

UNITED NATIONS

GENERAL
ASSEMBLY



Distr.
GENERAL

A/AC.138/50
6 August 1971

Original: ENGLISH/FRENCH/SPANISH

COMMITTEE ON THE PEACEFUL USES OF THE
SEA-BED AND THE OCEAN FLOOR BEYOND THE
LIMITS OF NATIONAL JURISDICTION

Dual distribution

LIMITS AND STATUS OF THE TERRITORIAL SEA, EXCLUSIVE FISHING
ZONES, FISHERY CONSERVATION ZONES AND THE CONTINENTAL SHELF
(with particular reference to fisheries)

Note by the Secretariat

The attached publication^{1/} has been up-dated by the Food and Agriculture Organization in accordance with the requests made at the 60th meeting of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction held on 26 March 1971.

^{1/} Owing to the limited number of copies of the publication which are available, this note is also being issued without the attachment.

GE.71-17611
71-18626

LIMITS AND STATUS OF THE TERRITORIAL SEA, EXCLUSIVE FISHING
ZONES, FISHERY CONSERVATION ZONES AND THE CONTINENTAL SHELF

(with particular reference to fisheries)

by

Legal Office

and

Fishery Liaison Office

Department of Fisheries, FAO



FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Rome, 1971

The information contained in this publication is taken from official or other reliable sources. It does not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations concerning the legal or constitutional status of any country, territory or sea area, or concerning the delimitation of frontiers. Nor must it be construed as an official declaration by any government of its claim over any sea area or as constituting an implied or explicit recognition by any government of the claim of any other government over any such sea area.

C O N T E N T S

	<u>Page</u>
1. INTRODUCTION	1
2. LIMITS AND STATUS OF THE TERRITORIAL SEA, EXCLUSIVE FISHING ZONES, FISHERY CONSERVATION ZONES AND THE CONTINENTAL SHELF	3
Albania	3
Algeria	3
Argentina	3
Australia	3
Barbados	3
Belgium	3
Brazil	3
Bulgaria	3
Burma	3
Cameroon	4
Canada	4
Ceylon	4
Chile	4
China (Mainland)	4
China (Taiwan)	4
Colombia	4
Congo, People's Republic of the	5
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	5
Costa Rica	5
Cuba	5
Cyprus	5
Dahomey	5
Denmark	5
(Faroe Islands)	5
(Greenland)	6
Dominican Republic	6
Ecuador	6
El Salvador	6
Ethiopia	6
Finland	6
France	6
Gabon	7
Gambia, The	7
Germany, Federal Republic of	7
Ghana	7
Greece	7
Guatemala	7
Guinea	7
Guyana	7
Haiti	8
Honduras	8
Iceland	8
India	8
Indonesia	8
Iran	8

Iraq	9
Ireland	9
Israel	9
Italy	9
Ivory Coast	9
Jamaica	9
Japan	10
Jordan	10
Kenya	10
Khmer Republic	10
Korea, Republic of	10
Kuwait	10
Lebanon	10
Liberia	10
Libya	10
Madagascar	10
Maldiv Islands	11
Malta	11
Malaysia	11
Mauritania	11
Mauritius	11
Mexico	11
Monaco	11
Morocco	11
Netherlands	11
New Zealand	11
Nicaragua	12
Nigeria	12
Norway	12
Pakistan	12
Panama	12
Peru	12
Philippines	13
Poland	13
Portugal	13
Romania	13
Saudi Arabia	13
Senegal	13
Sierra Leone	13
Somalia	13
South Africa	14
Spain	14
Sudan, The	14
Sweden	14
Syria	14
Tanzania	14
Thailand	14
Togo	14
Trinidad and Tobago	14
Tunisia	15
Turkey	15
U.S.S.R.	15
United Arab Republic	15

	United Kingdom	15
	(Dependent territories)	15
	United States of America	15
	Uruguay	15
	Venezuela	15
	Viet-Nam, Republic of	16
	Yemen Arab Republic	16
	Yugoslavia	16
3.	FOOTNOTES	17
4.	Appendix - STATUS OF THE CONVENTIONS ADOPTED BY THE 1958 UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON THE LAW OF THE SEA	
	Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone	26
	Convention on the High Seas	28
	Convention on Fishing and Conservation of the Living Resources of the High Seas	30
	Convention on the Continental Shelf	32

INTRODUCTION

The present publication is a revised version of a survey undertaken by the Legal Office and the Fishery Liaison Office, Department of Fisheries, of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), with the express purpose of providing an easy reference guide on the breadth and status of the territorial sea, exclusive fishing zones, fishery conservation zones, and the continental shelf. It provides, in the form of a synoptical table, a summary of the claims of the overwhelming majority of the world's coastal states as reflected in their laws or in international agreements to which they are parties.

The information contained in the survey has been obtained from replies by governments to an official inquiry sent out by the Director-General of FAO to coastal states, Member Nations of FAO or of the United Nations. For those countries that did not reply to the inquiry, information was available from FAO sources.

With regard to multilateral agreements pertaining to these matters, reference has been made to the Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone and the Convention on the Continental Shelf, adopted in Geneva in 1958, the European Fisheries Convention, 1964, the Declaration on the Maritime Zone of 1952, signed by Chile, Ecuador and Peru, and the common fishery policy of the European Economic Community (EEC).

The Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone, which came into force on 10 September 1964, does not deal with the maximum breadth of the territorial sea. However, it provides that the zone contiguous to a state's territorial sea may not extend beyond 12 miles from the base line from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured. Other principles concerning the territorial sea contained in the Convention are that the low-water mark is normally the base line from which the territorial sea is measured; that a state may under specified circumstances employ the method of straight base lines to measure its territorial sea; and that each island has its own territorial sea.

The Convention on the Continental Shelf, which came into force on 10 June 1964, provides that the coastal state may exercise the sovereign right of exploring and exploiting the natural resources in the seabed and subsoil of submarine areas adjacent to its coast, but outside the area of the territorial sea, to a depth of 200 metres or, beyond that limit, to where the depth of the superjacent waters admit of the exploitation of such natural resources. For the purposes of the Convention, living natural resources include sedentary species only. The rights of the coastal state do not affect the legal status of the superjacent waters as high seas.

For convenience, a list of the states that have signed or are parties to the four conventions adopted by the 1958 United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, including the Convention on the High Seas and the Convention on Fishing and Conservation of the Living Resources of the High Seas, appears as an appendix to the present publication.

The European Fisheries Convention of 1964, although limiting its effect to the parties to the convention, represents the first multilateral agreement which recognized that a state is entitled to fix the limits of its exclusive fisheries zones up to a maximum of 6 nautical miles with a contiguous zone in which other states may be granted fishing rights on the basis of past fishing in the area. The two zones should not extend further than 12 nautical miles from the base line from which the territorial sea is measured.

The Declaration on the Maritime Zone of 1952, signed and ratified by the Governments of Chile, Ecuador and Peru, proclaims as a principle of their maritime policy that each of them possesses exclusive jurisdiction and sovereignty over the area of the sea, the subsoil and seabed adjacent to their coastlines and extending to a line parallel to, and not less than 200 nautical miles from the said coastlines.

