles or 22 kilometres, 224 metres.</p> <p>National sovereignty shall also extend to the space over the territorial sea as well as to its bed and subsoil.</p> <p>Article 2. Ships of all States shall enjoy the right of innocent passage through the territorial sea, in accordance with the rules of international law.</p> <p>Article 3. The outer limit of the territorial sea shall be constituted by a line every point of which is 12 nautical miles from the nearest point of the baseline referred to in the next article.</p>

COUNTRY	CITATIONS AND EXCERPTS				
	(A) IS	(B) CZ	(C) EEZ	(D) Fish	(E) CSh (F) Other
Colombia (cont)		200			200mi/ EXP
					<p><u>(C) Exclusive Economic Zone</u> LAW No. 10 of 4 August 1978</p> <p>Article 7. An exclusive economic zone shall be established adjacent to the territorial sea; the zone shall extend to an outer limit of 200 nautical miles measured from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured.</p> <p>Article 8. In the zone established by the preceding article, the Colombian nation shall exercise sovereign rights for the purpose of exploring, exploiting, conserving and managing the living and non-living natural resources of the seabed, the subsoil and superjacent waters; it shall also have exclusive jurisdiction for scientific research and the preservation of the marine environment.</p> <p><u>(E) Continental Shelf</u> LAW No. 10 of 4 August 1978</p> <p>Article 10. National sovereignty shall extend to the continental shelf for the purposes of exploring and exploiting its natural resources.</p> <p>Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf on 8 January 1962. (Source: ST/LEG/SER.E/1)</p>
Comoros	12				
		200			
					<p><u>(A) Territorial Sea</u> ORDINANCE No. 76-038/CE of 15 June 1976</p> <p>Article 1. The limit of the "territorial waters" of the Comoros shall be established at twelve nautical miles. The sovereignty of the Comorian State shall also extend to the air space over the territorial waters and their bed and subsoil.</p> <p><u>(C) Exclusive Economic Zone</u> ORDINANCE No. 76-038/CE of 15 June 1976</p> <p>Article 2. The limit of the "exclusive economic zone" shall be established at 200 nautical miles. All natural resources, both living and non-living, of the "economic zone" shall belong exclusively to the Comorian State, whether they are on the sea-bed, in its subsoil, on the surface or in the sea-bed in the zone thus delimited.</p> <p>Article 3. In the absence of a specific agreement on the subject, the breadth of the "exclusive economic zone" shall not extend beyond a median line every point of which is equidistant from the baselines of the Comorian coasts and the opposite coasts of other countries.</p>
Congo	200				

(A) Territorial Sea  
ORDINANCE 26/71 on the Territorial Sea, Marine Pollution, the Exercise of Maritime Fisheries, the Exploitation of the Products of the Sea, of 18 October 1971, as amended by ORDINANCE No. 049/77 of 20 December 1977

Article 2. The sovereignty of the People's Republic of the Congo extends beyond its territory to a distance of two hundred nautical miles measured from the low-water line along the coast.  
This sovereignty extends to the airspace above the territorial sea as well as to the seabed and subsoil of that sea.

COUNTRY	(A) TS	(B) CZ	(C) EEZ	(D) Fish	(E) CSH	(F) Other	CITATIONS AND EXCERPTS
Cook Islands	12		200				<p><u>(A) Territorial Sea</u> Territorial Sea and Exclusive Economic Zone ACT, 1977, ACT No. 16 of 14 November 1977</p> <p>3. The territorial sea of the Cook Islands comprises those areas of the sea having, as their inner limits, the baseline described in section 5 of this Act and, as their outer limits, a line measured seaward from that baseline, every point of which is distant 12 nautical miles from the nearest point of the baseline.</p> <p><u>(C) Exclusive Economic Zone</u> Territorial Sea and Exclusive Economic Zone ACT, 1977, ACT No. 16 of 14 November 1977</p> <p>8. (1) The exclusive economic zone of the Cook Islands comprises those areas of the sea, seabed and subsoil that are beyond and adjacent to the territorial sea of the Cook Islands, having as their outer limits a line measured seaward from the baseline described in section 5 of this Act, every point of which is distant 200 nautical miles from the nearest point of the baseline.</p> <p>(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1) of this section where:</p> <p>(a) any part of the median line between the Cook Islands and any other country is less than 200 nautical miles from the nearest part of the baseline of the territorial sea of the Cook Islands; and</p> <p>(b) no other outer limit of the exclusive economic zone is for the time being determined by an Order in Executive Council made under subsection (4) of this section. ...</p> <p><u>(E) Continental Shelf</u> Continental Shelf Amendment ACT, 1977, ACT No. 17 of 14 November 1977</p> <p>2. Interpretation: (a) "Continental shelf" means the seabed and subsoil of those submarine areas that extend beyond the territorial limits of the Cook Islands throughout the natural prolongation of the land territory of the Cook Islands, to the outer edge of the continental margin, or to a distance of 200 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured (as described in section 3 of the Territorial Sea and Exclusive Economic Zone Act 1977) where the outer edge of the continental margin does not extend to that distance.</p>
Costa Rica	12		200				<p><u>(A) Territorial Sea</u> Article 6 of the CONSTITUTION as amended by DECREE No. 5699 of 5 June 1975</p> <p>Article 6. The State exercises complete and exclusive sovereignty over the airspace above its territory, its territorial waters for a distance of 12 miles from the low-water line along its coasts, its continental shelf, and its insular sill, in accordance with the principles of international law. ...</p> <p><u>(C) Exclusive Economic Zone</u> Article 6 of the CONSTITUTION as amended by DECREE No. 5699 of 5 June 1975</p> <p>Article 6. ... Furthermore, it exercises special jurisdiction over the seas adjacent to its territory for an extent of 200 nautical miles from the aforesaid line, in order to protect, conserve, and utilize on an exclusive basis all natural resources and riches existing in the waters, soil and subsoil of those zones, in conformity with the aforesaid principles.</p> <p><u>(E) Continental Shelf</u> Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf on 16 February 1972. (Source: ST/LEG/SER.E/1)</p>

COUNTRY	(A) TS	(B) CZ	(C) EEZ	(D) Fish	(E) CSH	(F) Other	CITATIONS AND EXCERPTS
Cuba	12		200				<p><u>(A) Territorial Sea</u>            DECREE-LAW No. 1 of 24 February 1977</p> <p>Article 1. The territorial sea of the Republic of Cuba shall have a breadth of 12 nautical miles measured from the baseline determined in the present Legislative Decree, and its outer limit shall consist of a line every point of which is at an equal distance of 12 nautical miles from the closest point of the baseline.</p> <p>Article 4. The sovereignty which the socialist Cuban State exercises over the entire national territory, consisting of the Island of Cuba, the Isle of Pines, the other adjacent islands and keys, the internal waters, the territorial sea and the air space over them and the subsoil of the land areas shall extend to the bed and subsoil of the aquatic territory consisting of the internal waters and the territorial sea and to all the natural resources, whether living or non-living, in all the aforementioned areas, subject to the sovereignty of the Cuban State.</p> <p><u>(C) Exclusive Economic Zone</u>            DECREE-LAW No. 2 of 24 February 1977</p> <p>Article 1. The economic zone of the Republic of Cuba shall be established in the zone adjacent to its territorial sea extending up to a distance of 200 nautical miles measured from the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured. The outer line of this economic zone shall be traced on the basis of geographical co-ordinates.</p> <p>The Cuban State shall respect the equal rights of contiguous States to their respective economic zones and declares that it is prepared to undertake bilateral negotiations on the conflicts of law that may result from the application of those principles.</p> <p>Article 2. The Republic shall exercise the following rights in the economic zone established by this Legislative Decree:</p> <p>I. Sovereign rights for the purpose of exploring, exploiting, conserving and managing the natural resources, whether living or non-living, of the sea-bed, including its subsoil, and of the superjacent waters.</p> <p>II. Exclusive rights and jurisdiction with regard to the establishment and use of artificial islands, installations and structures.</p> <p>III. Exclusive jurisdiction with regard to other activities for the economic exploration and exploitation of the zone, including the use of marine currents and anything else that facilitates scientific and technological developments.</p> <p>IV. Jurisdiction with regard to:</p> <p>(a) the preservation of the marine environment, including pollution control and abatement;</p> <p>(b) scientific research.</p> <p>Article 3. Foreign States shall enjoy in the economic zone the freedoms of navigation and overflight and of the laying of submarine cables and pipelines and other internationally lawful uses of the sea related to navigation and communication.</p>
Cyprus	12						<p><u>(A) Territorial Sea</u>            Territorial Waters LAW, 1964, LAW No. 45 of 6 August 1964</p> <p>2. In this Law, unless the context otherwise requires-            "territorial waters" means that part of the sea adjacent to the coast of the Republic which is deemed to be part of its territory and is subject to the sovereignty of the Republic.</p> <p>3. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the territorial waters of the Republic shall mean the zone within a radius of twelve miles of the coast of the Republic measured from low water mark.</p>

COUNTRY	(A) TS	(B) CZ	(C) EEZ	(D) Fish	(E) 200m/ EXP	(F) Other	CITATIONS AND EXCERPTS
Cyprus (cont.)							<p><u>(E) Continental Shelf</u> Continental Shelf LAW, 1974, LAW No. 8 of 5 April 1974</p> <p>2. In this Law, unless the context otherwise requires- "continental shelf" means the seabed and subsoil of the submarine areas adjacent to the coast of the Republic, but beyond the territorial waters, where the depth of the superjacent waters admits of the exploitation of the natural resources of the said areas: Provided that, in relation to any state whose coasts lie opposite those of the Republic, the outer boundary of the continental shelf shall, unless otherwise agreed between the Republic and that State, in no case extend beyond the median line; "natural resources" means- (a) the mineral and other non-living resources of the seabed and subsoil; and (b) living organisms belonging to sedentary species, that is to say, organisms which, at the harvestable stage, either are immobile on or under the seabed or are unable to move except in constant physical contact with the seabed or the subsoil; ...</p> <p>3. All rights that are exercisable by the Republic with respect to the continental shelf and its natural resources shall be deemed to be, and always to have been, vested in the Republic. Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf on 11 April 1974. (Source: ST/LEG/SER.E/1)</p>
Democratic Kampuchea	12						<p><u>(A) Territorial Sea</u> STATEMENT of the Spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, of 15 January 1978</p> <p>1. Democratic Kampuchea exercises its full and entire sovereignty over its territorial sea, the breadth of which is established at 12 nautical miles, measured from the baselines. Democratic Kampuchea also exercises this sovereignty over its airspace above its territorial sea as well as over the bed and subsoil of its territorial sea.</p> <p><u>(B) Contiguous Zone</u> STATEMENT of the Spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, of 15 January 1978</p> <p>2. Democratic Kampuchea entirely exercises its rights of control over the contiguous zone which extends to 12 nautical miles from the external limit of its territorial sea.</p> <p><u>(C) Exclusive Economic Zone</u> STATEMENT of the Spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, of 15 January 1978</p> <p>3. Democratic Kampuchea has exclusive sovereign rights for the purpose of exploring and exploiting, conserving and managing all the natural resources of the superjacent waters, the bed and the subsoil of its exclusive economic zone situated beyond its territorial sea and extending up to 200 nautical miles from the baselines. ...</p>



CITATIONS AND EXCERPTS

(A) TS (B) CZ (C) EEZ (D) Fish (E) CSh (F) Other

200m/  
EXP

Democratic  
Kampuchea  
(cont)

(E) Continental Shelf

STATEMENT of the Spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, of 15 January 1978

3. ... Democratic Kampuchea exercises its exclusive sovereign rights over its continental shelf, comprising the sea-bed and subsoil of the submarine areas that extend beyond its territorial sea throughout the natural prolongation of its land territory. Democratic Kampuchea exercises these sovereign rights over its continental shelf for the purpose of exploring and exploiting, conserving and managing all the natural resources of the sea-bed and subsoil.

4. All the islands of Democratic Kampuchea have their territorial seas, their contiguous zones, their exclusive economic zones and their continental shelves.

Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf on 18 March 1960.  
(Source: ST/LEG/SER.E/1)

Dem. People's  
Rep. Korea

200

(C) Exclusive Economic Zone

The text of the DECREE of 22 June 1977, in force since 1 August 1977, is not available but the following report contained in the The Pyongyang Times of 9 July 1977; and in the Foreign Broadcast Information Service, Vol. IV, North Korea, 1 July 1977, D2, describes it in substantive terms

According to the decree, the economic sea zone of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is up to 200 miles from the starting line of the territorial waters and to the half-line of the sea in those waters where the 200-mile economic sea zone cannot be established. The decree also stipulates that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea exercises its jurisdiction over the living and non-living resources in this sea zone (in the water, at and under the seabed).

The decree stipulates that without the prior consent of the organs concerned of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea foreigners, foreign ships and foreign planes are prohibited from catching fish, establishing structures, conducting prospecting and development and other acts obstructive to the economic activities of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and doing any acts harmful to the lives of the people and resources, including the pollution of the sea and air, in the economic sea zone of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Democratic  
Yemen

12

(A) Territorial Sea

ACT of 1977 concerning the Territorial Sea, Exclusive Economic Zone, Continental Shelf and other Marine Areas, ACT No. 45 of 17 December 1977, in force since 15 January 1978

Article 3. The territorial sea, its bed and subsoil thereof as well as the air space above it are subject to the sovereignty of the Republic.

Article 4. The territorial sea extends beyond the internal waters to a distance of 12 nautical miles seaward, measured from the straight baseline or from the low-water line along the coast as marked on large-scale charts officially recognized by the Republic.



COUNTRY	(A) TS	(B) CZ	(C) EEZ	(D) Fish	(E) CS	(F) Other
Denmark	3					200m/ EXP

CITATIONS AND EXCERPTS

(A) Territorial Sea

ORDER No. 437 on the Delimitation of the Territorial Sea, of 21 December 1966

Article 1. (1) The territorial sea comprises those areas of the sea which, on the inner side, are delimited by the lines referred to in article 4 and which, on the outer side, are delimited by lines drawn in such a manner that the distance from every point on these lines to the nearest point on the inner borderline shall be 3 nautical miles (5,556 metres). . . .

(3) As far as the waters bordering upon Sweden and Germany are concerned, the outer limit of the territorial sea shall not go beyond the lines delimiting the internal waters and the territorial seas established by Declaration of 30 January 1932, between Denmark and Sweden concerning the delimitation in the Sound, cf. Executive Order No. 41 of 22 February 1932 and Executive Order No. 497 of 21 December 1923 concerning the frontier between Denmark and Germany.

GREENLAND  
ORDER No. 191 on the Delimitation of the Territorial Sea of Greenland, of 27 May 1963

Article 1. (1) The territorial waters of Greenland shall consist of the internal waters and the territorial sea.

(2) The territorial sea shall comprise those areas of the sea which to landward are bounded by the lines specified in article 2 and to seaward by lines drawn in such a manner that the distance from every point on these lines to the nearest point on the inner boundary line is three nautical miles (5.556 metres). . . .

(D) Fishery Zone

ACT No. 195 on Salt-Water Fisheries, of 26 May 1965

Article 1. 1. Save as otherwise provided, this Act shall apply to fishing in the Danish fishery zone with the exception of waters which have been brought under the provisions of the Act on fresh-water fisheries.

2. The Danish fishery zone shall comprise, in addition to the internal waters, a water area along the Danish coasts which is bound by a line (fishery limit) running parallel to the baselines for the time being in force and situated at the following distances from such baselines:

(1) In so far as concerns the Danish coastal area in the North Sea, the Skagerrak and the Kattegat: twelve nautical miles (one nautical mile 1,852 metres). The term "Kattegat" in this connexion means the water area which is bounded to the south by lines drawn from Hasenore to Gribens point, from Korshage to Spodsbjerg and from Gilbjerg Hoved to Kullen;

(2) In so far as concerns other areas of the Danish coast: three nautical miles  
 3. Where, however, the Danish coast is opposite the coast of another State, the fishery limit may not extend beyond a line determined by special agreement.

(E) Continental Shelf

ROYAL DECREE concerning the Exercise of Danish Sovereignty over the Continental Shelf, of 7 June 1963

Article 1. Danish sovereignty shall be exercised, in so far as the exploration and exploitation of natural resources are concerned, over that portion of the continental shelf which, according to the Convention on the Continental Shelf, which was opened for signature at Geneva on 29 April 1958 (hereinafter referred to as the "Convention"), belongs to the Kingdom of Denmark, cf. article 2.

COUNTRY	(A) TS	(B) CZ	(C) EEZ	(D) Fish	(E) CSH	(F) Other	CITATIONS AND EXCERPTS	
							200m/ EXP	
Denmark (cont)								<p><b>(E) Continental Shelf (cont)</b></p> <p>Article 2. In accordance with article 1 of the Convention, the term "continental shelf" is used as referring (a) to the sea-bed and subsoil of the submarine areas adjacent to the coast but outside the area of the territorial sea, to a depth of 200 metres or, beyond that limit, to where the depth of the superjacent waters admits of the exploitation of the natural resources of the said areas; (b) to the sea-bed and subsoil of similar submarine areas adjacent to the coasts of islands.</p> <p>Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf on 12 June 1963. (Source: ST/LEG/SER.E/1)</p>
Djibouti								No legislation available.
Dominica	12							<p><b>(A) Territorial Sea</b></p> <p>Territorial Sea, Contiguous Zone, Exclusive Economic and Fishery Zones ACT, 1981, ACT No. 26 of 25 August 1981</p> <p>2. ... "territorial sea" means that area of sea over which the Commonwealth of Dominica exercises sovereignty: ...</p> <p>3. The territorial sea of the Commonwealth of Dominica comprises those areas of sea having as their inner limits, the baseline as defined and as their outer limits, a line measured seaward from the baseline, every point of which line extends to a distance of twelve (12) nautical miles from the nearest point of the baseline.</p> <p>...</p> <p>7. In the territorial sea and internal waters the Commonwealth of Dominica shall exercise sovereignty and such sovereignty shall extend to the sea-bed and subsoil thereof and to the airspace over such sea.</p> <p>...</p> <p>10. (1) The Commonwealth of Dominica recognises the right of innocent passage of foreign ships and warships in the territorial sea and the overflight of aircraft in the airspace thereof subject to the principles and provisions of International Law. ...</p>
		24						<p><b>(B) Contiguous Zone</b></p> <p>Territorial Sea, Contiguous Zone, Exclusive Economic and Fishery Zones ACT, 1981, ACT No. 26 of 25 August 1981</p> <p>2. ... "contiguous zone" means that area of sea contiguous to the territorial sea over which the Commonwealth of Dominica may exercise sovereign rights necessary to prevent infringement of its customs, fiscal, immigration or sanitary regulations within its territory or territorial sea; ...</p> <p>...</p> <p>4. The contiguous zone to the territorial sea of the Commonwealth of Dominica comprises that area of sea which is contiguous to its territorial sea and shall extend twenty-four miles from the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured.</p>

COUNTRY	(A) (B) TS	(C) EEZ	(D) Fish	(E) CSH	(F) Other	CITATIONS AND EXCERPTS
Dominica (cont)		200				<p>(C) <u>Exclusive Economic Zone</u> Territorial Sea, Contiguous Zone, Exclusive Economic and Fishery Zones ACT, 1981, ACT No. 26 of 25 August 1981</p> <p>2. ... "exclusive economic zone" means an area beyond and adjacent to the territorial sea, over which the Commonwealth of Dominica may exercise sovereign rights, and jurisdiction subject to the provisions of international law; ...</p> <p>... 5. The exclusive economic zone of the Commonwealth of Dominica comprises those areas of the sea, sea-bed and sub-soil that are beyond and adjacent to the territorial sea of the Commonwealth of Dominica, having as their outer limits a line measured seaward from the aforesaid baseline, every point of which line is distant two hundred nautical miles from the nearest point of the aforesaid baseline.</p> <p>... 8. In the exclusive economic zone the Commonwealth of Dominica shall exercise: (a) sovereign rights for the purpose of exploration, exploitation, conservation and management of the natural resources, both living and non-living, of the sea-bed, sub-soil and superjacent waters and other sovereign rights with regard to producing energy from tides, winds and currents therein; (b) jurisdiction with regard to: (i) the establishment and use of artificial islands, installations and structures; (ii) marine scientific research; and (iii) the protection and preservation of the marine environment; (c) other rights and duties provided for in international law.</p> <p>... 10. ... (2) The Commonwealth of Dominica shall recognise the freedoms of navigation and overflight of aircraft and of the laying of submarine cables and pipelines and other related activities in the exclusive economic zone, in accordance with the principles and provisions of International Law.</p> <p>(D) <u>Fishery Zone</u> Territorial Sea, Contiguous Zone, Exclusive Economic and Fishery Zones ACT, 1981, ACT No. 26 of 25 August 1981</p> <p>2. ... "fishery zone" means the areas of superjacent waters which extend to a distance of two hundred nautical miles from the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea is drawn; ...</p> <p>... 6. The fishery zone of the Commonwealth of Dominica comprises that area of sea, that is beyond and adjacent to the territorial sea of the Commonwealth of Dominica and having as its seaward boundary a line so drawn that each point upon it is distant two hundred (200) nautical miles from the nearest point of the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured.</p> <p>... 9. In the fishery zone the Commonwealth of Dominica shall exercise the sovereign right and exclusive authority to explore and exploit, conserve and manage the fishery resources of the superjacent waters, the sea-bed and sub-soil therein, in accordance with International Law.</p>
Dominican Republic	6					<p>(A) <u>Territorial Sea</u> ACT No. 186 on the Territorial Sea, the Contiguous Zone and the Continental Shelf of 13 September 1967, as amended by ACT No. 573 of 1 April 1977</p> <p>Article 1. The territorial sea of the Dominican Republic shall comprise the sea area adjacent to its coasts and to the coasts of the islands over which the Dominican Republic exercises sovereignty, and extending from the low-water line or from the straight baselines, as the case may be, to a distance of six miles seawards.</p>

COUNTRY	(A) TS	(B) CZ	(C) EEZ	(D) Fish	(E) CSH	(F) Other	CITATIONS AND EXCERPTS
Dominican Republic (cont.)		24					<p><b>(B) Contiguous Zone</b>            ACT No. 186 on the Territorial Sea, the Contiguous Zone and the Continental Shelf of 13 September 1967, as amended by ACT No. 573 of 1 April 1977</p> <p>Article 3. There shall be established a contiguous zone supplementary to the territorial sea, known as the "contiguous zone" and consisting of a belt of sea adjoining the outer limit of the territorial sea and extending 24 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured.            (1) The Dominican State shall exercise in the "contiguous zone" the control measures necessary to:            (a) prevent any breaches of its customs, fiscal, immigration and sanitary laws which might be committed in its territory or in its territorial sea;            (b) punish any breaches of such laws committed in its territory or in its territorial sea. ...</p>
			200				<p><b>(C) Exclusive Economic Zone</b>            ACT No. 186 on the Territorial Sea, the Contiguous Zone and the Continental Shelf of 13 September 1967, as amended by ACT No. 573 of 1 April 1977</p> <p>Article 4. There shall be established a zone outside the territorial sea and adjacent to it known as the "exclusive economic zone".            (1) The "exclusive economic zone" shall extend in the direction of the high seas up to 200 nautical miles measured from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured. The limits of the zone shall be established by a broken line beginning at the first boundary mark on our frontier with the neighbouring Republic of Haiti, at the mouth of the River Masacre or Dajabón and passing through points whose geographical positions are as follows: ...</p> <p>Article 5. The Dominican State shall exercise sovereign rights in this zone for the purposes of exploration and exploitation, conservation and administration of natural resources, both living and non-living, of the sea-bed and subsoil and superjacent waters.            (1) It shall also exercise exclusive rights and jurisdiction with respect to the establishment and utilization of artificial islands, installations and structures within the zone.            (2) The Dominican State shall exercise exclusive jurisdiction with respect to other activities with a view to the exploration and economic exploitation of this zone, such as the production of energy derived from water, currents and winds.            (3) The Dominican State shall exercise jurisdiction with respect to the preservation of the marine environment, including control and reduction of pollution.            (4) The Dominican State shall regulate the investigation, exploration and exploitation of resources within this zone.</p> <p>Article 6. The establishment of this exclusive economic zone shall not affect the right to freedom of navigation and overflight and the right to lay cables and submarine pipelines or other legitimate and reasonable international uses of the sea, without prejudice to compliance with the laws and regulations laid down by the Dominican State in accordance with this Act and with the norms of international law.</p>

COUNTRY	(A) IS	(B) CZ	(C) EEZ	(D) Fish.	(E) CSN	(F) Other	CITATIONS AND EXCERPTS	
							200	200m
Dominican Republic (cont.)					200		<p><u>(E) Continental Shelf</u> ACT No. 186 on the Territorial Sea, the Contiguous Zone and the Continental Shelf of 13 September 1967, as amended by ACT No. 573 of 1 April 1977</p> <p>Article 7. The Dominican State shall exercise sovereign rights over the continental shelf for purposes of its exploration and the exploitation of its natural resources. (1) For the purposes of this article, the term "continental shelf" includes the sea-bed and subsoil of the submarine areas stretching beyond the territorial sea and all along the natural extension of its land territory up to the outer edge of the continental terrace, or up to a distance of 200 nautical miles from the baselines from which the territorial sea is measured in cases where the outer edge of the continental terrace does not extend to that distance. (2) The rights referred to in this article are exclusive in the sense that, if the State does not explore the continental shelf or exploit its natural resources, no one may undertake these activities without its express consent. (3) The natural resources to which these provisions refer are the mineral and other non-living resources of the sea-bed and the subsoil thereof, as well as living organisms belonging to sedentary species, that is, those which during the period of exploitation are immobile in the sea-bed or the subsoil thereof or which can only move in constant physical contact with the sea-bed or the subsoil thereof.</p> <p>Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf on 11 August 1964. (Source: ST/LEG/SER.E/1)</p>	
Ecuador	200						<p><u>(A) Territorial Sea</u> CIVIL CODE, as amended by DECREE No. 256-CLP of 27 February 1970</p> <p>Article 628. The territorial sea under national jurisdiction shall comprise the adjacent sea to a distance of 200 nautical miles measured from the outermost points of the coast of the Ecuadorian mainland and the outermost points of the outermost islands of the Colón Archipelago and from the low-water mark, using a baseline to be defined by Executive Decree. The adjacent sea included between the baseline referred to in the preceding paragraph and the low-water line constitutes internal waters under national jurisdiction. If, under the terms of international treaties dealing with this matter, zones are designed for maritime policing and protection which are broader than those laid down in the foregoing paragraphs, the provisions of such treaties shall prevail. Zones other than the territorial sea which are to be subject to the régime of freedom of navigation or to innocent passage by foreign vessels shall be defined by Executive Decree. The sea-bed of the adjacent sea and the subsoil thereof are also national property.</p> <p>Article 629. The air space corresponding to the territory of the State, including the territorial sea as defined in the preceding article, shall also be part of the national domain. Regulations governing the free air transit zone above the territorial sea shall be made by the Executive.</p>	
					200m		<p><u>(E) Continental Shelf</u> CIVIL CODE of 20 August 1960</p> <p>Article 630. The continental or insular shelf adjacent to the Ecuadorian coasts, and the resources thereof, shall belong to the State, which shall have the use thereof and shall exercise the supervision necessary to ensure the conservation of the said resources and the protection of the corresponding fisheries. The expression "continental or insular shelf" means the submarine areas adjacent to the national territory to a depth of 200 metres.</p>	

