

Marine Scientific Research Boundaries and the Law of the Sea

Discussion and Inventory
of National Claims

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ABSTRACT

Over the past few decades, claims of extended seaward jurisdiction have multiplied and grown complex as coastal States recognize the potential value of their offshore areas. This has resulted in increased coastal State control over, *inter alia*, marine scientific research. Thus for the marine scientist seeking to work in foreign waters and with foreign scientists, the oceans can sometimes present a confusing picture of political boundaries and rules which may determine the conduct of marine scientific research. As the approach to the study and understanding of the oceans becomes increasingly global, it is important to ensure that scientists continue to have access to the waters and seabed of those heavily used nearshore areas.

This report, in conjunction with the map "Marine Scientific Research Boundaries" (Ross and Landry, 1986), aims to make clear this picture for the marine scientist. The map is a display of the various zones of extended jurisdiction claimed by the world's coastal States. This report presents the policies of each coastal State with respect to treaty participation, juridical claims, and research regulation. Also discussed in this text is the Third United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS III) in the context of marine scientific research principles and guidelines.

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INTRODUCTION

The following discussion of marine scientific research jurisdiction and inventory of national maritime claims complements our map entitled "Marine Scientific Research Boundaries" (Ross and Landry, 1986) which graphically shows offshore zones of claimed jurisdiction. The map, intended for display rather than navigation purposes, should provide a clear but general picture of marine scientific boundaries in the world's oceans. This document augments the map by detailing, on a country-by-country basis, marine scientific research claims and other pertinent information.

Prior to World War II, there were few restrictions on marine activities such as marine scientific research. The 1945 Proclamation by U.S. President Truman declaring the submerged extension of the land mass as appertaining to the United States, coupled with subsequent expansive claims by Chile, Peru, Ecuador, and others, indicated the growing interest in offshore resource potential. The number of these claims and the relative acquiescence with which they were accepted had the cumulative effect, however inconsistent, of establishing extended seaward jurisdiction as a reality of customary international law.

The 1958 Geneva Conference set about to codify the disparate views of a law of the sea into conventional international law. The Convention on the Continental Shelf, one of four to emerge from the Geneva Conference, entails the first specific address of marine scientific research in the international political arena. It stipulated that the consent of the coastal State is required for the conduct of research on its continental shelf (defined in a legal sense by a 200 meter depth or exploitability criterion), that the coastal State be allowed to participate in the research project, and that the results be published. Although the Geneva Convention on the Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone expressly limits the breadths of these two zones (to a total of twelve nautical miles), the exploitability criterion bounding the continental shelf is an imprecise definition. When the Geneva Conventions were ratified in the 1960's, they proved often inadequate as a comprehensive law of the sea.

The following years were marked by the emergence of many newly independent nations, advances in technology, and expanded exploration for resources. These developments led to even greater attention toward offshore areas for their potential wealth as well as for other reasons. In 1972 the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS III) was convened and thus began a decade of negotiations which has shaped the current body of the law of the sea. As of the end of 1986, 159 countries and entities have signed and 32 have ratified the document; in order for the treaty to enter into force, ratification by 60 countries is required. Signatory States are obligated to act in a manner not in violation of the treaty's provisions. Those States who have ratified the treaty are bound even more strongly to its adherence; legislation drawn up by these States must not derogate the principles incorporated in the treaty. In the following sections we present those parts of the treaty which bear directly on marine scientific research.

REGIMES OF EXTENDED JURISDICTION

Seaward extension of coastal State jurisdiction has been so ensconced in State practice as to become a principle of customary law. UNCLOS III attempts to bring together the various regimes of extended jurisdiction into a coherent and comprehensive set of guidelines and regulations. The following offshore regimes are embodied in the treaty and so are addressed as such here: internal waters and territorial sea, international straits, archipelagic waters, exclusive economic zone, continental shelf, high seas, islands, enclosed or semi-enclosed seas, and the Area. Each regime is defined and discussed briefly with respect to the treatment of marine scientific research therein.

Internal Waters and Territorial Sea

All regimes of extended jurisdiction start from a baseline drawn by the coastal State in accordance with the Convention, normally being the low-water line along the coast. Along deeply indented coasts or coasts fringed with islands, a system of straight baselines joining appropriate points and following the general direction of the coast can serve as the baseline from which the breadths of offshore zones are measured. Waters landward of the baseline form part of the internal waters of the State as described by Article 8. The sovereignty of the coastal State is absolute in its internal waters.

Coastal State sovereignty can extend seaward from the baseline 12 nautical miles to the airspace, sea surface, water column, bed and subsoil of the territorial sea. Coastal State rights in this zone are the most extensive and exclusive of all seaward extensions of jurisdiction from the baseline, although ships of all States, coastal and land-locked, enjoy the right of innocent passage through the territorial sea.

Article 2

Legal status of the territorial sea, of the airspace over the territorial sea and of its bed and subsoil

1. The sovereignty of a coastal State extends, beyond its land territory and internal waters and, in the case of an archipelagic State, its archipelagic waters, to an adjacent belt of sea, described as the territorial sea.
2. This sovereignty extends to the airspace over the territorial sea as well as to its bed and subsoil.
3. The sovereignty over the territorial sea is exercised subject to this Convention and to other rules of international law.

Article 17

Right of innocent passage

Subject to this Convention, ships of all States, whether coastal or land-locked, enjoy the right of innocent passage through the territorial sea.

Passage is considered innocent when it is continuous and expeditious through the territorial sea; stopping and anchoring are allowed if incidental to ordinary navigation, rendered necessary by *force majeure* (irresistible force), or for the purpose of assisting persons, ships, or aircraft in distress. Such passage is considered prejudicial to the good order or security of the coastal State according to Article 19 if the foreign ship engages in any of a dozen specific activities, one of which is the carrying out of research or survey activities.

Article 21 allows the coastal State to adopt laws and regulations in conformity with Convention provisions and other rules of international law regarding, *inter alia*, marine scientific research and hydrographic surveys in the territorial sea. It is significant to note that in the text of Articles 19 and 21 research and survey are treated separately, although neither activity is defined in the Convention. Confusion might arise when standard gear

such as an echo-sounder which serves as an aid to navigation on a conventional vessel is interpreted as a surveying tool on a research vessel.

Article 245 reiterates coastal State rights in the territorial sea:

Coastal States, in the exercise of their sovereignty, have the exclusive right to regulate, authorize, and conduct marine scientific research in their territorial sea. Marine scientific research therein shall be conducted only with the express consent of and under the conditions set forth by the coastal State.

The prerogative for defining conditions upon which to grant or deny research vessel clearance in the territorial sea is given to the coastal State without any further guidance from the treaty. The procedure for securing access is not described, although consent of the coastal State is expressly required. Thus the territorial sea regime offers the coastal State complete control over research in its waters and presents a potential researcher with several unanswered questions. These include how to secure permission and what conditions pertain to such a process. It seems reasonable to assume that a permission process similar to that followed for the exclusive economic zone would be appropriate.

International Straits

Articles 37 and 38 define straits used for international navigation as those areas of the territorial seas between States bordering the straits connecting one part of the high seas or EEZ with another part of the high seas or EEZ. The regime governing marine scientific research in such straits therefore reflects that of the territorial sea. Note that since territorial seas can be up to 12 nautical miles in width, coastal States can control up to 24 nautical miles of the width of a strait.

Article 38 Right of transit passage

1. In straits referred to in article 37, all ships and aircraft enjoy the right of transit passage, which shall not be impeded; except that, if the strait is formed by an island of a State bordering the strait and its mainland, transit passage shall not apply if there exists seaward of the island a route through the high seas or through an exclusive economic zone of similar convenience with respect to navigational and hydrographical characteristics.
2. Transit passage means the exercise in accordance with this Part of the freedom of navigation and overflight solely for the purpose of continuous expeditious transit of the strait between one part of the high seas or an exclusive economic zone and another part of the high seas or exclusive economic zone. However, the requirement of continuous and expeditious transit does not preclude passage through the strait for the purpose of entering, leaving or returning from a State bordering the strait, subject to the conditions of entry to that State.
3. Any activity which is not an exercise of the right of transit passage through a strait remains subject to the other applicable provisions of the Convention.

Like innocent passage in the territorial sea, transit passage in international straits requires that scientists or States request permission of the coastal State to conduct research or survey activities.

Article 40 Research and survey activities

During transit passage, foreign ships, including marine scientific research and hydrographic survey ships, may not carry out any research or survey activities without the prior authorization of the States bordering straits.

Archipelagic Waters

Research and survey ships transiting archipelagic sea lanes must abide by the same rules as apply to such vessels in the territorial sea. An archipelagic State is constituted wholly by one or more archipelagos, defined in Article 46 as "a group of islands, including parts of islands, interconnecting waters and other natural features which are so closely interrelated that such islands, waters and other natural features form an intrinsic geographical, economic and political entity, or which historically have been regarded as such." The archipelagic baselines drawn in accordance with this Convention enclose waters over which the archipelagic State has sovereignty extending also to the airspace above and bed and subsoil below. From these baselines are measured the territorial sea, continental shelf, and exclusive economic zone.

Article 53 Right of archipelagic sea lanes passage

1. An archipelagic State may designate sea lanes and air routes thereabove, suitable for the continuous and expeditious passage of foreign ships and aircraft through or over its archipelagic waters and the adjacent territorial sea.
2. All ships and aircraft enjoy the right of archipelagic sea lanes passage in such sea lanes and air routes.
3. Archipelagic sea lanes passage means the exercise in accordance with this Convention of the right of navigation and overflight in the normal mode solely for the purpose of continuous, expeditious and unobstructed transit between one part of the high seas or an exclusive economic zone and another part of the high seas or an exclusive economic zone.
4. Such sea lanes and air routes shall traverse the archipelagic waters and the adjacent territorial sea and shall include all normal passage routes used as routes for international navigation or overflight through or over archipelagic waters and, within such routes, so far as ships are concerned, all normal navigational channels, provided that duplication of routes of similar convenience between the sea entry and exit points shall not be necessary.
5. Such sea lanes and air routes shall be defined by a series of continuous axis lines from the entry points of passage routes to the exit points. Ships and aircraft in archipelagic sea lanes passage shall not deviate more than 25 nautical miles to either side of such axis lines during passage, provided that such ships and aircraft shall not navigate closer to the coast than 10 per cent of the distance between the nearest points on islands bordering the sea lane.
6. An archipelagic State which designates sea lanes under this article may also prescribe traffic separation schemes for the safe passage of ships through narrow channels in such sea lanes.
7. An archipelagic State may, when circumstances require, after giving due publicity thereto, substitute other sea lanes or traffic separation schemes for any sea lanes or traffic separation schemes previously designated or prescribed by it.
8. Such sea lanes and traffic separation schemes shall conform to generally accepted international regulations.
9. In designating or substituting sea lanes or prescribing or substituting traffic separation schemes, an archipelagic State shall refer proposals to the competent international organization with a view to their adoption. The organization may adopt only such sea lanes and traffic separation schemes as may be agreed with the archipelagic State, after which the archipelagic State may designate, prescribe or substitute them.
10. The archipelagic State shall clearly indicate the axis of the sea lanes and the traffic separation schemes designated or prescribed by it on charts to which due publicity shall be given.
11. Ships in archipelagic sea lanes passage shall respect applicable sea lanes and traffic separation schemes established in accordance with this article.

12. If an archipelagic State does not designate sea lanes or air routes, the right of archipelagic sea lanes passage may be exercised through the routes normally used for international navigation.

Exclusive Economic Zone

A 200 nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) has been assimilated into international law during the past ten years — a rapid pace in the realm of establishing legal principles.

Article 56 Rights, jurisdiction and duties of the coastal State in the exclusive economic zone

1. In the exclusive economic zone, the coastal State has:
 - (a) sovereign rights for the purpose of exploring and exploiting, conserving and managing the natural resources, whether living or non-living, of the waters superjacent to the sea-bed and of the sea-bed and its subsoil, 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 as provided for in the relevant provisions of this Convention with regard to:
 - (i) the establishment and use of artificial islands, installations and structures;
 - (ii) marine scientific research;
 - (iii) the protection and preservation of the marine environment;
 - (c) other rights and duties provided in this Convention.
2. In exercising its rights and performing its duties under this Convention in the exclusive economic zone, the coastal State shall have due regard to the rights and duties of other States and shall act in a manner compatible with the provisions of this Convention.
3. The rights set out in this article with respect to the sea-bed and subsoil shall be exercised in accordance with Part VI.

While the coastal State has sovereign rights over all resources, living and nonliving, in its EEZ, it has specific jurisdiction over certain activities in the zone including marine scientific research as provided for elsewhere in the Convention (referring to Article 246).

Article 246 establishes the fundamentals of the marine scientific research regime in the EEZ and on the continental shelf. Consent of the coastal State is required to conduct research in the EEZ and on the continental shelf. These guidelines present a clear picture to the researcher as to the expectations of the coastal State in the application procedure.