The Declaration of Montevideo on the Law of the Sea, of 8 May 1970, signed by Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru and Uruguay, and the subsequent Lima Declaration of Latin American States on the Law of the Sea, of 8 August 1970, signed by the above-mentioned countries and by Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras and Mexico, proclaim common basic principles on the law of the sea. These include the right of coastal states to explore, conserve and exploit the natural resources of the sea adjacent to their coasts, in order to promote the maximum development of their economies and to raise the level of living of their peoples; and the right of these states to establish the limits of their maritime sovereignty or jurisdiction in accordance with reasonable criteria, having regard to their geographical, geological and biological characteristics.

The common fishery policy of the European Economic Community, adopted on 20 October 1970 and in force from 1 February 1971, allows fishing vessels of member countries to fish in the maritime waters subject to the sovereignty or jurisdiction of other member countries. Certain exceptions of a transitory nature may be permitted within an area of 3 nautical miles from the base line of a coastal member country to safeguard the interests of local populations essentially dependent on coastal fisheries.

Some observations in connexion with the synoptical table need to be made. The table is at present limited to showing, on the basis of the relevant national legislation, the limits of the territorial sea and certain adjacent zones. Footnotes mention certain multilateral or bilateral agreements defining territorial seas and/or other adjacent zones. The word "exclusive" is used to describe a fishing zone where the coastal state reserves the right to fish to its nationals, regardless of whether its legislation or an agreement to which it is a party permits fishing by non-nationals subject to certain conditions. The years shown in brackets in the column indicate the year in which the relevant legislation was enacted. The following symbols have also been used to indicate that:

- * the government has replied to the FAO request for information;
- a the state is a party to the 1958 Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone;
- b the state is a party to the 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf;
- c [followed by (12 miles)] the state is a signatory to the European Fisheries Convention of 1964;
- d the state is bound by the common fishery policy of the European Economic Community.

As mentioned above, the present survey is meant to serve merely as a guide and should not be taken as representing an official statement of national claims. Although great care has been taken in gathering the information, some of it may have already been overtaken by events. If so, FAO would welcome any suggestions or corrections which would enable it to issue revised versions in the future.

State	Territorial Sea	Outer Limits of Special Zones Adjacent to the Territorial Sea (measured from the baseline of the Territorial Sea)		Continental Shelf
		Exclusive Fishing Zone	Fishery Conservation Zone	
ALBANIA	10 miles			b
ALGERIA	12 miles (1963)			
ARGENTINA*	200 miles (1966) ^{1/}			(1966) 200 metres or to where depth admits of exploit- ation including sovereignty over superjacent waters
AUSTRALIA*	a 3 miles (1878)	12 miles (1967) ^{2/}		b (1968)
BARBADOS	3 miles			
BELGIUM * ^{3/} d	3 miles	c (12 miles)		
BRAZIL*	200 miles (1970) ^{4/}			(1950) Not affecting navigation or fish- ing rights
BULGARIA	a 12 miles (1951)			b
BURMA	12 miles (1968)			

State	Territorial Sea	Outer Limits of Special Zones Adjacent to the Territorial Sea (measured from the baseline of the Territorial Sea)		Continental Shelf
		Exclusive Fishing Zone	Fishery Conservation Zone	
CAMEROON	6 miles (1962) ^{5/}			
CANADA*	12 miles (1970) ^{6/}	Prescribed areas adjacent to the coast of Canada ^{7/}		b (1970)
CEYLON	12 miles (1971)		106 miles (100 miles measured from outer limits of territorial sea) (1957)	(1957) Seabed and sub- soil of continental or insular shelf
CHILE* ^{8/}	3 miles	200 miles (1952)		(1952) The Declaration on the Maritime Zone provides for the ex- clusive jurisdiction and sovereignty of the coastal state over the sea bed and the subsoil underlying the 200 mile maritime zone.
CHINA (Mainland)	12 miles			
CHINA (Taiwan)	3 miles (1930)			b
COLOMBIA*	3 miles (1964)	12 miles (1923)		b (1961)

State	Territorial Sea	Outer Limits of Special Zones Adjacent to the Territorial Sea (measured from the baseline of the Territorial Sea)		Continental Shelf
		Exclusive Fishing Zone	Fishery Conservation Zone	
CONGO, People's Rep. of the *	12 miles (1969)			
CONGO, Dem. ^{9/} Rep. of the*				
COSTA RICA* ^{10/}	In accordance with international law (1949) ^{11/}		200 miles (1949) ^{12/}	(1949) Continental or insular shelf at whatever depth found
CUBA*	3 miles (1942)			
CYPRUS	12 miles (1964)			
DAHOMY*	12 miles (1965)			(1968) Subsoil of area stretching 100 miles from the low-tide level or from first obstacle to navigation.
DENMARK*	^a 3 miles (1966)	^c ^{13/} 12 miles from base lines in the North Sea, the Skagerrak and the Kattegat (1965); ^{14/} 3 miles elsewhere		^b (1963) ^{15/}
(FAROE ISLANDS)*	3 miles	12 miles (1963)		

State	Territorial Sea	Outer Limits of Special Zones Adjacent to the Territorial Sea (measured from the baseline of the Territorial Sea)		Continental Shelf
		Exclusive Fishing Zone	Fishery Conservation Zone	
(GREENLAND)*	3 miles (1963))	12 miles (1950) ^{16/}		
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC*	a 6 miles (1967)	12 miles (1967)		b (1967)
ECUADOR* ^{17/}	200 miles (1966)			(1951) 200 metres
EL SALVADOR	200 miles (1950)			(1950) 200 miles including sovereignty over superjacent waters
ETHIOPIA*	12 miles (1953) In the case of pearl and other sedentary fisheries the seaward limit of the territorial sea extends to the limit of the said fisheries			
FINLAND* ^{18/}	a 4 miles (1956) ^{19/}			b (1965) ^{19/}
FRANCE* d	3 miles (1888)	c 12 miles (1967) ^{20/}		b (1968)

State	Territorial Sea	Outer Limits of Special Zones Adjacent to the Territorial Sea (measured from the baseline of the Territorial Sea)		Continental Shelf
		Exclusive Fishing Zone	Fishery Conservation Zone	
GABON	25 miles (1970)			
GAMBIA, The*	12 miles (1969)			
GERMANY, Fed. Rep. of * <u>21/</u> d	In accordance with international law	c (12 miles)		(1964) 200 metres or to where depth admits of exploitation. Seabed and subsoil only. <u>22/</u>
GHANA*	12 miles (1963)		100 miles (1963)	(1968) 100 fathoms seabed and subsoil only, and such further parts beyond that depth capable of ex- ploitation
GREECE*	6 miles (1936)			
GUATEMALA	12 miles (1934)			b (1965)
GUINEA	130 miles (1964) ^{23/}			
GUYANA*	3 miles (1878)			(1954) Seabed and sub- soil lying beneath high seas contiguous to Guyanese territor- ial sea