COUNTRY	(A) TS	(B) CZ	(C) EEZ	(D) Fish	(E) CSH	(F) Other	CITATIONS AND EXCERPTS
Egypt							<p><u>(A) Territorial Sea</u>            DECREE concerning the Territorial Waters of the United Arab Republic (the Arab Republic of Egypt) of 15 January 1951, as amended by the PRESIDENTIAL DECREE of 17 February 1958</p> <p>Article 2. With due regard to the provisions of international law concerning peaceful passage in the coastal sea of the vessels of other States, the territorial waters of the Arab Republic of Egypt, the air space above them and the sea-bed and subsoil thereof shall be subject to the sovereignty of the State.</p> <p>...            Article 5. The territorial sea of the Republic extends beyond the internal waters of the Republic to a distance of 12 nautical miles seaward.</p> <p><u>(B) Contiguous Zone</u>            DECREE concerning the Territorial Waters of the United Arab Republic (the Arab Republic of Egypt) of 15 January 1951, as amended by the PRESIDENTIAL DECREE of 17 February 1958</p> <p>Article 9. For the purposes of enforcing security, navigation and other financial and health laws and regulations, the marine jurisdiction shall cover a zone beyond and contiguous to the territorial sea, extending six nautical miles to be added to the 12 miles established from the territorial sea baselines. This rule shall not be applicable to the fishing rights of the Arab Republic of Egypt.</p> <p><u>(E) Continental Shelf</u>            PRESIDENTIAL DECISION No. 1051 concerning the Continental Shelf, of 3 September 1958</p> <p>...            The United Arab Republic shall exercise rights of sovereignty over the sea-bed and its subsoil in the continental shelf beyond the territorial waters to the point where the depth of the water is 200 metres and deeper to the limit within which the natural resources of the bottom can be exploited.            The United Arab Republic shall also have rights of sovereignty over the similar continental shelf with respect to the islands of the United Arab Republic.            The foregoing is without prejudice to the description of the waters over these areas as being part of the high seas, nor shall it be detrimental to free navigation in these waters and the air space over them.            The United Arab Republic shall have the exclusive right to explore, prospect and exploit all natural and mineral resources and other non-living resources as well as living organisms of the indigenous species which exist on the bottom of the sea and its sub-soil in the areas indicated in the first article. ...</p>
El Salvador							<p><u>(A) Territorial Sea</u>            POLITICAL CONSTITUTION of 7 September 1950</p> <p>Article 7. The territory of the Republic within its present boundaries is irreducible; it includes the adjacent sea within a distance of two hundred marine miles measured from the line of lowest tide, and it embraces the air space above, the subsoil, and the corresponding continental shelf.            The provisions of the preceding section do not affect freedom of navigation in accordance with principles accepted by International Law.            The Gulf of Fonseca is an historic bay subject to a special regime.</p>



COUNTRY	(A) TS	(B) CZ	(C) EEZ	(D) Fish	(E) CSH	CITATIONS AND EXCERPTS	
						(F) Other	
Equatorial Guinea	12						<p><u>(A) Territorial Sea</u> Information concerning PRESIDENTIAL DECREE No. 17/70 extending the Breadth of the Territorial Waters, of 24 September 1970</p> <p>(My) Government maintains in effect its Presidential Decree No. 17/70, signed and promulgated at Santa Isabel ... on 24 September 1970; that Decree extends the territorial waters of my country to twelve miles in the Bay of Corisco in the southern part of Equatorial Guinea.</p>
Ethiopia	12						<p><u>(A) Territorial Sea</u> Maritime PROCLAMATION No. 137 of 25 September 1953</p> <p>Article 6. For the purposes of this Proclamation and the regulations and instructions to be issued in conformity therewith, ...</p> <p>(f) The territorial waters of Our Empire are defined as extending from the extremity of sea-board at maximum annual high tide of the Ethiopian continental coast and of the coasts of Ethiopian islands, in parallel line on the entire sea-board and to an outward distance of twelve nautical miles, except that in the case of the Dahlac archipelago the seaward limit of the territorial waters shall be defined in Our Federal Revenue Proclamation No. 126 of 1952, and that in the case of pearl and other sedentary fisheries the seaward limit of the territorial waters shall extend to the limits of the said fisheries. The Imperial Ethiopian Government have full dominion over the said waters and exclusive control over the natural resources within and beneath the said waters. Fishing of all sorts, including pearl fishing, within the said territorial waters shall be reserved exclusively to nationals of Our Empire except as provided in article (9) of this Proclamation. ...</p>
Fiji	12						<p><u>(A) Territorial Sea</u> Marine Spaces ACT, 1977, ACT No. 18 of 15 December 1977, as amended by the Marine Spaces (Amendment) ACT, 1978, ACT No. 15 of 6 October 1978</p> <p>5. (1) The territorial seas of Fiji comprise all areas of sea having as their innermost limits the baselines established under the provisions of this section and as their outermost limits a line measured seaward from those baselines every point of which is at a distance of twelve miles from the nearest point of the baselines.</p> <p>(2) Where archipelagic baselines are drawn under the provisions of section 4, those baselines shall be the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea of the Fiji archipelago shall be measured.</p> <p>(3) In all other cases the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured is the line determining the outer limits of the internal waters of Fiji drawn under the provisions of section 3.</p> <p>...</p> <p>9. (1) The sovereignty of Fiji extends beyond its land territory and internal waters over its archipelagic waters and territorial seas and to the airspace thereover as well as to the seabed and subsoil thereunder.</p> <p>9A. (1) Subject to the provisions of subsections (2), (3), (4) and (5), ships and aircraft of all States shall, in accordance with the rules of international law, have the right of innocent passage through and over the territorial seas and archipelagic waters.</p>

COUNTRY	(A) TS	(B) CZ	(C) EEZ	(D) Fish	(E) CSH	(F) Other
Fiji (cont)			200			
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>CITATIONS AND EXCERPTS</b></p> <p><b>(C) Exclusive Economic Zone</b>  Marine Spaces ACT, 1977, ACT No. 18 of 15 December 1977, as amended by the Marine Spaces (Amendment) ACT, 1978, ACT No. 15 of 6 October 1978</p> <p>6. (1) Subject to the following provisions of this section, the exclusive economic zone of Fiji comprises all areas of sea having, as their innermost limits the outermost limits of the territorial seas, and, as their outermost limits, a line drawn seaward from the baselines every point of which is at a distance of 200 miles from the nearest point of the appropriate baseline.</p> <p>(2) The Minister responsible for Foreign Affairs may by order, for the purpose of implementing any international agreement or the award of any international body, or otherwise, declare that the outer limits of the exclusive economic zone of Fiji extend to such line, any point of which may be at a distance of less than 200 miles from the nearest point of the appropriate baseline, as may be specified in such order.</p> <p>(3) Where the median line, as defined in subsection (4), is less than 200 miles from the nearest outer limits of the exclusive economic zone of Fiji extend to the median line.</p> <p>(4) The median line is a line every point of which is equidistant from the nearest points of the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial seas of Fiji and of any opposite or adjacent State or territory are measured.</p> <p>...</p> <p>9. (2) Within the exclusive economic zone Fiji has sovereign rights for the purpose of exploring and exploiting, conserving and managing the natural resources, whether living or non-living of the seabed and subsoil and the superjacent waters.</p> <p>9A. (6) Subject to the provisions of this Act and of any other written law made in accordance with the relevant rules of international law, all States and their nationals shall enjoy, in the exclusive economic zone, the high seas freedoms of navigation and overflight and of the laying of submarine cables and pipelines, and all other internationally lawful uses of the sea related to those freedoms, compatible with the rules of international law.</p> <p>9B. Where no other provision is for the time being made in any other written law for any such purpose, the Minister responsible for Foreign Affairs may make regulations, in accordance with the rules of international law, for all or any of the following purposes: -</p> <p>(a) regulating the conduct of scientific research within the exclusive economic zone;</p> <p>(b) regulating the exploration and exploitation of the exclusive economic zone for the production of energy from the waters, currents and winds, and for other economic purposes;</p> <p>(c) regulating the construction, operation and use of artificial islands, installations and structures within the exclusive economic zone, including, but not confined to, the establishment of safety zones around islands, installations and structures;</p> <p>(d) prescribing measures for the protection and preservation of the marine environment of the exclusive economic zone; and</p> <p>(e) providing for such other matters as are necessary or expedient to give effect to Fiji's rights and obligations in relation to the exclusive economic zone or are necessary to give full effect to the provisions of this Act, other than matters in respect of which regulations may be made under the provisions of section 20.</p>						

COUNTRY	(A) TS	(B) CZ	(C) EEZ	(D) Fish	(E) CSN	(F) Other	CITATIONS AND EXCERPTS
Fiji (cont)				200m/ EXP			<p><u>(E) Continental Shelf</u> Continental Shelf ACT, 1970, ACT No. 9 of 30 December 1970</p> <p>2. Interpretation: In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires- "Continental shelf" means the sea-bed and subsoil of those submarine areas adjacent to the coasts of the islands of Fiji, but beyond the territorial limits of Fiji, to a depth of two hundred metres below the surface of the sea, or beyond that limit, to where the depth of the superjacent waters admits of exploitation of the natural resources of those areas. "Natural resources" means: (a) the mineral and other natural non-living resources of the sea-bed and subsoil; and (b) Living organisms belonging to sedentary species, that is to say organisms which at the harvestable stage, either are immobile on or under the sea-bed or are unable to move except in constant physical contact with the sea-bed or sub-soil;</p> <p>3. Exploration and exploitation of continental shelf (1) All rights exercisable with respect to the continental shelf appertaining to Fiji, and its natural resources for the purpose of exploring that shelf and exploiting those resources are hereby vested in the Crown.  Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf on 25 March 1971. (Source: ST/LEG/SER.E/1)</p>
Finland	(4)						<p><u>(A) Territorial Sea</u> ACT on the Delimitation of the Territorial Waters of Finland, 1956, ACT No. 463 of 18 August 1956</p> <p>Paragraph 1. The territorial waters of Finland shall comprise the part of the sea immediately adjacent to the land territory of the State which is limited in the east towards the Soviet Union in the archipelago of Virolahti in the Gulf of Finland by the sea boundary of the State established in the Paris Treaty of Peace with Finland (690-691/47), signed on 10 February 1947, and in the archipelago of Haapasaari by the sea boundary established in the Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Finland and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Delimitation of the Sea Territories and the Continental Shelf in the Gulf of Finland, concluded on 20 May 1965, and in the west towards Sweden in the archipelago of Tornio in the Gulf of Bothnia by the sea boundary of the State established through the boundary lines review of 1956 to 1957 made in accordance with the Topographic Description of Boundaries signed after the Peace of Hamina in Tornio on 19 January 1811. To the north and south of Market Rock in the Aland Sea the boundary with Sweden shall be the sea boundary established in the above Description of Boundaries of 1811, such as it was included in the Convention Relating to the Non-Fortification and Neutralisation of the Aland Islands which was signed on 20 October 1921 (64/22). Subject to the exceptions mentioned in paragraph 7, the territorial waters shall extend as far out as the international boundary of territorial waters. A single island, rock or low-water elevation or a group of them situated far out in the sea can have separate territorial waters.</p> <p><u>(D) Fishery Zone</u> Finnish Fishing-Zone ACT, 1974, ACT No. 839 of 15 November 1974</p> <p>Paragraph 1. The Finnish fishing-zone shall comprise the part of the high seas immediately adjacent to the territorial waters of Finland, extending:</p>

COUNTRY	(A) TS	(B) CZ	(C) EEZ	(D) Fish	(E) CSh	(F) Other
Finland (cont)						

CITATIONS AND EXCERPTS

(D) Fishery Zone (cont)

1) in the Gulf of Bothnia to the line which was established as the boundary of the continental shelf between Finland and Sweden in Articles 2 and 3 of the Agreement (7/73) concluded on 29 September 1972 between Finland and Sweden concerning Delimitation of the Continental Shelf in the Gulf of Bothnia, the Aland Sea and the Northernmost part of the Baltic Sea and which is formed of straight lines between points 1 to 8 referred to in the above Articles and is extended straight from point 8 to a point with coordinates 60°36,6' N and 19°13,0' E; and

2) in the Gulf of Finland and in the northeastern part of the Baltic Sea to the line established as the boundary line between the areas of fishery jurisdiction of Finland and the Soviet Union in Articles 1 and 2 of the Agreement (4/80) concluded on 25 February 1980 between the Government of the Republic of Finland and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Delimitation of the Areas of Fishery Jurisdiction between Finland and the Soviet Union in the Gulf of Finland and the Northeastern Part of the Baltic Sea.

In the maritime areas other than those referred to in sub-paragraph 1 the Finnish fishing zone shall extend to a line which is drawn as follows:

1) In the Gulf of Bothnia from the latter point in sub-paragraph 1(1) above, as a line at the distance of eight nautical miles from the outer limit of the Finnish territorial sea up to a point with the coordinates 60°34,5' N and 19°07,1' E;

2) In the Aland Sea and in the northernmost part of the Baltic Sea starting from that point as a median line of the baselines from which the breadths of the Finnish and Swedish territorial seas are measured up to a point with coordinates 59°28,6' N and 19°57,5' E;

3) In the Bogskär region starting from that point as an arc of circle at the distance of nine nautical miles from the outer limit of the Finnish territorial sea around Bogskär up to a point with coordinates 59°18,2' N and 20°23,8' E; and

4) in the areas to the south and south east of Bogskär starting from that point as straight lines through the points with coordinates 59°01,2' N and 20°40,2' E and 59°07,9' N and 20°54,5' E up to the westernmost point of the line referred to in sub-paragraph 1(2) with coordinates 59°11,5' N and 21°11,3' E.

Paragraph 2. The government of Finland shall have the exclusive right to direct and supervise fishing in the fishing-zone and, with due respect to international agreements in force, take other measures to preserve and multiply the fish stock and arrange and develop the fishing conditions in the area.

(E) Continental Shelf

Continental Shelf ACT, 1965, ACT No. 149 of 5 March 1965

Article 1. The right to explore the continental shelf adjacent to the coast of Finland and the subsoil of it and for the purpose of exploitation of the natural resources of the areas mentioned in article 3 is exclusively exercised by the state of Finland.

For the purpose of the present law the term "continental shelf" means outside the area of Finland's territorial sea with the adjacent sea-bed and its subsoil to the boundary line which is determined according to articles 1 and 6 in the Geneva Convention of April 29, 1958 on the continental shelf or upon which agreements have been concluded between Finland and a foreign state according to the said article 6, paragraphs 1 or 2.

...  
Article 3. For the purpose of this law the natural resources of the continental shelf consist of the mineral and other non-living resources of the sea-bed and subsoil together with living organisms belonging to sedentary species, that is to say, organisms which at the harvestable stage, either are immobile on or under the sea-bed or are unable to move except in constant physical contact with the sea-bed or the subsoil thereof. ...

Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf on 16 February 1965.  
(Source: ST/LEG/SER.E/1)

200m/  
EXP

COUNTRY	(A) TS	(B) CZ	(C) EEZ	(D) Fish	(E) CSH	(F) Other	CITATIONS AND EXCERPTS
France	12		200		200m/ EXP		<p><u>(A) Territorial Sea</u> ACT No. 71-1060 of 24 December 1971</p> <p>Article 1. French territorial waters shall extend to a limit established at 12 nautical miles from the baselines. The baselines shall be the low-water line, together with the straight baselines and the closing lines of bays, which shall be determined by decree. The sovereignty of the French State shall extend to the air space over the territorial waters as well as to their bed and subsoil.</p> <p><u>(C) Exclusive Economic Zone</u> ACT No. 76-655 of 16 July 1976</p> <p>Article 1. In the economic zone, which may extend from the limit of the territorial waters up to 188 nautical miles beyond that limit, the Republic shall exercise sovereign rights with respect to the exploration and the exploitation of the natural resources, whether living or non-living, of the sea-bed, its subsoil and the superjacent waters. Those rights shall be exercised subject to the conditions and in accordance with the procedures set forth hereinafter.</p> <p><u>(E) Continental Shelf</u> ACT No. 68-1181 of 30 December 1968</p> <p>Article 1. In accordance with the Geneva Convention on the Continental Shelf of 29 April 1958, published in Decree No. 63-1049 of 29 November 1963, the French Republic shall exercise sovereign rights for the purpose of exploring the continental shelf adjacent to its territory and exploiting its natural resources. The continental shelf over which the French Republic exercises the above rights shall in its entirety, irrespective of the geographical position and the status of the territories to which it is adjacent, be subject to a single legal regime, as established by the present Act subject to the provisions of articles 35 and 36.</p> <p>Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf on 14 June 1965. (Source: ST/LEG/SER.E/1)</p>
Gabon	100						<p><u>(A) Territorial Sea</u> ACT No. 10-63 establishing the Gabonese Merchant Shipping Code, of 12 January 1963, as amended by ORDINANCE No. 58-72 extending the Limit of the Territorial Waters of Gabon to 100 Nautical Miles, of 16 July 1972</p> <p>Article 5. The public maritime domain shall comprise: The seashore, the tidal part of rivers and streams and the salt-water lagoons or ponds; the contiguous zone, in which fishing and the exploitation of the subsoil of the sea-bed shall be regulated. The limit of the territorial waters of Gabon shall be extended to 100 nautical miles from the lowest-water line. In the case of gulfs, bays and roadsteads, the line from which this limit is measured shall be established by decrees. The limit of the contiguous zone shall also be established by decree.</p>

COUNTRY	(A) TS	(B) CZ	(C) EEZ	(D) Fish	(E) CS	(F) Other	CITATIONS AND EXCERPTS
Gambia	12						<p><u>(A) Territorial Sea</u> Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone ACT, 1968, ACT No. 4 of 19 April 1968 as amended by the Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone (Amendments) ACT, 1969, ACT No. 9 of 10 July 1969</p> <p>2. Gambia shall extend for a distance of twelve miles from low-water mark and any reference to "The Gambia" whatsoever or wheresoever made shall be deemed in the absence of a contrary intention to include the territorial sea of The Gambia.</p> <p>... 4. Any reference in any law in force in The Gambia to "territorial waters" shall be construed as it were a reference to "territorial sea".</p> <p><u>(B) Contiguous Zone</u> Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone ACT, 1968, ACT No. 4 of 19 April 1968 as amended by the Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone (Amendments) ACT, 1969, ACT No. 9 of 10 July 1969</p> <p>3. It is hereby declared that Her Majesty in right of Her Government of The Gambia may in the zone of the high seas contiguous to the territorial sea of The Gambia and extending seaward to a line eighteen nautical miles from low-water mark exercise control necessary to prevent and punish the infringement of any law or right of The Gambia.</p> <p><u>(D) Fishery Zone</u> Fisheries ACT of 1977</p> <p>2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires: ... "fisheries waters under the jurisdiction of The Gambia" means the territorial waters, the marine waters of The Gambia extending from a distance of two hundred (200) nautical miles from low-water mark or from the geographical baseline where it departs from the low-water mark, and any other marine waters over which exclusive rights or fishing or fisheries management are claimed by law or convention for the time being in force in The Gambia.</p>
German Dem. Republic	3			200			<p><u>(A) Territorial Sea</u> Excerpt from the CONSTITUTION of 6 April 1968, as modified by the LAW of 7 October 1974</p> <p>Article 7. (1) The State organs ensure the territorial integrity of the German Democratic Republic and the inviolability of its national frontiers, inclusive of its air space and its territorial waters, and the protection and exploitation of its continental shelf.</p> <p>Excerpt from the REGULATION on ORDER in the Frontier Areas and Territorial Waters, Frontier ORDER of 15 June 1972</p> <p>Article 29. The national frontier of the German Democratic Republic at sea (sea-frontier) is the line which separates the territorial waters from the high seas.</p> <p>(The breadth of the territorial waters of the German Democratic Republic is three nautical miles.)</p>

COUNTRY	(A) TS	(B) CZ	(C) EEZ	(D) Fish	(E) CSh	(F) Other
German Dem. Republic (cont)					200m/ EXP	
	<u>CITATIONS AND EXCERPTS</u>					
	<u>(D) Fishery Zone</u>					
	DEGREE concerning the Establishment of a Fishery Zone in the Baltic Sea, of 22 December 1977					
	<p>Article 2. (1) The fishery zone of the German Democratic Republic shall be delimited in relation to other States, whose coasts lie opposite the coast of the German Democratic Republic or border on the coasts of the German Democratic Republic, unless otherwise provided in intergovernmental agreements with these States in such a way, that the limit shall be the line on which each point is equidistant from the nearest points on the baselines, from which the breadth of the territorial sea of each State is measured.</p> <p>(2) The baseline as determined in the relevant laws and regulations of the German Democratic Republic shall be the basis for the delimitation of the fishery zone of the German Democratic Republic.</p>					
	<u>(E) Continental Shelf</u>					
	Excerpt from the CONSTITUTION of 6 April 1968, as modified by the LAW of 7 October 1974					
	<p>Article 7. (1) The State organs ensure the territorial integrity of the German Democratic Republic and the inviolability of its national frontiers, inclusive of its air space and its territorial waters, and the protection and exploitation of its continental shelf.</p>					
	<p>PROCLAMATION by the Government of German Democratic Republic on the Continental Shelf along the Baltic Sea Coast, of 26 May 1974</p>					
	<p>The exploration and utilization of the natural resources of the sea-bed and the subsoil of the submarine areas adjacent to the Baltic Sea Coast of the German Democratic Republic outside the territorial sea are an unlimited sovereign right of the German Democratic Republic which derives from the generally recognized principle of international law of the rights of States over the natural resources of the continental shelf extending from their coasts.</p>					
	<p>This principle of international law is in conformity with the practice of States and has been confirmed specifically in the Geneva Convention on the Continental Shelf of 29 April 1958.</p>					
	<p>LAW on the Exploration, Exploitation and Delimitation of the Continental Shelf, of 20 February 1967, as modified by the LAW of 11 June 1968</p>					
	<p>Article 1. (1) The natural resources of the continental shelf of the German Democratic Republic are the property of the people;</p>					
	<p>(2) The exploration and utilization of the natural resources referred to in paragraph 1 are subject exclusively to the internal regulations of the German Democratic Republic and require special approval by the competent central authorities.</p>					
	<p>Article 2. In accordance with article 1 of the Convention, the term "continental shelf" shall mean: The sea-bed and the subsoil of the submarine areas adjacent to the coast but outside the area of the territorial sea, to a depth of 200 metres or, beyond that limit, to where the depth of the superjacent waters admits of the exploitation of the natural resources of the said areas.</p>					
	<p>Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf on 27 December 1973. (Source: ST/LEG/SER.E/1)</p>					

COUNTRY	(A) TS	(B) CZ	(C) EEZ	(D) Fish	(E) CSH	(F) Other	CITATIONS AND EXCERPTS	
Germany, Fed. Republic of	3			200			<p><u>(A) Territorial Sea</u> ISSUE NO. 32 of the Official Gazette of the German Hydrographic Institute "Information for Mariners", entry No. 3240</p> <p>The outer limit of the territorial sea of the Federal Republic of Germany is formed by a line each point of which is at a distance of 3 nautical miles from the nearest point of the baseline.</p> <p><u>(D) Fishery Zone</u> PROCLAMATION on the establishment of a Fishery Zone in the North Sea, of 21 December 1976</p> <p>1. ... The Federal Republic of Germany establishes in the North Sea with effect from 1 January 1977 a fishery zone extending from the seaward boundary of its territorial sea up to 200 miles measured from the baseline, and exercises sovereign rights within this zone for the purpose of the conservation and exploitation of fish stocks. The delimitation of the fishery zone of the Federal Republic of Germany in relation to the fishery zones of other States in the North Sea shall be subject to agreements with such States.</p> <p><u>(E) Continental Shelf</u> DECLARATION by the Federal Government, of 20 January 1964</p> <p>1. In the light of the development of general international law, as expressed in the recent practice of States and especially in the signing of the Geneva Convention on the Continental Shelf, the Federal Government regards the exploration and exploitation of the natural resources of the sea-bed and subsoil of the submarine area adjacent to the German coast but outside the area of the German territorial sea to a depth of 200 metres and, beyond that limit, to where the depth of the superjacent waters admits of the exploitation of the natural resources as an exclusive sovereign right of the Federal Republic of Germany. The detailed delimitation of the German continental shelf in relation to the continental shelf of foreign States shall be the subject of agreements with those States.</p>	
Ghana	200				200m/ EXP		<p><u>(A) Territorial Sea</u> Territorial Waters and Continental Shelf DECREE, 1973, of 16 March 1973 as amended by the Territorial Waters and Continental Shelf (Amendment) DECREE, 1977, of 22 July 1977</p> <p>1. It is hereby declared that the territorial waters of the Republic shall extend to the limits of two hundred nautical miles from low-water mark. ...</p> <p><u>(E) Continental Shelf</u> Territorial Waters and Continental Shelf DECREE, 1973, of 16 March 1973 as amended by the Territorial Waters and Continental Shelf (Amendment) DECREE, 1977, of 22 July 1977</p> <p>5. Interpretation- For the purposes of this Decree and any other enactment - "continental shelf" includes - (a) the sea-bed and subsoil of the submarine areas to a depth of one hundred fathoms contiguous to the coast and seaward of the area of land beneath the territorial waters of the Republic; and (b) such further parts lying beyond the said depth of one hundred fathoms of the sea-bed and subsoil of the submarine areas whose natural resources are capable of exploitation; and (c) all the natural resources of the areas specified in this definition including minerals and other inorganic and organic matters; ...</p>	



CITATIONS AND EXCERPTS

COUNTRY	(A) TS	(B) CZ	(C) EEZ	(D) Fish	(E) CSh	(F) Other
Greece	6				200m/ EXP	
Grenada	12		200			

(A) Territorial Sea

LAW No. 230 of 17 September 1936

Article 1. The extent of the territorial sea is fixed at six nautical miles from the coast, without prejudice to provisions in force concerning special matters, with respect to which the territorial zone shall be delimited at a distance either larger or smaller than six miles.

(E) Continental Shelf

DECREE-LAW No. 142/1969 concerning Exploration for and Exploitation of the Mineral Resources in the Sea-Bed and the Beds of Lakes

1. The State shall also have the exclusive right to explore for and to exploit all metalliferous ores, including hydrocarbons in the solid, liquid or gaseous states, together with any ore bodies:
  - (a) On the bed of the Hellenic territorial sea or in the subsoil thereof;
  - (b) On the sea-bed beyond the territorial sea, or in the subsoil thereof, where it adjoins or is adjacent to the continental or island coasts, up to a depth of 200 metres below the surface of the sea or an even greater depth where the superjacent waters admit of the exploration and exploitation referred to above, in other words in the continental shelf as agreed and determined in international conventions approved by law. Where the above continental shelf is adjacent to the territory of Greece and another State adjoining Greece or with coasts opposite to the Greek coasts, the rules of international law shall be applied in determining the limits of that continental shelf.

Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf on 6 November 1972.  
(Source: ST/LEG/SER.E/1)

(A) Territorial Sea

Grenada Territorial Waters ACT, 1978, ACT No. 17 of 12 May 1978

3. (1) The territorial waters of Grenada comprise those areas of the sea, having as their landward limit the baselines specified by section 4 or prescribed under that section, as the case may be, and as their seaward limit a boundary line which at every point is a distance of 12 nautical miles or such other distance from the nearest point of those baselines as the Minister may by order prescribe.

(2) The territorial waters, including the submarine areas thereof, form part of the territory of Grenada.

(C) Exclusive Economic Zone

Marine Boundaries ACT, 1978, ACT No. 20 of 1 November 1978

3. (1) There is established, contiguous to the territorial waters, a marine zone to be known as the Exclusive Economic Zone having as its inner limit the boundary line of the seaward limit of the territorial waters and as its outer limit a boundary line which, subject to subsection (3), at every point is a distance of 200 miles from the nearest point of the baselines of the territorial waters or such other distance from the nearest point of those baselines as the Minister may, by order, prescribe. ...

(3) Notwithstanding subsection (1), where the median line as defined by subsection (4) between Grenada and any adjacent or opposite State is less than 200 miles from the baselines of the territorial waters, the outer boundary limit of the Zone shall be that fixed by agreement between Grenada and that other State, but where there is no such agreement, the outer boundary limit shall be the median line.

COUNTRY	(A) TS	(B) CZ	(C) EEZ	(D) Fish	(E) CSH	(F) Other	CITATIONS AND EXCERPTS
Grenada (cont)			200				<p><u>(C) Exclusive Economic Zone (cont)</u></p> <p>5. There is vested in the Government of Grenada:</p> <p>(a) all rights in, and jurisdiction over, the Zone in respect of</p> <p>(i) the exploration, exploitation, conservation, protection or management of the natural living and non-living resources of the sea-bed, subsoil and superjacent waters;</p> <p>(ii) the construction, maintenance or use of structures or devices relating to the exploration or exploitation of the resources of the Zone, the regulation and safety of shipping, or any other economic purpose;</p> <p>(iii) the authorisation, regulation or control of scientific research,</p> <p>(iv) the preservation and protection of the marine environment and the prevention and control of marine pollution,</p> <p>(v) all other activities relating to the economic exploration and exploitation of the Zone; and</p> <p>(b) all other rights in, and jurisdiction over, the Zone recognised by international law.</p>
Guatemala	12		200				<p><u>(A) Territorial Sea</u></p> <p>DECREE No. 20-76 of the Congress of the Republic, of 9 June 1976</p> <p>Article 1. Guatemala reiterates its sovereignty, beyond its land territory and its internal waters, to a belt of sea adjacent to its coast, described as the territorial sea, which extends 12 nautical miles from the relevant baselines. Such sovereignty extends to the airspace over the territorial sea as well as to its bed and subsoil.</p> <p>Article 2. Ships of all states, whether coastal or not, shall enjoy the right of innocent passage through the territorial sea in accordance with international law.</p> <p><u>(C) Exclusive Economic Zone</u></p> <p>DECREE No. 20-76 of the Congress of the Republic, of 9 June 1976</p> <p>Article 3. The Republic of Guatemala establishes an exclusive economic zone which shall extend 200 nautical miles from the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured. This zone shall include:</p> <p>(a) Sovereign rights for the purpose of exploring and of exploiting, conserving and managing the natural resources, both renewable and non-renewable, of the continental shelf (bed and subsoil), the sea-bed and subsoil and the superjacent waters;</p> <p>(b) Exclusive rights and jurisdiction with regard to the establishment and use of artificial islands, installations and similar structures, including the customs, fiscal, sanitary and immigration regulations pertaining thereto;</p> <p>(c) Exclusive jurisdiction with regard to:</p> <p>(i) Other activities for the exploration and economic exploitation of the zone, such as the production of energy derived from the water or from tides or winds;</p> <p>(ii) Scientific research;</p> <p>(d) Jurisdiction with regard to the preservation of the marine environment, including the control and elimination of pollution;</p> <p>(e) Such other rights and obligations as may derive from jurisdiction over the zone.</p> <p>Article 4. Guatemala recognizes within its exclusive economic zone the right of other States, whether coastal or land-locked, to freedom of navigation and overflight, the laying of cables and pipelines and, subject to the participation of a representative of the Government, other internationally lawful uses of the sea relating to navigation and communications.</p>

COUNTRY	(A) TS	(B) CZ	(C) EEZ	(D) Fish	(E) CSH	(F) Other	CITATIONS AND EXCERPTS
Guatemala  (cont)					200m/ EXP		<p><u>(E) Continental Shelf</u> CONSTITUTION of 15 September 1965</p> <p>Article 3. Guatemala exercises full sovereignty and dominion over its territory which includes soil, subsoil, continental shelf, territorial waters, and the space above these, and the natural resources and wealth existing therein, without prejudice to free navigation by sea and air in conformity with law and the provisions of international treaties and agreements.</p> <p>... Article 129. The following belong to the nation: ... 4. The maritime and land zone, the continental shelf and the air space above, to an area and in the manner laid down by law or ratified international treaties. ...</p> <p>Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf on 27 November 1961. (Source: ST/LEG/SER.E/1)</p>
Guinea	12					200	<p><u>(A) Territorial Sea</u> DECREE No. 336/PRG of 30 July 1980</p> <p>Article 1. The breadth of the territorial waters of the Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea shall be twelve (12) nautical miles, measured from the low-water line.</p> <p><u>(C) Exclusive Economic Zone</u> DECREE No. 336/PRG of 30 July 1980</p> <p>Article 2. The breadth of the exclusive economic zone shall be two hundred (200) nautical miles.</p> <p>Article 3. In the exclusive economic zone, the Guinean State reserves the exclusive right to explore and to exploit, conserve and manage the natural resources, whether living or non-living, of the sea-bed, its subsoil and the superjacent waters.</p>
Guinea-Bissau	12					200	<p><u>(A) Territorial Sea</u> LAW No. 3/78 on the Extension of the Territorial Sea and Exclusive Economic Zone, of 19 May 1978</p> <p>Article 1. The breadth of the territorial sea and the exclusive economic zone of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau is measured from the baseline defined by the Luso-French Convention of 1886, which joins the following reference points: ...</p> <p>Article 2. The territorial sea extends, within the national maritime borders, to 12 miles beyond the baseline defined above.</p> <p><u>(C) Exclusive Economic Zone</u> LAW No. 3/78 on the Extension of the Territorial Sea and Exclusive Economic Zone, of 19 May 1978</p> <p>Article 3. (1) The exclusive economic zone extends, within the national maritime borders, to 200 nautical miles beyond the baseline defined above. (2) The State of Guinea-Bissau has exclusive rights over exploration and exploitation of living and natural resources of the sea, the continental platform and slopes, and the sea-beds of the aforementioned exclusive economic zone.</p>

COUNTRY	(A) TS	(B) CZ	(C) EEZ	(D) Fish	(E) CSh	(F) Other	CITATIONS AND EXCERPTS
Guyana	12						<p><u>(A) Territorial Sea</u>  Maritime Boundaries ACT, 1977, ACT No. 10 of 30 June 1977</p> <p>3. (1) Subject to section 34, the territorial sea comprises those areas of the sea having as their inner limits the baseline referred to in section 7 and as their outer limits the line every point on which is 12 miles from the nearest point of the baseline.</p> <p>...  5. The sovereignty of Guyana extends and has always extended to the territorial sea and to the sea-bed and subsoil underlying, and the airspace over such sea.</p> <p><u>(C) Exclusive Economic Zone</u>  Maritime Boundaries ACT, 1977, ACT No. 10 of 30 June 1977</p> <p>15. The President may, if he considers it necessary or expedient having regard to international law and State practice, by order designate an area beyond and adjacent to the territorial sea an exclusive economic zone.</p> <p>16. In the exclusive economic zone, Guyana shall have:  (a) sovereign rights for the purpose of exploration, exploitation, conservation and management of the natural resources, both living and non-living, as well as for producing energy from tides, winds and currents;  (b) exclusive rights and jurisdiction for the construction, maintenance or operation of artificial islands, offshore terminals, installations and other structures and devices necessary for the exploration and exploitation of the resources of the zone or for the convenience of shipping or for any other purpose;  (c) exclusive jurisdiction to authorize, regulate and control scientific research;  (d) exclusive jurisdiction to preserve and protect marine environment and to prevent and control marine pollution;  (e) such other rights as are recognized by international law.</p> <p>...  21. Subject to the exercise by Guyana of its rights within the zone to enjoy freedom of navigation and overflight.</p> <p><u>(D) Fishery Zone</u>  Maritime Boundaries ACT, 1977, ACT No. 10 of 30 June 1977</p> <p>23. There is hereby established a fishery zone beyond and adjacent to the territorial sea and bounded on its seaward side by the line every point on which is two hundred miles from the nearest point of the baseline of the territorial sea.</p> <p><u>(E) Continental Shelf</u>  Maritime Boundaries ACT, 1977, ACT No. 10 of 30 June 1977</p> <p>9. Subject to section 34, the continental shelf (which by virtue of the applied law, that is to say, the British Guiana (Alteration of Boundaries) Order in Council, 1954, was included in the boundaries of Guyana), comprises the seabed and subsoil of the submarine areas that extend beyond the limit of the territorial sea throughout the natural prolongation of the land territory of Guyana to the outer edge of the continental margin or to a distance of two hundred miles from the baseline referred to in section 7, where the outer edge of the continental margin does not extend up to that distance.</p>
				200			
					200		

CITATIONS AND EXCERPTS

COUNTRY	(A) TS	(B) CZ	(C) EEZ	(D) Fish	(E) CSH	(F) Other
Guyana (cont)					200	
	<p><u>(E) Continental Shelf (cont)</u></p> <p>10. (1) Guyana has, and always had, full and exclusive sovereign rights in respect of the continental shelf. (2) Without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of sub-section (1) Guyana has in the continental shelf:</p> <p>(a) sovereign rights for the purpose of exploration, exploitation, conservation and management of all resources;</p> <p>(b) exclusive rights and jurisdiction for the construction, maintenance or operation of artificial islands, offshore terminals, installations and other structures and devices necessary for the exploration and exploitation of the resources of the continental shelf or for the convenience of shipping or for any other purpose;</p> <p>(c) exclusive jurisdiction to authorize, regulate and control scientific research; and</p> <p>(d) exclusive jurisdiction to preserve and protect the marine environment and to prevent and control marine pollution.</p>					
Haiti	12		200		200mi/ EXP	
	<p><u>(A) and (C) Territorial Sea and Exclusive Economic Zone</u></p> <p>DECLARATION by the Haitian Government establishing the Boundary of the Territorial Waters of the Republic of Haiti and that of its Economic Zone, of 6 April 1977</p> <p>The Government of the Republic of Haiti ...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Declares that the administration, management and exploitation of the economic zone are within the exclusive and sovereign competence of the Haitian authorities;</li> <li>- Reaffirms as principles of its international policy its sovereignty and exclusive jurisdiction over the waters washing the coasts of the Republic;</li> <li>- Recalls that the territorial sea of Haiti extends for a distance of 12 nautical miles from the islands adjacent to the Republic and decides that its exclusive economic zone expands to 200 nautical miles from the baseline from which the territorial sea is measured.</li> </ul> <p>The Republic of Haiti exercises exclusive sovereignty over the air space above its territory and above its jurisdictional waters up to the boundaries established above.</p>					
Honduras	12					
	<p><u>(E) Continental Shelf</u></p> <p>Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf on 29 March 1960. (Source: ST/LEG/SER.E/1)</p> <p><u>(A) Territorial Sea</u></p> <p>CONSTITUTION of 1965</p> <p>Article 5. ... 3. The subsoil, the air space, the territorial sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles, the bed and subsoil of the submarine platform, continental and insular shelf, and other underwater areas adjacent to its territory outside the zone of territorial waters and to a depth of two hundred meters or to the point where the depth of the superjacent waters, beyond this limit, permits the exploitation of the natural resources of the bed and subsoil, also belong to the State of Honduras and are subject to its jurisdiction and control. ...</p>					

COUNTRY	(A) IS	(B) CZ	(C) EEZ	(D) Fish	(E) CSH	(F) Other
Honduras (cont)			200			
				200m/ EXP		
Iceland	12					

CITATIONS AND EXCERPTS

(C) Exclusive Economic Zone

DECREE No. 921 on the Utilization of Marine Natural Resources, of 13 June 1980

Article 1. Without prejudice to the provisions of the Constitution and of the laws of the Republic concerning the territorial sea and the continental shelf, the State of Honduras shall have, in the exclusive economic zone extending up to a distance of 200 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured:

(a) Sovereign rights for the purpose of exploiting, exploring, conserving and managing all natural resources, whether living or non-living, of the sea-bed and subsoil and the superjacent waters, and over any economic exploration and exploitation of the zone, such as the production of energy from the water, currents and winds;

(b) Exclusive rights and jurisdiction with regard to authorization and regulation of the construction, operation and use of artificial islands and of installations and structures of any kind, including jurisdiction with regard to customs, fiscal, health, safety and immigration regulations;

(c) Jurisdiction and control in all matters relating to the regulation, authorization and conduct of marine scientific research, which shall be conducted only with the prior consent of the State of Honduras and with the participation of a representative of its Government whenever the latter deems it desirable;

(d) Jurisdiction and control for the purpose of preserving the marine environment and preventing, reducing and controlling pollution from any source;

(e) Such other rights and obligations as derive from the sovereign rights over the resources of the zone.

Article 2. In the said zone, all States, whether coastal or land-locked, shall enjoy, without prejudice to the provisions of the preceding article, the freedoms of navigation and overflight and of the laying of submarine cables and pipelines, and other internationally lawful uses of the sea directly related to the operation of ships, aircraft and submarine cables and pipelines.

(E) Continental Shelf

CONSTITUTION of 1965

Article 5. ... 3. The subsoil, the air space, the territorial sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles, the bed and subsoil of the submarine platform, continental and insular shelf, and other underwater areas adjacent to its territory outside the zone of territorial waters and to a depth of two hundred metres or to the point where the depth of the superjacent waters, beyond this limit, permits the exploitation of the natural resources of the bed and subsoil, also belong to the State of Honduras and are subject to its jurisdiction and control. ...

(A) Territorial Sea

LAW No. 41 concerning the Territorial Sea, the Economic Zone and the Continental Shelf, of 1 June 1979

Article 1. The territorial sea of Iceland shall be delimited by a line every point of which is 12 nautical miles from a baseline drawn between the following points: ...

The territorial sea shall moreover be delimited by a line every point of which is 12 nautical miles from the low-water line of Kolbeinsey (67° 08'9 N 18° 41'3 W) Hvalbakur (64° 35'8 N 13° 16'6 W) and the outermost points and rocks of Brimsey.

Each nautical mile shall be equal to 1852 meters.

Article 2. The sovereignty of Iceland extends to the territorial sea, the bed of the territorial sea and the superjacent air space.

This sovereignty is exercised in accordance with Icelandic Law and the rules of international law.

COUNTRY	(A) TS	(B) CZ	(C) EEZ	(D) Fish	(E) CS	(F) Other
Iceland (cont)			200		200	

**CITATIONS AND EXCERPTS**

**(C) Exclusive Economic Zone**

LAW No. 41 concerning the Territorial Sea, the Economic Zone and the Continental Shelf, of 1 June 1979

Article 3. The economic zone of Iceland is an area beyond the territorial sea delimited by a line every point of which is 200 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured, subject, however, to the provisions of article 7.

Article 4. In the economic zone Iceland has:

(a) sovereign rights for the purpose of exploring, exploiting, conserving and managing the resources, whether living or non-living of the sea-bed and subsoil and the superjacent waters and with regard to other activities for the economic exploitation and exploration of the zone, such as the production of energy from the water, currents and winds;

- (b) jurisdiction with regard to:
- (i) the establishment and use of man-made structures;
  - (ii) scientific research;
  - (iii) the preservation of the marine environment;
  - (c) other rights and duties under international law.
- The exercise of rights and the performance of duties in the economic zone shall be in accordance with special legislation and in conformity with international agreements to which Iceland is a party.

**(E) Continental Shelf**

LAW No. 41 concerning the Territorial Sea, the Economic Zone and the Continental Shelf, of 1 June 1979

Article 5. The continental shelf of Iceland comprises the sea-bed and subsoil of the sub-marine areas that extend beyond the territorial sea throughout the natural prolongation of the land territory to the outer edge of the continental margin, or to a distance of 200 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured where the outer edge of the continental margin does not extend up to that distance, subject however to the provisions of article 7.

Article 6. Iceland exercises over the continental shelf sovereign rights for the purpose of exploring and exploiting the non-living resources thereof, together with living organisms which, at the harvestable stage, either are immobile on or under the sea-bed or are unable to move except in physical contact with the sea-bed. ...

**(A) Territorial Sea**

The Territorial Waters, Continental Shelf, Exclusive Economic Zone and other Maritime Zones ACT, 1976, ACT No. 80 of 28 May 1976

3. (1) The sovereignty of India extends and has always extended to the territorial waters of India (hereinafter referred to as the territorial waters) and to the seabed and subsoil underlying, and the air space over such waters.

(2) The limit of the territorial waters is the line every point of which is at a distance of twelve nautical miles from the nearest point of the appropriate baseline. ...

COUNTRY	(A) TS	(B) CZ	(C) EEZ	(D) Fish	(E) CSH	(F) Other	CITATIONS AND EXCERPTS
India (cont)	24						<p><b>(B) Contiguous Zone</b> The Territorial Waters, Continental Shelf, Exclusive Economic Zone and other Maritime Zones ACT, 1976, ACT No. 80 of 28 May 1976</p> <p>5. (1) The contiguous zone of India (hereinafter referred to as the contiguous zone) is an area beyond and adjacent to the territorial waters and the limit of the contiguous zone is the line every point of which is at a distance of twenty-four nautical miles from the nearest point of the baseline referred to in sub-section (2) of section 3. ... (4) The Central Government may exercise such powers and take such measures in or in relation to the contiguous zone as it may consider necessary with respect to: (a) the security of India, and (b) immigration, sanitation, customs and other fiscal matters.</p> <p><b>(C) Exclusive Economic Zone</b> The Territorial Waters, Continental Shelf, Exclusive Economic Zone and other Maritime Zones ACT, 1976, ACT No. 80 of 28 May 1976</p> <p>7. (1) The exclusive economic zone of India (hereinafter referred to as the exclusive economic zone) is an area beyond and adjacent to the territorial waters, and the limit of such zone is two hundred nautical miles from the baseline referred to in sub-section (2) of section 3. ... (4) In the exclusive economic zone, the Union has: (a) sovereign rights for the purpose of exploration, exploitation, conservation and management of the natural resources, both living and non-living as well as for producing energy from tides, winds and currents; (b) exclusive rights and jurisdiction for the construction, maintenance or operation of artificial islands, off-shore terminals, installations and other structures and devices necessary for the exploration and exploitation of the resources of the zone or for the convenience of shipping or for any other purpose; (c) exclusive jurisdiction to authorise, regulate and control scientific research; (d) exclusive jurisdiction to preserve and protect the marine environment and to prevent and control marine pollution; and (e) such other rights as are recognised by International Law. ... (9) In the exclusive economic zone and the air space over the zone, ships and aircraft of all States shall, subject to the exercise by India of its rights within the zone, enjoy freedom of navigation and overflight.</p> <p><b>(E) Continental Shelf</b> The Territorial Waters, Continental Shelf, Exclusive Economic Zone and other Maritime Zones ACT, 1976, ACT No. 80 of 28 May 1976</p> <p>6. (1) The continental shelf of India (hereinafter referred to as the continental shelf) comprises the seabed and subsoil of the submarine areas that extend beyond the limit of its territorial waters throughout the natural prolongation of its land territory to the outer edge of the continental margin or to a distance of two hundred nautical miles from the baseline referred to in sub-section (2) of section 3 where the outer edge of the continental margin does not extend up to that distance. (2) India has, and always had, full and exclusive sovereign rights in respect of its continental shelf. (3) Without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of sub-section (2), the Union has in the continental shelf: (a) sovereign rights for the purposes of exploration, exploitation, conservation and management of all resources;</p>
			200				
						200	



COUNTRY	(A) TS	(B) CZ	(C) EEZ	(D) Fish	(E) CSH	(F) Other	CITATIONS AND EXCERPTS
India (cont)					200		<p><u>(E) Continental Shelf (cont)</u></p> <p>(3)(b) exclusive rights and jurisdiction for the construction, maintenance or operation of artificial islands, off-shore terminals, installations and other structures and devices necessary for the exploration and exploitation of the resources of the continental shelf or for the convenience of shipping or for any other purpose;</p> <p>(c) exclusive jurisdiction to authorize, regulate and control scientific research; and</p> <p>(d) exclusive jurisdiction to preserve and protect the marine environment and to prevent and control marine pollution.</p>
Indonesia	(12)		200				<p><u>(C) Exclusive Economic Zone</u></p> <p>DECLARATION by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia concerning the Exclusive Economic Zone of 21 March 1980</p> <p>1. The Exclusive Economic Zone of Indonesia is the area beyond the Indonesian Territorial Sea as promulgated by virtue of Law No. 4 of 1960 concerning Indonesian Waters, the breadth of which extends to 200 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the Indonesian Territorial Sea is measured.</p> <p>2. In the Exclusive Economic Zone, Indonesia has and exercises:</p> <p>(a) sovereign rights for the purpose of exploring and exploiting, managing and conserving living and non-living natural resources of the sea-bed and subsoil and the superjacent waters and sovereign rights with regard to other activities for the economic exploration and exploitation of the zone, such as the production of energy from the water, currents and winds;</p> <p>(b) jurisdiction with regard to:</p> <p>(1) the establishment and use of artificial islands, installations and structures.</p> <p>(2) marine scientific research.</p> <p>(3) the preservation of the marine environment.</p> <p>(4) other rights based on international law.</p> <p>3. The sovereign rights of Indonesia as referred to in paragraph 2 of this Government Declaration shall, with respect to the sea-bed and subsoil, continue to be exercised in accordance with the provisions of the laws and regulations of Indonesia concerning Indonesian Waters and the Indonesian Continental Shelf, international agreements and international law.</p> <p>4. In the Exclusive Economic Zone of Indonesia, the freedoms of navigation and overflight and of the laying of submarine cables and pipelines will continue to be recognized in accordance with the principles of the new international law of the sea.</p>
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	12						<p><u>(A) Territorial Sea</u></p> <p>ACT on the Territorial Waters and the Contiguous Zone, of 15 July 1934, as amended by the ACT of 12 April 1959</p> <p>Article 1. The sovereignty of Iran extends, beyond its land territory and internal waters, to a belt of the sea adjacent to its coast, referred hereto as the "territorial sea".</p> <p>Article 2. The said sovereignty extends to the air space over the territorial sea as well as to the sea-bed and subsoil thereof.</p> <p>Article 3. The breadth of the territorial sea of Iran is 12 nautical miles from the baseline of the said sea. The baseline will be determined by the Government with due regard to the established rules of public international law.</p> <p>Note: One nautical mile is equal to 1,852 metres.</p>

COUNTRY	(A) TS	(B) CZ	(C) EEZ	(D) Fish	(E) CSH	(F) Other	CITATIONS AND EXCERPTS
Iran (Islamic Rep. of) (cont)	12						<p><u>(A) Territorial Sea (cont)</u></p> <p>Article 5. Every island belonging to Iran, situated within or outside the territorial sea of Iran, shall have its own territorial sea determined in accordance with the provisions of the present Act. The islands situated at a distance not exceeding 12 nautical miles from one another, shall be considered as a single island and the limit of their territorial sea shall be determined from the islands remotest from the centre of the archipelago.</p> <p><u>(D) Fishery Zone</u></p> <p>PROCLAMATION concerning the Outer Limit of the Exclusive Fishing Zone in the Persian Gulf and the sea of Oman, of 30 October 1973</p> <p>(1) The outer limits of the exclusive fishing zone of Iran in the Persian Gulf shall be the outer limits of the superjacent waters of the continental shelf of Iran.</p> <p>(a) In areas where the continental shelf of Iran has been delimited under bilateral agreements with other States, the outer limits of the exclusive fishing zone of Iran shall correspond to the outer limits of the continental shelf of Iran as specified in those agreements.</p> <p>(b) Where the outer limits of the continental shelf of Iran has not yet been delimited under bilateral agreements, unless otherwise agreed, the outer limits of the superjacent waters of the continental shelf of Iran shall be, for the purpose of delimiting the exclusive fishing zone of Iran, the median line every point of which is equidistant from the nearest points of the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial seas of the parties concerned are measured.</p> <p>(2) The outer limits of the exclusive fishing zone of Iran in the sea of Oman shall be 50 nautical miles from the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea of Iran is measured.</p> <p>In areas where the exclusive fishing zone of Iran and that of another coastal State may overlap, unless otherwise agreed, the boundary shall be the median line every point of which is equidistant from the nearest points of the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial seas of the parties concerned are measured.</p> <p><u>(E) Continental Shelf</u></p> <p>ACT on the Exploration and Exploitation of the Natural Resources of the Continental Shelf, of 18 June 1955</p> <p>Article 1. The term "Falate Gharreh" used in this Act, shall have the same meaning as the term "Continental Shelf" in English or "Plateau continental" in French.</p> <p>Article 2. The (submarine) areas as well as the natural resources of the sea-bed and the subsoil thereof, up to the limit of the continental shelf adjacent to the Iranian coast and to the coasts of Iranian islands in the Persian Gulf and the Sea of Oman have belonged and shall continue to belong to Iran and shall remain under its sovereignty.</p> <p>Note: In respect of the Caspian Sea, the principles of International Law relating to closed seas shall remain applicable.</p>
Iraq	12						<p><u>(A) Territorial Sea</u></p> <p>LAW No. 71 delimiting the Iraqi Territorial Waters, of 25 November 1958</p> <p>Article 1. The Iraqi territorial sea, its bed and subsoil and the air space above it, shall be under the sovereignty of the Iraqi Republic, subject to the rules recognized by International Law pertaining to the innocent passage of the ships of other countries through the said sea.</p>

COUNTRY	(A) TS	(B) CZ	(C) EEZ	(D) Fish	(E) CSh	(F) Other
Iraq (cont)	12					
Ireland	3			200		

CITATIONS AND EXCERPTS

(A) Territorial Sea (cont)

Article 2. The Iraqi territorial sea extends twelve nautical miles (a nautical mile is equivalent to 1,852 metres) in the direction of the high sea, measured from the low-water mark following the sinuosities of the Iraqi coast.