Article 246 Marine scientific research in the exclusive economic zone and on the continental shelf

1. Coastal States, in the exercise of their jurisdiction, have the right to regulate, authorize and conduct marine scientific research in their exclusive economic zone and on their continental shelf in accordance with the relevant provisions of this Convention.
2. Marine scientific research in the exclusive economic zone and on the continental shelf shall be conducted with the consent of the coastal State.
3. Coastal States shall, in normal circumstances, grant their consent for marine scientific research projects by other States or competent international organizations in their exclusive economic zone or on their continental shelf to be carried out in accordance with this Convention exclusively for peaceful purposes and in order to increase scientific knowledge of the marine environment for the benefit of all mankind. To this end, coastal States shall establish rules and procedures ensuring that such consent will not be delayed or denied unreasonably.

4. For the purpose of applying paragraph 3, normal circumstances may exist in spite of the absence of diplomatic relations between the coastal State and the researching State.

5. Coastal States may however in their discretion withhold their consent to the conduct of a marine scientific research project of another State or competent international organization in the exclusive economic zone or on the continental shelf of the coastal State if that project:

- (a) is of direct significance for the exploration and exploitation of natural resources, whether living or non-living;
- (b) involves drilling into the continental shelf, the use of explosives or the introduction of harmful substances into the marine environment;
- (c) involves the construction, operation or use of artificial islands, installations and structures referred to in articles 60 and 80;
- (d) contains information communicated pursuant to article 248 regarding the nature and objectives of the project which is inaccurate or if the researching State or competent international organization has outstanding obligations to the coastal State from a prior research project.

6. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 5, coastal States may not exercise their discretion to withhold consent under subparagraph (a) of that paragraph in respect of marine scientific research projects to be undertaken in accordance with the provisions of this Part on the continental shelf, beyond 200 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured, outside those specific areas which coastal States may at any time publicly designate as areas in which exploitation or detailed exploratory operations focused on those areas are occurring or will occur within a reasonable period of time. Coastal States shall give reasonable notice of the designation of such areas, as well as any modifications thereto, but shall not be obliged to give details of the operations therein.

7. The provisions of paragraph 6 are without prejudice to the rights of coastal States over the continental shelf as established in article 77.

8. Marine scientific research activities referred to in this article shall not unjustifiably interfere with activities undertaken by coastal States in the exercise of their sovereign rights and jurisdiction provided for in this Convention.

These rights (to be discussed further in the next section) are subject to the rights and duties of other States in accordance with the provisions of the Convention. For example, the coastal State may adopt laws and regulations governing research in the EEZ in so far as they do not interfere with other States' freedoms such as navigation or laying of submarine cables. This reaffirmation of other States' rights appears in Article 58.

Article 58 **Rights and duties of other States** **in the exclusive economic zone**

1. In the exclusive economic zone, all States, whether coastal or land-locked, enjoy, subject to the relevant provisions of this Convention, the freedoms referred to in article 87 of navigation and overflight and of the laying of submarine cables and pipelines, and other internationally lawful uses of the sea related to these freedoms, such as those associated with the operation of ships, aircraft and submarine cables and pipelines, and compatible with the other provisions of this Convention.

2. Articles 88 to 115 and other pertinent rules of international law apply to the exclusive economic zone in so far as they are not incompatible with this Part.

3. In exercising their rights and performing their duties under this Convention in the exclusive economic zone, States shall have due regard to the rights and duties of the coastal State and shall comply with the laws and regulations adopted by the coastal State in accordance with the provisions of this Convention and other rules of international law in so far as they are not incompatible with this Part.

When artificial islands, installations, or structures are used for the purposes provided for in Article 56 or when such constructions interfere with the exercise of the rights of the coastal State in the EEZ, the coastal State has the right to construct, authorize, and regulate the activities thereof. Thus structures from which research is conducted are subject to the control of the coastal State because research is both a subject of coastal State jurisdiction provided for in Article 56 as well as a possible interference with coastal State rights.

Article 60
Artificial islands, installations and structures in the
exclusive economic zone

1. In the exclusive economic zone, the coastal State shall have the exclusive right to construct and to authorize and regulate the construction, operation, and use of:

- (a) artificial islands;
- (b) installations and structures for the purposes provided for in article 56 and other economic purposes;
- (c) installations and structures which may interfere with the exercise of the rights of the coastal State in the zone.

2. The coastal State shall have exclusive jurisdiction over such artificial islands, installations and structures, including jurisdiction with regard to customs, fiscal, health, safety and immigration laws and regulations.

3. Due notice must be given of the construction of such artificial islands, installations or structures, and permanent means for giving warning of their presence must be maintained. Any installations or structures which are abandoned or disused shall be removed to ensure safety of navigation, taking into account any generally accepted international standards established in this regard by the competent international organization. Such removal shall also have due regard to fishing, the protection of the marine environment and the rights and duties of other States. Appropriate publicity shall be given to the depth, position and dimensions of any installations or structures not entirely removed.

4. The coastal State may, where necessary, establish reasonable safety zones around such artificial islands, installations and structures in which it may take appropriate measures to ensure the safety both of navigation and of the artificial islands, installations and structures.

5. The breadth of the safety zones shall be determined by the coastal State, taking into account applicable international standards. Such zones shall be designed to ensure that they are reasonably created to the nature and function of the artificial islands, installations or structures, and shall not exceed a distance of 500 metres around them, measured from each point of their outer edge, except as authorized by generally accepted international standards or as recommended by the competent international organization. Due notice shall be given of the extent of safety zones.

6. All ships must respect these safety zones and shall comply with generally accepted international standards regarding navigation in the vicinity of artificial islands, installations, structures and safety zones.

7. Artificial islands, installations and structures and the safety zones around them may not be established where interference may be caused to the use of recognized sea lanes essential to international navigation.

8. Artificial islands, installations and structures do not possess the status of islands. They have no territorial seas of their own, and their presence does not affect the delimitation of the territorial sea, the exclusive economic zone or the continental shelf.

Article 61 requires that the coastal State determine the allowable catch and also ensure the proper conservation and management of the living resources in the EEZ.

Article 61
Conservation of the living resources

1. The coastal State shall determine the allowable catch of the living resources in its exclusive economic zone.
2. The coastal State, taking into account the best scientific evidence available to it, shall ensure through proper conservation and management measures that the maintenance of the living resources in the exclusive economic zone is not endangered by over-exploitation. As appropriate, the coastal State and competent international organizations, whether subregional, regional or global, shall co-operate to this end.
3. Such measures shall also be designed to maintain or restore populations of harvested species at levels which can produce the maximum sustainable yield, as qualified by relevant environmental and economic factors, including the economic needs of coastal fishing communities and the special requirements of developing States, and taking into account fishing patterns, the interdependence of stocks and any generally recommended international minimum standards, whether subregional, regional or global.
4. In taking such measurements the coastal State shall take into consideration the effects on species associated with or dependent upon harvested species with a view to maintaining or restoring populations of such associated or dependent species above levels at which their reproduction may become seriously threatened.
5. Available scientific information, catch and fishing effort statistics, and other data relevant to the conservation of fish stocks shall be contributed and exchanged on a regular basis through competent international organizations, whether subregional, regional or global, where appropriate and with participation by all States concerned, including States whose nationals are allowed to fish in the exclusive economic zone.

Paragraph 5 of this article provides that scientific information, that is, research results, regarding conservation of fish stocks should be exchanged among those States concerned with exploiting living resources in their EEZs. It is suggested that such exchange occur on a regular basis and, where appropriate, through international organizations, although it is not detailed how coastal States should go about this process.

Article 62 acknowledges that the coastal State may give other States access to the surplus of the allowable catch in order to ensure the optimum utilization of the living resources. Paragraph 4 notes the role that marine scientific research plays in fisheries management and assigns jurisdiction over fisheries research programs to the coastal State in its EEZ.

Article 62
Utilization of the living resources

1. The coastal State shall promote the objectives of optimum utilization of the living resources in the exclusive economic zone without prejudice to article 61.
2. The coastal State shall determine its capacity to harvest the living resources of the exclusive economic zone. Where the coastal State does not have the capacity to harvest the entire allowable catch, it shall, through agreements or other arrangements and pursuant to the terms, conditions, laws and regulations referred to in paragraph 4, give other States access to the surplus of the allowable catch, having particular regard to the provisions of articles 69 and 70, especially in relation to the developing States mentioned therein.
3. In giving access to other States to its exclusive economic zone under this article, the coastal State shall take into account all relevant factors, including, *inter alia*, the significance of the living resources of the area to the economy of the coastal State concerned and its other national interests, the provisions of articles 69 and 70, the requirements of developing States in the subregion or region in harvesting part of the surplus and the need to minimize economic dislocation in States whose nationals have habitually fished in the zone or which have made substantial efforts in research and identification of stocks.
4. Nationals of other States fishing in the exclusive economic zone shall comply with the conservation measures and with the other terms and conditions established in the laws and

regulations of the coastal States. These laws and regulations shall be consistent with this Convention and may relate, *inter alia*, to the following:

- (a) licensing of fishermen, fishing vessels and equipment, including payment of fees and other forms of remuneration, which, in the case of developing coastal States, may consist of adequate compensation in the field of financing, equipment and technology relating to the fishing industry;
- (b) determining the species which may be caught, and fixing quotas of catch, whether in relation to particular stocks or groups of stocks or catch per vessel over a period of time or to the catch by nationals of any State during a specified period;
- (c) regulating seasons and areas of fishing, the types, sizes and amount of gear, and the types, sizes and number of fishing vessels that may be used;
- (d) fixing the age and size of fish and other species that may be caught;
- (e) specifying information required of fishing vessels, including catch and effort statistics and vessel position reports;
- (f) requiring, under the authorization and control of the coastal State, the conduct of specified fisheries research programmes and regulating the conduct of such research, including the sampling of catches, disposition of samples and reporting of associated scientific data;
- (g) the placing of observers or trainees on board such vessels by the coastal State;
- (h) the landing of all or any part of the catch by such vessels in the ports of the coastal State;
- (i) terms and conditions relating to joint ventures or other co-operative arrangements;
- (j) requirements for the training of personnel and the transfer of fisheries technology, including enhancement of the coastal State's capability of undertaking fisheries research;
- (k) enforcement procedures.

5. Coastal States shall give due notice of conservation and management laws and regulations.

Continental Shelf

Article 76 is an elaborate description of a legal continental shelf for the purposes of allowing the coastal State sovereign rights for exploring and exploiting the mineral and non-living resources and sedentary species thereof.

Article 76 Definition of the continental shelf

1. The continental shelf of a coastal State comprises the sea-bed and subsoil of the submarine areas that extend beyond its 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 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.
2. The continental shelf of a coastal State shall not extend beyond the limits provided for in paragraphs 4 to 6.
3. The continental margin comprises the submerged prolongation of the land mass of the coastal State, and consists of the sea-bed and subsoil of the shelf, the slope and the rise. It does not include the deep ocean floor with its oceanic ridges or the subsoil thereof.
4. (a) For the purposes of this Convention, the coastal State shall establish the outer edge of the continental margin wherever the margin extends beyond 200 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured, by either:
 - (i) a line delineated in accordance with paragraph 7 by reference to the outermost fixed points at each of which the thickness of sedimentary rocks is at least 1 per cent of the shortest distance from such point to the foot of the continental slope; or
 - (ii) line delineated in accordance with paragraph 7 by reference to fixed points not more than 60 nautical miles from the foot of the continental slope.

(b) In the absence of evidence to the contrary, the foot of the continental slope shall be determined as the point of maximum change in the gradient at its base.

5. The fixed points comprising the line of the outer limits of the continental shelf on the sea-bed, drawn in accordance with paragraph 4 (a) (i) and (ii), either shall not exceed 350 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured or shall not exceed 100 nautical miles from the 2,500 metre isobath, which is a line connecting the depth of 2,500 metres.

6. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 5, on submarine ridges, the outer limit of the continental shelf shall not exceed 350 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured. This paragraph does not apply to submarine elevations that are natural components of the continental margin, such as its plateaux, rises, caps, banks, and spurs.

7. The coastal State shall delineate the outer limits of its continental shelf, where that shelf extends beyond 200 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured, by straight lines not exceeding 60 nautical miles in length, connecting fixed points, defined by coordinates of latitude and longitude.

8. Information on the limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured shall be submitted by the coastal State to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf set up under Annex II on the basis of equitable geographical representation. The Commission shall make recommendations to coastal States on matters related to the establishment of the outer limits of their continental shelf. The limits of the shelf established by a coastal State on the basis of these recommendations shall be final and binding.

9. The coastal State shall deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations charts and relevant information, including geodetic data, permanently describing the outer limits of its continental shelf. The Secretary-General shall give due publicity thereto.

10. The provisions of this article are without prejudice to the question of delimitation of the continental shelf between States with opposite or adjacent coasts.