State	Territorial Sea	Outer Limits of Special Zones Adjacent to the Territorial Sea (measured from the baseline of the Territorial Sea)		Continental Shelf
		Exclusive Fishing Zone	Fishery Conservation Zone	
HAITI	a 6 miles			b
HONDURAS	12 miles (1965)			(1965) 200 metres or to where depth admits of exploitation. Sea- bed and subsoil only
ICELAND*		12 miles (1958)		(1948) Power to establish explicitly bounded conservation zones within the limits of the contin- ental shelf wherein all fisheries are subject to Icelandic rules and control
INDIA*	12 miles (1967)		112 miles (100 miles measured from outer limits of territorial sea) (1956)	(1959) Seabed and sub- soil only, to a depth of 200 metres or to where depth admits of exploitation
INDONESIA*	12 miles (1957) ^{24/}			^{25/}
IRAN	12 miles (1959) ^{26/}			(1955) Seabed and subsoil only. ^{26/}

State	Territorial Sea	Outer Limits of Special Zones Adjacent to the Territorial Sea (measured from the baseline of the Territorial Sea)		Continental Shelf
		Exclusive Fishing Zone	Fishery Conservation Zone	
IRAQ*	12 miles (1958)			(1957) Seabed and subsoil of maritime zone contiguous to territorial sea
IRELAND*	3 miles (1959)	c 12 miles (1964) ^{27/}		(1968)
ISRAEL*	a 6 miles (1956)			b (1952) Submarine areas contiguous to coasts outside territorial sea and to the extent depth admits of ex- ploitation
ITALY* ^{28/} d	a 6 miles (1942)	c (12 miles)		(1967) 200 metres or to where depth admits of exploitation. Seabed and subsoil only. ^{29/}
IVORY COAST*	6 miles (1967)	12 miles (1967)		(1967) Subsoil of ocean floor of area lying between the low-water line and the isobath marking depth of 200 metres
JAMAICA*	a 3 miles (1878) ^{30/}			b (1948)

State	Territorial Sea	Outer Limits of Special Zones Adjacent to the Territorial Sea (measured from the baseline of the Territorial Sea)		Continental Shelf
		Exclusive Fishing Zone	Fishery Conservation Zone	
JAPAN* <u>31/</u>	a 3 miles (1870)	<u>32/</u>	<u>32/</u>	
JORDAN	3 miles (1943)			
KENYA*	a 12 miles (1969)			b
KHMER REPUBLIC	a 12 miles (1969)			b (1957)
KOREA, Rep.of*		20-200 miles <u>32/</u> (1952-54)	<u>32/</u>	(1952) including sovereignty over superjacent waters
KUWAIT*	12 miles (1967)			
LEBANON*		6 miles (1921)		
LIBERIA	12 miles			
LIBYA*	12 miles (1954)			
MADAGASCAR	a 12 miles (1963)			

State	Territorial Sea	Outer Limits of Special Zones Adjacent to the Territorial Sea (measured from the baseline of the Territorial Sea)		Continental Shelf
		Exclusive Fishing Zone	Fishery Conservation Zone	
MALDIVE ISLANDS*	6 miles	<u>33/</u>		
MALTA*	a 3 miles			b (1966)
MALAYSIA	3 miles			b (1966) <u>34/</u>
MAURITANIA*	12 miles (1967)			(1967) 200 metres
MAURITIUS*	a 12 miles (1970)			b
MEXICO*	a 12 miles (1969) <u>35/</u>			b (1945)
MONACO*	3 miles (1967)	12 miles (1967)		
MOROCCO*	<u>36/</u>	12 miles (1967) 6 miles for Strait of Gibraltar <u>36/</u>		
NETHERLANDS*d	a 3 miles (1889)	c (12 miles)		b (1965) <u>37/</u>
NEW ZEALAND*	3 miles (1965)	12 miles (1965)		b (1964)

State	Territorial Sea	Outer Limits of Special Zones Adjacent to the Territorial Sea (measured from the baseline of the Territorial Sea)		Continental Shelf
		Exclusive Fishing Zone	Fishery Conservation Zone	
NICARAGUA*		200 miles (1965)		(1950) Including sovereignty over superjacent waters
NIGERIA*	a 12 miles (1967)			b
NORWAY* <u>38/</u>	4 miles (1812) <u>39/</u>	12 miles (1961) <u>40/</u>		(1963) to where depth <u>41/</u> admits of exploitation. Seabed and subsoil only
PAKISTAN*	12 miles (1966)		112 miles (100 miles measured from outer limits of territorial sea) (1966)	(1950) 100 fathom line. Seabed only.
PANAMA*	200 miles (1967)			(1967) Including sovereignty over superjacent waters
PERU <u>42/</u>		200 miles (1947)		(1947) 200 miles in- cluding sovereignty over superjacent waters
PHILIPPINES	The territorial sea <u>43/</u> is de- termined from straight base			(1968) Seabed and subsoil to where depth admits of exploitation

State	Territorial Sea	Outer Limits of Special Zones Adjacent to the Territorial Sea (measured from the baseline of the Territorial Sea)		Continental Shelf
		Exclusive Fishing Zone	Fishery Conservation Zone	
PHILIPPINES (contd.)	lines joining appropriate points of outermost islands forming the Philippines Archipelago			
POLAND*	3 miles (1932)	12 miles (1970)		b <u>44/</u>
PORTUGAL	a	c 12 miles (1966)		b (1956)
ROMANIA	a 12 miles			b (1961)
SAUDI ARABIA	12 miles (1958) ^{45/}			(1940) Sovereignty, jurisdiction and control over seabed and subsoil only. Character of high seas unaffected. ^{45/}
SENEGAL*	a 12 miles (1968)	18 miles (1968)		b (1961)
SIERRA LEONE*	a 12 miles (1965)			b
SOMALIA	12 miles (1967)			

State	Territorial Sea	Outer Limits of Special Zones Adjacent to the Territorial Sea (measured from the baseline of the Territorial Sea)		Continental Shelf
		Exclusive Fishing Zone	Fishery Conservation Zone	
SOUTH AFRICA	a 6 miles (1963)	12 miles (1963)		b (1963)
SPAIN*	a 6 miles (1957) ^{46/}	c 12 miles (1967) ^{46/ 47/}		b
SUDAN, The	12 miles			
SWEDEN*	4 miles (1779)	c 12 miles (1968) ^{48/} 12 miles from base lines in the Skagerrak and the Kattegat, 4 miles elsewhere		b (1966)
SYRIA*	12 miles (1964)			
TANZANIA	12 miles (1967)			
THAILAND*	a 12 miles (1966)			b
TOGO*	12 miles (1964)			
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO*	a 12 miles (1969)			b (1969)