Article 3. In case the territorial sea of another State interlaps with the Iraqi territorial sea, the limits between the two territorial seas shall be determined by agreement with the State concerned in accordance with the recognized rules of International Law or with such understanding as may be reached between the two States.

Article 4. No provisions in this Law shall infringe Iraq's other internationally recognized rights in the two maritime belts known as the contiguous zone and the continental shelf following the Iraqi territorial sea in the direction of the high sea. Nor shall any provisions in this Law infringe the official proclamations previously issued by the Iraqi Government in this respect.

(E) Continental Shelf

OFFICIAL PROCLAMATION of 23 November 1957

The Government of Iraq being anxious to exploit the natural resources of Iraq to the fullest possible extent, and being convinced that a considerable amount of such resources lies at the bottom of the maritime zone extending outwards to the sea and contiguous to the Iraqi territorial sea, and being further confident that the exploitation of such resources in such a way as will bring benefit to the Iraqi people has become possible in view of modern scientific progress;

It therefore declares that all natural resources existing on the sea-bed and the sub-soil beneath it are the property of Iraq and that Iraq has exclusive general jurisdiction over such resources and over their preservation and exploitation. It has likewise the exclusive right to take all measures necessary for the exploration of such resources and their exploitation in such a way as it deems suitable. It has also the right to take such administrative and legislative measures as are necessary for the protection of all constructions required by the process of exploration and exploitation.

The Government of Iraq wishes to assert that the sole purpose of its issue of this proclamation is the exercise of rights established by international practice. It also wishes to assert that nothing in this proclamation shall infringe the established rules pertaining to the freedom of navigation.

(A) Territorial Sea

Maritime Jurisdiction ACT, 1959, ACT No. 22 of 29 July 1959, as amended by the Maritime Jurisdiction (Amendment) ACT, 1964, ACT No. 32 of 1964

2. For the purposes of this Act, the territorial seas of the State shall be that portion of the sea which lies between the baseline and the outer limit of the territorial seas.

3. For the purposes of this Act, the outer limit of the territorial seas is the line every point of which is at a distance of three nautical miles from the nearest point of the baseline.

(D) Fishery Zone

Maritime Jurisdiction (Exclusive Fishery Limits) ORDER, 1976, ORDER No. 320 of 22 December 1976, in force since 1 January 1977

3. Subject to Article 4 of this Order, the exclusive fishery limits of the State shall include, in addition to the sea areas specified in section 6 (1) of the Maritime Jurisdiction Act, 1959, all sea areas between those areas and the line every point of which is at a distance of 200 nautical miles from the nearest point of the baseline.



COUNTRY

Italy

(A) TS 12

(B) CZ

(C) EEZ

(D) Fish

(E) CS

(F) Other

CITATIONS AND EXCERPTS

(A) Territorial Sea

Navigation CODE of 30 March 1942, as amended by ACT No. 359 of 14 August 1974

Article 2. Any gulf, inlet or bay the coasts of which form part of the territory of the Republic shall be subject to the sovereignty of the State if the distance between the outermost points of the opening of the gulf, inlet or bay in question does not exceed twenty-four nautical miles. If such distance exceeds twenty-four nautical miles, then the portion of the gulf, inlet or bay enclosed within a straight line drawn between the two points lying furthest to seaward which are separated by a distance of twenty-four nautical miles shall be subject to the sovereignty of the State.

In addition, a zone of the sea extending twelve nautical miles from the coasts of the mainland and of the islands of the Republic, and from the straight lines joining the outermost points referred to in the preceding paragraph, shall be subject to the sovereignty of the State. The said twelve-mile distance shall be measured from the coastline constituted by the low-water mark.

The foregoing provisions shall not affect any provisions laid down for specific purposes by statute, regulations or international conventions.

Article 3. Air space subject to the sovereignty of the State. The air space over the territory and territorial sea of the Republic shall be subject to the sovereignty of the State.

(E) Continental Shelf

ACT No. 613 on the Surveying and Production of Oil and Gas in the Territorial Sea and Continental Shelf, of 21 July 1967, and Amendments to ACT No. 6 on the Surveying and Production of Oil and Gas, of 11 January 1967

Article 1. For the purpose of this Act, the term "continental shelf" is used as referring to the sea-bed and subsoil of the submarine areas adjacent to the territory of the Italian peninsula and islands but outside the area of the territorial sea, to a depth of 200 metres or, beyond that limit, to where the depth of the superjacent waters admits of the exploitation of the natural resources of the said areas.

The outer boundary of the Italian continental shelf shall be determined by agreement with the States whose coasts are opposite those of the Italian State and which share the same continental shelf. Pending the entry into force of the agreements referred to in the preceding paragraph, non-exclusive prospecting and surveying licences and concessions for producing oil and gas in the Italian continental shelf shall be issued only in respect of the Italian side of the median line between the Italian coast and that of the opposite States.

Article 2. The right to explore the continental shelf and exploit its natural resources shall be vested in the State.

Operations undertaken with a view to prospecting for, surveying and producing oil and gas in the subsoil of the submarine areas adjacent to the territory of the Italian peninsula and islands, from the coast at low tide to the outer boundary of the Italian continental shelf, shall be subject to the provisions of this Act and to those provisions of the laws in force which are not in conflict therewith.

The operations referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be carried out in such a manner as not to result in unjustifiable interference with the freedom of navigation, fishing, the conservation of the living resources of the sea, other uses of the high seas authorized by international law, or the conservation of the shore, beaches, roadsteads and ports. . . .

200m/  
EXP

COUNTRY	(A) TS	(B) CZ	(C) EEZ	(D) Fish	(E) CSH	(F) Other	CITATIONS AND EXCERPTS
Ivory Coast							<p><u>(A) Territorial Sea</u> LAW No. 77-926 delimiting the Maritime Zones placed under the National Jurisdiction of the Republic of Ivory Coast, of 17 November 1977</p> <p>Article 1. The outer limit of the territorial sea of the Republic of Ivory Coast is established at a distance of 12 nautical miles from the lowest water mark. As concerns gulfs, bays, roadsteads, estuaries, and in general all cases in which the coast is deeply indented, decrees shall determine the straight baselines from which that breadth is measured.</p> <p><u>(C) Exclusive Economic Zone</u> LAW No. 77-926 delimiting the Maritime Zones placed under the National Jurisdiction of the Republic of Ivory Coast, of 17 November 1977</p> <p>Article 2. For economic purposes, the Republic of Ivory Coast exercises jurisdiction over a maritime zone extending 200 nautical miles and called the exclusive economic zone. The breadth of this zone, lying outside the territorial sea and adjacent to it, is measured from the baseline used to measure the territorial sea.</p> <p>Article 3. Within the zone described in the preceding Article, the Republic of Ivory Coast exercises sovereign and exclusive rights as concerns:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The exploration, exploitation, conservation, and management of natural living and non-living resources of the sea-bed, its subsoil, and superjacent waters;</li> <li>2. Other activities involving the use of the said zone for economic purposes, including the production of energy from the water, currents, and winds;</li> <li>3. The construction, establishment, and use of artificial islands, installations, and similar devices used for the purposes provided for by this Article, including related regulations on customs, tax, health, safety, and immigration matters.</li> </ol> <p>These rights shall be exercised in the terms and conditions laid down by Articles 4 and 5 hereof.</p> <p>Article 6. Throughout the zone delimited in Article 2 above, the Republic of Ivory Coast also reserves the right to take any measures and to undertake any action to prevent, reduce, or control pollution of the marine environment, irrespective of the source. All scientific research activities conducted in the said zone shall be subject to the prior consent of the State, under the conditions established by decree.</p> <p>Article 7. The sovereign rights exercised by the Republic of Ivory Coast in the zone delimited in Article 2 above shall not impede the exercise by all coastal or non-coastal States of the freedoms of navigation, overflight, and the laying of submarine cable and pipelines, or impede other uses of the sea related to navigation and communications which are recognized as legitimate by international law.</p> <p><u>(E) Continental Shelf</u> LAW No. 77-926 delimiting the Maritime Zones placed under the National Jurisdiction of the Republic of Ivory Coast, of 17 November 1977</p> <p>Article 4. The pertinent provisions of Law No. 70-489 of 3 August 1970 establishing the OII Code shall apply to the zone delimited in Article 2 above.</p>

COUNTRY	(A) TS	(B) CZ	(C) EEZ	(D) Fish	(E) CSh	(F) Other
Jamaica	12				200m/ EXP	
Japan	12					200

CITATIONS AND EXCERPTS

(A) Territorial Sea

Territorial Sea ACT, 1971, ACT No. 14 of 29 April 1971

3. Limits of territorial sea and application of laws with reference thereto:

(1) the territorial sea shall comprise the waters of so much of the sea adjacent to the coasts of Jamaica, and shall have such limits, as may be in keeping with the provisions of this Act, and with any regulations made under section 6, in all respects so provided for or prescribed for the time being and, in other respects, with the Convention.

(2) the territorial sea shall be twelve miles in breadth or shall have such other breadth as may be prescribed. ...

(E) Continental Shelf

Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf on 8 October 1965.  
(Source: ST/LEG/SER.E/1)

(A) Territorial Sea

LAW on the Territorial Sea, LAW No. 30 of 2 May 1977, in force since 1 July 1977

Article 1. The territorial sea of Japan comprises the areas of the sea extending from the baseline to the line twelve nautical miles seaward thereof. Provided that, where any part of that line as measured from the baseline lies beyond the median line, the median line (or the line which may be agreed upon between Japan and a foreign country as a substitute for the median line) shall be substituted for that part of the line.

2. The median line referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be the line every point of which is equidistant from the nearest point on the baseline and the nearest point on the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea pertaining to the foreign coast which is opposite the coast of Japan is measured.

Supplementary Provisions - (extent of the territorial sea pertaining to the designated areas)

2. For the time being, the provisions of Article 1 shall not apply to the Soya Strait, the Tsugaru Strait, the eastern channel of the Tsushima Strait, the western channel of the Tsushima Strait and the Osumi Strait (including areas of the sea which are adjacent to these waters which are recognized as forming respectively integral parts thereof from the point of view of the course normally used for navigation by vessels; hereinafter referred to as "designated areas"). The territorial sea pertaining to the designated areas shall be respectively the areas of sea extending from the baseline to the line three nautical miles seaward thereof and to the line drawn connecting with the said line.

(D) Fishery Zone

LAW on Provisional Measures relating to the Fishing Zone, LAW No. 31 of 2 May 1977, in force since 1 July 1977, as amended by LAW No. 83 of 29 November 1977

Article 2. Japan has jurisdiction over fisheries (the term "fisheries" means the undertaking involving the catching and taking or culturing of marine animals and plants - the same shall apply hereinafter) within the fishing zone.

2. Japan also has jurisdiction over the catching and taking of marine animals and plants (other than that which falls under "fisheries" the same shall apply hereinafter) within the fishing zone.

3. In exercising its jurisdiction provided for in the preceding two paragraphs, Japan shall respect the recommendations relating to the conservation and management of fishery resources of international organizations of which Japan is a member.

COUNTRY	CITATIONS AND EXCERPTS					
	(A) TS	(B) CZ	(C) EEZ	(D) Fish	(E) CS	(F) Other
Japan (cont)				200		
						<p><b>(D) Fishery Zone (cont)</b>  Article 3. In this Law, the term "the baseline of Japan" means the baseline provided for in article 2, paragraph 1, of the Law on the Territorial Sea (Law No. 30 of 1977)</p> <p>...  3. In this Law, the term "fishing zone" means the areas of the sea (excluding the territorial sea and such areas of the sea as prescribed by Cabinet Order) which extend from the baseline of Japan to the line every point of which is 200 nautical miles from the nearest point on the baseline of Japan. Provided that, where any part of that line as measured from the baseline of Japan lies beyond the median line, the median line (or the line which may be agreed upon between Japan and a foreign country as a substitute for the median line) shall be substituted for that part of the line.</p>
Jordan	3					
						<p><b>(D) Fishery Zone</b>  Fisheries ACT No. 25 of 2 December 1943</p> <p>Article 2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires:  "Transjordan" includes that part of the sea which is contiguous to the coast of Transjordan and lies within a distance of three nautical miles from the low-water line.</p>
Kenya	12		200			
						<p><b>(A) Territorial Sea</b>  Territorial Waters ACT of 16 May 1972</p> <p>Article 2. (1) Except as provided in subsection (4) of this section the breadth of the territorial waters of the Republic of Kenya shall be twelve nautical miles.</p> <p><b>(C) Exclusive Economic Zone</b>  PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION of 28 February 1979</p> <p>1. That notwithstanding any rule of law or any practice which may hitherto have been observed in relation to Kenya or the waters beyond or adjacent to the territorial sea of Kenya, the exclusive economic zone of the Republic of Kenya extend across the sea to a distance of two hundred nautical miles measured from the appropriate baseline from where the territorial sea is measured as indicated in the map annexed to this Proclamation. Without prejudice to the foregoing, the exclusive economic zone of Kenya shall:</p> <p>(a) in respect of its southern territorial waters boundary with the United Republic of Tanzania be an eastern latitude north of Pemba island to start at a point obtained by the northern intersection of two arcs, one from the Kenya Lighthouse at Mpunguti ya Juu, and the other from Pemba island Lighthouse at Ras Kigomasha;</p> <p>(b) in respect of its northern territorial waters boundary with Somali Republic be on eastern latitude south of Diua Damasciaca Island being latitude 1° 38' South.</p> <p>2. That this Proclamation shall not affect or be in derogation of the vested rights of the Republic of Kenya over the continental shelf as defined in the Continental Shelf Act 1973.</p> <p>3. All States shall, subject to the applicable laws and regulations of Kenya, enjoy in the exclusive economic zone the freedom of navigation and overflight and of the laying of sub-marine cables and pipelines and other internationally lawful recognized uses of the sea related to navigation and communication.</p> <p>4. That the scope and regime of the exclusive economic zone shall be as defined in the schedule attached to this Proclamation.</p>



COUNTRY	CITATIONS AND EXCERPTS					
	(A) TS	(B) CZ	(C) EEZ	(D) Fish	(E) CSH	(F) Other
Kenya		200				
				200m/ EXP		
Kiribati	3			200		

(C) Exclusive Economic Zone (cont.)

Schedule - The scope and regime of the exclusive economic zone

1. In and throughout the zone Kenya exercises the following:
  - (a) Sovereign rights for the purpose of exploring, exploiting, conserving and managing the natural resources, whether renewable or non-renewable of the water column, the sea-bed, and the subsoil thereof.
  - (b) Sovereign rights with regard to other activities for the economic exploration and exploitation of the zone, such as the production of energy from the water currents and winds.
  - (c) (i) Jurisdiction with respect to regulation control and preservation of marine environment including pollution control and abatement.
  - (ii) Exclusive jurisdiction with respect to authorization and control of scientific research.
  - (iii) Exclusive jurisdiction with respect to the establishment and use of artificial islands, installations, structures and other devices including customs, fiscal, health, public order and immigration regulations pertaining thereto.
  - (iv) Other rights and duties compatible with international conventions or protocols to which Kenya is or may become party.

(E) Continental Shelf

Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf on 20 June 1969.  
(Source: ST/LEG/SER.E/1)

(A) Territorial Sea

Fisheries ORDINANCE 1977, No. 22 of 21 December 1977

2. ... "territorial sea" means that part of the sea adjacent to the coast of any island of the Gilbert Islands which is within three geographical miles measured from the low water mark of the seaward side of the reef fronting such coast, or, when a reef is not present, from the low water mark of the coast itself; ...

(D) Fishery Zone

Fisheries ORDINANCE 1977, No. 22 of 21 December 1977

2. ... "Fishery limits" means such fishing limits of the Gilbert Islands as may be defined from time to time by the Governor by proclamation and, if fishing limits are not so defined, shall be deemed to be the outer limits of the territorial sea; ...

PROCLAMATION of 10 March 1978

1. As from the first day of April 1978 the fishery limits of the Gilbert Islands adjacent to the scheduled islands shall extend to 200 miles from the baseline of the scheduled islands.
2. Notwithstanding paragraph 1, where any part of the median line is less than 200 miles from the nearest part of the baseline referred to in paragraph 1, that part of the median line shall be the fisheries limit of the scheduled islands.
3. Her Majesty will exercise the same exclusive rights in respect of fishery within the said fishery limits outside the territorial waters of the scheduled islands as she has in respect of fishery in the territorial waters of the Gilbert Islands subject to such provisions as may be made by law for the control and regulation of fishing within the said limits.

COUNTRY	(A) TS	(B) CZ	(C) EEZ	(D) Fish	(E) CS	(F) Other	CITATIONS AND EXCERPTS	
							(A) Territorial Sea	(E) Continental Shelf
Kuwait	12						<p>DECREE regarding the Delimitation of the Breadth of the Territorial Sea of the State of Kuwait, of 17 December 1967</p> <p>Article 1. The territorial sea of the State of Kuwait extends seaward for a distance of twelve miles from the baselines of the mainland and of Kuwaiti islands as hereinafter defined in Article 2 of this Decree.</p> <p>Article 4. If the territorial sea of Kuwait measured in accordance with the provisions of this Decree overlaps the territorial sea of another State or of the Zone partitioned by the Agreement relating to the Partition of the Neutral Zone dated 7 July 1965, the boundary shall be determined in conformity with the provisions of Article 12 of the Geneva Convention on the Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone, referred to in the Preamble of this Decree.</p> <p>Article 5. The enforcement of the provisions of this Decree shall not be understood as affecting in any way any rights of the interested parties in the submerged area to seawards of the Zone partitioned under the Partition Agreement of the Neutral Zone hereinabove mentioned.</p> <p>Nor shall it be understood to detract in any way from any rights provided for in existing Concession Agreements between the Government of Kuwait and the Oil Companies operating in the territory of Kuwait, in the Partitioned Zone or in the sea-bed areas appertaining to each, particularly as regards the acreage of concession area as defined in the said agreements.</p> <p>Article 6. Nothing in the provisions of this Decree shall prejudice the rights of the State of Kuwait to an area contiguous to its territorial sea to be delimited later on, or to the exploitation of fish resources.</p>	<p><b>(E) Continental Shelf</b>  <b>PROCLAMATION</b> with respect to the Seabed and the Subsoil of the High Seas of the Persian Gulf, of 12 June 1949</p> <p>The Ruler of Kuwait hereby proclaims that the seabed and the subsoil lying beneath the waters of the sea in the middle of the sea of the Persian Gulf delimited as follows become part of the principality of Kuwait and are subject to its administration and authority. The seabed and the subsoil referred to above are those which adjoin the coastal territorial waters of the principality of Kuwait and extend in the direction of the sea to limits which will be decided upon more precisely as the resulting situation may demand, and on equitable principles, by the Ruler of Kuwait after consulting the neighbouring countries.</p> <p>Nothing in this Proclamation shall be deemed to affect the sovereignty of the islands or the status of the sea-bed and the subsoil underlying any part of the territorial waters.</p> <p>Nothing in this Proclamation shall be deemed to affect the ways of sea navigation of the waters of the Persian Gulf above the sea-bed and outside the limit of the boundaries of the territorial waters or the status of air navigation above the waters of the Persian Gulf outside the limit of the boundaries of the territorial waters or the traditional fishing rights and pearling rights in such waters.</p> <p>[For an additional definition of the sea-bed and subsoil underlying the waters of the Arabian Gulf which are the subject of the above Proclamation, and indicates by co-ordinates its approximate boundaries, see the Oil Concession Agreement dated 15 January 1961 between the Ruler of Kuwait and the Kuwait Shell Petroleum Development Co. Ltd.]</p>

CITATIONS AND EXCERPTS

COUNTRY	(A) TS	(B) CZ	(C) EEZ	(D) Fish	(E) CSH	(F) Other
Lebanon	6					
Liberia	200					
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	12					
Madagascar	50					

(D) Fishery Zone

ORDER No. 1104 with respect to the Policing of Maritime Fisheries, 14 November 1921

Article 1. In the coastal zone of Syria and Lebanon under French mandate, the territorial sea extends, for the purpose of fisheries, to a distance of six marine miles from the coast or islands.

(A) Territorial Sea

ACT to Approve the EXECUTIVE ORDER to Extend the Territorial Sea of Liberia issued by the President of Liberia on 24 December 1976, approved 16 February 1977

1. ... Whereas, an Act to establish and delimit the territorial sea and contiguous zone of the Republic of Liberia was passed by the Legislature of Liberia and approved June 24, 1968; and Whereas, by that Act, the territorial area of the Republic of Liberia was extended to a distance of 12 nautical miles from the baseline of the Republic of Liberia; Whereas, it has now become necessary to provide for adequate protection of the line of the Republic of Liberia and preserve the interest of the Liberian people over extended area of the sea adjacent to the Republic of Liberia; ... the territorial sea of the Republic of Liberia shall extend to a distance of two hundred (200) nautical miles from the baseline of the Republic of Liberia.

(A) Territorial Sea

ACT NO. 2 of 18 February 1959 concerning the Delimitation of Libyan Territorial Waters, in force since 13 March 1959

Article 1. The limit of Libyan territorial waters shall be fixed at twelve nautical miles.

(F) Other

INFORMATION concerning the Jurisdiction of the Gulf of Surt, provided by the Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Republic to the United Nations in a Note Verbate of 19 October 1973

The Libyan Arab Republic makes the following announcement:

The Gulf of Surt located within the territory of the Libyan Arab Republic and surrounded by land boundaries on its East, South, and West sides, and extending North offshore to latitude 32 degrees and 30 minutes, constitutes an integral part of the territory of the Libyan Arab Republic and is under its complete sovereignty.

As the Gulf penetrates Libyan territory and forms a part thereof, it constitutes internal waters, beyond which the territorial waters of the Libyan Arab Republic start.

(A) Territorial Sea

ORDINANCE No. 73-060 establishing the Limits of the Territorial Sea and the Continental Shelf of the Malagasy Republic, of 28 September 1973

Article 1. The territorial sea of the Malagasy Republic shall extend to a limit established at fifty (50) nautical miles from the baselines.

COUNTRY	CITATIONS AND EXCERPTS					
	(A) TS	(B) CZ	(C) EEZ	(D) Fish	(E) CSN	(F) Other
Madagascar (cont)		150	150		150	
						<p><b>(C) Exclusive Economic Zone</b> ORDINANCE No. 73-060 establishing the Limits of the Territorial Sea and the Continental Shelf of the Malagasy Republic, of 28 September 1973</p> <p>Article 2. The "continental shelf" of the Malagasy Republic (exclusive economic zone) shall extend to a limit established at one hundred (100) nautical miles beyond its territorial sea. ... ... The term "continental shelf" means the sea-bed and the subsoil of the submarine areas adjacent to the Malagasy coast but beyond the territorial sea of the Republic of Madagascar.</p> <p><b>(E) Continental Shelf</b> ORDINANCE No. 73-060 establishing the Limits of the Territorial Sea and the Continental Shelf of the Malagasy Republic, of 28 September 1973</p> <p>Article 2. The "continental shelf" of the Malagasy Republic (exclusive economic zone) shall extend to a limit established at one hundred (100) nautical miles beyond its territorial sea. ... ... The term "continental shelf" means the sea-bed and the subsoil of the submarine areas adjacent to the Malagasy coast but beyond the territorial sea of the Republic of Madagascar.</p> <p>ACT No. 70-016 establishing the Maritime Regulation of the Installations and other Devices on the Continental Shelf, of 15 July 1970</p> <p>Definitions: Article 1. The Republic shall exercise, in accordance with the Geneva Convention of 29 April 1958, sovereign rights over the Malagasy continental shelf. Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf on 31 July 1962. (Source: ST/LEG/SER.E/1)</p>
Malaysia	12					<p><b>(A) Territorial Sea</b> Emergency (Essential Powers) ORDINANCE No. 7, 1969, as amended on 2 August 1969</p> <p>3. (1) The breadth of the territorial waters of Malaysia shall be twelve nautical miles and such breadth shall except in the Straits of Malacca, the Sulu Sea and the Celebes Sea be measured in accordance with Articles 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 of the Geneva Convention on the Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone (1958) ... (2) In applying the aforesaid Articles, the expression "territorial sea" occurring therein shall be construed as "territorial waters".</p> <p><b>(E) Continental Shelf</b> Continental Shelf ACT, 1966, ACT No. 57 of 28 July 1966, as amended by ACT No. 83 of 1972</p> <p>2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires - "continental shelf" means the sea-bed and subsoil of submarine areas adjacent to the coast of Malaysia but beyond the limits of the territorial waters of the States, the surface of which lies at a depth no greater than two hundred metres below the surface of the sea, or, where the depth of the superjacent waters admits of the exploitation of the natural resources of the said areas, at any greater depth;</p> <p>3. All rights with respect to the exploration of the continental shelf and the exploitation of its natural resources are hereby vested in Malaysia and shall be exercisable by the Federal Government. Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf on 21 December 1960. (Source: ST/LEG/SER.E/1)</p>



COUNTRY	(A) TS	(B) CZ	(C) EEZ	(D) Fish	(E) CS	(F) Other
Malta (cont)					200m/ EXP	
Mauritania	70					200

(E) Continental Shelf

Continental Shelf ACT No. XXXV of 22 July 1966

2. Interpretation:

In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires—  
 "the continental shelf" means the sea-bed and subsoil of the submarine area adjacent to the coast of Malta but outside territorial waters, to a depth of two hundred metres or, beyond that limit, to where the depth of the superjacent waters admits of the exploitation of the natural resources of the said areas; so however that where in relation to states of which the coast is opposite that of Malta it is necessary to determine the boundaries of the respective continental shelves, the boundary of the continental shelf shall be that determined by agreement between Malta and such other State or States or, in the absence of agreement, the median line, namely a line every point of which is equidistant from the nearest points of the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial waters of Malta and of such other State or States is measured;

3. (1) Any rights exercisable by Malta with respect to the continental shelf and its natural resources are by this Act vested in the Government of Malta.

Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf on 19 May 1966.  
 (Source: ST/LEG/SER.E/1)

(A) Territorial Sea

LAW No. 78.043 establishing the Code of the Merchant Marine and Maritime Fisheries, of 28 February 1978  
 Article 179. 1. The Mauritanian territorial waters extend for a breadth of 70 nautical miles measured from the following baselines:

- (a) a straight baseline joining Pointe Dunfort to Cap Barbas;
- (b) a straight baseline running from Cap Blanc to Cap Timéris; and
- (c) the low-water line everywhere else.

Article 180. The sovereignty of the Mauritanian State shall extend fully over the territorial waters (including the airspace, seabed and subsoil). National laws and regulations shall be applicable there, subject to the provisions of international conventions or treaties and special agreements ratified by the Mauritanian State. ...

(C) Exclusive Economic Zone

LAW No. 78.043 establishing the Code of the Merchant Marine and Maritime Fisheries, of 28 February 1978

Article 184. A 200-nautical-mile exclusive fishery zone is hereby established which shall extend from the baselines used to measure the breadth of the territorial sea up to a maximum limit of 200 nautical miles seaward.

This 200-nautical-mile zone, known as the exclusive economic zone, shall include the 70 nautical miles of territorial sea and the 130-mile economic zone located beyond the territorial sea and adjacent to it.