The definition of this legal continental shelf, however based on the geological features of shelf, slope, and rise, has strayed from geological reality in its attempt to embrace as much of the continental margin as possible. The coastal State objective of resource ownership has resulted in a definition which appears to count the furthest grains of sand which may bear minerals or oil and gas. When the legal continental shelf of a coastal State is interpreted to extend beyond 200 nautical miles, it is limited by either 100 nautical miles from the 2500 meter isobath or 350 nautical miles from the baseline, the latter being a maximum outer limit. The farther the extent of claimed continental shelf, the farther the possible extent for control over scientific research on its seabed as provided for by Article 246 (see p. 16 for discussion).

Article 246 provides the coastal State the right to regulate, authorize, and conduct marine scientific research on its continental shelf in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Convention. Paragraph 5, in listing the criteria upon which the coastal State may base a request denial, notes that a research project of direct significance for the exploration and exploitation of natural resources, whether living or non-living, may be denied. This particular discretionary power of the coastal State may be employed to an increasing extent with the expanding knowledge of the potential resources of the continental shelf. Recalling paragraph 6 of Article 246, the coastal state may refuse consent on the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles only in areas within which exploratory or exploitative work is underway or planned. In this way research on the shelf beyond 200 nautical miles is protected from unwarranted denial of consent if such research is of direct significance for the exploration and exploitation of shelf resources. Where such areas are not designated, research may proceed without restriction by the coastal State.

Article 77 ensures the exclusivity of the coastal State's rights to the exploration of the shelf by requiring consent of the coastal State for exploration activities by another State.

Article 77
Rights of the coastal State over the continental shelf

1. The coastal State exercises over the continental shelf sovereign rights for the purpose of exploring it and exploiting its natural resources.
2. The rights referred to in paragraph 1 are exclusive in the sense that if the coastal State does not explore the continental shelf or exploit its natural resources, no one may undertake these activities without the express consent of the coastal State.
3. The rights of the coastal State over the continental shelf do not depend on occupation, effective or notional, or on any express proclamation.
4. The natural resources referred to in this Part 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.

If the coastal State does not explore or exploit the continental shelf, no one else may undertake such activities without the express consent of the coastal State. Paragraph 7 of Article 246 refers to Article 77, relating exploration to marine scientific research for the purpose of reaffirming the coastal State's sovereign rights over the resources of the continental shelf. Thus if the coastal State does not conduct research on the shelf, no other State or competent international organization may do so without the express consent of the coastal State.

Beyond the 200 nautical mile boundary of the EEZ, research in the water column is not subject to coastal State control regardless of extended continental shelf jurisdiction.

Article 78
**Legal status of the superjacent waters and airspace
and the rights and freedoms of other States**

1. The rights of the coastal State over the continental shelf do not affect the legal status of the superjacent waters or of the airspace above those waters.
2. The exercise of the rights of the coastal State over the continental shelf must not infringe or result in any unjustifiable interference with navigation and other rights and freedoms of other States as provided for in this Convention.

The rights granted to the coastal States over the continental shelf cannot be extended to the water column. Water column research is not affected by continental shelf jurisdiction either within or outside the 200 nautical mile mark; rather water column research falls under the purview of EEZ jurisdiction within 200 nautical miles and under the high seas regime outside of 200 nautical miles where it is unrestricted. Again it is reiterated that coastal State control over marine scientific research must not interfere with the rights of other States.

High Seas

Article 86 defines the high seas and reaffirms coastal State freedoms in the EEZ. Prior to UNCLOS III, under the oceans regime established by the 1958 Geneva Conventions, the high seas had encompassed those waters lying seaward of the internal waters, territorial sea, and contiguous zone of the coastal States.

Article 86
Application of the provisions of this Part

The provisions of this Part apply to all parts of the sea that are not included in the exclusive economic zone, in the territorial sea or in the internal waters of a State, or in the archipelagic waters of an archipelagic State. This article does not entail any abridgement of the freedoms enjoyed by all States in the exclusive economic zone in accordance with article 58.

Although marine scientific research was not expressly noted as a freedom of the high seas in the 1958 Geneva Convention on the High Seas, it is considered a traditional high seas freedom according to Article 87. In the high seas area, research is unrestricted on the seafloor and in the water column subject to UNCLOS III Part VI on the continental shelf, where seafloor research is subject to continental shelf jurisdiction while water column research enjoys high seas freedoms, and Part XIII on marine scientific research, where basic rules are established regarding research jurisdiction.

Article 87 Freedom of the high seas

1. The high seas are open to all States, whether coastal or land-locked. Freedom of the high seas is exercised under the conditions laid down by this Convention and by other rules of international law. It comprises, *inter alia*, both for coastal and land-locked States:

- (a) freedom of navigation;
- (b) freedom of overflight;
- (c) freedom to lay submarine cables and pipelines, subject to Part VI;
- (d) freedom to construct artificial islands and other installations permitted under international law, subject to Part VI;
- (e) freedom of fishing, subject to the conditions laid down in section 2;
- (f) freedom of scientific research, subject to Parts VI and XIII.

2. These freedoms shall be exercised by all States with due regard for the interests of other States in their exercise of the freedom of the high seas, and also with due regard for the rights under this Convention with respect to activities in the Area.

Islands

Article 121 provides for the various zones of jurisdiction seaward of islands which are defined by their capacity to sustain a human habitat or economy. Thus island States are granted control over marine scientific research in keeping with the relevant provisions of the Convention.

Article 121 Regime of islands

1. An island is a naturally formed area of land, surrounded by water, which is above water at high tide.
2. Except as provided for in paragraph 3, the territorial sea, the contiguous zone, the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf of an island are determined in accordance with the provisions of this Convention applicable to other land territory.
3. Rocks which cannot sustain human habitation or economic life of their own shall have no exclusive economic zone or continental shelf.

There probably will be controversy over whether some "rocks" constitute island status. One way to assert an island claim could be to require approval for marine scientific research offshore of a "rock."

Enclosed or Semi-enclosed Seas

Article 123 obligates States bordering on enclosed or semi-enclosed seas to coordinate their marine scientific research activities. This is especially appropriate at this time as few adjacent or opposite marine boundaries have been resolved in enclosed and semi-enclosed seas.

Article 123

Co-operation of States bordering enclosed or semi-enclosed seas

States bordering an enclosed or semi-enclosed sea should cooperate with each other in the exercise of their rights and in the performance of their duties under this Convention. To this end they shall endeavor, directly or through an appropriate regional organization:

- (a) to co-ordinate the management, conservation, exploration and exploitation of the living resources of the sea;
- (b) to co-ordinate the implementation of their rights and duties with respect to the protection and preservation of the marine environment;
- (c) to co-ordinate their scientific research policies and undertake where appropriate joint programmes of scientific research in the area;
- (d) to invite, as appropriate, other interested States or international organizations to co-operate with them in furtherance of the provisions of this article.

The Area

In the deep seabed "Area" defined in Article 1 as "the seabed and ocean floor and subsoil thereof beyond the limits of national jurisdiction," States are permitted to carry out research for peaceful purposes and for the benefit of mankind as a whole. No State may claim or exercise sovereignty over any part of the "Area" or its resources, but Article 143 encourages the promotion of international cooperation in research and the engagement of the "Authority" (International Seabed Authority) in developing such cooperative programs for the benefit especially of developing countries.

Part XI. The Area

Article 143

Marine scientific research

1. Marine scientific research in the Area shall be carried out exclusively for peaceful purposes and for the benefit of mankind as a whole, in accordance with Part XIII.
2. The Authority may carry out marine scientific research concerning the Area and its resources, and may enter into contracts for that purpose. The Authority shall promote and encourage the conduct of marine scientific research in the Area, and shall co-ordinate and disseminate the results of such research and analysis when available.
3. States Parties may carry out marine scientific research in the Area. States Parties shall promote international co-operation in marine scientific research in the Area by:
 - (a) participating in international programmes and encouraging co-operation in marine scientific research by personnel of different countries and of the Authority;
 - (b) ensuring that programmes are developed through the Authority or other international organizations as appropriate for the benefit of developing States and technologically less developed States with a view to:
 - (i) strengthening their research capabilities;
 - (ii) training their personnel, and the personnel of the Authority in the techniques and application of research;
 - (iii) fostering the employment of their qualified personnel in research in the Area;
 - (c) effectively disseminating the results of research and analysis when available, through the Authority or other international channels when appropriate.

MARINE SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH REGIME

Part XIII of the Convention embraces 28 articles addressing the planning for and conduct of marine scientific research. The first of these, Article 238, confirms that all States and competent international organizations have a right to conduct marine scientific research subject to the requirements set forth in the Convention. Presumably such organizations as the International Oceanographic Commission (IOC), International Council for the Exploration of the Seas (ICES), and Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), among others, qualify as competent international organizations. Article 239 encourages States and competent international organizations to promote and facilitate the development and conduct of research in accordance with this Convention. In subsequent articles, the document does not spell out that which constitutes marine scientific research, but rather establishes principles and guidelines for its conduct.

Article 240

General principles for the conduct of marine scientific research

In the conduct of marine scientific research the following principles shall apply:

- (a) marine scientific research shall be conducted exclusively for peaceful purposes;
- (b) marine scientific research shall be conducted with appropriate scientific methods and means compatible with this Convention;
- (c) marine scientific research shall not unjustifiably interfere with other legitimate uses of the sea compatible with this Convention and shall be duly respected in the course of such uses;
- (d) marine scientific research shall be conducted in compliance with all relevant regulations adopted in conformity with this Convention including those for the protection and preservation of the marine environment.

In establishing general principles to guide the conduct of marine scientific research, this article emphasizes the necessarily peaceful intent of research activities. "Other legitimate uses of the sea" refer to, for example, navigation, exploration and exploitation of living and non-living resources, pollution control activities, laying of submarine cables and pipelines, and energy-producing activities. Article 241 refutes the legal basis for any claim to the marine environment or its resources based on marine scientific research conducted there. Article 242 encourages the promotion of international cooperation in research with an eye toward cooperation in the prevention of damage to the health and safety of persons and the environment. This theme of encouraging favorable and supportive conditions for cooperation in research occurs throughout this section, as is apparent in Article 243.

Article 243

Creation of favourable conditions

States and competent international organizations shall co-operate, through the conclusion of bilateral and multilateral agreements, to create favourable conditions for the conduct of marine scientific research in the marine environment and to integrate the efforts of scientists in studying the essence of phenomena and processes occurring in the marine environment and the interrelations between them.

Articles 245 and 246 (texts in previous section) provide the framework for marine scientific research jurisdiction in the territorial sea, EEZ, and on the continental shelf. Unlike the unqualified sovereignty of the coastal State over marine scientific research in its territorial sea, in the EEZ it is a particular jurisdiction over a particular activity. This section of the Convention does not elaborate further on research in the territorial sea, but Article 246 offers guidelines and principles upon which to base the conduct of research in the EEZ and on the continental shelf.

Paragraph 3 of Article 246 requires consent of the coastal State in order to carry out a research project, and it is suggested that “under normal circumstances,” the coastal State grant such consent. The phrase “in normal circumstances” is similar to language contained in Article 5(8) of the 1958 Geneva Convention on the Continental Shelf:

(8) The consent of the coastal State shall be obtained in respect of any research concerning the continental shelf and undertaken there. Nevertheless the coastal State shall not normally withhold its consent if the request is submitted by a qualified institution with a view to purely scientific research into the physical or biological characteristics of the continental shelf, subject to the proviso that the coastal State shall have the right, if it so desires, to participate or to be represented in the research, and that in any event the results shall be published.

Since the Geneva Convention on the Continental Shelf entered into force in 1964, State practice has indicated that the usage of this “normal circumstances” criterion has become increasingly more restrictive to research. However, Article 246 paragraph 3 of UNCLOS III also demands of coastal States that they “establish rules and procedures ensuring that . . . consent will not be delayed or denied unreasonably.” Although the intent of this paragraph is one of expediting the conduct of research, it holds no binding effect on the coastal State nor offers guidelines as to what is unreasonable. In seeking to challenge a denial as unreasonable, a researching State could not obtain a review through compulsory dispute settlement according to Article 296 (Part XV, Settlement of Disputes).

Paragraph 4 of Article 246 provides that normal circumstances may exist in spite of the absence of diplomatic relations between the coastal and researching States, but it does not go on to consider other relations or political conditions between these two countries or between either of these and a third country. For instance, it is unclear whether the coastal State may allege that specific economic, political, or military circumstances warrant the ban of research in its EEZ. Thus it is entirely within the coastal State’s discretion to determine “normal circumstances” — again not subject to compulsory settlement should a dispute arise.

Paragraph 5 of Article 246 seeks to limit this discretion to withhold consent by listing those aspects of research activities that were deemed by the Conference as infringing on the rights of the coastal State. In these instances only, the coastal State has unlimited discretion to refuse permission. Two of these criteria have proven problematic for U.S. researchers: the possible significance of the research for the exploration and exploitation of natural resources and outstanding obligations to the coastal State from a prior research project. Research programs on seafloor hydrothermal activity, for example, could be interpreted as being of direct significance for the exploration of marine minerals known to form at such sites.