State	Territorial Sea	Outer Limits of Special Zones Adjacent to the Territorial Sea (measured from the baseline of the Territorial Sea)		Continental Shelf
		Exclusive Fishing Zone	Fishery Conservation Zone	
TUNISIA*	6 miles (1962) ^{49/}	12 miles (1962) ^{49/}		
TURKEY*	6 miles (1964)	12 miles (1964)		
U.S.S.R.* ^{50/}	a 12 miles (1909) ^{51/52/}			b 1968) ^{52/}
UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC	12 miles (1958)			
UNITED KINGDOM* (Dependent territories) ^{55/}	a 3 miles (1878)	c 12 miles (1964) ^{53/}		b (1964) ^{54/}
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA*	a 3 miles (1953)	12 miles (1966) ^{56/}	(1945) Power to set up explicitly bound- ed conservation zones in areas where fish- eries are developed and maintained by U.S. nationals alone	b (1945) ^{57/}
URUGUAY*	200 miles (1969) ^{58/}			(1963) 200 metres or to where depth admits of exploitation. Sea- bed and subsoil only
VENEZUELA*	a 12 miles (1956)			b (1956)

State	Territorial Sea	Outer Limits of Special Zones Adjacent to the Territorial Sea (measured from the baseline of the Territorial Sea)		Continental Shelf
		Exclusive Fishing Zone	Fishery Conservation Zone	
VIET-NAM Rep.of* 59/	3 miles (1965)		20 kilometres (1936)	(1967) Seabed and subsoil only
YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC	12 miles (1967)			
YUGOSLAVIA*	a 10 miles (1965) 60/			b (1965) 61/

FOOTNOTES

- 1/ An Agreement Concerning Fishing signed in December 1967 by Argentina and Brazil provides that nationals of one country may fish in the territorial sea of the other beyond a 6-mile limit measured from the base line of the said area.
Under Fisheries Act No. 17500 of 25 October 1967 the sea area of Argentina is divided into two zones - below and above the Colorado river. Exploitation of sea resources within 12 miles of the coast is reserved for Argentine vessels. Permits to fish in other areas within Argentine waters may be granted to foreign vessels subject to conditions set out in Decree No. 8802 of 22 November 1967 and subsequent regulations.
- 2/ The Australia/Japan Agreement of 27 November 1968 authorizes, for a period of seven years with regard to Australia and three years with regard to Papua and New Guinea, tuna long-line fishing by Japanese vessels in specified areas of the Australian fishing zone.
- 3/ See footnote 13, 1st paragraph.
- 4/ Decree No. 68.458 of 1 April 1971 provides that within the territorial sea up to 100 miles, fishing shall be reserved for vessels owned or chartered by Brazilian nationals. Exceptions may be granted in favour of foreign vessels in special circumstances. Foreign vessels may fish in the area between 100 and 200 miles subject to licensing.
An Agreement Concerning Fishing signed in December 1967 by Argentina and Brazil provides that nationals of one country may fish in the territorial sea of the other beyond a 6-mile limit measured from the base line of the said area.
In a Declaration of 10 May 1969, the Governments of Brazil and Uruguay adopted the median line principle as delimiting the maritime boundary between the two countries.
- 5/ The Federal National Assembly voted on 21 October 1967 to extend Cameroon's territorial sea to 18 nautical miles from the present 6-mile limit. This modification of the Merchant Marine Code will not go into effect until the President of the Republic promulgates the law.
- 6/ The Canada/United States Agreement signed on 24 April 1970 sets out reciprocal fishing privileges for designated species and areas over a period of two years.
The Canada/USSR Agreement on Co-operation in Fisheries in the Northeastern Pacific Ocean off the Coast of Canada, entered into force on 19 February 1971, allows, inter alia, fishing vessels of the USSR to conduct fishing with trawls in specified areas between 3 and 12 miles of the territorial sea of Canada.
- 7/ The areas prescribed under the Territorial Sea and Fishing Zones Act (1970) are the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Bay of Fundy, Queen Charlotte Sound, Dixon Entrance and Hecate Strait. These areas are delimited by "fishery closing lines" drawn across their entrances pursuant to Order in Council P.C. 1971-366.

8/ The Declaration on the Maritime Zone of 1952 signed and ratified by Chile, Ecuador and Peru proclaimed and incorporated in the international maritime policies of these countries the exclusive jurisdiction and sovereignty over the area of the sea, the subsoil and seabed adjacent to their coastlines and extending to a line parallel to, and not less than 200 nautical miles from, the said coastlines.

9/ Has not yet enacted any legislation on the subject.

10/ Costa Rica adhered to the Declaration on the Maritime Zone of 1952 on 3 October 1955 (see p.2). However, in a declaration of 21 November 1966 the President of the Republic explained his veto of a draft law submitted for his approval, the purpose of which was the ratification of Costa Rica's adherence to the Declaration on the Maritime Zone of 1952. The draft law, in expressly adopting the provisions of the declaration proclaiming sole sovereignty and jurisdiction over the sea to a distance of 200 miles from the coastline, was in violation of Article 6 of the Costa Rican Constitution of 1949, which provided for complete and exclusive sovereignty over the territorial sea and the continental shelf in accordance with principles of international law.

11/ By judgement delivered on 14 December 1950 in the case Jones Boden vs. Han Daniéls, the Costa Rican Sala de Casación defined the breadth of the territorial sea as being 3 miles (Colección de Sentencias, vol.2, 2nd semester, 1950, p. 1220).

12/ In a letter of 14 May 1968 addressed to the Regional Representative of the United Nations Development Programme for Central America, in reply to FAO's request for information, the Minister for Foreign Affairs stated that the relevant Costa Rican legislation did not represent a claim to exclusive jurisdiction with respect to fisheries but proclaimed the country's interest in the conservation of the resources concerned and its right to exercise control so as to prevent irrational exploitation of these resources, in its own interest as well as that of other states.

13/ In accordance with the 1964 European Fisheries Convention, Belgian fishermen were authorized by Denmark to fish for one year in the 3- to 6-mile area and indefinitely in the 6- to 12-mile area of the Danish fishing zone, for specified fish and in specifically designated areas.

The Denmark/Federal Republic of Germany Agreement of 7 June 1968 provides for the exercise of German traditional fishing rights in certain designated areas for specified fish in the Danish fishing zone, in accordance with the 1964 European Fisheries Convention.

14/ The Denmark/Norway/Sweden Agreement of 19 December 1966, which entered into force in 1967, provides that the three countries may fish up to a line 4 miles from the base line of their territorial sea in the Skagerrak and Kattegat.

A Denmark/Norway Agreement which entered into force on 1 July 1967 authorizes Norwegian fishermen to fish in a part of the Kattegat to the east of the coast between Skagen and Frederikshavn lying in the Danish fishing zone. This agreement is to remain in force for as long as the Denmark/Norway/Sweden Agreement referred to above remains in force.

15/ The Denmark/Federal Republic of Germany Agreement of 9 June 1965 provides for the delimitation of the continental shelf of the North Sea adjacent to Danish and German territories. It also provides that the "median line" principle should be adopted in delimiting the continental shelf adjacent to the coast of the Baltic Sea opposite each of the two countries.