Article 185. In the 130-mile exclusive economic zone the Mauritanian State shall:

- 1. Exercise its sovereign rights for the purpose of exploration, exploitation, conservation, and management of the natural living or mineral resources of the seabed, its subsoil, and superjacent waters, as well as concerning other activities related to exploration or exploitation of the zone for economic purposes, such as energy production from water or another source.

COUNTRY	CITATIONS AND EXCERPTS					
	(A) TS	(B) CZ	(C) EEZ	(D) Fish	(E) CSH	(F) Other
Mauritania (cont.)			200		200	
						<p><u>(C) Exclusive Economic Zone (cont.)</u> Article 185 (cont.)</p> <p>2. Exercise its jurisdiction as concerns: (a) emplacement and use of artificial islands, platforms and other installations or devices; (b) marine scientific research; (c) preservation of the marine environment.</p> <p>The provisions of the present code on continental shelf and fishery regulations shall be applicable to the exclusive economic zone.</p> <p>Article 186. 1. In the 130-mile economic zone the rights and freedoms of States with respect to navigation, overflight, the laying of cables and pipelines, as provided for on the high seas, shall not be amended unless they adversely affect the provisions of Article 185 above and the security of the Mauritanian State.</p> <p>2. For the exploitation and management of its economic zone, the Mauritanian State may take all pertinent steps to conclude with any State or enterprise special, partnership, concession, or joint stock agreements for the exploitation of the zone concerned.</p> <p><u>(E) Continental Shelf</u> LAW NO. 78,043 establishing the Code of the Merchant Marine and Maritime Fisheries, of 28 February 1978</p> <p>Article 188. The continental shelf includes the submarine areas which constitute the natural extension of the land area of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, i.e. the seabed and subsoil of the aforesaid submarine areas which extend beyond the territorial sea up to the outer edge of the continental margin, or to a limit of 200 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured, when the outer edge of the continental shelf (or continental margin) does not extend to that distance.</p> <p>Article 189. 1. The Mauritanian State shall exercise exclusive and sovereign rights over the continental shelf with regard to the exploration and exploitation of the natural resources of the seabed and its subsoil, whether they be mineral resources or sedentary living organisms remaining constantly in physical contact with the seabed (shellfish, algae, crabs, etc.)</p> <p>2. The rights of the Mauritanian State over the continental shelf are exclusive in the sense that no one may undertake activities to explore and exploit the continental shelf without the express consent of the Mauritanian State. Moreover, the Mauritanian State alone may authorize or regulate drillings on the continental shelf irrespective of the purposes. These rights shall be independent of any actual or fictitious occupation as well as any express proclamation by the Mauritanian State.</p>
Mauritius	12					<p><u>(A) Territorial Sea</u> Maritime Zones ACT, 1977, ACT No. 13 of 3 June 1977</p> <p>Interpretation: 2. In this Act - "territorial waters" means the territorial waters of Mauritius.</p> <p>3. (1) The sovereignty of Mauritius extends and has always extended to the territorial waters and to the seabed and subsoil underlying, and the air space of such waters. (2) The limit of the territorial waters is the line every point of which is at a distance of <u>twelve nautical miles</u> from the nearest point of the baseline. ...</p>

COUNTRY	(A) TS	(B) CZ	(C) EEZ	(D) Fish	(E) CSH	(F) Other	CITATIONS AND EXCERPTS
Mauritius (cont)			200				<p><u>(C) Exclusive Economic Zone</u> Maritime Zones ACT, 1977, ACT No. 13 of 3 June 1977</p> <p>6. (1) The exclusive economic zone is the area beyond and adjacent to the territorial waters and which extends to a distance of two hundred nautical miles from the baseline.</p> <p>7. (1) Without prejudice to sections 3, 5 and 6, but subject to subsections (3) and (6) Mauritius has, in the continental shelf and the exclusive economic zone -</p> <p>(a) sovereign rights for the purposes of exploration, exploitation, conservation and management of all resources;</p> <p>(b) exclusive rights and jurisdiction for the construction, maintenance or operation of artificial islands, off-shore terminals, installations and other structures and devices necessary for the exploration and exploitation of resources or for the convenience of shipping or for any other purpose;</p> <p>(c) exclusive jurisdiction to authorise, regulate and conduct scientific research;</p> <p>(d) exclusive jurisdiction to preserve and protect the marine environment and to prevent and control marine pollution; and</p> <p>(e) such other rights as are recognised by International Law or State practice.</p> <p><u>(E) Continental Shelf</u> Maritime Zones ACT, 1977, ACT No. 13 of 3 June 1977</p> <p>5. (1) The continental shelf comprises the seabed and subsoil of the submarine areas that extend beyond the limit of the territorial waters throughout the natural prolongation of the land territory of Mauritius -</p> <p>(a) to the outer edge of the continental margin; or</p> <p>(b) to a distance of two hundred nautical miles from the baseline where the outer edge of the continental shelf does not extend up to that distance.</p> <p>(2) Mauritius has, and always had, full and exclusive sovereign rights in respect of the continental shelf.</p> <p>Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf on 5 October 1970. (Source: ST/LEG/SER.E/1)</p>
Mexico	12						<p><u>(A) Territorial Sea</u> General ACT on National Property, of 8 January 1982</p> <p>Article 29. Property subject to public use consists of:</p> <p>... II. The territorial sea to a distance of 12 nautical miles (22,224 metres), in accordance with the provisions of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States, the laws derived from it, and international law. Except as provided in the following subparagraph, the breadth of the territorial sea shall be measured from the low-water mark on the coast of the mainland and on the shore of islands forming part of the national territory.</p> <p>Where there are deep bays and inlets in the coast, or where there is a fringe of islands immediately adjacent to the coast, the method of straight baselines joining the points farthest out to sea may be employed in drawing the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured. Such baselines must not depart appreciably from the general direction of the coast, and the areas of the sea lying landward from these lines must be sufficiently closely linked to the land domain to be subject to the regime of internal waters. The lines shall be drawn to the elevations which emerge at low tide, when these support lighthouses or installations which remain constantly above water level or when they lie wholly or partly at a distance from the coast of the mainland or from an island which does not exceed the breadth of the territorial sea. Permanent installations farther out to sea forming an integral part of the port system shall be considered part of the coast for the purposes of delimiting the territorial sea.</p>



COUNTRY	(A) TS	(B) CZ	(C) EEZ	(D) Fish	(E) CSN	(F) Other	CITATIONS AND EXCERPTS
Mexico (cont)			200				<p><u>(C) Exclusive Economic Zone</u>  DECREE of 26 January 1976 adding a new paragraph 8 to Article 27 of the CONSTITUTION to provide for an Exclusive Economic Zone beyond the Territorial Sea, in force since 7 June 1976</p> <p>Article 27 ... (8) The Nation exercises in an exclusive economic zone beyond and adjacent to the territorial sea, sovereign rights and jurisdictions as determined by laws adopted by Congress. The exclusive economic zone shall extend to a distance of 200 nautical miles from the baseline from which the territorial sea is measured. In those cases in which such extension causes overlapping with the exclusive economic zones of other States, the delimitation of the zones will be determined, as appropriate, by agreement with those States.</p> <p>ACT of 4 December 1975 regulating the provisions of paragraph 8 of Article 27 of the CONSTITUTION relating to the exclusive economic zone, in force since 7 June 1976</p> <p>Article 1. The Nation exercises in an exclusive economic zone beyond and adjacent to the territorial sea the sovereign rights and jurisdiction determined by this Act.</p> <p>Article 2. The outer limits of the exclusive economic zone shall be a line the points of which shall all be at a distance of 200 nautical miles from the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured. In those cases in which such extension causes overlapping with the exclusive economic zones of other States, the delimitation of the zones will be determined, as appropriate, by agreement with those States.</p> <p>Article 3. The islands which are part of the national territory, except those which cannot be kept inhabited or which do not have an economic life of their own, shall also have an exclusive economic zone the limits of which shall be fixed in accordance with the provisions of the preceding article.</p> <p>Article 4. In the exclusive economic zone, the Nation has:  I. Sovereign rights for purposes of exploration and exploitation, conservation and management of the natural resources, both renewable and non-renewable, of the sea-bed, including the subsoil and the superjacent waters;  II. Exclusive rights and jurisdiction with respect to the establishment and utilization of artificial islands, installations and structures;  III. Exclusive jurisdiction with respect to other activities pertaining to the exploration and economic exploitation of the zone.  IV. Jurisdiction with respect to:  (a) the preservation of the marine environment, including pollution control and elimination;  (b) scientific research.</p> <p><u>(E) Continental Shelf</u>  Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf on 2 August 1966.  (Source: ST/LEG/SER.E/1)</p>
Monaco	12						<p><u>(A) Territorial Sea</u>  Sovereign ORDINANCE No. 5,094 delimiting the Territorial Waters of Monaco, of 14 February 1973</p> <p>...  The territorial waters of Monaco shall extend up to a limit established at 12 nautical miles from the baseline formed by the low-water line along the coast.</p>

COUNTRY	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	CITATIONS AND EXCERPTS			
							TS	CZ	EEZ	Fish
Morocco	12						(A) <u>Territorial Sea</u> ACT No. 1-73.211 establishing the Limits of the Territorial Waters and the Exclusive Fishing Zone of Morocco, of 2 March 1973  Article 1. The territorial waters of Morocco shall extend to a limit established at 12 nautical miles from the baselines. The baselines shall be the low-water line together with the straight baselines and the closing lines of bays which shall be determined by decree. The sovereignty of the Moroccan State shall extend to the air space over the territorial waters as well as to their bed and subsoil.  Article 2. In the absence of a specific agreement on the subject, the breadth of the territorial waters shall not extend beyond a median line every point of which is equidistant from the nearest points on the baselines of the Moroccan or adjacent coasts.  Article 3. Where the distance between the baselines of the Moroccan coasts and those of the opposite coasts of another State does not exceed 24 nautical miles or forms a strip of the high seas that is too narrow to allow unimpeded passage by ships or aircraft, the right of transit passage through and over Moroccan territorial waters shall be granted in accordance with the conditions laid down in the international conventions to which Morocco is a party and in conformity with the principle of "innocent passage" as recognized and defined by international law.			
		24					(B) <u>Contiguous Zone</u> ACT No. 1-81 of 18 December 1980, establishing a 200-nautical-mile Exclusive Economic Zone off the Moroccan coasts, in force since 8 April 1981  Article 7. In a zone, described as the contiguous zone, which is beyond and adjacent to the territorial sea and extends up to 24 nautical miles measured from the straight or normal baselines used to determine the breadth of the territorial sea, the Moroccan State shall exercise the control necessary to: Prevent infringement of its customs, fiscal, sanitary or immigration laws within its territory or territorial sea; Punish infringement of the above laws committed within its territory or territorial sea.			
			200				(C) <u>Exclusive Economic Zone</u> ACT No. 1-81 of 18 December 1980, establishing a 200-nautical-mile Exclusive Economic Zone off the Moroccan coasts, in force since 8 April 1981  Article 1. There is hereby established an area called the "exclusive economic zone" which is beyond and adjacent to the territorial waters. This zone shall extend for a distance of 200 nautical miles, measured from the straight or normal baselines used to determine the breadth of the territorial sea.  Article 2. In this zone, the Moroccan State shall exercise sovereign rights for the purpose of exploring and exploiting, conserving and managing the natural resources, whether living or non-living, of the sea-bed and its subsoil and of the waters superjacent to the sea-bed, and with regard to other activities for the economic exploration and exploitation of the zone, such as the production of energy from the water, currents and winds.			

COUNTRY	(A) TS	(B) CZ	(C) EEZ	(D) Fish	(E) CSH	(F) Other	CITATIONS AND EXCERPTS
Mozambique	12						<p><b>(A) Territorial Sea</b> Mozambique Council of Ministers, DECREE-LAW No. 31/76 of 19 August 1976</p> <p>Article 1. 1. The breadth of the territorial sea of the People's Republic of Mozambique is twelve nautical miles from the baselines.</p> <p>2. The normal baseline from which is measured the breadth of the territorial sea is defined by the low-water line along the coast as shown on maritime charts officially recognized for this purpose by the People's Republic of Mozambique.</p> <p><b>(C) Exclusive Economic Zone</b> Mozambique Council of Ministers, DECREE-LAW No. 31/76 of 19 August 1976</p> <p>Article 2. In the zone contiguous to the territorial sea, extending to two hundred nautical miles from the baseline, the People's Republic of Mozambique has sovereign powers with respect to exploration and exploitation, conservation and management of the natural resources, living or non-living, of the seabed, subsoil and the superjacent waters.</p>
Nauru	12			200			<p><b>(A) Territorial Sea</b> Provision of the Interpretation ACT 1971, defining the Territorial Waters</p> <p>"Nauruan territorial waters" means: That area of water, and the waters and subsoil beneath it, enclosed by a line every part of which is at a distance of twelve miles from the nearest point of the outer edge of the reef surrounding the Island of Nauru which is exposed at low tide and, where there is an opening in the reef, from a straight line across the outer edge of that opening.</p> <p><b>(D) Fishery Zone</b> Marine Resources ACT 1978, ACT No. 8 of 15 September 1978</p> <p>The Exclusive Fisheries Zone</p> <p>3. (1) Subject to the next following subsection and subsection (3), the exclusive fisheries zone of Nauru comprises those areas of the sea which are beyond the adjacent to the territorial waters of Nauru, having as their outer limits a line measured seaward from the baseline of the territorial waters of Nauru, every point of which is distant 200 nautical miles from the nearest point of that baseline.</p> <p>(2) Where - (a) any part of the median line between Nauru and any other country is less than 200 nautical miles from the nearest point of the baseline of the territorial waters of Nauru; and (b) no other outer limit of the exclusive fisheries zone is for the time being determined by any proclamation made by the President under the next following subsection - that part of the median line shall be an outer limit of the exclusive fisheries zone.</p>
Netherlands	(3)			(200) 200m/	EXP		<p><b>(E) Continental Shelf</b> Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf on 18 February 1966. (Source: ST/LEG/SER.E/1)</p>

COUNTRY	(A) TS	(B) CZ	(C) EEZ	(D) FISH	(E) CSH	(F) Other	CITATIONS AND EXCERPTS
New Zealand	12		200				<p><u>(A) Territorial Sea</u> Territorial Sea and Exclusive Economic Zone ACT 1977, ACT No. 28 of 26 September 1977</p> <p>3. The territorial sea of New Zealand comprises those areas of the sea having, as their inner limits, the baseline described in sections 5 and 6 of this Act and, as their outer limits, a line measured seaward from that baseline, every point of which line is distant 12 nautical miles from the nearest point of the baseline.</p> <p><u>(C) Exclusive Economic Zone</u> Territorial Sea and Exclusive Economic Zone ACT 1977, ACT No. 28 of 26 September 1977</p> <p>9. (1) The exclusive economic zone of New Zealand comprises those areas of the sea, sea-bed and subsoil that are beyond and adjacent to the territorial sea of New Zealand, having as their outer limits a line measured seaward from the baseline described in sections 5 and 6 of this Act, every point of which is distant 200 nautical miles from the nearest point of the baseline.</p> <p>(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1) of this section, where</p> <p>(a) any part of the median line between New Zealand and any other country is less than 200 nautical miles from the nearest part of the baseline of the territorial sea of New Zealand; and</p> <p>(b) no other outer limit of the exclusive economic zone is for the time being determined by an Order of Council made under subsection (3) or subsection (4) of this section -</p> <p>that part of the median line shall be an outer limit of the zone. ...</p> <p>10. (1) The seas comprised in the exclusive economic zone shall be part of New Zealand fisheries waters.</p> <p>(2) The following enactments shall apply accordingly (subject to any provisions to the contrary in those enactments) within the exclusive economic zone:</p> <p>(a) The Fisheries Act 1908 (except Part II of that Act),</p> <p>(b) The Whaling Industry Act, 1935.</p> <p><u>(E) Continental Shelf</u> Continental Shelf ACT No. 28 of 3 November 1964, as amended by the Territorial Sea and Exclusive Economic Zone ACT 1977, ACT No. 28 of 26 September 1977</p> <p>2. Interpretation "Continental Shelf" means the seabed and subsoil of those submarine areas that extend beyond the territorial limits of New Zealand, throughout the natural prolongation of the land territory of New Zealand to the outer edge of the continental margin, or to a distance of 200 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured (as described in sections 5 and 6 of the Territorial Sea and Exclusive Economic Zone Act 1977) where the outer edge of the continental margin does not extend to that distance.</p> <p>Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf on 18 January 1965. (Source: ST/LEG/SER.E/1)</p>
Nicaragua	200						<p><u>(A) Territorial Sea</u> ACT No. 205 relating to the Continental Shelf and the Adjacent Sea, of 19 December 1979</p> <p>Article 2. The sovereignty and jurisdiction of Nicaragua over the sea adjacent to its seacoasts shall extend up to 200 nautical miles.</p>

COUNTRY	(A) TS	(B) CZ	(C) EEZ	(D) Fish	(E) CSH	(F) Other	CITATIONS AND EXCERPTS
Nicaragua (cont)	200						<p><b>(A) Territorial Sea (cont)</b>  Article 3. The sovereignty and national jurisdiction exercised over the continental shelf and the adjacent sea shall extend to the air space and all the islands, cays, banks, reefs and other geographical features situated within the limits determined in the foregoing articles, whether these are on the surface of the waters or submerged, or are elevations rising from the continental shelf.</p> <p>Article 4. Merchant ships of other nations may exercise the right of innocent passage through the 200-nautical-mile adjacent sea subject to the requirements and conditions imposed by the internal laws of Nicaragua and international treaties or conventions.</p> <p>Article 5. All the minerals and natural resources within these areas of sovereignty and jurisdiction belong to the Nicaraguan nation and are independent of the actual or nominal occupation by Nicaragua of the areas, as determined above. ...</p> <p><b>(E) Continental Shelf</b>  ACT No. 205 relating to the Continental Shelf and the Adjacent Sea, of 19 December 1979</p> <p>Article 1. The continental shelf of Nicaragua, throughout its extension, is an integral part and a natural prolongation of national territory, and is accordingly for all purposes subject to the sovereignty of the Nicaraguan nation.</p>
Nigeria	30		200				<p><b>(A) Territorial Sea</b>  Territorial Waters DECREE 1967, as amended by (Amendment) DECREE 1971, DECREE No. 38 of 26 August 1971</p> <p>1. (1) As from the commencement of this Decree, the territorial waters of Nigeria shall, for all purposes, extend to 30 nautical miles of the coast of Nigeria (measured from low-water mark) or of the seaward limits of inland waters. ...</p> <p><b>(C) Exclusive Economic Zone</b>  Exclusive Economic Zone DECREE No. 28 of 5 October 1978</p> <p>1. (1) Subject to other provisions of this Decree there is hereby denominated a zone to be known as the exclusive economic zone of Nigeria (hereinafter referred to as the "Exclusive Zone") which shall be an area extending from the external limits of the territorial waters of Nigeria up to a distance of 200 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial waters of Nigeria is measured. ...</p> <p>2. (1) Without prejudice to the Territorial Waters Decree 1967, the Petroleum Decree 1969 or the Sea Fisheries Decree 1971, sovereign and exclusive rights with respect to the exploration and exploitation of the natural resources of the sea bed, subsoil and superjacent waters of the exclusive zone shall vest in the Federal Republic of Nigeria and such rights shall be exercisable by the Federal Military Government or by such Federal Commissioner or agency as that Government may from time to time designate in that behalf either generally or in any special case. ...</p> <p>3. (1) For the purpose of exploring and exploiting, conserving and managing the natural resources and other activities for the economic exploitation and exploration of the exclusive zone, the appropriate authority may establish, or permit the establishment, operation and use by any other person subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, in designated areas -  (a) artificial islands;  (b) installations and structures. ...</p>

COUNTRY	(A) TS	(B) CZ	(C) EEZ	(D) FISZ	(E) CSZ	(F) Other	CITATIONS AND EXCERPTS	
							200m/ EXP	
Nigeria (cont)							<p><u>(E) Continental Shelf</u></p> <p>Petroleum DECREE No. 51 of 1969</p> <p>14. (1) In this Decree, unless the context otherwise requires: ... "Continental shelf" means the sea-bed and subsoil of those submarine areas adjacent to the coast of Nigeria the surface of which lies at a depth no greater than 200 metres (or, where its natural resources are capable of exploitation, at any depth) below the surface of the sea, excluding so much of those areas as lies below the territorial waters of Nigeria; ...</p> <p>Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf on 28 April 1971. (Source ST/LEG/SER.E/1)</p>	
Niue	12		200				<p><u>(A) Territorial Sea</u> Territorial Sea and Exclusive Economic Zone ACT 1978, ACT No. 38 of 30 March 1978, in force since 1 April 1978</p> <p>4. The territorial sea of Niue comprises those areas of sea having, as their inner limits, the baseline described in section 6 of this Act and, as their outer limits, a line measured seaward from that baseline, every point of which is distant 12 nautical miles from the nearest point of the baseline.</p> <p>6. The baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea of Niue is measured shall be the low-water mark along the coast of Niue, or, where there is a coral reef along any part of the coast of Niue, the low-water mark along the outer edge of that coral reef.</p> <p><u>(C) Exclusive Economic Zone</u> Territorial Sea and Exclusive Economic Zone ACT 1978, ACT No. 38 of 30 March 1978, in force since 1 April 1978</p> <p>10. (1) The exclusive economic zone of Niue comprises those areas of the sea, seabed, and subsoil that are beyond and adjacent to the territorial sea of Niue, having as their outer limits a line measured seaward from the baseline described in section 6 of this Act, every point of which is distant 200 nautical miles from the nearest point of the baseline. (2) Notwithstanding subsection (1) of this section where any part of the median line between Niue and any other country is less than 200 nautical miles from the nearest part of the baseline of the territorial sea of Niue that part of the median line shall be an outer limit of the zone.</p>	
Norway	(4)						<p><u>(A) Territorial Sea</u> ROYAL DECREE of 22 February 1812</p> <p>It shall be an established rule that in all cases where Our Majesty's territorial frontier at sea fails to be determined, it shall be reckoned according to the customary distance in nautical miles from the outermost island or islet not swept over by the sea.</p> <p><u>(C) Exclusive Economic Zone</u> ACT No. 91 of 17 December 1976 relating to the Economic Zone of Norway and ROYAL DECREE of 17 December 1976 relating to the Establishment of the Economic Zone of Norway, in force since 1 January 1977</p> <p>1. An economic zone shall be established in the seas adjacent to the coast of the Kingdom of Norway. The King shall determine the date for the establishment of the economic zone and the waters to which it shall apply.</p>	

COUNTRY	(A) TS	(B) CZ	(C) EEZ	(D) Fish	(E) CSH	(F) Other	CITATIONS AND EXCERPTS
Norway (cont)			200				<p><u>(C) Exclusive Economic Zone (cont)</u> The outer limit of the economic zone shall be drawn at a distance of 200 nautical miles (1 nautical mile = 1,852 metres) from the applicable baselines, but not beyond the median line in relation to other States. The establishment of the economic zone shall not entail changes in the provisions regarding the territorial sea of Norway.</p> <p>2. The establishment of the economic zone shall not affect the right of navigation through or overflight over the waters in question, or the right to lay submarine cables and pipelines.</p> <p><u>(E) Continental Shelf</u> Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf on 9 September 1971. (Source: ST/LEG/SER.E/1)</p>
Oman	12				200m/ EXP		<p><u>(A) Territorial Sea</u> ROYAL DECREE concerning the Territorial Sea, Continental Shelf and Exclusive Economic Zone, of 10 February 1981</p> <p>Article 1. The Sultanate of Oman exercises full sovereignty over the territorial sea of the Sultanate and over the airspace, and the sea-bed and the subsoil beneath the territorial sea of the Sultanate, in harmony with the principle of innocent passage of ships and planes of other States through international straits, and laws and regulations of the Sultanate relating thereto.</p> <p>Article 2. The territorial sea of the Sultanate extends twelve nautical miles (22,224 meters) seaward, measured according to the following standards and regulations set forth: (a) the outer limit of the territorial sea is the line every point of which is at a distance of 12 nautical miles from the nearest point of the baseline; (b) except as otherwise provided in this Decree, the normal baseline for measuring the breadth of the territorial sea is the low water line along the coast of the mainland or of islands and rocks; ...</p> <p><u>(C) Exclusive Economic Zone</u> ROYAL DECREE concerning the Territorial Sea, Continental Shelf and Exclusive Economic Zone, of 10 February 1981</p> <p>Article 4. The Sultanate of Oman exercises sovereign rights over the exclusive economic zone for the purposes of exploring, developing and exploiting its natural wealth, whether living or non-living.</p> <p>Article 5. The exclusive economic zone extends 200 nautical miles and is measured from the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured.</p> <p><u>(E) Continental Shelf</u> ROYAL DECREE concerning the Territorial Sea, Continental Shelf and Exclusive Economic Zone, of 10 February 1981</p> <p>Article 6. The Sultanate of Oman exercises sovereign rights over its continental shelf for the purposes of exploring and exploiting its natural resources.</p>

COUNTRY	(A) TS	(B) CZ	(C) EEZ	(D) Fish	(E) CSIL	(F) Other	CITATIONS AND EXCERPTS
Pakistan	12						<p><u>(A) Territorial Sea</u> Territorial Waters and Maritime Zones ACT 1976, ACT of 22 December 1976, in force since 31 December 1976</p> <p>2. (1) The sovereignty of Pakistan extends and has always extended to the territorial waters of Pakistan, hereinafter referred to as the territorial waters, as well as to the air space over, and the bed and subsoil of such waters. (2) The limit of the territorial waters is 12 nautical miles beyond the land territory and internal waters of Pakistan measured from the baseline. ... (4) Where a single island, rock or a composite group thereof constituting a part of the territory of Pakistan is situated off the main coast, the baseline referred to in subsection (3) shall be drawn along the outer seaward limits of such island, rock or composite group.</p> <p><u>(B) Contiguous Zone</u> Territorial Waters and Maritime Zones ACT 1976, ACT of 22 December 1976, in force since 31 December 1976</p> <p>4. (1) The Contiguous Zone of Pakistan, hereinafter referred to as the Contiguous Zone, is an area adjacent to and beyond the territorial waters and extending seawards to a line 24 nautical miles measured from the baseline declared under subsection (3) of section 2. (2) The Federal Government may exercise such powers and take such measures in or in respect of the Contiguous Zone as it may consider necessary to prevent and punish the contravention of, and an attempt to contravene, any law in force in Pakistan relating to (a) the security of Pakistan; (b) immigration and sanitation; and (c) customs and other fiscal matters.</p> <p><u>(C) Exclusive Economic Zone</u> Territorial Waters and Maritime Zones ACT 1976, ACT of 22 December 1976, in force since 31 December 1976</p> <p>6. (1) The Exclusive Economic Zone of Pakistan, hereinafter referred to as the Exclusive Economic Zone, is an area beyond and adjacent to the territorial waters the limit of which is 200 nautical miles from the baseline declared under subsection (3) of section 2. (2) In the Exclusive Economic Zone, its bed and subsoil and the superjacent waters, Pakistan has - (a) exclusive sovereign rights for the purpose of exploration, development, exploitation, conservation and management of all resources, both living and non-living, as well as for producing energy from tides, winds, currents and the sun; (b) exclusive rights and jurisdiction for the construction, maintenance or operation of artificial islands, offshore terminals, installations and other structures and devices necessary for the exploration and exploitation of the resources of the Zone or for the convenience of shipping or for any other purpose; (c) exclusive rights and jurisdiction to authorize, regulate and control scientific research; (d) exclusive jurisdiction to preserve and protect the marine environment and to prevent and control marine pollution; and (e) such other rights as are recognized by international law.</p> <p><u>(E) Continental Shelf</u> Territorial Waters and Maritime Zones ACT 1976, ACT of 22 December 1976, in force since 31 December 1976</p> <p>5. (1) The Continental Shelf of Pakistan, hereinafter referred to as the Continental Shelf, shall comprise the sea-bed and subsoil of the submarine areas that extend beyond the limit of the territorial waters of Pakistan throughout the natural prolongation of the land territory of Pakistan to the outer edge of the continental margin or, where the outer edge of the continental margin does not extend up to a distance of 200 nautical miles from the baseline declared under subsection (3) of section 2, up to that distance.</p>
		24					
			200				
					200		



COUNTRY	CITATIONS AND EXCERPTS					
	(A) TS	(B) CZ	(C) EEZ	(D) Fish	(E) CSn	(F) Other
Pakistan (cont)				200		
Panama	200					
Papua New Guinea	12					

(E) Continental Shelf (cont)

5. (2) Pakistan has, and always had, full and exclusive sovereign rights in respect of its Continental Shelf, including -

- (a) exclusive sovereign rights for the purpose of exploration, development, exploitation, conservation and management of all resources, both living and non-living;
- (b) exclusive rights and jurisdiction to authorize, regulate and control scientific research;
- (c) exclusive rights and jurisdiction for the construction, maintenance or operation of artificial islands, offshore terminals, installations and other structures and devices necessary for the exploration and exploitation of the resources of the Continental Shelf, for the convenience of shipping or for any other purpose; and
- (d) exclusive jurisdiction to preserve and protect the marine environment and to prevent and control marine pollution.