A scientist or institution may be denied access to a foreign State’s waters because of failure to fulfill an obligation — to publish research results, for example — from a previous project. This problem can escalate to a national level when a coastal State refuses research access to a scientist or an institution when a scientist from another institution in that researching State holds outstanding obligations to the coastal State. This is a possibility regardless of whether the scientist holding outstanding obligations is involved in the proposed research project. These situations are not entirely hypothetical; some of these types of problems have already occurred. The Convention has no provision requiring the coastal State to inform the researching State whether it has outstanding obligations in the view of the coastal State. Additionally, insufficient or inaccurate information provided to the coastal State can delay the processing of the request such that the researching State may be forced to cancel the program due to funding limitations or ship scheduling.

Paragraph 8 of Article 246 reaffirms the sovereign rights and jurisdiction of the coastal State by stipulating that marine scientific research activities may not interfere with coastal State activities.

Article 248 stipulates the items of information that the researching State is obliged to provide the coastal State, not less than six months in advance of the expected starting date of the project. The application for research vessel clearance must fully describe:

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

The treaty requirements in this area are not excessive although there is no general agreement on the level of detail required in furnishing such information. Some coastal nations have interpreted this duty in an expansive manner by demanding such information as a complete crew list and vitae, both ship's and scientific, or port calls upon entering and leaving coastal waters. The six month lead time for delivery of this information can prove constrictive to the research scientist planning a cruise to be included in a grant proposal to a funding agency, often due a year in advance of the anticipated starting funding date. Again, as it stands, the interpretation and enforcement of these conditions is entirely the prerogative of the coastal State.

States and competent international organizations should make research results available by publication and dissemination as stated in Article 244.

Article 244

Publication and dissemination of information and knowledge

1. States and competent international organizations shall, in accordance with this Convention, make available by publication and dissemination through appropriate channels information on proposed major programmes and their objectives as well as knowledge resulting from marine scientific research.

2. For this purpose, States, both individually and in co-operation with other States and with competent international organizations, shall actively promote the flow of scientific data and information and the transfer of knowledge resulting from marine scientific research, especially to developing States, as well as the strengthening of the autonomous marine scientific research capabilities of developing States through, *inter alia*, programmes to provide adequate education and training of their technical and scientific personnel.

Research results provide the greatest value to the world community if they are published and disseminated. This article not only encourages States to make results available so others may participate and avoid duplication, but also stresses the importance of strengthening the research capabilities of developing States in particular. The duty to make research results internationally available is reiterated in Article 249 along with other required conditions of compliance in order to undertake research in the EEZ or on the continental shelf of a coastal State.

Article 249

Duty to comply with certain conditions

1. States and competent international organizations when undertaking marine scientific research in the exclusive economic zone or on the continental shelf of a coastal State shall comply with the following conditions:

- (a) ensure the right of the coastal State, if it so desires, to participate or be represented in the marine scientific research project, especially on board research vessels and other craft or scientific research installations, when practicable, without payment of any remuneration to the scientists of the coastal State and without obligation to contribute towards the costs of the project;
- (b) provide the coastal State, at its request, with preliminary reports, as soon as practicable, and with the final results and conclusions after the completion of the research;
- (c) undertake to provide access for the coastal State, at its request, to all data and samples derived from the marine scientific research project and likewise to furnish it with data which may be copied and samples which may be divided without detriment to their scientific value;
- (d) if requested, provide the coastal State with an assessment of such data, samples and research results or provide assistance in their assessment or interpretation;
- (e) ensure, subject to paragraph 2, that the research results are made internationally available through appropriate national or international channels, as soon as practicable;
- (f) inform the coastal State immediately of any major change in the research programme;
- (g) unless otherwise agreed, remove the scientific research installations or equipment once the research is completed.

2. This article is without prejudice to the conditions established by the laws and regulations of the coastal State for the exercise of its discretion to grant or withhold consent pursuant to article 246, paragraph 5, including requiring prior agreement for making internationally available the research results of a project of direct significance of the exploration and exploitation of natural resources.

This enumeration of conditions with which the research State must comply constitutes additional criteria upon which the coastal State may deny a research clearance request. A proposed research program budget must take into account the possible participation of scientists from the coastal State and, if requested, an assessment of the data, samples, and research results. "As soon as is practicable" denotes a point in time, it is assumed, by which the researching State decides to provide the coastal State with preliminary reports. Also a point of possible contention could be the requirement for final results and conclusions "after the completion of the research" as most research projects entail a substantial amount of data processing and analysis work following the cruise; again the researching State would most accurately determine such point of completion. If the samples to be collected cannot be divided or if the researcher has an agreement with a funding source to keep the research results confidential, the coastal State may find grounds to deny access. Additionally, the coastal State may create obstacles to the researcher such as requiring local publication or the imposition of fees. Finally, research cruises are vulnerable to the vagaries of weather, ship breakdown, and scientific discoveries which may prompt a change of course in the program — a cause for denial or cessation of a project.

Paragraph 2 of Article 249 reiterates coastal State discretion to grant or withhold consent with particular regard to the researching State's obligation to make internationally available the research results of a project of direct significance of the exploration and exploitation of natural resources. Although this provision hints at possible restraints on dissemination of research results, it is limited to the categories listed in Article 246, paragraph 5.

By way of Article 250, the treaty recommends that communications concerning the processing of clearance requests be made through appropriate — that is, official — channels "unless otherwise agreed." For U.S. academic researchers this route has been generally through the State Department's Office of Marine Science and Technology Affairs. The phrase "unless otherwise agreed" would seem to permit less formal arrangements. Informal contacts between scientists or institutions of different nations have often proven most productive with regard to work accomplished. Where a working relationship already exists, the mutual respect between researchers enhances the sharing of data and results of the scientific investigations and serves well the goal of mutual benefit through cooperation. It is hoped that these relationships can continue to be useful in the future; however, permission

for access still must come through an official channel or via an authority acknowledged as appropriate for this purpose.

Article 252 encourages the timely response of the coastal State to the researcher's request.

Article 252 Implied consent

States or competent international organizations may proceed with a marine scientific research project six months after the date upon which the information required pursuant to article 248 was provided to the coastal State unless within four months of the receipt of the communication containing such information the coastal State has informed the State or organization conducting the research that:

- (a) it has withheld its consent under the provisions of article 246; or
- (b) the information given by that State or competent international organization regarding the nature or objectives of the project does not conform to the manifestly evident facts; or
- (c) it requires supplementary information relevant to conditions and the information provided for under articles 248 and 249; or
- (d) outstanding obligations exist with respect to a previous marine scientific research project carried out by that State or organization, with regard to conditions established in article 249.

Although this article assures the researcher that the clearance request will not go unanswered, it begs the question whether the clock will be reset when the coastal State requests additional information, rather than denying or approving the request, at any time during that four month period. Also it is not obvious whether a researcher or institution would have official U.S. backing if they pursued this route of implied consent. As a non-signatory to the Conference, the United States may not be entitled to this privilege of implied consent. Finally, the possibility of each research institution standing responsible for outstanding obligations of the others — first incorporated in Article 246, paragraph 5(d) — is reiterated here. This offers a challenge to each and every research scientist working in foreign waters to fulfill the duties of a global citizen.

Once underway, a research vessel may still be thwarted in its efforts as Article 253 permits the coastal State to suspend or cancel research activities at any time within its EEZ or on its continental shelf.

Article 253 Suspension or cessation of marine scientific research activities

1. A coastal State shall have the right to require the suspension of any marine scientific research activities in progress within its exclusive economic zone or on its continental shelf if:

- (a) the research activities are not being conducted in accordance with the information communicated as provided under article 248 upon which the consent of the coastal State was based; or
- (b) the State or competent international organization conducting the research activities fails to comply with the provisions of article 249 concerning the rights of the coastal State with respect to the marine scientific research project.

2. A coastal State shall have the right to require the cessation of any marine scientific research activities in case of any non-compliance with the provisions of article 248 which amounts to a major change in the research project or the research activities.

3. A coastal State may also require cessation of marine scientific research activities if any of the situations contemplated in paragraph 1 are not rectified within a reasonable period of time.

4. Following notification by the coastal State of its decision to order suspension or cessation, States or competent international organizations authorized to conduct marine scientific research activities shall terminate the research activities that are the subject of such a notification.

5. An order of suspension under paragraph 1 shall be lifted by the coastal State and the marine scientific research activities allowed to continue once the researching State or competent international organization has complied with the conditions required under articles 248 and 249.

Significant to note here is the apparent assumption that research projects conducted at sea proceed without event, but, as most marine scientists are well aware, this is not often the case. It can be imagined that a change in planned dates of entering and leaving coastal waters or projected ship tracks — both subject to weather, ship and equipment operation or failure, and new scientific findings which prompt further investigation — may warrant termination of the project.

Article 254 ensures the opportunity for neighboring States to participate in a research program. The researching State bears the duty to notify the neighboring States of its proposed research project, while it is the prerogative of the neighboring or coastal States to determine whether this third-party participation will occur.

Article 254
Rights of neighbouring land-locked and geographically
disadvantaged States

1. States and competent international organizations which have submitted to a coastal State a project to undertake marine scientific research referred to in article 246, paragraph 3, shall give notice to the neighbouring land-locked and geographically disadvantaged States of the proposed research project, and shall notify the coastal State thereof.

2. After the consent has been given for the proposed marine scientific research project by the coastal State concerned, in accordance with article 246 and other relevant provisions of this Convention, States and competent international organizations undertaking such a project shall provide to the neighbouring land-locked and geographically disadvantaged States, at their request and when appropriate, relevant information as specified in article 248 and article 249, paragraph 1(f).

3. The neighbouring land-locked and geographically disadvantaged States referred to above shall, at their request, be given the opportunity to participate, whenever feasible, in the proposed marine scientific research project through qualified experts appointed by them and not objected to by the coastal State, in accordance with the provisions of this Convention, between the coastal State concerned and the State or competent international organizations conducting the marine scientific research.

4. States and competent international organizations referred to in paragraph 1 shall provide to the above-mentioned land-locked and geographically disadvantaged States, at their request, the information and assistance specified in article 249, paragraph 1(d), subject to the provisions of article 249, paragraph 2.

Article 255 obligates coastal States to adopt reasonable rules, regulations, and procedures in the promotion and facilitation of marine scientific research, harbor access, and assistance for research vessels. Article 256 reiterates the right of all States and competent international organizations to conduct marine scientific research in the Area as established by Article 143. Article 257 reaffirms the right of all States and competent international organizations to conduct marine scientific research in the water column beyond the limits of the exclusive economic zone.

In summary coastal State control over marine scientific research is: absolute in internal waters and the territorial sea; qualified in the EEZ and on the continental shelf; and not applicable in the water column above that continental shelf (beyond 200 nautical miles), in the high seas, or on the seabed of the Area.

Articles 258-262 address the deployment and use of scientific research installations and equipment in the marine environment. Such installations do not have the status of islands although they are allotted a safety zone not exceeding 500 meters around themselves. They must be adequately marked and may not constitute an obstacle to established international shipping routes.

Article 263 stipulates that the researching State or competent international organization is responsible for ensuring that the provisions of the Convention are abided by during research project. Liability for damages incurred to the marine environment falls to the researching party.

Article 263 Responsibility and liability

1. States and competent international organizations shall be responsible for ensuring that marine scientific research, whether undertaken by them or on their behalf, is conducted in accordance with this Convention.

2. States and competent international organizations shall be responsible and liable for the measures they take in contravention of this Convention in respect of marine scientific research conducted by other States, their natural or juridical persons or by competent international organizations, and shall provide compensation for damage resulting from such measures.

3. States and competent international organizations shall be responsible and liable pursuant to article 235 for damage caused by pollution of the marine environment arising out of marine scientific research undertaken by them or on their behalf.

Articles 264 and 265 address the settlement of disputes by referring them to Part XV of the settlement of disputes.

Article 264 Settlement of disputes

Disputes concerning the interpretation or application of the provisions of this Convention with regard to marine scientific research shall be settled in accordance with Part XV, sections 2 and 3.

Article 265 Interim measures

Pending settlement of a dispute in accordance with Part XV, sections 2 and 3, the State or competent international organization authorized to conduct a marine scientific research project shall not allow research activities to commence or continue without the express consent of the coastal State concerned.