15/ (contd.) The Denmark/Norway Agreement of 8 December 1965 fixes a common frontier delimiting the continental shelf on the basis of the median line principle.

The Denmark/United Kingdom Agreement of 3 March 1966 provides for an equal division of the continental shelf between Denmark and the United Kingdom, on the basis of the median line principle.

The Denmark/Netherlands Agreement of 31 March 1966 provides for the delimitation of the continental shelf on the basis of the median line principle.

By virtue of special agreements between Denmark and the Federal Republic of Germany and between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Netherlands, the International Court of Justice was requested to decide what principles and rules of law were applicable to the delimitation of the areas of the continental shelf in the North Sea appertaining to each of them. In its judgement of 20 February 1969, the Court held inter alia that the Federal Republic of Germany was not bound by the 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf, as it had not ratified it. The principle of equidistance was not a rule of customary international law. The boundary lines should be drawn in agreement between the parties, in accordance with equitable principles. The Court indicated certain factors to be taken into consideration in delimiting the continental shelf.

16/ The Denmark/Norway Agreement on Fishing off Greenland of 20 April 1967 grants the same fishing rights to Norwegian nationals as to Danish nationals in the fisheries off Greenland's east coast. These rights are granted for 5 years and will continue for an additional 5 years provided that there is no demonstrable damage to the fisheries of the native Greenlanders.

17/ The Declaration on the Maritime Zone of 1952, signed and ratified by Chile, Ecuador and Peru, proclaimed and incorporated in the international maritime policies of these three countries the exclusive jurisdiction and sovereignty over the area of the sea, the subsoil and seabed adjacent to their coastlines and extending to a line parallel to, and not less than 200 nautical miles from, the said coastlines.

18/ See footnote 51.

19/ The Finland/USSR Agreement of 20 May 1965, Regarding the Boundaries of Sea Waters and the Continental Shelf in the Gulf of Finland refers to the 1958 Geneva Convention on the Continental Shelf and establishes along agreed points a sea boundary line between the contracting parties, as well as the boundary lines of their respective territorial sea in the Gulf of Finland in the northeast section of Sursari (Gogland) Island.

The Finland/USSR Agreement on the Continental Shelf Boundary in the Baltic Sea of 5 May 1967 provides for the delimitation on the median line principle of the continental shelf between both countries in a specified area of the north-eastern Baltic Sea.

20/ The France/Spain Fisheries Agreement of 20 March 1967 authorizes each contracting party's fishermen to fish indefinitely for all species in the 6- to 12-mile area within their respective fishing zone.

The France/United Kingdom Agreement of 24 September 1951 regarding rights of fishery in areas of the Ecrehos and Minquiers interpreted a convention of 2 August 1839 between both parties as offering British and French nationals equal fishing rights in areas of the Ecrehos and Minquiers between the limit of 3 miles from the low-water mark off the coast of Jersey and the limit within which exclusive right of fishing is reserved to French nationals by that convention, as redefined by a declaration regarding the limit of French fisheries in Granville Bay of 20 September 1928.

A Decree of 25 March 1970, giving effect to an Agreement concluded between France and the United Kingdom under the provisions of the European Fisheries Convention of 1964, allows British vessels to fish for certain species in designated areas within the 6- to 12-mile belt off the coast of France and grants certain temporary transitional rights to British fishing vessels in the 3- to 6-mile belt until 31 December 1971.

21/ See footnote 13, 2nd paragraph.

22/ The Federal Republic of Germany/Netherlands Agreement of 1 December 1964 Concerning the Lateral Delimitations of the Continental Shelf in the Vicinity of the Coast provides for the lateral division of the continental shelf between both countries up to the 54th parallel of North latitude.

The Denmark/Federal Republic of Germany Agreement of 9 June 1965 provides for the delimitation of the continental shelf of the North Sea adjacent to Danish and German territories. It also provides that the median line principle should be adopted in delimiting the continental shelf adjacent to the coast of the Baltic Sea opposite the two countries.

See footnote 15, 5th paragraph.

23/ Under Decree No. 224 of 3 June 1964, the territorial sea is delimited as follows: in the north by 10°56'42" North latitude; in the south by 9°03'18" North latitude to a distance of 130 nautical miles seaward from a straight line running southwest of the island of Sène, the Tristao group, and south via the southwest tip of the island of Tamara to the low-tide level.

24/ The breadth of the territorial sea is measured from straight lines drawn between the outermost points of the islands forming part of the Indonesian archipelago.

The Indonesia/Japan Agreement of 20 July 1968 authorizes Japanese vessels to fish in designated areas of the Indonesian territorial sea. The agreement, concluded for one year, has since been extended until 26 July 1972.

25/ The Indonesia/Malaysia Agreement of 27 October 1969, which entered into force on 7 November 1969, establishes the lines of delimitation of the respective continental shelves.

26/ The Iran/Saudi Arabia Agreement of 24 October 1968, which entered into force on 29 January 1969, recognizes the sovereignty of Iran over the island of Farsi and that of Saudi Arabia over the island of Al-Arabiyah. Each island possesses a belt of territorial sea 12 nautical miles in width.

The agreement establishes a boundary line separating the submarine areas appertaining to Iran from those appertaining to Saudi Arabia.

27/ By order under section 5(2) of the Maritime Jurisdiction Act, 1964, the fishing vessels of Belgium, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Netherlands, Spain and the United Kingdom are authorized to fish particular stocks of fish in the 6- to 12-mile area of the fishing zone.

28/ See footnotes 49 and 60.

29/ The Italy/Yugoslavia Agreement of 8 January 1968 establishes the line of delimitation of the respective continental shelves.

30/ New legislation providing for the extension of the territorial sea to 12 miles is under consideration.

31/ See footnotes 2; 24, 2nd paragraph; 35; 52, 5th paragraph; 56, 2nd paragraph; and 57, 1st paragraph.

32/ The Japan/Republic of Korea Fisheries Agreement of 22 June 1965 makes no mention of the Korean fishing zone established under the Presidential Proclamation of 18 January 1952. Instead, it establishes a joint conservation zone off the Korean coast and recognizes that each contracting party has the right to establish an exclusive fishing zone of 12 miles.

33/ In a letter of 11 May 1969 addressed to FAO, the Directorate of Fisheries described the "fishing territory" of the Maldives Islands as follows:

"A line drawn from a point at 7°42'30" North latitude and 70°53'30" East longitude, due south along 70°53'30" East longitude to 2°22'30" South latitude, thence due east to 75°23' East longitude, thence due north along 75°23' East longitude to 7°28' North latitude, thence in north-westerly direction to a point at 75°10'10" East longitude and 7°42'30" North latitude due west to the original point."

34/ The Indonesia/Malaysia Agreement of 27 October 1969, which entered into force on 7 November 1969, establishes the lines of delimitation of the respective continental shelves.

35/ The Japan/Mexico Fisheries Agreement of 1968 allows Japanese fishing vessels to fish for 5 years, for specified species and within certain limits, in the 9- to 12 mile sea area off the coast of Mexico.