(A) Territorial Sea

ACT No. 31 of 2 February 1967

Article 1. The sovereignty of the Republic of Panama is extended beyond its continental and insular territory and its inland waters to a zone of territorial sea two hundred (200) nautical miles in breadth, the bed and subsoil of the said zone and the superjacent air space.

(A) Territorial Sea

National Seas ACT 1977, ACT No. 7 of 7 February 1977, in force since 31 March 1978

2. The territorial sea of the State comprises all the waters, being waters forming part of the offshore seas, contained between the baselines and the outer-limit lines except for any such waters proclaimed under this section by the Head of State, acting on advice, not to form part of the territorial sea.

3. (1) For the purposes of Section 2 -

... (b) an outer-limit line is the line every point of which is a limit point.

(2) In this section "limit point" means a point which is 12 miles seaward from the nearest point on a baseline.

Offshore Seas PROCLAMATION 1978, PROCLAMATION of 28 March 1978

5. Certain waters not included in territorial sea -

For the purposes of Section 2 of the National Seas Act 1977, so much of the waters of the sea in the area described in Schedule 6 as are contained between the baselines and the 12 mile outer-limit line that are more than three miles seaward from the nearest point on the baselines do not form part of the territorial sea.

Schedule 6. Area for purposes of Section 5 -

The area bounded by a line commencing at the intersection of the parallel 9°21'30" south latitude with the meridian 142°33'15" east longitude; thence along the geodesic to the intersection of the parallel 9°08'15" south latitude with the meridian 143°52'00" east longitude; thence south along that meridian of 9°08'15" south latitude with the meridian 143°52'00" east longitude; thence west along that meridian of longitude to the parallel 9°40'00" south latitude; thence north along that meridian of longitude to its point of intersection with the southern coastline of the island of New Guinea at mean low water springs; thence in a generally easterly direction along the coastline to its intersection with the meridian 142°33'15" east longitude; and thence south along that meridian to the point of commencement.

COUNTRY	(A) IS	(B) CZ	(C) EEZ	(D) Fish	(E) CS	(F) Other	CITATIONS AND EXCERPTS
Papua New Guinea (cont)				200			<p><u>(D) Fishery Zone</u> Fisheries ACT 1974 and Declaration of Fishing Zone of 17 March 1978</p> <p>I. Tore Loko'otoke, G.C.M.G., Governor-General ... hereby declare the whole of the offshore seas to be the declared fishing zone.</p> <p>National Seas ACT 1977, ACT No. 7 of 7 February 1977, in force since 31 March 1978</p> <p>6. Description of offshore seas - Subject to delimitation of boundaries in relation to neighbouring states, the offshore seas of the State extend to a distance of 200 miles seaward from the baselines and, unless otherwise specified, shall be deemed to comprise all the waters outside the baselines and within a line proclaimed for the purposes of this section by the Head of State, acting on advice, in the National Gazette.</p> <p>Offshore Seas PROCLAMATION 1978, PROCLAMATION of 28 March 1978</p> <p>4. Certain waters not included in offshore seas - The offshore seas of the State shall not be deemed to include the waters described in Schedule 4.</p> <p>Schedule 4. Waters not included in offshore seas - 1. The waters of the sea contained in the area bounded by a line every point on which is three miles seaward from the nearest points on the coast of the islands of Saibai (including for this purpose, Kauamag) and Dauan, except where such a line is less than three miles from any other land, where the line shall be a median line between those islands and that other land.</p> <p>2. The waters of the sea contained in the area bounded by a line every point on which is three miles seaward from the nearest point on the coast of Boigu Island (including for this purpose, Aubusi and Moimi), except where such a line is less than three miles from any other land, where the line shall be a median line between that island and that other land.</p> <p><u>(E) Continental Shelf</u> Continental Shelf (Living Natural Resources) ACT 1974, ACT No. 29 of 1974 as amended by Continental Shelf (Living Natural Resources) ACT 1977, ACT No. 5 of 7 February 1977, in force since 31 March 1978</p> <p>2. Interpretation (1) "continental shelf" means the seabed and subsoil - (a) underlying the waters between the high water lines and the baselines; and (b) underlying the territorial sea; and (c) adjacent to the coasts of Papua New Guinea which underlies the offshore seas to a depth not exceeding 200m or, beyond that limit, to a depth where the superjacent waters admit of the exploitation of the natural resources of that area; ...</p>
Peru				200			<p><u>(E) Continental Shelf</u> PRESIDENTIAL DECREE No. 781, concerning Submerged Continental or Insular Shelf, of 1 August 1947</p> <p>1. To declare that national sovereignty and jurisdiction can be extended to the submerged continental or insular shelf adjacent to the continental or insular shores of national territory, whatever the depth and extension of this shelf may be.</p>

COUNTRY	(A) TS	(B) CZ	(C) EEZ	(D) Fish	(E) CSH	(F) Other
Peru (cont)					200	
						200
Philippines						

CITATIONS AND EXCERPTS

(E) Continental Shelf (cont)

2. National sovereignty and jurisdiction are to be extended over the sea adjoining the shores of national territory whatever its depth and in the extension necessary to reserve, protect, maintain and utilize natural resources and wealth of any kind which may be found in or below those waters.

3. As a result of previous declarations the State reserves the right to establish the limits of the zones of control and protection of natural resources in continental or insular seas which are controlled by the Peruvian Government and to modify such limits in accordance with future changes which may originate as a result of further discoveries, studies or national interests which may arise in the future and at the same time declares that it will exercise the same control and protection on the seas adjacent to the Peruvian coast over the area covered between the coast and an imaginary parallel line to it at a distance of 200 (two hundred) nautical miles measured following the line of the geographical parallels. As regards islands pertaining to the Nation, this demarcation will be traced to include the sea area adjacent to the shores of these islands to a distance of 200 (two hundred) nautical miles, measured from all points on the contour of these islands.

4. The present declaration does not affect the right to free navigation of ships of all nations according to international law.

Petroleum LAW No. 11780 of 12 March 1952

Article 14. For the purposes of this law, the territory of the Republic shall be divided into the following four zones: ...

(4) Continental shelf. This shall be the zone lying between the western limit of the coastal zone and an imaginary line drawn seaward at a constant distance of 200 miles from the low-water line along the continental coast.

(F) Others

Political CONSTITUTION promulgated on 12 July 1979

Article 98. The maritime dominion of the State includes the sea adjacent to its coasts as well as the bed and subsoil thereof, up to the distance of two hundred nautical miles measured from the baselines determined by the law. In its maritime dominion Peru exercises sovereignty and jurisdiction without prejudice to the freedoms of international communication, in accordance with the law and the international conventions ratified by the Republic.

Article 99. The State exercises sovereignty and jurisdiction in the air space over its territory and its adjacent sea up to the limit of two hundred miles, in conformity with the law and the international conventions ratified by the Republic.

(A) Territorial Sea

CONSTITUTION of the Republic, in force since 17 January 1973

Article 1. The national territory comprises the Philippine archipelago, with all the islands and waters embraced therein, and all the other territories belonging to the Philippines by historic right or legal title, including the territorial sea, the air space, the subsoil, the sea-bed, the insular shelves, and the other submarine areas over which the Philippines has sovereignty or jurisdiction. The waters around, between, and connecting the islands of the archipelago, irrespective of their breadth and dimensions, form part of the internal waters of the Philippines.

COUNTRY	(A) TS	(B) CZ	(C) EEZ	(D) Fish	(E) CSH	(F) Other
Philippines (cont)			200			
					EXP	
Poland	(12)				200m/ EXP	

CITATIONS AND EXCERPTS

(C) Exclusive Economic Zone

PRESIDENTIAL DECREE No. 1599 establishing an Exclusive Economic Zone and for other purposes, of 11 June 1978

1. There is hereby established a zone to be known as the exclusive economic zone of the Philippines. The exclusive economic zone shall extend to a distance of two hundred nautical miles beyond and from the baselines from which the territorial sea is measured: provided, that, where the outer limits of the zone as thus determined overlap the exclusive economic zone of an adjacent or neighbouring State, the common boundaries shall be determined by agreement with the State concerned or in accordance with pertinent generally recognized principles of international law on delimitation.

2. Without prejudice to the rights of the Republic of the Philippines over its territorial sea and continental shelf, it shall have and exercise in the exclusive economic zone established herein the following:

A. Sovereign rights for the purpose of exploration and exploitation, conservation and management of the natural resources whether living or non-living, both renewable and non-renewable, of the sea-bed, including the subsoil and the superjacent waters, and with regard to other activities for the economic exploitation and exploration of the resources of the zone, such as the production of energy from the water, currents and winds;

B. Exclusive rights and jurisdiction with respect to the establishment and utilization of artificial islands, off-shore terminals, installations and structures, the preservation of the marine environment, including the prevention and control of pollution, and scientific research.

C. Such other rights as are recognized by international law or State practice.

4. Other States shall enjoy in the exclusive economic zone freedoms with respect to navigation and overflight, the laying of submarine cables and pipelines, and other internationally lawful uses of the sea relating to navigation and communications.

(E) Continental Shelf

PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION No. 370 declaring as subject to the Jurisdiction and Control of the Republic of the Philippines all Mineral and Other Natural Resources in the Continental Shelf, of 20 March 1968

Now, Therefore, I, Ferdinand E. Marcos, President of the Philippines, do hereby proclaim that all the mineral and other natural resources in the sea-bed and subsoil of the continental shelf adjacent to the Philippines, but outside the area of its territorial sea to where the depth of the superjacent waters admits of the exploitation of such resources, including living organisms belonging to sedentary species, appertain to the Philippines and are subject to its exclusive jurisdiction and control for purposes of exploration and exploitation. In any case where the continental shelf is shared with an adjacent state, the boundary shall be determined by the Philippines and that state in accordance with legal and equitable principles. The character of the waters above these submarine areas as high seas and that of the airspace above those waters, is not affected by this proclamation.

(E) Continental Shelf

Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf on 29 June 1962.  
(Source: ST/LEG/SER.E/1)

COUNTRY	(A) TS	(B) CZ	(C) EEZ	(D) Fish	(E) CS	(F) Other	CITATIONS AND EXCERPTS	
							200m/EXP	
Portugal	12		200				<p><u>(A) Territorial Sea</u> ACT No. 33/77 of 28 May 1977</p> <p>Article 1. 1. The breadth of the Portuguese territorial sea is 12 nautical miles. 2. The outer limits of the Portuguese territorial sea are those established by Portuguese law, in accordance with international law.</p> <p><u>(C) Exclusive Economic Zone</u> ACT No. 33/77 of 28 May 1977</p> <p>Article 2. 1. An exclusive economic zone is hereby established, the outer limit of which is a line where each point is at a distance of 200 nautical miles from the point closest to the baseline from which the breadth of the Portuguese territorial sea is measured. ...</p> <p>Article 3. Establishment of the exclusive economic zone shall take into account the rules of international law, namely those concerning innocent passage and overflight.</p> <p>Article 4. 1. In the zone referred to in article 2, the Portuguese State holds exclusive jurisdiction with regard to conservation and management of living resources. ...</p> <p><u>(E) Continental Shelf</u></p> <p>Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf on 8 January 1963. (Source: ST/LEG/SER.E/1)</p>	
Qatar	(3)						<p><u>(C) Exclusive Economic Zone</u> DECLARATION by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of 2 June 1974</p> <p>I. The State of Qatar shall have exclusive and absolute sovereign rights over natural and marine resources and fisheries in the areas contiguous to the territorial sea off the coasts of the State and its islands, without prejudice to the freedom of international sea and air navigation, in accordance with the established principles of international law. The outer limits of these areas shall be in accordance with bilateral agreements which have been, or shall be, concluded. In the absence of any particular agreement, the outer limits of the continental prolongation of the State of Qatar, or the median line in which every point is equidistant from the baseline from which the territorial sea of the State of Qatar and of other States concerned is measured, shall be regarded as the determining factor in accordance with the principles of international law.</p> <p>II. Within the territorial area specified in the preceding section, the State of Qatar shall have exclusive rights in regard to exploration, prospecting, exploitation, development, fishing and the establishment of installations and zones for the security, control and protection of all marine and natural resources on, under or above the sea-bed.</p>	
Rep. of Korea	12						<p><u>(A) Territorial Sea</u> Territorial Sea LAW No. 3037 of 31 December 1977, in force since 30 April 1978 and PRESIDENTIAL DECREE No. 9162 of 20 September 1978</p> <p>Article 1. The territorial sea of the Republic of Korea shall be the area of the waters up to the outer limit of twelve nautical miles measured from the baseline. However, the breadth of the territorial sea in the specified area may be determined otherwise within the limit of twelve nautical miles in accordance with the Presidential Decree.</p>	

CITATIONS AND EXCERPTS

COUNTRY	(A) TS	(B) CZ	(C) EEZ	(D) Fish	(E) CSB	(F) Other
Romania	12				200m/ EXP	
Saint Lucia	(3)					
St. Vincent /Grenadines						
Samoa	12		200			

(A) Territorial Sea

DECREE No. 39 regulating the Régime of the Territorial Waters, of 28 January 1956

Article 1. The territorial waters of the People's Republic of Romania shall extend for a breadth of 12 nautical miles (22,224 m) from the coast and shall be separated from the territorial waters of neighbouring countries, to the south, by the geographical parallel passing through the point of the land frontier touching the coastline and, to the north, by a conventional line established by mutual agreement between the People's Republic of Romania and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Article 2. The territorial waters of the People's Republic of Romania, as well as their bed and subsoil and the air space over them, shall form part of the territory of the People's Republic of Romania.

Article 3. The People's Republic of Romania shall exercise its sovereignty over its territorial waters in accordance with the laws in force, the principles of international law and the agreements and conventions concluded with other countries.

(E) Continental Shelf

Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf on 12 December 1961.  
(Source: ST/LEG/SER.E/1)

No legislation available.

No legislation available.

(A) Territorial Sea

Territorial Sea ACT 1971, ACT No. 3 of 15 July 1971

3. The territorial sea of Western Samoa comprises those areas of the sea having, as their inner limits, the baseline described in sections 5 and 6 of this Act and, as their outer limits, a line measured seaward from that baseline, every point of which is distant twelve nautical miles from the nearest point of the baseline.

(C) Exclusive Economic Zone

Exclusive Economic Zone ACT 1977, ACT No. 3 of 25 August 1977, as amended by the Exclusive Economic Zone Amendment Act 1980, in force since 1 October 1980

3. (1) The exclusive economic zone of Western Samoa comprises those areas of the sea, sea-bed, and subsoil that are beyond and adjacent to the territorial sea of Western Samoa, having as their outer limits a line measured seaward from the baseline described in sections 5 and 6 of the Territorial Sea Act of 1971, every point of which line is distant 200 nautical miles from the nearest point of the baseline.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1) of this section, where -

(a) Any part of the median line between Western Samoa and any other country is less than 200 nautical miles from the nearest part of the baseline of the territorial sea of Western Samoa; and

(b) No other outer limit of the exclusive economic zone is for the time being determined by Order made under subsection (3) of this section -  
that part of the median line shall be an outer limit of the zone.

COUNTRY	CITATIONS AND EXCERPTS					
	(A) TS	(B) CZ	(C) EEZ	(D) Fish	(E) CSH	(F) Other
Sao Tome and Principe	12					
			200			
Saudi Arabia	12					

**(A) Territorial Sea**

DECREE-LAW No. 14/78 of 16 June 1978

Article 1. The territorial sea of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe shall extend for 12 nautical miles measured from the baseline determined by the present decree-law and its outer limit shall be the line every point of which is at a distance of 12 nautical miles from the nearest point on the baseline.

Article 4. The sovereignty which the State of Sao Tome and Principe exercises throughout the national territory, which is composed of the islands of Sao Tome, Principe, Pedras Tinhosas, Ilheu das Cabras, Ilheu das Rolas and other adjacent islets, the archipelagic waters, the territorial sea, the superjacent air space, and the subsoil of the land space, shall extend to the ocean floor and the subsoil of the belt of water formed by the archipelagic waters and the territorial sea, and also to all the natural living and non-living resources which are to be found in all the above-mentioned areas, over which the State of Sao Tome and Principe shall exercise its sovereignty.

Article 5. The Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, without prejudice to the provisions of the preceding articles, and in accordance with the principles of international law, shall respect freedom of navigation in and overflight of straits or sea lanes used for international navigation.

**(C) Exclusive Economic Zone**

DECREE-LAW No. 15/78 of 16 June 1978

Article 1. The State of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe shall establish in the area adjacent to its territorial sea an exclusive economic zone extending for 200 nautical miles from the baseline used to measure the breadth of the territorial sea.

Article 4. In the exclusive economic zone established by the present decree-law the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe shall exercise the following rights:

1. Sovereign rights for the purposes of research and exploiting, conserving and using the natural living and non-living resources of the ocean floor, the subsoil and the superjacent waters.
2. Exclusive rights to and jurisdiction over the establishment and use of artificial islands, installations and structures.
3. Exclusive jurisdiction over other activities relating to research and the economic exploitation of the zone, including the utilization of maritime currents and any other potential benefits that may result from technological and scientific developments.
4. Jurisdiction over:
  - (a) Preservation of the maritime space, and in particular pollution control and elimination;
  - (b) Scientific research.
5. In the exclusive economic zone foreign States shall enjoy freedom of navigation and overflight and of the laying of submarine cables and pipelines, together with other internationally lawful uses of the sea related to navigation and communications.

**(A) Territorial Sea**

ROYAL DECREE concerning the Territorial Waters, ROYAL DECREE No. 33 of 16 February 1958

Article 2. The territorial waters of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, as well as the air space above and the territorial sea-bed and the subsoil beneath them are under the sovereignty of the Kingdom, subject to the established provisions of international law.

COUNTRY	(A) TS	(B) CZ	(C) EEZ	(D) Fish	(E) CSH	(F) Other	CITATIONS AND EXCERPTS
Saudi Arabia (cont)	12		18				<p><u>(A) Territorial Sea (cont)</u>  Article 4. The territorial sea of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia lies outside the inland waters of the Kingdom and extends seaward for a distance of twelve nautical miles.</p> <p>Article 6. If the measurement of the territorial sea in accordance with the provisions of this Decree leaves an area of high sea wholly surrounded by the territorial sea and extending not more than twelve nautical miles in any direction, such area shall form part of the territorial sea. The same rule shall apply to a pronounced pocket of high sea which may be wholly enclosed by drawing a single straight line not more than twelve nautical miles long.</p> <p><u>(B) Contiguous Zone</u>  ROYAL DECREE concerning the Territorial Waters, ROYAL DECREE No. 33 of 16 February 1958</p> <p>Article 8. With a view to assuring compliance with the laws of the Kingdom relating to security, navigation, fiscal and health matters, maritime surveillance may be exercised in a contiguous zone outside the territorial sea, extending for a distance of six nautical miles in addition to the twelve nautical miles measured from the baselines of the territorial sea, in accordance with Article 5 of this Decree.</p> <p><u>(C) Continental Shelf</u>  ROYAL DECREE No. M-27 of 7 September 1968</p> <p>1. The Saudi Arabia Kingdom owns all the hydrocarbon materials and minerals existing in the strata of the seabed and this is in respect to the zone extending in the Red Sea bed adjacent to the Saudi continental shelf, which materials and minerals are hereinafter referred to as "resources".</p> <p>2. These "resources" are deemed to be a part of the Saudi Territory and to be treated as the property of the state according to the first section of mining regulations in respect to which Royal Decree No. 90 dated 11/9/82 has been issued.</p> <p>3. The Government of the Saudi Arabia Kingdom alone shall have the individual right to explore and mine these "resources" and to exploit them, and nobody, public or private, national or foreign, can exercise any form of this right except with the express permit from the competent Saudi Authorities and in accordance with the regulations applicable in the Saudi Arabia Kingdom.</p> <p>And the Government of the Saudi Arabia Kingdom may exercise its rights in exploring or mining these "resources" and exploiting them by way of sharing with the neighbouring governments which have similar rights recognised by the government of the Saudi Arabia Kingdom in common zones.</p>
Senegal	150			200			<p><u>(A) Territorial Sea</u>  ACT No. 76-54 delimiting the Territorial Waters and the Continental Shelf, of 9 April 1976</p> <p>Article 1. The territorial waters shall extend to a distance of 150 nautical miles measured from baselines the reference points of which are established by decree.</p> <p><u>(D) Fishery Zone</u>  ACT No. 76-89 establishing the Sea Fishing Code, of 2 July 1976</p> <p>Article 2. The right to fish in waters under Senegalese jurisdiction belongs to the State. This right shall be exercised in the territorial waters as determined by law and in an exclusive fishing zone which shall extend for a breadth of 50 nautical miles beyond the territorial waters.</p>



COUNTRY	(A) TS	(B) CZ	(C) EEZ	(D) Fish	(E) CSH	(F) Other	CITATIONS AND EXCERPTS
Senegal (cont)					200m/ EXP		<p><u>(E) Continental Shelf</u></p> <p>ACT No. 76-54 delimiting the Territorial Waters and the Continental Shelf, of 9 April 1976</p> <p>Article 2. The sea-bed and subsoil of the submarine areas that extend beyond the territorial sea throughout the natural prolongation of the land territory to the outer edge of the continental margin, or to a distance of 200 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured where the outer edge of the continental margin does not extend up to that distance.</p> <p>Article 3. Throughout the territorial waters and the continental shelf, Senegal shall exercise sovereign and exclusive rights for the purposes of exploration and the exploitation of their natural resources.</p> <p>Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf on 25 April 1961. (Source: ST/LEG/SER.E/1)</p>
Seychelles	12		200		200		<p><u>(A) Territorial Sea</u> Maritime Zones ACT 1977, ACT No. 15 of 23 May 1977, in force since 1 August 1977</p> <p>3.(1) The sovereignty of Seychelles extends and has always extended to the territorial waters of Seychelles and to the seabed and subsoil underlying, and the air space over, such waters. (2) The limit of the territorial waters is the line every point of which is at a distance of twelve nautical miles from the nearest point of the baseline.</p> <p><u>(C) Exclusive Economic Zone</u> Maritime Zones ACT 1977, ACT No. 15 of 23 May 1977, in force since 1 August 1977</p> <p>6.(1) The exclusive economic zone is the area beyond and adjacent to the territorial waters and which extends to a distance of two hundred nautical miles from the baseline.</p> <p><u>(E) Continental Shelf</u> Maritime Zones ACT 1977, ACT No. 15 of 23 May 1977, in force since 1 August 1977</p> <p>5.(1) The continental shelf comprises the seabed and subsoil of the submarine areas that extend beyond the limit of the territorial waters throughout the natural prolongation of the land territory of Seychelles- (a) to the outer edge of the continental margin; or (b) to a distance of two hundred nautical miles from the baseline where the outer edge of the continental shelf does not extend up to that distance. (2) Seychelles has, and always had, full and exclusive sovereign rights in respect of the continental shelf.</p> <p>7.(1) Without prejudice to sections 3, 5 and 6, but subject to subsections (3) and (6) Seychelles has, in the continental shelf and the exclusive economic zone- (a) sovereign rights for the purposes of exploration, exploitation, conservation and management of all resources; (b) exclusive rights and jurisdiction for the constructions, maintenance or operation of artificial islands, off-shore terminals, installations and other structures and devices necessary for the exploration and exploitation of resources or for the convenience of shipping or for any other purpose; (c) exclusive jurisdiction to authorise, regulate and conduct scientific research; (d) exclusive jurisdiction to preserve and protect the marine environment and to prevent and control marine pollution; and (e) such other rights as are recognised by International Law or State practice. . . .</p>

CITATIONS AND EXCERPTS

COUNTRY	(A) TS	(B) CZ	(C) EEZ	(D) Fish	(E) CSH	(F) Other
Sierra Leone	200					
					200m/ EXP	
Singapore	3					
Solomon Islands	(12)		(200)			
Somalia	200					
South Africa	(12)				(200) 200m/ EXP	

(A) Territorial Sea

The Interpretation ACT of 19 April 1971

"Territorial sea" means any parts of the open sea within two hundred nautical miles of the coast of Sierra Leone measured from low water mark.

(E) Continental Shelf

Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Continental shelf on 25 November 1966.  
(Source: ST/LEG/SER.E/1)

(A) Territorial Sea

United Kingdom - Territorial Waters Jurisdiction ACT, 1878

7. Interpretation ... The territorial waters of Her Majesty's dominions, in reference to the sea, means such part of the sea adjacent to the coast of the United Kingdom, or the coast of some other part of Her Majesty's dominions, as is deemed by international law to be within the territorial sovereignty of Her Majesty; and for the purpose of any offence declared by this Act to be within the jurisdiction of the Admiral, any part of the open sea within one marine league of the coast measured from low-water mark shall be deemed to be open sea within the territorial waters of Her Majesty's dominions; ...