Article 297 is relevant to disputes over marine scientific research, stating that:

2. (a) Disputes concerning the interpretation or application of the provisions of this Convention with regard to marine scientific research shall be settled in accordance with section 2, except that the coastal State shall not be obliged to accept the submission to such settlement of any dispute arising out of:
 - (i) the exercise by the coastal State of a right or discretion in accordance with article 246; or
 - (ii) a decision by the coastal State to order suspension or cessation of a research project in accordance with article 253.
- (b) Disputes arising from an allegation by the researching State that with respect to a specific project the coastal State is not exercising its rights under articles 246 and 253 in a manner compatible with this Convention shall be submitted, at the request of either party, to conciliation under Annex V, section 2, provided that the conciliation commission shall not call in question the exercise by the coastal State of its discretion to designate specific areas as referred to in article 246, paragraph 6, or of its discretion to withhold consent in accordance with article 246, paragraph 5.

s combination of guidelines serves to exempt the coastal State from submission to arbitral jurisdiction in the event of a dispute arising from the exercise of its discretion to withhold consent as provided by Article 246. Thus the coastal State may employ the factors incorporated in paragraph 5 of Article 246, such as the significance of the project for the exploration and conservation of natural resources or any outstanding obligations to the coastal State from an earlier research project, to deny access; no route is provided the researching State to contest this decision. Similarly, the coastal State may suspend research activities in accordance with Article 253 and the researching State has no recourse.

UNITED STATES RESEARCH REGIME

As non-signatory to the treaty, the United States is not bound by treaty provisions regarding marine scientific research except as these provisions are propounded by other coastal States. Following the 1958 Geneva Conference, to which the United States is party, the policy of the United States was one of recognizing jurisdiction over marine scientific research only within a three nautical mile territorial sea and on the continental shelf. This meant that a researcher often had to include a research station within three nautical miles or on the continental shelf (rarely delimited) of a coastal State in order to pursue clearance through official State Department channels, regardless of whether the research program originally required such a station.

On March 10, 1983, one year following the conclusion of UNCLOS III negotiations, President Reagan issued a proclamation and statement detailing a 200 nautical mile U.S. EEZ and, while acknowledging the right of other coastal States to exercise control over research in their EEZs, claimed no such jurisdiction for the United States. This has freed both U.S. researchers and the State Department's Office of Marine Science and Technology Affairs in that now any request for research clearance within 200 nautical miles from a State's shoreline is respected and processed by the State Department. Additionally, in not declaring any control over marine scientific research, the United States hoped to set a precedent that other countries might follow. To the best of our knowledge, none have done so.

In keeping with its adherence to the 1958 Geneva Convention on the Continental Shelf, the United States respects coastal State control over marine scientific research on its continental shelf, but it is not clear whether the United States will respect continental shelf claims delimited according to Article 76 of UNCLOS III. The United States deems the continental shelf claims by Chile and Ecuador, for example, expansive; they employ the 350 nautical mile and the 100 nautical miles from the 2500 meter isobath criteria, respectively. Hence clearance requests may not be processed for research proposed in this area.

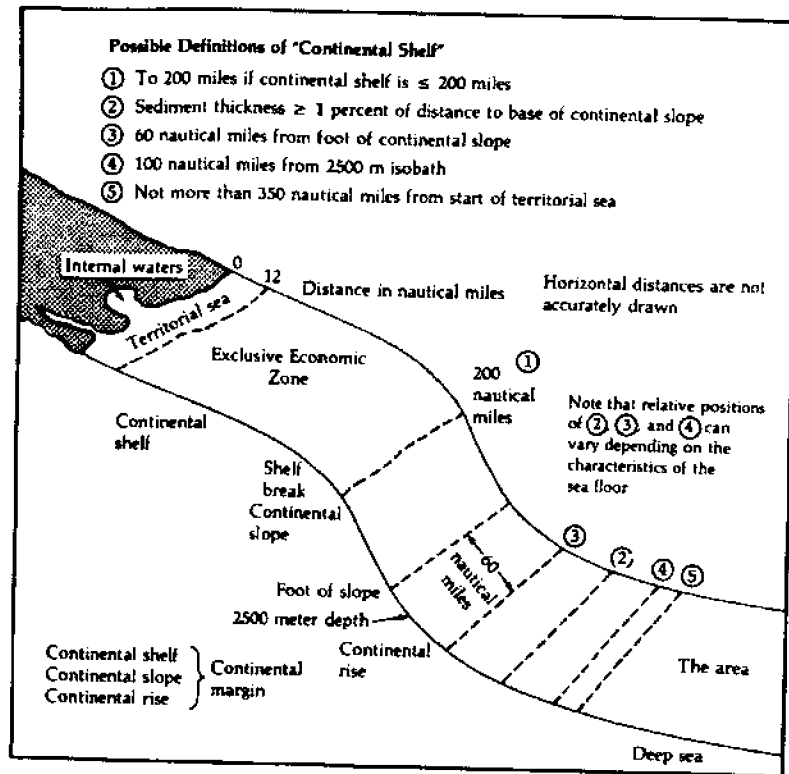


Figure 1. The major divisions of the ocean under the UNCLOS III treaty. The numbers refer to possible definitions of the legal continental shelf: 1) to 200 miles if the continental shelf is $<$ 200 miles; 2) sediment thickness \geq 1 percent of the distance to the foot of the continental slope; 3) 60 nautical miles from the foot of the continental slope; 4) 100 nautical miles from the 2500-meter isobath; and 5) not more than 350 nautical miles from the inner boundary of the territorial sea. Note that the relative position of 2, 3, and 4 can vary depending on the characteristics of the sea floor. (Horizontal distances are not accurately drawn.)

OTHER STATES' MARINE SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH REGIMES

The remainder of this report comprises a collection of data regarding coastal States' policies toward marine scientific research in their offshore zones (see Appendix 2). Most countries have modelled their national legislation on the provisions set forth in the treaty. Some, regardless of their signatory status, have drafted regulations which are inconsistent with the treaty. Still others have generally kept in line with the treaty but have proclaimed more stringent or specific requirements. Such specific requirements entail too much data to include here. Often the issues at variance regard, for example, more extensive precruise planning information, conditions for consent, or postcruise obligations. For instance, some States are more sensitive about the potential ramifications of research for resource exploration, and they stipulate operating rules accordingly.

All coastal States have claimed some form of offshore jurisdiction; we know of 63 who have asserted the right to regulate, authorize, and conduct marine scientific research. The treaty status of each coastal State with regard to signing and ratifying both the 1958 Geneva Conventions (Territorial Sea abbreviated as "TS" and Continental Shelf as "CS") and the 1982 United Nations Law of the Sea treaty is provided in this report. This information can be considered indicative of a country's policy regarding marine scientific research in the event that the nation has not expressed any specific policy on this matter. It can be expected that a signatory State shall not act in a manner inconsistent with the provisions on marine scientific research provided for in the treaty.

The category addressing marine jurisdictional zones presents the breadth and type of offshore claims exhibited by the world's coastal States: territorial sea, fisheries zone, continental shelf, and exclusive economic zone (see Figure 1). The claims are established via national legislation. These national claims currently supersede adherence to the treaty should the State be signatory and the claims be at variance with the treaty's provisions. In some cases, usually regarding the continental shelf, a coastal State has declared, but not specified, the extent of jurisdiction. Often the reader can refer to the particular State's conventional — that is, treaty — law status to determine its offshore limits. Few States, however, have applied Article 76 to set precise limits to their continental shelf jurisdiction. Declaration by a coastal State of shelf jurisdiction to the "edge of the continental margin" leaves this zone essentially undefined. The wording would seem to embrace loosely the entire geologic margin rather than a strictly defined and delimited legal shelf.

Where a State is known to have concluded a boundary agreement with an adjacent or opposite State, this is noted, and, using the "Limits in the Seas" series published by the State Department, these boundaries are located on the "Marine Scientific Research Boundaries" map (Ross and Landry, 1986). There may be instances where we are not aware of a concluded boundary between adjacent or opposite States, so the information provided here is not definitive. On the map, where boundaries are not known, hypothetical equidistant lines have been drawn.

National legislation or diplomatic notes describing coastal State marine scientific research policies are noted under the research jurisdiction heading. Most often a State that has declared an EEZ, or to a lesser extent a fishing zone, has incorporated research jurisdiction into such a declaration. The text of such legislation commonly reflects the treaty provisions on the same, though occasionally with more detail. Rather than reproducing the text of national laws in this report, the zone within which each coastal State has claimed control over marine scientific research is noted. In this way, the researcher can refer to our map displaying the myriad of offshore claims and compare this to a particular State's standing on research jurisdiction.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, this report coupled with the map "Marine Scientific Research Boundaries" (Ross and Landry, 1986) serves as an informative guide for the marine scientist seeking to work in foreign waters. This is accomplished by a graphic display of the world's ocean boundaries on the map and this accompanying text expressly describing where coastal States have claimed control over marine scientific research. In this arena of international law of the sea, national policies continue to evolve with respect to extended offshore jurisdiction and, *inter alia*, marine scientific research therein. Thus the mosaic of this map is colored by the necessarily static quality of inventory information once published. Future revisions may be in order, but this foundation should facilitate sustained attention toward the important goal of enhancing a global approach toward marine scientific research in the world's oceans.

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COUNTRY FILES

ALBANIA

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: party 12-07-64 (CS)

1982 UNCLOS III: not signed

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 15 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: 12 nm

CONTINENTAL SHELF: not specified

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: not declared

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

undetermined

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

not aware of any specific regulation

ALGERIA

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: not party

1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-10-82

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 12 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: 12 nm

CONTINENTAL SHELF: not declared

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: not declared

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

undetermined

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

not aware of any specific regulation

ANGOLA

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: not party

1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-10-82

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 20 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: 200 nm

CONTINENTAL SHELF: not declared

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: not declared

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

undetermined

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

not aware of any specific regulation

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: not party

1982 UNCLOS III: signed 2-07-83

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 12 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: 200 nm

CONTINENTAL SHELF: not declared

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: 200 nm

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

undetermined

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

Territorial Waters Act 1982, Act No. 18, 17 August 1982 --
jurisdiction with regard to marine scientific research in the EEZ

ARGENTINA

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: not party

1982 UNCLOS III: signed 10-05-84

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 200 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: 200 nm

CONTINENTAL SHELF: 200 m or to depth of exploitation

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: not declared

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

Chile (in Beagle Channel); continental shelf - Uruguay

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

Diplomatic Note 4-03-75 -- regulates scientific research on the continental shelf

AUSTRALIA

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: party 9-10-64 (TS), 6-10-64 (CS)

1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-10-82

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 3 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: 200 nm

CONTINENTAL SHELF: 200 m or to depth of exploitation

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: not declared

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

France (in Coral Sea and Indian Ocean); Papua New Guinea

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

not aware of any specific regulation

BAHAMAS

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: not party

1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-10-82, ratified 7-29-83

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 3 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: 200 nm

CONTINENTAL SHELF: 200 m or to depth of exploitation

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: not declared

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

undetermined

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

not aware of any specific regulation

BAHRAIN

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: not party

1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-10-82, ratified 5-30-85

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 3 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: not declared

CONTINENTAL SHELF: not specified

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: not declared

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

continental shelf - Saudi Arabia, Iran

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

not aware of any specific regulation

BANGLADESH

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: not party

1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-10-82

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 12 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: not declared

CONTINENTAL SHELF: outer limits of the continental margin

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: 200 nm

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

undetermined

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

not aware of any specific regulation

BARBADOS

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: not party

1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-10-82

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 12 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: not declared

CONTINENTAL SHELF: not declared

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: 200 nm

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

undetermined

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

Marine Boundaries and Jurisdiction Act, 1978-83, 25 February 1978

-- jurisdiction over the authorization, regulation, or control of scientific research in the EEZ

BELGIUM

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: party 2-05-72 (TS)
1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-05-84

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 3 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: equidistant line

CONTINENTAL SHELF: equidistant line

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: not declared

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

undetermined

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

not aware of any specific regulation

BELIZE

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: not party
1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-10-82, ratified 8-13-83

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 3 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: not declared

CONTINENTAL SHELF: not specified

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: not declared

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

undetermined

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

not aware of any specific regulation

BENIN

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: not party

1982 UNCLOS III: signed 8-30-83

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 200 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: 200 nm

CONTINENTAL SHELF: 100 nm

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: not declared

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

undetermined

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

not aware of any specific regulation

BRAZIL

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: not party

1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-10-82

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 200 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: 200 nm

CONTINENTAL SHELF: 200 m or to depth of exploitation

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: not declared

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

Uruguay, France (French Guiana)

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

Decree Law No. 62,837 6-06-68 -- defines continental shelf in the context of research

BRUNEI

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: not party
1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-05-84

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 12 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: 200 nm or median line

CONTINENTAL SHELF: not specified

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: not declared

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

undetermined

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

not aware of any specific regulation

BULGARIA

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: party 9-10-64 (TS), 6-10-64 (CS)
1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-10-82

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 12 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: not declared

CONTINENTAL SHELF: not specified

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: not declared

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

undetermined

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

not aware of any specific regulation

BURMA

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: not party

1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-10-82

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 12 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: not declared

CONTINENTAL SHELF: 200 nm or to edge of the continental margin

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: 200 nm

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

Thailand

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

Territorial Sea and Maritime Zones Law, 1977, Pyithuhluttaw Law No. 3 of 9 April 1977 -- exclusive jurisdiction to authorize, regulate, and control scientific research in the EEZ