The Mexico/United States Fisheries Agreement of 27 October 1967 provides for reciprocal fishing rights for United States and Mexican fishermen off each other's coasts in the 9- to 12-mile area for 5 years beginning 1 January 1968. Conditions designating the species and catch limits, collaboration in the exchange of data, and research and conservation are also provided for.

36/ The Morocco/Spain Convention of 4 January 1969 authorizes the nationals of each country to fish in the "territorial sea" of the contracting parties subject to specified conditions. For the purposes of the convention "territorial sea" is taken to mean, in relation to fisheries, a zone adjacent to the coast extending to a distance of 12 miles from the base line of the territorial sea.

37/ The Federal Republic of Germany/Netherlands Agreement of 1 December 1964 Concerning the Lateral Delimitations of the Continental Shelf in the Vicinity of the Coast provides for the lateral division of the continental shelf between both countries up to the 54th parallel of North latitude.

The Netherlands/United Kingdom Agreement of 6 October 1965 Relating to the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf Under the North Sea Between the Two Countries establishes the boundary between the respective parts of the continental shelf on the basis of the median line principle. On the same date, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom also signed an Agreement Relating to the Exploitation of Single Geological Structures Extending Across the Dividing Line on the Continental Shelf Under the North Sea.

The Denmark/Netherlands Agreement of 31 March 1966 provides for the delimitation of the continental shelf on the basis of the median line principle. See also footnote 15, 5th paragraph.

38/ See footnotes 14, 2nd paragraph and 53, 2nd paragraph.

39/

The Norway/USSR Agreement of 15 February 1957, concerning the sea frontier between the two countries, defines the Norwegian/USSR sea frontier in the Varanger fjord as a straight line from an agreed frontier mark to the intersection of the outer limits of USSR and Norwegian territorial seas. Neither of the parties is to extend its territorial sea beyond the straight line extending from the said intersection to the median point of the line between Cape Nemetsky and Cape Kibergnes.

The Denmark/Norway/Sweden Agreement of 19 December 1966, which entered into force in 1967, provides that the three countries may fish up to a line 4 miles from the base line of their territorial sea in the Skagerrak and Kattegat.

40/

The Denmark/Norway/Sweden Agreement of 19 December 1966, which entered into force in 1967, provides that the three countries may fish up to a line 4 miles from the base line of their territorial sea in the Skagerrak and Kattegat.

41/

The Norway/United Kingdom Agreement of 10 March 1965 on the Continental Shelf provides for an equal division of the continental shelf between Norway and the United Kingdom on the basis of the median line principle.

The Denmark/Norway Agreement of 8 December 1965 fixes a common frontier delimiting the shelf on the basis of the median line principle.

42/

The Declaration on the Maritime Zone of 1952, signed and ratified by Chile, Ecuador and Peru proclaimed and incorporated in the international maritime policies of these three countries the exclusive jurisdiction and sovereignty over the area of the sea, the subsoil and seabed adjacent to their coastlines and extending to a line parallel to, and not less than 200 nautical miles from, the said coastlines.

43/

The Philippine Government considers as its territorial sea those waters within the recognized treaty limits; and for this reason it takes the view that the breadth of the territorial sea may extend beyond 12 miles. It may therefore be necessary to make exceptions, upon historical grounds, by means of treaties or conventions between states. It would seem also that the rule prescribing the limits of the territorial sea has been based largely on the continental nature of a coastal state. The Philippine Government is of the opinion that certain provisions should be made taking into account the archipelagic nature of certain states like the Philippines (Yearbook of the International Law Commission, 1956, Vol. II, p. 69-70).

44/

The Poland/USSR Treaty on the Course of the Boundary of the Continental Shelf in the Gulf of Gdansk and the Southeastern Baltic Sea of 29 August 1969, which entered into force on 13 May 1970, adopts the median line as the boundary between the respective continental shelves.

45/

The Iran/Saudi Arabia Agreement of 24 October 1968, which entered into force on 29 January 1969, recognizes the sovereignty of Saudi Arabia over the island of Al-Arabiyyah and that of Iran over the island of Farsi. Each island possesses a belt of territorial sea 12 nautical miles in width.

The agreement establishes a boundary line separating the submarine areas appertaining to Saudi Arabia from those appertaining to Iran.

46/

The Morocco/Spain Convention of 4 January 1969 authorizes the nationals of each country to fish in the "territorial sea" of the contracting parties subject to specified conditions. For the purposes of the convention the territorial sea is taken to mean, in relation to fisheries, a zone adjacent to the coast extending to a distance of 12 miles from the base line of the territorial sea.

47/ The France/Spain Fisheries Agreement of 20 March 1967 authorizes each contracting party's fishermen to fish indefinitely for all species in the 6- to 12-mile area within their respective fishing zone.

48/ The Denmark/Norway/Sweden Agreement of 19 December 1966, which entered into force in 1967, provides that the three countries may fish up to a line 4 miles from the base line of their territorial sea in the Skagerrak and Kattegat.

49/ The Tunisia/Italy Agreement concerning fishing by Italian vessels in Tunisian waters of 1 February 1963 authorized, subject to specified conditions, Italian fishing vessels to fish in designated areas of the Tunisian territorial sea and exclusive fishing zone. These areas lie between the 3-mile limit and the 6- to 12-mile limits. The Agreement expired on 31 December 1970 and negotiations on the matter are in progress.

50/ See footnotes 6, 2nd paragraph; 56 3rd and 4th paragraphs; and 57, 2nd paragraph.

51/ The Finland/USSR Agreement Regarding Fishing and Sealing of 13 June 1969 grants to Finnish nationals the right to engage in fishing and sealing in certain areas of the territorial sea of the USSR in the Gulf of Finland.

52/ The USSR/Norway Agreement of 15 February 1957, concerning the sea frontier between the two countries, defines the USSR/Norwegian sea frontier in the Varanger fjord as a straight line from an agreed frontier mark to the intersection of the outer limits of USSR and Norwegian territorial seas. Neither of the parties is to extend its territorial sea beyond the straight line extending from the said intersection to the median point of the line between Cape Nemetsky and Cape Kiberghes.

The Finland/USSR Agreement of 20 May 1965, Regarding the Boundaries of Sea Waters and the Continental Shelf in the Gulf of Finland, refers to the 1958 Geneva Convention on the Continental Shelf and establishes along agreed points a sea boundary line between the contracting parties, as well as the boundary lines of their territorial sea in the Gulf of Finland in the northeast section of the Sursari (Gogland) Island.

The Finland/USSR Agreement on the Continental Shelf Boundary in the Baltic Sea of 5 May 1967 provides for the delimitation on the median line principle of the continental shelf between both countries in a specified area of the north-eastern Baltic Sea.

The Poland/USSR Treaty on the Course of the Boundary of the Continental Shelf in the Gulf of Gdansk and the Southeastern Baltic Sea of 29 August 1969, which entered into force on 13 May 1970, adopts the median line as the boundary between the respective continental shelves.