No legislation available.

(A) Territorial Sea

LAW No. 37 on the Territorial Sea and Ports, of 10 September 1972

Article 1. 1. The Somali Territorial Sea includes the portion of the Sea to the extent of 200 nautical miles within the continental and insular coasts, delimited according to the provisions of Articles 2, and 3 of this Law.

2. The Somali Territorial Sea is under the sovereignty of the Somali Democratic Republic. ...

Article 3. 1. Where an island is situated within the 200 mile limit the belt of waters round it will constitute territorial waters. This belt will be 200 miles wide and will be measured from low-water mark following the sinuosities of the island.

2. A group of islands forming part of an archipelago shall be considered as a unit and its territorial waters shall be measured from the centre of the archipelago.

(E) Continental Shelf

Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf on 9 April 1963.  
(Source: ST/LEG/SER.E/1)

COUNTRY	(A) TS	(B) CZ	(C) EEZ	(D) Fish	(E) CSH	(F) Other	CITATIONS AND EXCERPTS
Spain	12						<p><u>(A) Territorial Sea</u> ACT No. 10/1977 concerning the Territorial Sea, of 4 January 1977</p> <p>Article 1. The sovereignty of the Spanish State shall extend, beyond its land territory and its internal waters, to the territorial sea adjacent to its coast, delimited in accordance with the provisions of the following articles. Such sovereignty shall be exercised, in accordance with international law, over the water column, sea-bed, subsoil and resources of the territorial sea, and over the superjacent airspace.</p> <p>Article 3. The outer limit of the territorial sea shall be determined by a line drawn in such a way that the points constituting it are at a distance of 12 nautical miles from the nearest points of the baselines referred to in the preceding article.</p> <p>First final provisions This legal enactment is not to be interpreted as recognition of any rights or situations in connexion with the waters of Gibraltar other than those referred to in article 10 of the Treaty of Utrecht, of 13 July 1713, between the Crowns of Spain and Great Britain.</p> <p><u>(C) Exclusive Economic Zone</u> ACT No. 15/1978 on the Economic Zone, of 20 February 1978</p> <p>Article 1. 1. In a belt of sea to be called the exclusive economic zone, which shall extend from the outer limit of the Spanish territorial sea for a distance of 200 nautical miles from the baselines used to measure the breadth of the territorial sea, the Spanish State shall have sovereign rights for the purposes of exploring and exploiting the natural resources of the sea-bed, subsoil thereof and its superjacent waters. In the case of archipelagos, the outer limit of the economic zone shall be measured from straight baselines joining the outermost points of the islands and islets forming the archipelagos, so that the resulting perimeter conforms to the general configuration of each archipelago. 2. In accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the rights of the Spanish State shall include: (a) The exclusive right to the natural resources of the Zone; (b) The authority to enact regulations concerning the preservation of, exploration for and exploitation of such resources with a view to the protection of the marine environment; (c) Exclusive jurisdiction to enforce all relevant measures; (d) Such other rights as may be determined by the Government in accordance with international law.</p> <p>Article 2. 1. Except as provided in international treaties with States whose coasts are opposite or adjacent to Spanish coasts, the outer limit of the economic zone shall be the median or equidistant line. 2. For the purposes of this article, "median or equidistant line" shall mean the line every point of which is equidistant from the nearest points on the baselines drawn in accordance with international law from which the breadth of the territorial sea of each State is measured. In the case of archipelagos, the median or equidistant line shall be determined on the basis of the archipelagic perimeter drawn in accordance with article 1, paragraph 1.</p> <p>Article 3. 1. Fishing in the economic zone shall be reserved for Spanish nationals and, subject to agreements between the Government concerned, to nationals of those countries whose fishing vessels have habitually fished in the zone.</p> <p>Article 5. 1. The establishment of an economic zone shall not affect the freedom of navigation, the freedom of overflight and the freedom to lay submarine cables. ...</p>

COUNTRY	(A) TS	(B) CZ	(C) EEZ	(D) Fish	(E) CS	(F) Other	CITATIONS AND EXCERPTS
Spain (cont)			200				<p><u>(C) Exclusive Economic Zone (cont)</u> Final Provisions 1. The application of the provisions of this law shall be limited to the Atlantic coasts of Spain, both of the mainland and the islands, including the coasts on the Cantabrian Sea; the Government shall have the right to extend these provisions to other coasts of Spain.</p> <p><u>(E) Continental Shelf</u> Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf on 25 February 1971. (Source: ST/LEG/SER.E/1)</p>
Sri Lanka	12				200m/ EXP		<p><u>(A) Territorial Sea</u> Maritime Zones LAW No. 22 of 1 September 1976</p> <p>2. ... (3) The sovereignty of the Republic extends to the territorial sea and to the air space over the territorial sea as well as to its bed and sub-soil.</p> <p>PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION of 15 January 1977 in pursuance of Maritime Zones LAW No. 22 of 1 September 1976</p> <p>(1) that the territorial sea of Sri Lanka shall, notwithstanding anything in any prior proclamation declaring the territorial sea of Sri Lanka, and except as provided in paragraph 7 (ii) hereof, extend to the sea to a distance of 12 nautical miles measured from the baselines; ...</p> <p><u>(B) Contiguous Zone</u> Maritime Zones LAW No. 22 of 1 September 1976</p> <p>4. ... (2) Where there is a reasonable apprehension of the contravention of any written laws of Sri Lanka in relation to - (a) the security of the Republic; (b) immigration, health and sanitation; or (c) customs and other revenue matters the relevant Minister shall take such measures as may be necessary in respect of the contiguous zone in order to secure the enforcement of, or to prevent the contravention of, such laws.</p> <p>PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION of 15 January 1977 in pursuance of Maritime Zones LAW No. 22 of 1 September 1976</p> <p>(3) that the contiguous zone of Sri Lanka shall extend 24 nautical miles seaward from the baselines from which the territorial sea is measured;</p> <p><u>(C) Exclusive Economic Zone</u> Maritime Zones LAW No. 22 of 1 September 1976</p> <p>5. ... (2) All the natural resources, both living and non-living, within the exclusive economic zone, on and under the sea-bed and in the sub-soil and on the water surface and within the water column shall vest in the Republic. (3) In the exclusive economic zone the Republic has - (a) sovereign rights for the purpose of exploration, exploitation, conservation and management of the natural resources, both living and non-living, as well as for the production of energy from tides, winds and currents, and for other economic uses;</p>

COUNTRY	(A) TS	(B) CZ	(C) EEZ	(D) Fish	(E) CSN	(F) Other	CITATIONS AND EXCERPTS
Sri Lanka (cont)			200				<p><u>(C) Exclusive Economic Zone (cont)</u></p> <p>5. (3) (b) exclusive rights and jurisdiction to authorize, regulate and control scientific research; (c) exclusive rights and jurisdiction for the construction, maintenance or operation of artificial islands, off-shore terminals, installations and other structures and devices necessary for the exploration and exploitation of the resources of the zone, for the convenience of shipping or for any other purpose; and (d) other rights recognized by international law.</p> <p>PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION of 15 January 1977 in pursuance of Maritime Zones LAW No. 22 of 1 September 1976</p> <p>(4) that the exclusive economic zone of Sri Lanka shall extend to the sea to a distance of 200 nautical miles from the baselines from which the territorial sea is measured; ...</p> <p>(6) that notwithstanding anything in paragraphs (4) and (5), the exclusive economic zone and the pollution prevention zone of Sri Lanka in the Gulf of Mannar and the Bay of Bengal shall extend to the sea up to the maritime boundary between Sri Lanka and India as defined in section 8 of the Maritime Zones Law No. 22 of 1976;</p> <p><u>(E) Continental Shelf</u></p> <p>Maritime Zones LAW No. 22 of 1 September 1976</p> <p>6. (1) The continental shelf of Sri Lanka shall comprise:</p> <p>(a) the sea-bed and sub-soil of the submarine areas that extend beyond the territorial sea of Sri Lanka throughout the natural prolongation of the land territory of Sri Lanka to the outer edge of the continental margin or to a distance of two hundred nautical miles from the baseline from which the territorial sea is measured where the outer edge of the continental margin does not extend up to that distance; and</p> <p>(b) the sea-bed and subsoil of the analogous submarine areas adjacent to the coast of any island or rock, or group of islands and rocks, or group of islands or group of rocks, constituting part of the territory of Sri Lanka.</p> <p>(2) All the natural resources, both living and non-living, on and under the sea-bed and in the sub-soil of the continental shelf shall vest in the Republic.</p> <p>(3) In respect of the continental shelf the Republic has:</p> <p>(a) sovereign rights for the purpose of exploration, exploitation, conservation and management of the natural resources, both living and non-living;</p> <p>(b) exclusive rights and jurisdiction to authorize, regulate and control scientific research;</p> <p>(c) exclusive rights and jurisdiction for the construction, maintenance or operation of artificial islands, off-shore terminals, installations and other structures and devices necessary for the exploration and exploitation of the resources of the continental shelf, for the convenience of shipping or for any other purpose; and</p> <p>(d) other rights recognized by international law.</p>
Sudan	12						<p><u>(A) Territorial Sea</u></p> <p>Territorial waters and Continental Shelf ACT 1970, ACT No. 106 of 28 November 1970</p> <p>5. The Territorial Waters of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan extend seaward to a distance of twelve nautical miles and shall be measured from the straight baseline as marked on large-scale maps recognized by the Democratic Republic of Sudan.</p> <p>6. ... (2) If the delimitation of the territorial waters in accordance with the provision of this Act results in any portion of the high seas being wholly surrounded by territorial waters and such portion does not extend more than twelve nautical miles in any direction, such portion shall form part of the territorial waters.</p>

COUNTRY	(A) IS	(B) CZ	(C) EEZ	(D) Fish	(E) CSH	(F) Other	CITATIONS AND EXCERPTS
Sudan (cont)		18					<p><u>(B) Contiguous Zone</u> Territorial Waters and Continental Shelf ACT 1970, ACT No. 106 of 28 November 1970</p> <p>9. The Government may exercise necessary control over the high seas contiguous to its territorial waters up to a distance of six nautical miles measured from the limits of the territorial waters of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan: (a) To prevent infringement of its customs, fiscal, immigration, sanitary or security laws within its territory or territorial waters; (b) To punish infringement of any of the laws aforesaid committed within its territory or territorial waters.</p> <p><u>(E) Continental Shelf</u> Territorial Waters and Continental Shelf ACT 1970, ACT No. 106 of 28 November 1970</p> <p>2. .... (k) "Continental Shelf" means the sea-bed and subsoil of the submarine areas but outside the territorial waters of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, to a depth of two hundred metres or beyond that limit to where the depth of the superjacent waters admits of the exploitation of the natural resources of the said areas.</p> <p>....</p> <p>10. (1) The Democratic Republic of the Sudan shall have the rights of sovereignty over the continental shelf for the purpose of exploring it and exploiting its natural resources and no one shall explore or exploit as aforesaid or make a claim to the continental shelf, without the express approval of the Council of Ministers. (2) The rights of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan referred to in the preceding subsection or their exercise shall not depend on actual or national occupation or on any express declaration.</p> <p>....</p> <p>12. The rights of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan over the continental shelf shall not affect the legal status of the superjacent waters as high seas or that of the air space above those waters.</p>
Suriname	12				200m/ EXP		<p><u>(A) Territorial Sea</u> LAW concerning the Extension of the Territorial Sea and the Establishment of a Contiguous Economic Zone, of 11 June 1978</p> <p>Article 1. 1. The sovereignty of the Republic of Suriname extends beyond the land territory and the internal waters to: A. A belt of sea adjacent to its coast and described as the territorial sea; B. The air space above the territorial sea; and C. The sea-bed and subsoil of the territorial sea. The Republic of Suriname exercises this sovereignty with due observance of the rules of international law.</p> <p>Article 2. The outer limit of the territorial sea is determined by a line, each point of which is situated at a distance of 12 nautical miles from the nearest point on the line of the low-water mark along the shore, the so-called baseline.</p> <p><u>(C) Exclusive Economic Zone</u> LAW concerning the Extension of the Territorial Sea and the Establishment of a Contiguous Economic Zone, of 11 June 1978</p> <p>Article 3. The belt of sea adjacent to and extending from the outer limit of the territorial sea of the Republic of Suriname to a distance of 200 nautical miles, measured from the line of the low-water mark as defined in article 2 of this law, is considered the economic zone.</p>

COUNTRY	(A) TS	(B) CZ	(C) EEZ	(D) Fish	(E) CSH	(F) Other	CITATIONS AND EXCERPTS
Suriname (cont)			200				<p><b>(C) Exclusive Economic Zone (cont)</b></p> <p>Article 4. 1. In the economic zone the Republic of Suriname has sovereign rights concerning the exploration, exploitation, conservation and management of natural resources, living as well as non-living, on the sea-bed and in the subsoil and the superjacent waters.</p> <p>2. Without prejudice to the above it can be decreed that the provisions of this law and the instructions based thereon shall also apply to:</p> <p>A. To erect and use artificial islands, installations and similar structures.</p> <p>B. To protect the sea environment, this includes taking measures against pollution;</p> <p>C. To conduct scientific research and experiments;</p> <p>D. To extract energy from water currents and winds;</p> <p>E. To engage in other activities aimed at the economic exploration and exploitation of this zone.</p> <p>Article 5. In the economic zone described above, all nations, with due observance of the international law, enjoy:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Freedom of navigation;</li> <li>2. Freedom of overflight;</li> <li>3. Freedom to lay submarine cables and pipelines;</li> <li>4. Freedom to exercise internationally recognized rights in connection with navigation and communication.</li> </ol>
Sweden	12						<p><b>(A) Territorial Sea</b></p> <p>ACT concerning the Territorial Waters of Sweden (1966:374) with Amendments of Sections 2 and 3 enacted on 20 December 1979, in force since 1 January 1980</p> <p>Section 3. The territorial sea consists of the waters outside Sweden's land areas and internal water areas to a breadth of twelve nautical miles or 22,224 metres from the baselines specified in Section 4.</p> <p>However the territorial sea extends:</p> <p>(a) in the Skagerrak, not beyond the established frontier with Norway nor beyond a straight line (compass line) between the point 58°53'34.0"N, 10°38'25.0"E and point 58°45'41.3"N, 10°35'40.0"E;</p> <p>(b) in the Skagerrak and the Kattegat, not beyond straight lines between ...</p> <p>(c) in the Oresund, not beyond the line ... specified in the Swedish-Danish Declaration of 30 January 1932 ...</p> <p>(d) in the southern Baltic, not beyond a line running four nautical miles from the baseline that passes between the point ...</p> <p>(e) in the Bornholmstättet, not beyond a straight line between the point 55°10.6'N, 14°10.2'E and the point 55°36.4'N, 14°42.3'E;</p> <p>(f) in the Gulf of Bothnia, the Bothnian Sea, the Sea of Aland and the northernmost part of the Baltic Sea, not beyond the established frontier to Finland and in those areas where there is no such frontier, not beyond any of the boundaries of the continental shelf or of the Swedish fishing zone which have been agreed with Finland, nor beyond the median line between the Swedish and Finnish baselines.</p> <p><b>(D) Fishery Zone</b></p> <p>DECREE concerning the Extent of the Swedish Fishing Zone (1977:642) with Amendments enacted on 7 June 1979 and 20 December 1979</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Swedish fishing zone comprises certain sea areas outside Sweden's territorial sea and extends: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) in the Skagerrack area bordering on Norway up to the great circle arcs running between the point ...</li> <li>(2) in the southern part of the Baltic up to straight lines running between the point ...</li> <li>(3) in the Bothnian Sea and in the Gulf of Bothnia up to straight lines running between the point ...</li> </ol> </li> </ol>

COUNTRY	(A) TS	(B) CZ	(C) EEZ	(D) Fish	(E) CSH	(F) Other	CITATIONS AND EXCERPTS
Sweden (cont)					200m/ EXP		<p><u>(D) Fishery Zone (cont)</u></p> <p>2. In the Kattegatt, the Swedish fishing zone comprises sea areas outside the boundary of the territorial sea and extends up to twelve nautical miles from the Swedish baselines, but not further than to a line on which all points are at the same distance from the Swedish baselines and the Danish baselines which were applicable on 29 December 1977.</p> <p>Outside the area in the Kattegatt specified in the first paragraph of this Section, Sweden exercises fishing jurisdiction together with Denmark in a fishing zone which extends up to twelve nautical miles from the Danish baselines which were applicable on 29 December 1977.</p> <p><u>(E) Continental Shelf</u></p> <p>ACT (1966:314) on the Continental Shelf (with Amendments), in force since 1 July 1966</p> <p>Article 1. For the purposes of this Act the term "continental shelf" means the seabed and its subsoil in public waters as well as in the sea area outside the territorial limit of Sweden as decided by the Government in accordance with the Convention on the Continental Shelf signed at Geneva on April 29, 1958. The natural resources of the continental shelf referred to in this Act consist of the mineral and other non-living natural resources of the seabed and its subsoil and such living organisms which, at their harvestable stage are either immobile on or under the seabed or are unable to move except in constant contact with the seabed or its subsoil.</p> <p>Article 2. The right to explore the continental shelf and to extract its natural resources accrues to the State.</p> <p>Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf on 1 June 1966. (Source: ST/LEG/SER.E/1)</p>
Syrian Arab Republic	35						<p><u>(A) Territorial Sea</u></p> <p>LAW 37 of 16 August 1981</p> <p>Article 1. The Syrian waters, being extended to 35 nautical miles towards open sea. Starting from baseline applicable for measurement of territorial waters, or from lowest tidal water level's line along Syrian coast, as shown on large scaled nautical maps recognized in Syrian Arab Republic.</p>
Thailand	12				200m/ EXP		<p><u>(A) Territorial Sea</u></p> <p>PROCLAMATION establishing the Breadth of Territorial Waters, of 6 October 1966</p> <p>Whereas Thailand always maintains that the sovereignty of Thailand extends, beyond its land territory and its internal waters, to a belt of sea adjacent to the coast, described as the territorial sea, including the air space over the territorial sea as well as its bed and subsoil;</p> <p>Whereas it is deemed appropriate to establish the breadth of the coastal territorial waters;</p> <p>It is hereby proclaimed that the breadth of the territorial waters of Thailand is established at twelve nautical miles measured from a baseline used for measuring the breadth of the territorial sea.</p> <p><u>(E) Continental Shelf</u></p> <p>Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf on 2 July 1968. (Source: ST/LEG/SER.E/1)</p>



COUNTRY	CITATIONS AND EXCERPTS					
	(A) TS	(B) CZ	(C) EEZ	(D) Fish	(E) CSN	(F) Other
Togo	30					
	<p><u>(A) Territorial Sea</u> ORDINANCE No. 24 delimiting the Territorial Waters and creating a Protected Economic Maritime Zone, of 16 August 1977</p> <p>Article 1. The territorial waters shall extend for a distance of 30 nautical miles from the low-water line.</p> <p><u>(C) Exclusive Economic Zone</u> ORDINANCE No. 24 delimiting the Territorial Waters and creating a Protected Economic Maritime Zone, of 16 August 1977</p> <p>Article 2. There shall be established a protected economic maritime zone of 200 nautical miles from the baseline used to determine the territorial sea.</p> <p>Article 3. In this zone the State shall reserve for itself the right to explore and to exploit living and non-living resources. Its jurisdiction shall extend to all the economic resources situated on the surface of the water, in the submarine area and in the subsoil of its bed.</p>					
Tonga	12		200			
	<p><u>(A) Territorial Sea</u> The Territorial Sea and Exclusive Economic Zone ACT, ACT No. 30 of 23 October 1978, in force since 25 June 1979</p> <p>3. The territorial sea of Tonga comprises those areas of the sea having, as their inner limits, the baseline described in Sections 5 and 6 of this Act and, as their outer limits, a line measured seaward from that baseline, every point of which line is distant 12 nautical miles from the nearest point of the baseline.</p> <p><u>(C) Exclusive Economic Zone</u> The Territorial Sea and Exclusive Economic Zone ACT, ACT No. 30 of 23 October 1978, in force since 25 June 1979</p> <p>9. (1) The exclusive economic zone of Tonga comprises those areas of the sea, seabed, and subsoil that are beyond and adjacent to the territorial sea of Tonga, having as their outer limits a line measured seaward from the baseline described in Sections 5 and 6 of this Act, every point of which line is distant 200 nautical miles from the nearest point of the baseline.</p> <p>(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1) of this section, where -</p> <p>(a) Any part of the median line between Tonga and any other country is less than 200 nautical miles from the nearest part of the baseline of the territorial sea of Tonga, and</p> <p>(b) No other outer limit of the exclusive economic zone is for the time being determined by agreement with a neighbouring country or by an Order-in-Council made under subsection (3) of this section - that part of the median line shall be an outer limit of the zone.</p> <p><u>(E) Continental Shelf</u> 200m/ EXP</p> <p>Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf on 29 June 1971. (Source: ST/LEG/SER.E/1)</p>					

COUNTRY	(A) TS	(B) CZ	(C) EEZ	(D) Fish	(E) CSH	(F) Other	CITATIONS AND EXCERPTS
Trinidad and Tobago	12				200m/ EXP		<p>(A) <u>Territorial Sea</u> Territorial Sea ACT No. 38 of 6 December 1969</p> <p>3. The territorial sea of Trinidad and Tobago comprises those areas of the sea having as their inner limits the baselines defined in section 5 and as their outer limits, a line measured seaward from that baseline, every point of which is distant twelve nautical miles from the nearest point of the baseline so, however, that where the outer limits of the territorial sea of Trinidad and Tobago intersect foreign territorial waters the outer limits thereof shall be resolved through agreements or other means recognised by international law.</p> <p>(E) <u>Continental Shelf</u> Continental Shelf ACT No. 43 of 22 December 1969</p> <p>2. In this Act - "Continental Shelf" means the seabed and subsoil of the areas adjacent to the coasts of the island of Trinidad and the island of Tobago and all other islands within Trinidad and Tobago but outside the area of the territorial sea to a depth of two hundred metres and beyond that limit to where the depth of the superjacent waters admits of exploitation of the natural resources of the said areas; ...</p> <p>3. (1) Any rights exercisable by Trinidad and Tobago outside territorial waters with respect to the seabed and subsoil and their natural resources, are hereby vested in Her Majesty in right of Her Government of Trinidad and Tobago.</p> <p>Became Party to the 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf on 11 July 1968. (Source: ST/LEG/SER.E/1)</p>
Tunisia	12						<p>(A) <u>Territorial Sea</u> ACT No. 73-49 delimiting the Territorial Waters, of 2 August 1973</p> <p>Article 1. The Tunisian territorial sea shall extend, from the Tunisian-Algerian frontier to the Tunisian-Libyan frontier and around the islands, the elevations of Chebba and the Kerkennah islands where permanent fisheries are installed and the low-tide elevations of El Bibane and shall comprise a belt of sea of an established limit of 12 nautical miles from the baselines. ...</p> <p>Article 4. The sovereignty of the Tunisian State shall extend to the air space over the territorial sea as well as to its bed and subsoil.</p>
Turkey	6						<p>(A) <u>Territorial Sea</u> ACT No. 476 concerning the Territorial Sea, of 15 May 1964</p> <p>Article 1. Turkey's territorial sea is included in the territory of Turkey. The breadth of Turkey's territorial sea is six nautical miles ...</p> <p>Article 2. In relation to States whose territorial sea is of greater breadth, the breadth of Turkey's territorial sea shall be determined in accordance with the principle of reciprocity.</p> <p>Article 3. Where the distance between Turkey's land territory and the land territory of a neighbouring State is less than the total of the breadth of the territorial seas of each of the two States, the median line shall, failing agreement to the contrary, constitute the outer limit of Turkey's territorial sea.</p>

COUNTRY	CITATIONS AND EXCERPTS					
	(A) TS	(B) CZ	(C) EEZ	(D) Fish	(E) CSh	(F) Other
Turkey (cont)	6					
				12		
Tuvalu	3					
				200		
Ukrainian SSR	(12)				200m/ EXP	
Union Soviet Soc. Reps.	12					

(A) Territorial Sea (cont)

Article 6. The territorial sea of islands shall be established in accordance with the principles set forth above.

(D) Fishery Zone

ACT No. 476 concerning the Territorial Sea, of 15 May 1964

Article 8. In zones contiguous to Turkey's territorial sea and extending to a distance of twelve nautical miles from the baseline from which the territorial sea is measured the régime of the territorial sea shall be applied in respect of fishing and exploitation of living resources.

(A) Territorial Sea

Fisheries ORDINANCE No. 1 of 11 May 1978, in force since 1 July 1978

2. ... "territorial waters" means that part of the sea adjacent to the coast of any island in Tuvalu which is within 3 geographical miles measured from the low-water mark of the seaward side of the reef fronting such coast or bounding any lagoon waters adjacent to such coast, or, when a reef is not present, from the low-water mark of the coast itself.

(D) Fishery Zone

Fisheries ORDINANCE No. 1 of 11 May 1978, in force since 1 July 1978

2. ... "fishery limits" means such fishery limits of Tuvalu as may be defined from time to time by the Commissioner by proclamation made in pursuance of instructions from Her Majesty through a Secretary of State: ...

PROCLAMATION No. 1 of 26 October 1978

1. With effect from the 1st day of January 1979 the fishery limits of Tuvalu shall be a line drawn so that each point thereon is two hundred (200) nautical miles measured from the low-water mark of the seaward side of the reef fronting the coast of any island in Tuvalu or fronting any lagoon waters adjacent to such coast or, when a reef is not present, from the low-water mark of the coast itself:...

2. Her Majesty will exercise the same exclusive rights in respect of fisheries within the said fishery limits as she has in respect of fisheries in the territorial waters of Tuvalu, subject to such provision as may be made by law for the control and regulation of fishing within the said limits.

(E) Continental Shelf

Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf on 12 January 1961. (Source: ST/LEG/SER.E/1)

(A) Territorial Sea

LAW on the State Frontier of the USSR, of 24 November 1982

Article 5. The territorial waters (territorial sea) of the USSR shall consist of coastal maritime waters to a distance of 12 nautical miles measured from the low-water line, both on the mainland and on the islands belonging to the USSR, or from straight baselines joining appropriate points. The geographical co-ordinates of these points shall be confirmed according to a procedure to be established by the Council of Ministers of the USSR ...