CAMBODIA (DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA)

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: party 9-10-64 (TS), 6-10-64 (CS)

1982 UNCLOS III: signed 7-01-83

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 12 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: not declared

CONTINENTAL SHELF: 200 nm

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: 200 nm

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

undetermined

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

not aware of any specific regulation

CAMEROON

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: not party

1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-10-82, ratified 11-19-85

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 50 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: not declared

CONTINENTAL SHELF: not declared

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: not declared

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

undetermined

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

not aware of any specific regulation

CANADA

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: party 2-06-70 (CS)

1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-10-82

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 12 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: 200 nm

CONTINENTAL SHELF: 200 m or to depth of exploitation

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: not declared

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

United States (Gulf of Maine); territorial sea - France (St. Pierre and Miquelon); continental shelf - Denmark (Greenland)

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

not aware of any specific regulation

CAPE VERDE

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: not party
1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-10-82

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 12 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: not declared

CONTINENTAL SHELF: not declared

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: 200 nm

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

undetermined

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

not aware of any specific regulation

CHILE

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: not party
1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-10-82

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 3 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: 200 nm

CONTINENTAL SHELF: 200 nm

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: not declared

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

Peru; Argentina (Beagle Channel)

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

Decree Law No. 711, August 1975 -- governs research on the continental shelf and its seabed or subsoil

CHINA

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: not party

1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-10-82

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 12 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: not declared

CONTINENTAL SHELF: shallow areas of East China and Yellow Seas

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: not declared

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

undetermined

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

not aware of any specific regulation

COLOMBIA

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: party 6-10-64 (CS)

1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-10-82

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 12 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: not declared

CONTINENTAL SHELF: not specified

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: 200 nm

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

Ecuador; Costa Rica; Panama; Dominican Republic; Haiti

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

Act No. 10 Of 4 August 1978 Establishing Rules Concerning the Territorial Sea, the Exclusive Economic Zone, and the Continental Shelf and Regulating Other Matters -- exclusive jurisdiction over scientific research in EEZ

COMOROS

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: not party

1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-06-84

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 12 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: not declared

CONTINENTAL SHELF: not declared

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: 200 nm

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

undetermined

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

Law No. 82-005 Relating to the Delimitation of the Maritime Zones of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros of 6 May 1982 -- jurisdiction with regard to marine scientific research in the EEZ

CONGO

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: not party

1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-10-82

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 200 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: not declared

CONTINENTAL SHELF: not declared

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: not declared

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

undetermined

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

not aware of any specific regulation

COSTA RICA

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: party 2-16-72 (CS)
1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-10-82

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 12 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: 200 nm

CONTINENTAL SHELF: 200 nm

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: 200 nm

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

Colombia; Panama

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

not aware of any specific regulation

CUBA

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: not party
1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-10-82, ratified 8-15-84

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 12 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: 10 nm

CONTINENTAL SHELF: 200 m

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: 200 nm

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

United States; Haiti

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

Legislative Decree No. 2 of February 1977 Concerning the
Establishment of an Economic Zone -- jurisdiction with regard
scientific research in the EEZ

CYPRUS

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: party 4-11-74 (CS)

1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-10-82

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 12 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: not declared

CONTINENTAL SHELF: exploitation

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: not declared

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

territorial sea - United Kingdom

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

not aware of any specific regulation

DENMARK

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: party 9-26-68 (TS), 6-10-64 (CS)

1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-10-82

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 3 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: 200 nm

CONTINENTAL SHELF: 200 m or to depth of exploitation

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: not declared

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

Norway (Faroe Islands); continental shelf - Federal Republic of Germany, United Kingdom, Norway, Canada (Greenland)

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

not aware of any specific regulation

DJIBOUTI

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: not party
1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-10-82

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 12 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: not declared

CONTINENTAL SHELF: not declared

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: 200 nm

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

undetermined

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

Law No. 52/AN/78 Concerning the Territorial Sea, the Contiguous Zone, the Exclusive Economic Zone, the Maritime Frontiers and Fishing -- sovereign rights to authorize, organize, and control scientific research in EEZ

DOMINICA

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: not party
1982 UNCLOS III: signed 3-28-83

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 12 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: 200 nm

CONTINENTAL SHELF: not declared

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: 200 nm

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

undetermined

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

Territorial Sea, Contiguous Zone, Exclusive Economic Zone, and Fisheries Zone Act, 1981, Act No. 26 of 25 August 1981 -- jurisdiction with regard to marine scientific research in the EEZ

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: party 9-10-64 (TS, CS)

1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-10-82

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 6 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: 12 nm

CONTINENTAL SHELF: 200 nm or to edge of continental margin

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: 200 nm

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

Venezuela

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

Act No. 573 of 1 April 1977 on the Territorial Sea, Contiguous Zone, Exclusive Economic Zone, and Continental Shelf -- Dominican State shall regulate the investigation, exploration, and exploitation of resources within the EEZ

ECUADOR

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: not party

1982 UNCLOS III: not signed

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 200 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: 200 nm

CONTINENTAL SHELF: 200 m

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: not declared

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

Peru; Colombia

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

not aware of any specific regulation

EGYPT

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: not party

1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-10-82, ratified 8-26-83

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 12 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: not declared

CONTINENTAL SHELF: 200 m or to depth of exploitation

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: no precise definition

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

undetermined

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

not aware of any specific regulation

EL SALVADOR

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: not party

1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-05-84

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 200 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: not declared

CONTINENTAL SHELF: not declared

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: not declared

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

undetermined

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

not aware of any specific regulation

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: not party

1982 UNCLOS III: signed 1-30-84

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 12 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: not declared

CONTINENTAL SHELF: not declared

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: 200 nm [Map corrigendum: High Seas on map should be EEZ]

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

undetermined

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

Act No. 15/1984 of 12 November, 1984 on the Territorial Sea and the Exclusive Economic Zone -- exclusive jurisdiction with regard to marine scientific research in the EEZ

ETHIOPIA

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: not party

1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-10-82

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 12 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: not specified

CONTINENTAL SHELF: not declared

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: not declared

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

undetermined

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

not aware of any specific regulation

FJI

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: party 3-19-71 (TS, CS)

1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-10-82, ratified 12-10-82

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 12 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: not declared

CONTINENTAL SHELF: 200 m or to depth of exploitation

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: 200 nm

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

France (with New Caledonia, Wallis and Futuna)

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

Marine Spaces (amendment) Act, 1978, Act No. 15 of 6 October 1978

-- regulate the conduct of scientific research within the EEZ

FINLAND

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: party 2-16-65 (TS, CS)

1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-10-82

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 4 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: 12 nm

CONTINENTAL SHELF: 200 m or to depth of exploitation

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: not declared

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

continental shelf - Soviet Union (Gulf of Finland and Baltic Sea),
Sweden; fisheries -Sweden (Gulf of Bothnia)

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

not aware of any specific regulation

FRANCE

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: party 6-14-65 (CS)

1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-10-82

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 12 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: 12 nm

CONTINENTAL SHELF: not specific

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: 200 nm

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

United Kingdom (in English Channel)

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

Decree No. 85/185 of 6 February 1985 Regulating the Passage of Foreign Ships through French Territorial Waters -- Passage considered prejudicial to the peace, good order or security of the state if the foreign vessel engages in, inter alia, research or survey

GABON

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: not party

1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-10-82

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 100 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: 150 nm

CONTINENTAL SHELF: not declared

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: not declared

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

undetermined

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

not aware of any specific regulation

GAMBIA, THE

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: not party

1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-10-82, ratified 5-22-84

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 200 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: 200 nm

CONTINENTAL SHELF: not specific

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: not declared

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

Senegal

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

not aware of any specific regulation

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: party 12-27-73 (TS,CS)

1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-10-82

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 12 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: median line or delimitation by agreement

CONTINENTAL SHELF: 200 m or to depth of exploitation

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: not declared

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

Federal Republic of Germany

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

Law on Fisheries in the Fisheries Zone of the GDR 13 October 1978 --
use of research vessels to explore living resources in fisheries zone
subject to prior approval

GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: not party

1982 UNCLOS III: not signed

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 3-16 nm (Helgolander Bucht extended TS)

FISHERIES ZONE: 200 nm in the North Sea

CONTINENTAL SHELF: 200 m or to depth of exploitation

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: not declared

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

continental shelf - Netherlands, Denmark, United Kingdom, German Democratic Republic

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

not aware of any specific regulation

GHANA

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: not party

1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-10-82, ratified 6-07-83

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 200 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: 130 nm

CONTINENTAL SHELF: 100 fathoms or to depth of exploitation

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: not declared

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

undetermined

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

not aware of any specific regulation

GREECE

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: party 11-06-72 (CS)

1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-10-82

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 6 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: not declared

CONTINENTAL SHELF: 200 m or to depth of exploitation

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: not declared

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

continental shelf - Italy

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

not aware of any specific regulation

GRENADA

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: not party

1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-10-82

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 12 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: not declared

CONTINENTAL SHELF: not declared

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: 200 nm

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

undetermined

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

Marine Boundaries Act 1978, Act No. 20 of 1 November 1978 -- all rights in and jurisdiction over the economic zone in respect of the authorization, regulation, or control of scientific research

GUATEMALA

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: party 6-10-64 (CS)

1982 UNCLOS III: signed 7-08-83

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 12 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: not declared

CONTINENTAL SHELF: edge of continental shelf

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: 200 nm

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

undetermined

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

Legislative Decree No. 20-76 of 9 June 1976 Concerning the Breadth of the Territorial Sea and the Establishment of an EEZ -- exclusive jurisdiction with regard to scientific research in the EEZ

GUINEA

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: not party

1982 UNCLOS III: signed 10-04-84, ratified 9-06-85

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 12 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: not declared

CONTINENTAL SHELF: not declared

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: 200 nm

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

Guinea-Bissau

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

not aware of any specific regulation

GUINEA-BISSAU

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: not party

1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-10-82; ratified 8-86

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 12 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: not declared

CONTINENTAL SHELF: not declared

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: 200 nm

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

Guinea

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

not aware of any specific regulation

GUYANA

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: not party

1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-10-82

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 12 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: 200 nm

CONTINENTAL SHELF: 200 nm or to edge of continental shelf

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: 200 nm (enabling legislation only)

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

undetermined

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

Maritime Boundaries Act, 1977, Act No. 10 of 30 June 1977 – may have exclusive jurisdiction to authorize, regulate, and control scientific research in the EEZ

HAITI

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: party 9-10-64 (TS, CS)

1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-10-82

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 12 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: 15 nm

CONTINENTAL SHELF: 200 m or to depth of exploitation

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: 200 nm

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

Cuba, Colombia

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

not aware of any specific regulation

HONDURAS

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: not party

1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-10-82

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 12 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: not declared

CONTINENTAL SHELF: 200 m or to depth of exploitation

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: 200 nm

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

undetermined

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

Decree No. 921 of 13 June 1980 on the Utilization of Marine Natural Resources -- jurisdiction and control in the regulation, authorization, and conduct of marine scientific research in the EEZ

ICELAND

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: not party

1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-10-82, ratified 6-21-85

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 12 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: 200 nm

CONTINENTAL SHELF: 200 nm or to edge of continental margin

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: 200 nm

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

Norway (with Jan Mayen)

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

Law No. 41 of 1 June 1979 Concerning the Territorial Sea, Economic Zone, and Continental Shelf -- jurisdiction with regard to scientific research in the territorial sea, continental shelf, and EEZ

INDIA

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: not party

1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-10-82

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 12 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: 6 nm

CONTINENTAL SHELF: 200 nm or to edge of continental margin

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: 200 nm

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

Sri Lanka, Maldives; continental shelf - Indonesia, Thailand

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

The Territorial Waters, Continental Shelf, Exclusive Economic Zone, and other Maritime Zones Act, 1976, Act No. 80 of 28 May 1976 -- exclusive jurisdiction to authorize, regulate, and control scientific research in the EEZ

INDONESIA

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: not party

1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-10-82, ratified 2-03-86

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 12 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: not declared

CONTINENTAL SHELF: exploitation

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: 200 nm

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

territorial sea - Malaysia, Singapore, Papua New Guinea; continental shelf - Malaysia, Thailand, Australia, India, Papua New Guinea

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

Act No. 5 of 18 October 1983 on the Indonesian Exclusive Economic Zone -- jurisdiction over marine scientific research (defined as any activity in connection with research on maritime aspects of the water surface, water area, seabed and subsoil) within the EEZ

IRAN. ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: not party

1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-10-82

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 12 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: 50 nm in Gulf of Oman; equal to continental shelf limits in Persian Gulf

CONTINENTAL SHELF: no precise definition

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: not declared

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

continental shelf - Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Bahrain, United Arab Emirates, Oman

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

not aware of any specific regulation

IRAQ

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: not party

1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-10-82, ratified 7-30-85

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 12 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: not declared

CONTINENTAL SHELF: no precise definition

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: not declared

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

undetermined

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

not aware of any specific regulation

IRELAND

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: not party

1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-10-82

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 3 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: 200 nm

CONTINENTAL SHELF: no precise definition, but certain areas designated

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: not declared

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

undetermined

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

not aware of any specific regulation

ISRAEL

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: party 9-10-64 (TS), 6-10-64 (CS)

1982 UNCLOS III: not signed

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 6 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: no specific limits

CONTINENTAL SHELF: exploitation

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: not declared

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

undetermined

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

not aware of any specific regulation

ITALY

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: party 12-17-64 (TS)

1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-07-84

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 12 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: not declared

CONTINENTAL SHELF: 200 m or to depth of exploitation

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: not declared

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

Yugoslavia, Spain, Tunisia, Greece

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

"Regulation of Scientific Research by Foreign Vessels in Areas under Italian Jurisdiction" note from Ministry of Foreign Affairs, November 1984 -- regulation, authorization and execution of scientific research in territorial waters are the exclusive prerogative of the

IVORY COAST

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: not party

1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-10-82, ratified 3-26-84

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 12 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: 12 nm

CONTINENTAL SHELF: 200 m

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: 200 nm

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

undetermined

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

not aware of any specific regulation

JAMAICA

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: party 10-08-65 (TS,CS)

1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-10-82, ratified 3-21-83

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 12 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: not declared

CONTINENTAL SHELF: no precise limits

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: not declared

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

undetermined

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

not aware of any specific regulation

JAPAN

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: party 6-10-68 (TS)

1982 UNCLOS III: signed 2-07-83

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 12 nm; 3 nm in Soya, Tsugaru, Osumi,
Tsushima Straits

FISHERIES ZONE: 200 nm

CONTINENTAL SHELF: not declared

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: not declared

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

continental shelf joint development zone with South Korea

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

Law No. 83 (amendment) of 29 November 1977 on Provisional Measures Relating to the Fisheries Zone -- approval from Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry required for the catching and taking of marine animals and plants for the purposes of experiment, research, etc.