The Japan/USSR King Crab Agreement of 11 April 1969 regulated fishing for king crabs and tanner crabs in the northwestern Pacific and in the Okhotsk Sea for a period of one year. A new Agreement was signed on 7 April 1970 for a further period of one year.

53/ The France/United Kingdom Agreement of 24 September 1951 regarding rights of fishery in areas of the Ecrehos and Minquiers interpreted a Convention of 2 August 1839 between both Parties as offering British and French nationals equal

53/
(contd.)

fishing rights in areas off the Ecrehos and Minquiers between the limit of 3 miles from the low-water mark off the coast of Jersey and the limit within which exclusive right of fishing is reserved to French nationals by that Convention, as redefined by a declaration regarding the limit of French fisheries in Granville Bay of 20 September 1928.

The Norway/United Kingdom Agreement on Fisheries of 28 September 1964 authorizes Norwegian fishing vessels to fish for designated species in special areas of the 6- to 12-mile belt of the United Kingdom zone until 31 December 1984.

The Fishing Boats (France) Designation Order of 1965, implementing the provisions of the European Fisheries Convention of 1964, allows French vessels to fish for certain species of fish in designated areas within the 6- to 12-mile belt of the coast of the United Kingdom.

54/

The Norway/United Kingdom Agreement on the Continental Shelf of 10 March 1965 provides for an equal division of the continental shelf between Norway and the United Kingdom based on the median line principle.

The Netherlands/United Kingdom Agreement of 6 October 1965 Relating to the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf Under the North Sea Between the Two Countries establishes the boundary between the respective parts of the continental shelf on the basis of the median line principle. On the same date, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom signed an Agreement Relating to the Exploitation of Single Geological Structures Extending Across the Dividing Line on the Continental Shelf Under the North Sea.

The Denmark/United Kingdom Agreement of 3 March 1966 provides for an equal division of the continental shelf between Denmark and the United Kingdom, on the basis of the median line principle.

55/

In a letter of 11 October 1967 addressed to FAO, the Ministry of Overseas Development stated that the United Kingdom Territorial Waters Jurisdiction Act, 1878, and the Colonial Boundaries Act, 1895, which provide for a 3-mile territorial sea limit, extended to dependent territories that were colonies. There was no act which specified generally the extent of territorial waters, fishery limits, or continental shelves of Dominions. Some dependent territories had special legislation relating to fishery limits and the continental shelf (viz. Bahamas, Cayman Islands, Turks and Caicos Islands, Falkland Islands, Virgin Islands, Seychelles and Gilbert and Ellis Islands). The United Kingdom's ratification of the four 1958 Conventions on the Law of the Sea extended to dependent territories other than the Persian Gulf Protected States.

56/

The Mexico/United States Fisheries Agreement of 27 October 1967 provides for reciprocal rights for United States and Mexican fishermen off each other's coasts in the 9- to 12-mile area for 5 years beginning 1 January 1968. Conditions designating the species and catch limits, collaboration in the exchange of data and research and conservation are also provided for.

The Japan/United States Fisheries Agreement of 9 May 1967 provides that Japanese nationals and fishing vessels shall not engage in fishing in the exclusive fishing zone of the United States except for crab and tuna in special areas. Dragnet and long-line fishing is also permitted in specified areas and on specified dates and loading operations are restricted to certain areas. The agreement, effective from 9 May 1967 to 31 December 1968, and in some cases to 31 May 1969, was modified by further agreements of 23 December 1968 and 1 January 1971 and was extended for further two-year periods.

56/
(contd.)

The United States/USSR Agreement on Fishery Problems in the Western Areas of the Middle Atlantic Ocean of 25 November 1967 authorizes inter alia fishing vessels of the USSR to fish during a specified period in specifically designated areas within the United States exclusive fishing zone. This agreement was modified and extended in December 1968 and again in December 1970.

The United States/USSR Agreement on Certain Fishery Problems in the Northeastern Part of the Pacific Ocean off the Coast of the United States of 13 February 1967 established specially designated areas of the high seas off the coast of the United States in which nationals and vessels of the USSR are not to engage in fishing. In return, vessels and nationals of the USSR were authorized to fish in specifically designated areas within the United States exclusive fishing zone. This agreement was modified and extended by agreements of 31 January 1969 and 12 February 1971 for further periods of two years.

The Canada/United States Agreement signed on 24 April 1970 sets out reciprocal fishing privileges for designated species and areas over a period of two years.

57/

The Japan/United States King Crab Agreement of 25 November 1964, extended for a further two years on 29 November 1966, granted to Japanese nationals and fishing vessels the right to continue to engage in the king crab fishery in the eastern Bering Sea for the period ending 17 November 1968 in the waters which have been fished historically by Japan. This agreement was modified by further agreements of 23 December 1968 and 1 January 1971 and was extended for further two-year periods. The right to fish is subject to conditions relating to catch limits. Both governments reserve their positions with regard to the question of whether the king crab is a high sea fishery resource (the Japanese view) or is a natural resource of the continental shelf (the United States view).

The United States/USSR King Crab Agreement of 5 February 1965, extended for a further two years on 13 February 1967, recognizes that the king crab is a resource of the continental shelf. It provides that nationals and fishing vessels of the USSR may engage in the king crab fishery in a specified area of the Bering Sea for the period ending on 5 February 1969, subject to conditions relating to catch limits. This agreement was modified and further extended by agreements of 31 January 1969 and 12 February 1971 for additional periods of two years.

58/

In a Declaration of 10 May 1969, the Governments of Brazil and Uruguay adopted the median line principle as delimiting the maritime boundary between the two countries.

59/

New legislation on the territorial sea and contiguous zones is under consideration.

60/

The Italy/Yugoslavia Agreement of 16 April 1969, which entered into force on 1 September 1969, authorizes, subject to specified conditions, fishing by Italian vessels in Yugoslav waters for a period of three years.

61/

The Italy/Yugoslav Agreement of 8 January 1968 establishes the line of delimitation of the respective continental shelves.

A P P E N D I X

Status of the Conventions adopted by the 1958 United Nations Conference
on the Law of the Sea^{1/}

Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone

Done at Geneva on 29 April 1958

Entered into force on 10 September 1964

<u>State</u>	<u>Date of signature</u>	<u>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession</u>
Afghanistan	30 October 1958	-
Argentina	29 April 1958	-
Australia	30 October 1958	14 May 1963
Austria	27 October 1958	-
Bolivia	17 October 1958	-
Bulgaria	31 October 1958	31 August 1962
Byelorussian S.S.R.	30 October 1958	27 February 1961
Canada	29 April 1958	-
Ceylon	30 October 1958	-
China (Taiwan)	29 April 1958	-
Colombia	29 April 1958	-
Costa Rica	29 April 1958	-
Cuba	29 April 1958	-
Czechoslovakia	30 October 1958	31 August 1961
Denmark	29 April 1958	26 September 1968
Dominican Republic	29 April 1958	11 August 1964
Fiji	-	25 March 1971
Finland	27 October 1958	16 February 1965
Ghana	29 April 1958	-
Guatemala	29 April 1958	-
Haiti	29 April 1958	29 March 1960
Holy See (Vatican City)	30 April 1958	-
Hungary	31 October 1958	6 December 1961
Iceland	29 April 1958	-
Iran	28 May 1958	-
Ireland	2 October 1958	-
Israel	29 April 1958	6 September 1961
Italy	-	17 December 1964

^{1/} Certain states have made declarations or reservations when signing the conventions or depositing their instruments of ratification or accession. Some states have made objections to these declarations and reservations. These are not referred to here.