COUNTRY	(A) TS	(B) CZ	(C) EEZ	(D) Fish	(E) CSH	(F) Other	CITATIONS AND EXCERPTS
Union Soviet Soc. Reps. (cont)				200	200mi/ EXP		<p><u>(D) Fishery Zone</u>            DECREE of the Presidium on Provisional Measures to Conserve Living Resources and Regulate Fishing in the Sea Areas Adjacent to the Coast of the USSR, of 10 December 1976</p> <p>1. Provisional measures are hereby established, pursuant to the provisions of this Decree, to conserve the living resources of and regulate fishing in the sea areas adjacent to the coast of the USSR and extending to a distance of up to 200 nautical miles from the baselines from which the territorial waters of the USSR are measured.            The establishment of such provisional measures shall not affect the régime of the territorial waters of the USSR.</p> <p>2. The USSR shall, within the sea areas referred to in article 1 of this Decree, exercise sovereign rights over fish and other living resources for the purpose of their exploration, exploitation and conservation. These rights of the USSR shall also apply to anadromous species of fish within their migration area except when they may occur within other States' territorial waters and economic or fishery zones recognized by the USSR.</p> <p><u>(E) Continental Shelf</u>            DECREE of the Presidium on the Continental Shelf, of 6 February 1968</p> <p>1. The USSR exercises sovereign rights over the continental shelf adjacent to the outer limit of the territorial sea of the USSR, for the purpose of exploring it and exploiting its natural resources.            The continental shelf of the USSR consists of the sea-bed and the subsoil of the submarine areas adjacent to the coast or to the islands of the USSR but outside the area of the territorial sea, to a depth of 200 metres or, beyond that limit, to where the depth of the superjacent waters admits of the exploitation of the natural resources of the said areas.            The sea-bed and the subsoil of depressions entirely surrounded by the continental shelf of the USSR, irrespective of their depth, are part of the continental shelf of the USSR.</p> <p>...            3. The natural resources of the continental shelf are the State property of the USSR. The exploration and exploitation of those resources and any research on the continental shelf shall be carried out in accordance with the current legislation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the union republics.            ...</p> <p>Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf on 22 November 1960.            (Source: ST/LEG/SER.E/1)</p>
United Arab Emirates	(3)						<p><u>(C) Exclusive Economic Zone</u>            DECLARATION by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs concerning the Exclusive Economic Zone and its Delimitation, of 25 July 1980</p> <p>1. The United Arab Emirates possesses an exclusive economic zone adjacent to its main coasts and to the coasts of its islands in the Gulf and in the Sea of Oman.</p> <p>2. The economic zone of the United Arab Emirates shall be measured from the baselines from which the territorial sea of the main coasts of the United Arab Emirates and of the coasts of its islands are measured.</p>

COUNTRY (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F)  
 TS CZ EEZ Fish CSh Other

United Arab Emirates (cont)

(C) Exclusive Economic Zone (cont)

3. The outer limit of the economic zone of the United Arab Emirates shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of the agreements concluded by the Emirates members of the Union in connexion with their continental shelf. If the Emirates members of the Union have not concluded such agreements, the outer limit of the economic zone of the United Arab Emirates shall extend to the median line every point of which is equidistant from the nearest points of the baseline.

4. The United Arab Emirates shall exercise full sovereign rights over the natural resources located within its exclusive economic zone for the purpose of the exploration, exploitation, management, development and conservation of such resources. The United Arab Emirates shall also possess full rights of jurisdiction within the said economic zone for the purpose of exercising supervision over scientific research conducted therein and taking the requisite measures for the protection of the marine environment and for the construction of the structures, installations and artificial islands needed for the purposes of the fishing zone.

... The rights exercised by the United Arab Emirates over the economic zone shall not prejudice international navigation rights exercised by States in general in accordance with the rules of international law.

7. This declaration shall not affect the status quo between Emirates members of the Union in regard to their respective territorial waters.

United Kingdom

3

(A) Territorial Sea

Territorial Waters Jurisdiction ACT, 1878

"The territorial waters of Her Majesty's dominions", in reference to the sea, means such part of the sea adjacent to the coast of the United Kingdom, or the coast of some other part of Her Majesty's dominions, as is deemed by international law to be within the territorial sovereignty of Her Majesty; and for the purpose of any offence declared by this Act to be within the jurisdiction of the Admiral, any part of the open sea within one marine league of the coast measured from low-water mark shall be deemed to be open sea within the territorial waters of Her Majesty's dominions; ...

(D) Fishery Zone

An ACT to extend British Fishery Limits and make further Provision in connection with the Regulation of Sea Fishing, of 22 December 1976, in force since 1 January 1977

200

1. (1) Subject to the following provisions of this section, British fishery limits extend to 200 miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea adjacent to the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man is measured.

... (3) Where the median line defined below is less than 200 miles from the baselines referred to in subsection (1), and no other line is for the time being specified by Order in Council under subsection (2), British fishery limits extend to the median line.

COUNTRY	(A) IS	(B) CZ	(C) EEZ	(D) Fish	(E) 200m/	(F) Other	CITATIONS AND EXCERPTS
United Kingdom (cont)					200m/ EXP		<p><u>(E) Continental Shelf</u> Continental Shelf ACT of 15 April 1964</p> <p>1. Exploration and exploitation of continental shelf - (1) Any rights exercisable by the United Kingdom outside territorial waters with respect to the sea-bed and subsoil and their natural resources, except so far as they are exercisable in relation to coal, are hereby vested in Her Majesty. ...</p> <p>Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf on 11 May 1964. (Source: ST/LEG/SER.E/1)</p>
United Rep. Cameroon	50						<p><u>(A) Territorial Sea</u> LAW No. 74/16 establishing the Limit of the Territorial Waters of the United Republic of Cameroon, of 5 December 1974</p> <p>Article 5 (new). The limit of the territorial waters of the United Republic of Cameroon shall be established at 50 nautical miles from the low-water line.</p> <p>In the case of gulfs, bays and roadsteads, the baselines from which this distance is measured shall be established by decree. ...</p> <p><u>(B) Contiguous Zone</u> LAW No. 74/16 establishing the Limit of the Territorial Waters of the United Republic of Cameroon, of 5 December 1974</p> <p>Article 5 (new). ... The limit of the "contiguous zone" in which fishing and the exploitation of the sea-bed may be reserved to Cameroonian vessels and corporations shall also be established by decree.</p>
United Rep. Tanzania	50						<p><u>(A) Territorial Sea</u> PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION on the Extent of the Territorial Waters, of 24 August 1973</p> <p>Now therefore, I, Julius Kambage Nyerere, President of the United Republic of Tanzania, in exercise of the powers vested in me by the Interim Constitution of Tanzania 1965, and other written laws of the United Republic do hereby declare and proclaim that, notwithstanding any rule of law or any practice which may have been observed hitherto in relation to the United Republic of Tanzania or the territorial waters of the United Republic of Tanzania extend across the sea a distance of fifty nautical miles measured from the appropriate baselines along the coasts and adjacent islands, as marked on charts numbered 1 to 4 issued by the Surveys Division of the Ministry of Lands, Settlement and Water Development, Dar-es-Salaam, on 30 March 1967 and registered with the Secretary-General of the United Nations:</p> <p>Provided that in respect of the island of Pemba where the distance between the baseline measured on Pemba and the mainland of Kenya is less than one hundred nautical miles, the territorial waters of the United Republic of Tanzania extend up to the median line every point of which is equidistant from the nearest point on the baseline between Pemba and the mainland of Kenya as marked on the aforesaid charts.</p>

COUNTRY	(A) TS	(B) CZ	(C) EEZ	(D) Fish	(E) CS	(F) Other	CITATIONS AND EXCERPTS
United States of America	3						<p><u>(A) Territorial Sea</u>            ACT of 5 June 1794, 1 Stat. 381, 384 (1789-1799)</p> <p>Section 6. And be it further enacted and declared, that the district courts shall take cognizance of complaints by whomsoever instituted, in cases of captures made within the waters of the United States or within a marine league of the coasts or shores thereof.</p> <p>PUBLIC NOTICE No. 358 by the Department of State on the Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone, 37 Federal Register 11,906 (1972)</p> <p>It is the position of the United States in the conduct of its affairs that there exists off its coast a 3 mile territorial sea ...</p> <p><u>(B) Contiguous Zone</u>            Tariff ACT of 1930, 19 U.S.C. 1401, <u>et seq.</u> (1970)</p> <p>PUBLIC NOTICE No. 358 by the Department of State on the Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone, 37 Federal Register 11,906 (1972)</p> <p>It is the position of the United States in the conduct of its affairs that there exists off its coast a 3-mile territorial sea and a 9-mile contiguous zone of high seas seaward of the territorial sea for the purposes of the customs, fiscal, immigration, and sanitary controls described in Article 24 of the Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone ...</p> <p><u>(C) Exclusive Economic Zone</u>            PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION No. 5030 on the Exclusive Economic Zone, of 10 March 1983, Presidential Documents 48 Federal Register 10,605 (1983)</p> <p>The Exclusive Economic Zone of the United States is a zone contiguous to the territorial sea, including zones contiguous to the territorial sea of the United States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (to the extent consistent with the Covenant and the United Nations Trusteeship Agreement), and the United States overseas territories and possessions. The Exclusive Economic Zone extends to a distance 200 nautical miles from the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured. In cases where the maritime boundary with a neighboring State remains to be determined, the boundary of the Exclusive Economic Zone shall be determined by the United States and other State concerned in accordance with equitable principles.</p> <p>Within the Exclusive Economic Zone, the United States has, to the extent permitted by international law, (a) sovereign rights for the purpose of exploring, exploiting, conserving and managing natural resources, both living and non-living, of the seabed and subsoil and the superjacent waters and with regard to other activities for the economic exploitation and exploration of the zone, such as the production of energy from the water, currents and winds; and (b) jurisdiction with regard to the establishment and use of artificial islands, and installations and structures having economic purposes, and the protection and preservation of the marine environment.</p> <p>....            Without prejudice to the sovereign rights and jurisdiction of the United States, the Exclusive Economic Zone remains an area beyond the territory and territorial sea of the United States in which all States enjoy the high seas freedoms of navigation, overflight, the laying of submarine cables and pipelines, and other internationally lawful uses of the sea.</p>
		12	200				

COUNTRY	(A) TS	(B) CZ	(C) EEZ	(D) Fish	(E) CSH	(F) Other	CITATIONS AND EXCERPTS
United States of America (cont)				200	200m/ EXP		<p><u>(D) Fishery Zone</u> Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management ACT, Public Law No. 94-265. 90 Stat. 336, April 13, 1976 (16 U.S.C.A. 1811-1813 and 1802)</p> <p>Section 1811: There is established a zone contiguous to the territorial sea of the United States to be known as the fishery conservation zone. The inner boundary of the fishery conservation zone is a line coterminous with the seaward boundary of each of the coastal States, and the outer boundary of such zone is a line drawn in such a manner that each point on it is 200 nautical miles from the baseline from which the territorial sea is measured.</p> <p>Section 1812: The United States shall exercise exclusive fishery management authority, in the manner provided for in this Act, over the following: (1) All fish within the fishery conservation zone. (2) All anadromous species throughout the migratory range of each such species beyond the fishery conservation zone; except that such management authority shall not extend to such species during the time they are found within any foreign nation's territorial sea or fishery conservation zone (or the equivalent), to the extent that such sea or zone is recognized by the United States. (3) All Continental Shelf fishery resources beyond the fishery conservation zone.</p> <p>Section 1813: The exclusive fishery management authority of the United States shall not include, or shall it be construed to extend to, highly migratory species of fish.</p>
Uruguay	200						<p><u>(E) Continental Shelf</u> Outer Continental Shelf Lands ACT, Public Law No. 83-212, 67 Stat. 462, 7 August 1953, 43 U.S.C., 1331 (1970)</p> <p>Section 1331: (a) The term "outer Continental Shelf" means all submerged lands lying seaward and outside of the area of the lands beneath navigable waters as defined in section 1301 of this title and of which the subsoil and seabed appertain to the United States and are subject to its jurisdiction and control ... Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf on 12 April 1961. (Source: ST/LEG/SER.E/1)</p> <p><u>(A) Territorial Sea</u> DECREE by the Executive (D.604/969) extending National Sovereignty to a Territorial Sea of 200 nautical miles, of 3 December 1969</p> <p>Article 1. The sovereignty of the Eastern Republic of Uruguay shall extend beyond its continental and island territory and its internal waters to a territorial sea of 200 nautical miles, measured from the baselines.</p> <p>Article 2. The sovereignty of the Republic shall also extend to the air space over the territorial sea as well as to its bed and subsoil.</p> <p>... Article 4. Without prejudice to the provisions of the previous articles, ships of all States enjoy the right of innocent passage through the territorial sea of Uruguay in a 12-mile-zone, measured from the baselines. Beyond that 12-mile-zone, the provisions of this Decree shall not affect the freedoms of navigation and overflight.</p>



**CITATIONS AND EXCERPTS**

COUNTRY	(A) TS	(B) CZ	(C) EEZ	(D) Fish	(E) CSh	(F) Other
Uruguay (cont.)				200	200mi/ EXP	
						<p><b>(D) Fishery Zone</b>            DECREE by the Executive (D.604/969) extending National Sovereignty to a Territorial Sea of 200 nautical miles, of 3 December 1969</p> <p>Article 5. Commercial and sports fishing in a 12-mile-zone of the territorial sea measured from the baselines shall be engaged in exclusively by duly authorized ships of Uruguayan registry, without prejudice to the provisions of international agreements concluded by the Republic on a basis of reciprocity.</p> <p>Article 6. Beyond the 12-mile-zone referred to in the preceding article, fishing vessels of foreign registry may exploit the living resources between the 12-mile-zone and the 200-nautical-mile limit only if they have received authorization from the Executive, which authorization shall comply with the relevant regulations or the provisions of international agreements concluded by the Republic. ...</p> <p>Article 7. The Decrees on this subject of 21 February 1963 and 16 May 1969 are hereby abrogated.</p> <p><b>(E) Continental Shelf</b>            DECREE by the Executive (D.604/969) extending National Sovereignty to a Territorial Sea of 200 nautical miles, of 3 December 1969</p> <p>Article 3. National sovereignty shall extend to the continental shelf for the purpose of exploring for and exploiting its natural resources. The continental shelf shall be deemed to include the sea-bed and subsoil of the submarine areas adjacent to the coast but outside the area of the territorial sea, to a depth of 200 metres or, beyond that limit, to where the depth of the superjacent waters admits of the exploitation of the natural resources.</p>
Vanuatu	12					<p><b>(A) Territorial Sea</b>            Maritime Zones ACT No. 23 of 1981, in force since 6 October 1982</p> <p>3. The sovereignty of Vanuatu extends beyond the land and internal waters of its islands to the archipelagic waters and territorial sea and to the airspace thereover as well as to the sea-bed and subsoil thereunder.</p> <p>...            5. (1) The territorial sea comprises all areas of sea having as their innermost limits the baselines described in sub-section (2) and as their outermost limits, a line measured seaward from those baselines, every point of which is 12 nautical miles from the nearest point of the appropriate baseline.            (2) The baselines from which the territorial sea is measured shall be the archipelagic baseline and the low water line of the coast of Matthew Island and Hunter Island.</p> <p><b>(B) Contiguous Zone</b>            Maritime Zones ACT No. 23 of 1981, in force since 6 October 1982</p> <p>7. (1) The contiguous zone is an area beyond and adjacent to the territorial sea having as its outermost limits a line measured seaward from the baselines from which the territorial sea is measured, every point of which is 24 nautical miles from the nearest point of the appropriate baseline.            (2) Vanuatu may exercise such powers and take such measures in relation to the contiguous zone as may be necessary in order to prevent or punish infringements of its customs, fiscal immigration or sanitary laws.</p>

COUNTRY	(A) IS	(B) CZ	(C) EEZ	(D) Fish	(E) CSN	(F) Other	CITATIONS AND EXCERPTS
Vanuatu (cont.)			200				<p><u>(C) Exclusive Economic Zone</u> Maritime Zones ACT No. 23 of 1981, in force since 6 October 1982</p> <p>9. (1) The exclusive economic zone comprises those areas of the sea, sea-bed and subsoil that are beyond and adjacent to the territorial sea having as their outermost limits a line measured seaward from the baselines from which the territorial sea is measured, every point of which line is 200 nautical miles from the nearest point of the appropriate baseline. ...</p> <p>10. Without prejudice to Sections 3, 7 and 8, Vanuatu has in the continental shelf and exclusive economic zone:            (a) sovereign rights for the purposes of exploration, exploitation, conservation and management of all resources;            (b) exclusive rights and jurisdiction for the construction, maintenance or operation of artificial islands, off-shore terminals, installations and other structures and devices necessary for the exploration and exploitation of resources or for the convenience of shipping or for any other purpose;            (c) exclusive jurisdiction to authorise, regulate and conduct scientific research;            (d) exclusive jurisdiction to preserve and protect the marine environment and to prevent and control marine pollution; and            (e) such other rights as are recognised by International Law or State practice.</p> <p><u>(E) Continental Shelf</u> Maritime Zones ACT No. 23 of 1981, in force since 6 October 1982</p> <p>8. The continental shelf comprises the sea-bed and subsoil of the submarine areas that extend beyond the limits of the territorial waters throughout the natural prolongation of the land territory of Vanuatu            (a) to the outer edge of the continental margin; or            (b) to a distance of 200 nautical miles from the baseline from which the territorial sea is measured where the outer edge of the continental shelf does not extend up to that distance.</p>
Venezuela	12				200		<p><u>(A) Territorial Sea</u> ACT on the Territorial Sea, the Continental Shelf, Protection of Fisheries and Air Space, of 22 July 1956</p> <p>Article 1. The territorial sea of the Republic of Venezuela shall extend over the entire length of its continental and insular coasts to a width of 22 kilometers and 224 meters (12 nautical miles), measured from the baselines referred to in article 2 of this Act.            National sovereignty over the territorial sea shall extend to the waters, bed, subsoil and resources thereof.            Where the limit established in this article coincides with foreign territorial waters, the matter shall be settled by agreements or other methods recognised by international law.            ...            Article 9. The air space over the territory of the Republic of Venezuela up to the outer limit of its territorial sea comes within its sovereignty.</p> <p><u>(B) Contiguous Zone</u> ACT on the Territorial Sea, the Continental Shelf, Protection of Fisheries and Air Space, of 22 July 1956</p> <p>Article 3. For the purposes of maritime control and vigilance, to guard the security of the nation and to protect its interests, a contiguous zone of 5 kilometres and 556 metres (3 nautical miles) shall be established.</p>

COUNTRY	(A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) TS CZ EEZ Fish CSN Other	CITATIONS AND EXCERPTS
Venezuela (cont)	200	<p><b>(C) Exclusive Economic Zone</b>            ACT establishing an Exclusive Economic Zone along the Coasts of the Mainland and Islands, of 26 July 1978</p> <p>Article 1. An exclusive economic zone is hereby established beyond and adjacent to the territorial sea, all along the coasts of the mainland and islands of the Republic of Venezuela, which zone shall be subject to the régime established by this Act.</p> <p>Article 2. The outer limit of the exclusive economic zone shall be a line every point of which is a distance of two hundred (200) nautical miles from the baseline used to measure the breadth of the territorial sea.            Where this provision results in overlapping with the exclusive economic zones of other States, the zones shall be delimited, as necessary, by agreement between the States concerned.</p> <p>Article 3. 1. In the exclusive economic zone established by this Act, the Republic has:            (a) Sovereign rights for the purpose of exploring and exploiting, conserving and managing the natural resources, whether living or non-living, of the sea-bed and subsoil and the superjacent waters, and with regard to other activities for the economic exploitation and exploration of the zone, such as the production of energy from the water, currents and wind.            (b) Jurisdiction as provided for in the relevant provisions of this Act and its regulations with regard to:                (i) The establishment and use of artificial islands, installations and structures.                (ii) Marine scientific research;                (iii) The preservation of the marine environment.            2. The rights set out in this article with respect to the sea-bed and subsoil shall be exercised in accordance with provisions relating to the continental shelf.</p> <p>Article 4. In the exclusive economic zone of the Republic, other States, whether coastal or land-locked, shall enjoy, subject to the relevant provisions of the present Act, the freedoms of navigation and overflight and of the laying of submarine cables and pipelines, and other internationally lawful uses of the sea associated with navigation and communication.</p>
	200m/ EXP	<p><b>(E) Continental Shelf</b>            ACT on the Territorial Sea, the Continental Shelf, Protection of Fisheries and Air Space, of 22 July 1956</p> <p>Article 4. The Republic of Venezuela shall own and have sovereignty over the sea-bed and subsoil of the submarine shelf adjacent to the territory of the Republic of Venezuela outside the area of the territorial sea, to a depth of 200 metres or, beyond that limit, to where the depth of the waters admits of the exploitation of the resources of the sea-bed and subsoil in accordance with technical progress in exploration and exploitation. Channels, depressions or irregularities in the sea-bed of the continental shelf shall not constitute a break in the continuity of that shelf, and banks which by position or natural conditions are related to the continental shelf shall be comprised therein.            The continental shelf of the Republic of Venezuela shall include the continental shelf, as just defined, of the islands of the Republic.</p> <p>Article 5. Installations necessary for the exploration and exploitation of the continental shelf shall be subject to the sovereignty of the Republic, and the Republic shall, in the safety zones which it establishes around such installations, take such measures for the protection of those installations as it considers necessary.</p> <p>Article 6. In the exploration and exploitation of its continental shelf, the State shall ensure that no interference is caused to navigation, fishing or the development of fish resources ...</p>

COUNTRY	(A) TS	(B) CZ	(C) EEZ	(D) Fish	(E) CSh	(F) Other	CITATIONS AND EXCERPTS	
							(E) Continental Shelf (cont)	
Venezuela (cont)					200mi/ EXP		Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf on 15 August 1961. (Source: ST/LEG/SER.E/1)	
Viet Nam	12						<p><b>(A) Territorial Sea</b> STATEMENT on the Territorial Sea, the Contiguous Zone, the Exclusive Economic Zone, and the Continental Shelf, of 12 May 1977</p> <p>1. The territorial sea of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam has a breadth of 12 nautical miles measured from a baseline which links the furthest seaward points of the coast and the outermost points of Vietnamese offshore islands, and which is the low-water line along the coast.</p> <p>... The Socialist Republic of Viet Nam exercises full and complete sovereignty over its territorial sea as well as the superjacent air space and the bed and subsoil of the territorial sea.</p> <p><b>(B) Contiguous Zone</b> STATEMENT on the Territorial Sea, the Contiguous Zone, the Exclusive Economic Zone, and the Continental Shelf, of 12 May 1977</p> <p>2. The contiguous zone of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam is a 12 nautical mile maritime zone adjacent to and beyond the Vietnamese territorial sea, with which it forms a zone of 24 nautical miles from the baseline used to measure the breadth of the territorial sea. The Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam exercises the necessary control in its contiguous zone in order to see to its security and custom and fiscal interests and to ensure respect for its sanitary, emigration and immigration regulations within the Vietnamese territory or territorial sea.</p> <p><b>(C) Exclusive Economic Zone</b> STATEMENT on the Territorial Sea, the Contiguous Zone, the Exclusive Economic Zone, and the Continental Shelf, of 12 May 1977</p> <p>3. The exclusive economic zone of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam is adjacent to the Vietnamese territorial sea and forms with it a 200 nautical mile zone from the baseline used to measure the breadth of Viet Nam's territorial sea. The Socialist Republic of Viet Nam has sovereign rights for the purpose of exploring, exploiting, conserving and managing all natural resources, whether living or non-living, of the waters, the bed and subsoil of the exclusive economic zone of Viet Nam; it has exclusive rights and jurisdiction with regard to the establishment and use of installations and structures, artificial islands, exclusive jurisdiction with regard to other activities for the economic exploration and exploitation of the exclusive economic zone; exclusive jurisdiction with regard to scientific research in the exclusive economic zone of Viet Nam; the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam has jurisdiction with regard to the preservation of the marine environment, and activities for pollution control and abatement in the exclusive economic zone of Viet Nam.</p>	
		24						
			200					

**CITATIONS AND EXCERPTS**

COUNTRY	(A) TS	(B) CZ	(C) EEZ	(D) Fish	(E) CSH	(F) Other
Viet Nam (cont)					200	
						<p><b>(E) Continental Shelf</b> STATEMENT on the Territorial Sea, the Contiguous Zone, the Exclusive Economic Zone, and the Continental Shelf, of 12 May 1977</p> <p>4. The continental shelf of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam comprises the sea-bed and subsoil of the submarine areas that extend beyond the Vietnamese territorial sea throughout the natural prolongation of the Vietnamese land territory to the outer edge of the continental margin, or to a distance of 200 nautical miles from the baseline used to measure the breadth of the Vietnamese territorial sea where the outer edge of the continental margin does not extend up to that distance.</p> <p>The Socialist Republic of Viet Nam exercises sovereign rights over the Vietnamese continental shelf in the exploration, exploitation, preservation and management of all natural resources consisting of mineral and other non-living resources, together with living organisms belonging to sedentary species thereon.</p> <p><b>(F) Other</b> STATEMENT on the Territorial Sea, the Contiguous Zone, the Exclusive Economic Zone, and the Continental Shelf, of 12 May 1977</p> <p>5. The islands and archipelagos, forming an integral part of the Vietnamese territory and beyond the Vietnamese territorial sea mentioned in Paragraph 1, have their own territorial seas, contiguous zones, exclusive economic zones and continental shelves, determined in accordance with the provisions of Paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 4 of this statement.</p>
Yemen	12					<p><b>(A) Territorial Sea</b> PRESIDENTIAL RESOLUTION No. 17 of 30 April 1967</p> <p>The President of the Yemen Arab Republic resolved on 30 April 1967, that the territorial sea of the Yemen Arab Republic shall have a breadth of twelve miles.</p>
Yugoslavia	10					<p><b>(A) Territorial Sea</b> LAW on Marginal Seas, Contiguous Zone and Continental Shelf, of 22 May 1965</p> <p>Article 11. The territorial sea is a belt of the sea whose breadth is 10 nautical miles measured from the baseline towards the high seas. ...</p> <p>The outer limit of the territorial sea is a line every point of which is 10 nautical miles distant from the nearest point of the baseline.</p> <p><b>(B) Contiguous Zone</b> LAW on Marginal Seas, Contiguous Zone and Continental Shelf, of 22 May 1965</p> <p>Article 18. The contiguous zone is a belt of 2 nautical miles, measured from the outer limit of the territorial sea towards the high seas.</p>

COUNTRY	(A) TS	(B) CZ	(C) EEZ	(D) Fish	(E) CSh	(F) Other	CITATIONS AND EXCERPTS
Yugoslavia (cont)					200m/ EXP		<p><u>(E) Continental Shelf</u> LAW on Marginal Seas, Contiguous Zone and Continental Shelf, of 22 May 1965</p> <p>Article 20. The continental shelf comprises the sea-bed and subsoil of the submarine areas outside the outer limit of the territorial sea to a depth of 200 metres and also beyond that limit to the line where the depth of the superjacent waters admits of the exploitation of natural resources of the sea-bed and the subsoil.</p> <p>Article 21. Yugoslavia exercises her sovereign rights over the continental shelf relating to the exploration and exploitation of the natural resources of the shelf. . . .</p> <p>Article 22. The rights referred to in article 21, paragraph 1, of the present law do not affect the legal status of the superjacent waters as high seas, or the legal status of the air-space above them. The exercise of these rights must not unjustifiably interfere with navigation, fishing, the protection of living resources of the sea and with fundamental oceanographic or other scientific research open to publication.</p> <p>Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf on 28 January 1966. (Source: ST/LEG/SER.E/1)</p>
Zaire	(12)						No legislation available.