JORDAN

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: not party

1982 UNCLOS III: not signed

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 3nm

FISHERIES ZONE: not declared

CONTINENTAL SHELF: not declared

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: not declared

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

undetermined

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

not aware of any specific regulation

KENYA

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: party 6-20-69 (TS,CS))

1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-10-82

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 12 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: not declared

CONTINENTAL SHELF: not declared

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: 200 nm

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

Tanzania

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

Presidential Proclamation of 28 February 1979 -- exclusive jurisdiction with respect to the authorization and control of scientific research in the EEZ

KIRIBATI

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: not party

1982 UNCLOS III: not signed

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 3 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: 200 nm

CONTINENTAL SHELF: not declared

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: 200 nm

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

undetermined

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

not aware of any specific regulation

KOREA, N. (DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF)

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: not party
1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-10-82

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 12 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: not declared

CONTINENTAL SHELF: not declared

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: 200 nm

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

undetermined

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

Decree 1 August 1977 -- sovereignty over, inter alia, "exploring and developing" in EEZ apparently includes marine scientific research as evidenced by state practice

KOREA, S. (REPUBLIC OF)

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: not party
1982 UNCLOS III: signed 3-14-83

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 12 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: 12 nm

CONTINENTAL SHELF: not specified

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: not declared

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

undetermined

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

not aware of any specific regulation

KUWAIT

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: not party

1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-10-82

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 12 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: not declared

CONTINENTAL SHELF: not specified

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: not declared

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

undetermined

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

not aware of any specific regulation

LEBANON

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: not party

1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-07-84

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 12 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: 6 nm

CONTINENTAL SHELF: not declared

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: not declared

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

undetermined

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

not aware of any specific regulation

LIBERIA

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: not party

1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-10-82

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 200 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: not declared

CONTINENTAL SHELF: 200 m or to depth of exploitation

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: not declared

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

undetermined

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

Note from Liberian Embassy June 1978 -- Liberia maintains that researching state must request permission to conduct marine scientific research

LIBYA (LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA)

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: not party

1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-03-84

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 12 nm plus Gulf of Sidra as internal waters

FISHERIES ZONE: not declared

CONTINENTAL SHELF: not declared

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: not declared

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

continental shelf - Tunisia

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

not aware of any specific regulation

MADAGASCAR

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: party 9-10-64 (TS), 6-10-64 (CS)
1982 UNCLOS III: signed 2-25-83

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 50 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: not declared

CONTINENTAL SHELF: 200 nm

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: 200 nm

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

undetermined

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

Law No. 85-013 Determining the Limits of the Maritime Zones
(Territorial Sea, Continental Shelf and Exclusive Economic Zone) of
the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, 11 December 1985) --
jurisdiction with regard to marine scientific research in the EEZ

MALAYSIA

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: party 9-10-82 (TS), 6-10-64 (CS)
1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-10-82

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 12 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: 200 nm

CONTINENTAL SHELF: 200 m or to depth of exploitation

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: not declared

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

continental shelf - Indonesia, Thailand

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

not aware of any specific regulation

MALDIVES

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: not party
1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-10-82

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 3-55 nm approximately (geographic
coordinates define irregular polygon)

FISHERIES ZONE: 100 nm approximately

CONTINENTAL SHELF: not declared

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: 37-310 nm approximately

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

India

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

Law No. 30/76 Relating to the Exclusive Economic Zone of the
Republic of Maldives, 5 December 1976 -- conduct of scientific
research in EEZ needs assent of the Government of the Republic of
Maldives

MALTA

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: party 9-21-64 (TS, CS)
1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-10-82

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 12 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: 25 nm

CONTINENTAL SHELF: 200 m or to depth of exploitation

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: not declared

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

continental shelf - Libya

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

not aware of any specific regulation

MAURITANIA

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: not party
1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-10-82

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 70 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: 12 nm

CONTINENTAL SHELF: 200 nm or to edge of continental margin

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: 200 nm

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

undetermined

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

Law No. 78.043 Establishing the Code of the Merchant Marine and Maritime Fisheries of 28 February 1978 -- jurisdiction as concerns marine scientific research in the EEZ

MAURITIUS

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: party 10-05-70 (TS, CS)
1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-10-82

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 12 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: not declared

CONTINENTAL SHELF: 200 nm or to edge of continental margin

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: 200 nm

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

France

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

Maritime Zones Act 1977, Act No. 13 of 3 June 1977 -- exclusive jurisdiction to authorize, regulate, and conduct scientific research on the continental shelf and in the EEZ

MEXICO

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: party 8-02-66 (TS, CS)

1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-10-82, ratified 3-18-83

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 12 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: 12 nm

CONTINENTAL SHELF: not specified

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: 200 nm

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

United States

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

Mexican Federal Act Relating to the Sea of 8 January 1986 --
sovereign rights, jurisdiction, and competence with regard to marine
scientific research in the EEZ

MONACO

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: not party

1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-10-82

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 12 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: 12 nm

CONTINENTAL SHELF: not declared

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: not declared

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

undetermined

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

not aware of any specific regulation

MOROCCO

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: not party

1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-10-82

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 12 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: 70 nm (6 nm in Strait of Gibraltar)

CONTINENTAL SHELF: 200 m or to depth of exploitation

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: 200 nm

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

continental shelf - Mauritania

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

Act No. 1-81 of 18 December 1980 promulgated by Dahir No.

1-81-179 of 8 April 1981 establishing a 200 nm Exclusive Economic Zone -- exclusive competence in the EEZ with respect to marine scientific research

MOZAMBIQUE

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: not party

1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-10-82

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 12 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: not declared

CONTINENTAL SHELF: not declared

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: 200 nm

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

undetermined

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

not aware of any specific regulation

NAURU

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: not party

1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-10-82

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 12 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: 200 nm

CONTINENTAL SHELF: not declared

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: not declared

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

undetermined

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

Marine Resources Act 1978 (No. 8 of 1978) -- fishing within the territorial waters or the exclusive fishing zone for the purposes of fisheries research, experimentation, or sport, subject to the prior consent in writing of the Minister.

NETHERLANDS, THE

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: party 2-18-66 (TS, CS)

1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-10-82

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 3 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: 200 nm

CONTINENTAL SHELF: 200 m

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: not declared

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

Venezuela; continental shelf - United Kingdom, Federal Republic of Germany

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

"Permission to do Research in Foreign Waters" October 1978 -- permission required for research in the internal waters or territorial sea of a coastal state as well as for research on the bottom of the continental shelf (to a depth of 200 m).

NEW ZEALAND

TREATY STATUS -

- 1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: party 1-18-65 (CS)
- 1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-10-82

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 12 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: 12 nm

CONTINENTAL SHELF: 200 nm or to edge of continental margin

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: 200 nm

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

undetermined

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

Territorial Sea and Exclusive Economic Zone Act 1977, Act No. 28 of 26 September 1977 as Amended by Act No. 146 of 1980 -- the Governor-General may from time to time make regulations for ... regulating the conduct of scientific research within the EEZ

NICARAGUA

TREATY STATUS -

- 1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: not party
- 1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-09-84

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 200 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: 200 nm

CONTINENTAL SHELF: 200 m

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: not declared

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

undetermined

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

Circular CD-5-18-81 of 18 May 1981 -- clearance requirements for aircraft over-flight and vessel transit of territorial sea, including for purposes of marine scientific research.

NIGERIA

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: party 9-10-64 (TS), 5-28-71 (CS)

1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-10-82; ratified 8-86

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 30 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: 12 nm

CONTINENTAL SHELF: 200 m or to depth of exploitation

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: 200 nm

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

undetermined

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

Decree No. 40, 1975 -- foreign vessels must provide notification prior to transiting territorial sea

NORWAY

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: party 10-09-71 (CS)

1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-10-82

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 4 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: 12 nm

CONTINENTAL SHELF: exploitation

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: 200 nm

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

continental shelf - Soviet Union, United Kingdom, Denmark, Sweden, Iceland

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

Act No. 91 of 17 December 1976 Relating to the Economic Zone of Norway -- King may issue specific regulations in respect of economic zone, including regulations concerning scientific research

OMAN

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: not party

1982 UNCLOS III: signed 7-01-83

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 12 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: 50 nm

CONTINENTAL SHELF: 200 m or to depth of exploitation

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: 200 nm

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

continental shelf - Iran

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

not aware of any specific regulation

PAKISTAN

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: not party

1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-10-82

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 12 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: 50 nm

CONTINENTAL SHELF: 200 nm or to edge of continental margin

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: 200 nm

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

undetermined

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

Territorial Waters & Maritime Zones Act 1976 of 22 December 1976

-- exclusive rights and jurisdiction to authorize, regulate, and control scientific research in the EEZ

PANAMA

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: not party

1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-10-82

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 200 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: not declared

CONTINENTAL SHELF: not specified

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: not declared

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

Colombia, Costa Rica

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

not aware of any specific regulation

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: not party

1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-10-82

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 12 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: 200 nm

CONTINENTAL SHELF: 200 m or to depth of exploitation

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: 200 nm

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

Australia; continental shelf - Indonesia and Australia

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

not aware of any specific regulation

PERU

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: not party
1982 UNCLOS III: not signed

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 200 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: not declared

CONTINENTAL SHELF: 200 nm

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: not declared

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

Chile, Ecuador

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

"Regulation on Control of Scientific and/or Technological Research Vessels", Ministerial Resolution, 23 September 1976 -- regulates the granting of permits for the operation of foreign vessels and crews in the conduct of scientific research in Peruvian seas

PHILIPPINES

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: not party
1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-10-82; ratified 5-08-84

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: variable up to 285 nm (based on Treaty of Paris 1898, US-Spain Treaty 1900, and

FISHERIES ZONE: not declared

CONTINENTAL SHELF: exploitation

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: 200 nm

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

undetermined

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

Presidential Decree No. 1599 of 11 June 1978 Establishing an Exclusive Economic Zone and for Other Purposes -- exclusive rights and jurisdiction over scientific research in the EEZ

POLAND

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: party 6-10-64 (CS)

1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-10-82

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 12 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: 12 nm

CONTINENTAL SHELF: not specific

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: not declared

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

Soviet Union; territorial sea and continental shelf - German Democratic Republic, Soviet Union

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

not aware of any specific regulation

PORTUGAL

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: party 9-10-64 (TS), 6-10-64 (CS)

1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-10-82

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 12 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: 12 nm

CONTINENTAL SHELF: 200 m or to depth of exploitation

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: 200 nm

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

continental shelf - Spain

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

Ministry of Foreign Affairs Diplomatic Note, 24 January 1979 -- request for research clearance required to conduct scientific research in the EEZ; and Act No. 33/77 28 May 1977 -- regulates scientific research in the EEZ

QATAR

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: not party

1982 UNCLOS III: signed 11-27-84

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 3 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: agreed boundary, median line, or shelf limit

CONTINENTAL SHELF: not specific

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: not declared

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

continental shelf - Abu Dhabi, Iran

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

Declaration by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of 2 June 1974 --
Fishing activities, exploitation of marine or natural resources, or
research of any kind in fisheries zone requires permission from the
Government

ROMANIA

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: party 9-10-64 (TS), 6-10-64 (CS)

1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-10-82

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 12 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: not declared

CONTINENTAL SHELF: 200 m or to depth of exploitation

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: not declared

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

undetermined

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

not aware of any specific regulation

SAINT CHRISTOPHER AND NEVIS

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: not party

1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-07-84

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 12 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: not declared

CONTINENTAL SHELF: not declared

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: 200 nm

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

undetermined

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

not aware of any specific regulation

SAINT LUCIA

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: not party

1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-10-82, ratified 3-27-85

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 3 nm (assumed)

FISHERIES ZONE: 12 nm (assumed)

CONTINENTAL SHELF: not declared

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: 200 nm

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

France (with Martinique)

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

not aware of any specific regulation

SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: not party
1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-10-82

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 3 nm (assumed)

FISHERIES ZONE: 12 nm (assumed)

CONTINENTAL SHELF: not declared

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: 200 nm

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

undetermined

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

not aware of any specific regulation

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: not party
1982 UNCLOS III: signed 7-13-83

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 12 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: not declared

CONTINENTAL SHELF: not declared

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: 200 nm

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

undetermined

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

Decree Law No. 15/78 of 16 June 1978 -- jurisdiction over scientific research in the EEZ

SAUDI ARABIA

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: not party

1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-07-84

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 12 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: not specific

CONTINENTAL SHELF: not specific except claimed ownership of hydrocarbons and minerals in the Red Sea

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: not declared

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

continental shelf - Bahrain, Iran, Sudan

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

not aware of any specific regulation

SENEGAL

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: party 4-25-69 (TS, CS)

1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-10-82, ratified 10-25-84

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 150 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: 200 nm

CONTINENTAL SHELF: 200 nm or to edge of continental margin

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: not declared

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

Guinea-Bissau, The Gambia

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

not aware of any specific regulation

SEYCHELLES

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: not party
1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-10-82

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 12 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: 12nm

CONTINENTAL SHELF: 200 nm or to edge of continental margin

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: 200 nm

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

undetermined

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

Maritime Zones Act 1977, Act No. 15 of 23 May 1977 -- exclusive jurisdiction to authorize, regulate, and conduct scientific research in the EEZ and on the continental shelf

SIERRA LEONE

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: party 9-10-65(TS), 11-25-66(CS)
1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-10-82

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 200 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: 12 nm

CONTINENTAL SHELF: not declared

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: not declared

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

undetermined

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

not aware of any specific regulation

SINGAPORE

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: not party
1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-10-82

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 3 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: beyond TS as defined in treaties and state practice

CONTINENTAL SHELF: not declared

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: not declared

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

undetermined

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

not aware of any specific regulation

SOLOMON ISLANDS

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: party 9-81 (TS, CS)
1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-10-82

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 12 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: 200 nm

CONTINENTAL SHELF: not specified

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE:

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

undetermined

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

Delimitation of Marine Waters Act 1978, No. 32 of 1978 – Minister may make regulations in accord with international law regulating the conduct of scientific research within the EEZ

SOMALIA

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: not party
1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-10-82

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 200 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: not declared

CONTINENTAL SHELF: not declared

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: not declared

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

undetermined

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

not aware of any specific regulation

SOUTH AFRICA

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: party 9-10-64 (TS), 6-10-64 (CS)
1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-05-84

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 12 nm (applies to Walvis Bay and islands
claimed off coast of Namibia)

FISHERIES ZONE: 200 nm

CONTINENTAL SHELF: 200 m or to depth of exploitation

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: not declared

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

undetermined

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

not aware of any specific regulation

SOVIET UNION

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: party 9-10-64 (TS, 6-10-64 (CS)
1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-10-82

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 12 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: 200 nm (repealed by EEZ claim)

CONTINENTAL SHELF: 200 m or to depth of exploitation

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: 200 nm

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

territorial sea - Poland, Turkey; continental shelf - Norway, Finland, Poland, Turkey

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

Decree of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Economic Zone of 28 February 1984 -- jurisdiction with regard to marine scientific research in the EEZ

SPAIN

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: party 2-25-71 (TS, CS)
1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-04-84

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 12 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: 12 nm

CONTINENTAL SHELF: not specific

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: 200 nm

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

continental shelf - France, Portugal, Italy

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

"Spanish Requirements for Clearing Research Vessels" -- Spanish Foreign Ministry statement of the requirements and procedures which apply to all requests for permission for foreign oceanographic investigations in Spanish territorial waters

SRI LANKA

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: not party
1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-10-82

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 12 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: 106 nm

CONTINENTAL SHELF: 200 nm or to edge of continental margin

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: 200 nm

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

India

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

Maritime Zones Law No. 22 of 1 September 1976 -- exclusive rights and jurisdiction to authorize, regulate, and control scientific research in the EEZ

SUDAN

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: not party
1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-10-82, ratified 1-23-85

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 12 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: not declared

CONTINENTAL SHELF: 200 m or to depth of exploitation

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: not declared

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

continental shelf - Saudi Arabia

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

not aware of any specific regulation

SURINAME

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: not party

1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-10-82

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 12 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: not declared

CONTINENTAL SHELF: not declared

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: 200 nm

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

undetermined

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

Law Concerning the Establishment of the Territorial Sea and the Establishment of a Contiguous Economic Zone of 11 June 1978 – sovereign rights over the conduct of scientific research and experiments in the EEZ

SWEDEN

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: party 6-01-66 (CS)

1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-10-82

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 12 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: 200 nm

CONTINENTAL SHELF: 200 m or to depth of exploitation

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: not declared

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

Federal Republic of Germany; territorial sea-Denmark; continental shelf - Norway, Finland

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

not aware of any specific regulation

SYRIA

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: not party

1982 UNCLOS III: not signed

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 35 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: not declared

CONTINENTAL SHELF: 200 m or to depth of exploitation

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: not declared

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

undetermined

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

not aware of any specific regulation

TANZANIA (UNITED REPUBLIC OF)

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: not party

1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-10-82, ratified 9-30-85

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 50 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: not declared

CONTINENTAL SHELF: not declared

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: not declared

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

Kenya

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

Tanzanian National Scientific Council Information for Researchers
Wishing to Conduct Research in Tanzania -- research clearance
required to conduct research in Tanzania; marine scientific research
not explicitly stated

THAILAND

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: party 7-11-68 (TS, CS)
1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-10-82

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 12 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: not declared

CONTINENTAL SHELF: not specific

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: 200 nm

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

Burma; continental shelf - Indonesia, Malaysia, India

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

not aware of any specific regulation

TOGO

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: not party
1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-10-82, ratified 4-16-85

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 30 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: not declared

CONTINENTAL SHELF: not declared

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: 200 nm

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

undetermined

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

not aware of any specific regulation

TONGA

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: party 11-11-71 (TS, CS)
1982 UNCLOS III: not signed

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 12 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: equal to territorial sea limits (12 nm)

CONTINENTAL SHELF: not specific

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: 200 nm

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

France

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

The Territorial Sea and Exclusive Economic Zone Act, Act No. 30 of 23 October 1978 -- The King may from time to time, by Order-in-Council, make regulations for the conduct of scientific research in the EEZ

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: party 9-10-64 (TS), 7-11-68 (CS)
1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-10-82, ratified 4-25-86

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 12 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: not declared

CONTINENTAL SHELF: 200 m or to depth of exploitation

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: 200 nm (enabling legislation only)

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

Venezuela

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

"Guidelines for the Conduct of Marine Scientific Research in Marine Areas under the Jurisdiction of Trinidad and Tobago" Note from Ministry of External Affairs 30 April 1985 -- consent necessary for scientific research in any areas under national jurisdiction

TUNISIA

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: not party

1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-10-82, ratified 4-24-85

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 12 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: 12 nm

CONTINENTAL SHELF: bilateral agreement

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: not declared

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

continental shelf - Italy

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

not aware of any specific regulation

TURKEY

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: not party

1982 UNCLOS III: not signed

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 6-12 nm (12 nm in Black and Mediterranean Seas)

FISHERIES ZONE: not declared

CONTINENTAL SHELF: bilateral agreement with USSR

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: not declared

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

undetermined

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

not aware of any specific regulation

TUVALU

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: not party
1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-10-82

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 12 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: 200 nm

CONTINENTAL SHELF: not declared

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: 200 nm

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

undetermined

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

Fisheries Ordinance No. 1 of 11 May 1978 -- The Minister may authorize any fishing vessel to fish within the fishery limits purpose of scientific investigation

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: not party
1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-10-82

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 12 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: not declared

CONTINENTAL SHELF: 200 m or to depth of exploitation

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: Agreed boundaries or median

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

continental shelf - Abu Dhabi and Qatar, Iran and Dubai

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

Declaration of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Concerning the
its Delimitation of 25 July 1980 -- full rights of jurisdiction
the economic zone for purposes of exercising supervision over
scientific research

UNITED KINGDOM

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: party 9-10-64 (TS), 6-10-64 (CS)

1982 UNCLOS III: not signed

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 3 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: 200 nm, including Falkland Islands

CONTINENTAL SHELF: defined by geographic coordinates

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: not declared

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

continental shelf - Norway, Netherlands, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, France

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

An Act to Extend British Fishery Limits and Make Further Provision in Connection with the Regulation of Sea Fishing of 22 December 1976

-- permission is required to conduct marine scientific research within fishing limits

UNITED STATES

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: party 9-10-64 (TS), 6-10-64 (CS)

1982 UNCLOS III: not signed

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 3 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: 200 nm (applies to American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, US Virgin Islands, other

CONTINENTAL SHELF: not specific (White House press release described 100 fathom contour)

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: 200 nm (applies to same territories as fisheries claim)

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

Cuba, Mexico, Venezuela, New Zealand, Cook Islands, Canada

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

Statement accompanying Presidential Proclamation No. 5030, 10 March 1983 -- asserts no jurisdiction over marine scientific research in the EEZ

URUGUAY

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: not party

1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-10-82

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 200 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: 200 nm

CONTINENTAL SHELF: 200 m or to depth of exploitation

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: not declared

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

Argentina, Brazil

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

State practice has evidenced a clearance requirement for research waters subject to the jurisdiction of Uruguay.

VANUATU

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: not party

1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-10-82

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 12 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: 200 nm

CONTINENTAL SHELF: 200 nm or to edge of continental margin

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: 200 nm

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

undetermined

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

Maritime Zones Act No. 23 of 1981 -- exclusive jurisdiction to authorize, regulate, and conduct scientific research in the EEZ and the continental shelf

VENEZUELA

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: party 9-10-64 (TS), 1-28-66 (CS)
1982 UNCLOS III: not signed

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 12 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: not declared

CONTINENTAL SHELF: 200 m or to depth of exploitation

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: 200 nm

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

continental shelf - Trinidad and Tobago

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

Act Establishing an EEZ along the Coasts of the Mainland and Islands of 26 July 1978 -- jurisdiction and prior consent with regard to marine scientific research in the EEZ

VIETNAM

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: not party
1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-10-82

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 12 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: not declared

CONTINENTAL SHELF: 200 nm or to edge of continental margin

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: 200 nm

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

historic waters - Cambodia

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

Statement on the Territorial Sea, the Contiguous Zone, the Exclusive Economic Zone, and the Continental Shelf of 12 May 1977 -- exclusive jurisdiction with regard to scientific research in the EEZ

WESTERN SAMOA

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: not party
1982 UNCLOS III: signed 9-28-84

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 12 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: 12 nm

CONTINENTAL SHELF: not declared

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: 200 nm

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

undetermined

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

Exclusive Economic Act No. 3 of 25 August 1977, as amended by
EEZ Amendment Act 1980 -- Head of State may make regulation
the conduct of scientific research in the EEZ

YEMEN, N. (ARAB REPUBLIC OF)

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: not party
1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-10-82

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 12 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: 12 nm

CONTINENTAL SHELF: 200 m

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: not declared

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

undetermined

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

not aware of any specific regulation

YEMEN, S. (PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF)

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: not party
1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-10-82

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 12 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: not declared

CONTINENTAL SHELF: 200 nm or to edge of continental shelf

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: 200 nm

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

undetermined

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

not aware of any specific regulation

YUGOSLAVIA

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: party 1-28-66 (TS, CS)
1982 UNCLOS III: signed 12-10-82; ratified 5-86

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 12 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: 12 nm

CONTINENTAL SHELF: 200 m or to depth of exploitation

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: not declared

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

continental shelf - Italy

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

not aware of any specific regulation

ZAIRE

TREATY STATUS -

1958 GENEVA CONVENTION: not party

1982 UNCLOS III: signed 8-22-83

MARINE JURISDICTIONAL ZONES -

TERRITORIAL SEA: 12 nm

FISHERIES ZONE: 200 nm

CONTINENTAL SHELF: not declared

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE: not declared

MARITIME BOUNDARIES:

undetermined

RESEARCH JURISDICTION:

not aware of any specific regulation