<u>State</u>	<u>Date of signature</u>		<u>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession</u>	
Jamaica	-	-	8 October	1965
Japan	-	-	10 June	1968
Kenya	-	-	20 June	1969
Khmer Republic	-	-	18 March	1960
Liberia	27 May	1958	-	-
Madagascar	-	-	31 July	1962
Malawi	-	-	3 November	1965
Malaysia	-	-	21 December	1960
Malta	-	-	21 September	1964
Mauritius	-	-	5 October	1970
Mexico	-	-	2 August	1966
Nepal	29 April	1958	-	-
Netherlands	31 October	1958	18 February	1966
New Zealand	29 October	1958	-	-
Nigeria	-	-	26 June	1961
Pakistan	31 October	1958	-	-
Panama	2 May	1958	-	-
Portugal	28 October	1958	8 January	1963
Romania	31 October	1958	12 December	1961
Senegal	-	-	25 April	1961
Sierra Leone	-	-	13 March	1962
South Africa	-	-	9 April	1963
Spain	-	-	25 February	1971
Swaziland	-	-	16 October	1970
Switzerland	22 October	1958	18 May	1966
Thailand	29 April	1958	2 July	1968
Trinidad and Tobago	-	-	31 August	1962
Tunisia	30 October	1958	-	-
Uganda	-	-	14 September	1964
Ukrainian S.S.R.	30 October	1958	12 January	1961
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	30 October	1958	22 November	1960
United Kingdom	9 September	1958	14 March	1960
United States of America	15 September	1958	12 April	1961
Uruguay	29 April	1958	-	-
Venezuela	30 October	1958	15 August	1961
Yugoslavia	29 April	1958	28 January	1966

Convention on the High Seas

Done at Geneva on 29 April 1958

Entered into force on 30 September 1962

<u>State</u>	<u>Date of signature</u>		<u>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession</u>	
Afghanistan	30 October	1958	28 April	1959
Albania	-		7 December	1964
Argentina	29 April	1958	-	
Australia	30 October	1958	14 May	1963
Austria	27 October	1958	-	
Bolivia	17 October	1958	-	
Bulgaria	31 October	1958	31 August	1962
Byelorussian S.S.R.	30 October	1958	27 February	1961
Canada	29 April	1958	-	
Central African Republic	-		15 October	1962
Ceylon	30 October	1958	-	
China (Taiwan)	29 April	1958	-	
Colombia	29 April	1958	-	
Costa Rica	29 April	1958	-	
Cuba	29 April	1958	-	
Czechoslovakia	30 October	1958	31 August	1961
Denmark	29 April	1958	26 September	1968
Dominican Republic	29 April	1958	11 August	1964
Fiji	-		25 March	1971
Finland	27 October	1958	16 February	1965
France	30 October	1958	-	
Germany, Federal Republic of	30 October	1958	-	
Ghana	29 April	1958	-	
Guatemala	29 April	1958	27 November	1961
Haiti	29 April	1958	29 March	1960
Holy See (Vatican City)	30 April	1958	-	
Hungary	31 October	1958	6 December	1961
Iceland	29 April	1958	-	
Indonesia	8 May	1958	10 August	1961
Iran	28 May	1958	-	
Ireland	2 October	1958	-	
Israel	29 April	1958	6 September	1961
Italy	-		17 December	1964
Jamaica	-		8 October	1965
Japan	10 June	1968	10 June	1968
Kenya	-		20 June	1969
Khmer Republic	-		18 March	1960
Lebanon	29 May	1958	-	
Liberia	27 May	1958	-	
Madagascar	-		31 July	1962
Malawi	-		3 November	1965
Malaysia	-		21 December	1960
Mauritius	-		5 October	1970
Mexico	-		2 August	1966
Nepal	29 April	1958	28 December	1962

<u>State</u>	<u>Date of signature</u>		<u>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession</u>	
Netherlands	31 October	1958	18 February	1966
New Zealand	29 October	1958	-	
Nigeria	-		26 June	1961
Pakistan	31 October	1958	-	
Panama	2 May	1958	-	
Poland	31 October	1958	29 June	1962
Portugal	28 October	1958	8 January	1963
Romania	31 October	1958	12 December	1961
Senegal	-		25 April	1961
Sierra Leone	-		13 March	1962
South Africa	-		9 April	1963
Spain	-		25 February	1971
Swaziland	-		16 October	1970
Switzerland	24 May	1958	18 May	1966
Thailand	29 April	1958	2 July	1968
Trinidad and Tobago	-		31 August	1962
Tunisia	30 October	1958	-	
Uganda	-		14 September	1964
Ukrainian S.S.R.	30 October	1958	12 January	1961
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	30 October	1958	22 November	1960
United Kingdom	9 September	1958	14 March	1960
United States of America	15 September	1958	12 April	1961
Upper Volta	-		4 October	1965
Uruguay	29 April	1958	-	
Venezuela	30 October	1958	15 August	1961
Yugoslavia	29 April	1958	28 January	1966

Convention on Fishing and Conservation of the
Living Resources of the High Seas

Done at Geneva on 29 April 1958

Entered into force on 20 March 1966

<u>State</u>	<u>Date of signature</u>	<u>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession</u>
Afghanistan	30 October 1958	-
Argentina	29 April 1958	-
Australia	30 October 1958	14 May 1963
Bolivia	17 October 1958	-
Canada	29 April 1958	-
Ceylon	30 October 1958	-
China (Taiwan)	29 April 1958	-
Colombia	29 April 1958	3 January 1963
Costa Rica	29 April 1958	-
Cuba	29 April 1958	-
Denmark	29 April 1958	26 September 1968
Dominican Republic	29 April 1958	11 August 1964
Fiji	-	25 March 1971
Finland	27 October 1958	16 February 1965
France	30 October 1958	18 September 1970
Ghana	29 April 1958	-
Haiti	29 April 1958	29 March 1960
Iceland	29 April 1958	-
Indonesia	8 May 1958	-
Iran	28 May 1958	-
Ireland	2 October 1958	-
Israel	29 April 1958	-
Jamaica	-	16 April 1964
Kenya	-	20 June 1969
Khmer Republic	-	18 March 1960
Lebanon	29 May 1958	-
Liberia	27 May 1958	-
Madagascar	-	31 July 1962
Malawi	-	3 November 1965
Malaysia	-	21 December 1960
Mauritius	-	5 October 1970
Mexico	-	2 August 1966
Nepal	29 April 1958	-
Netherlands	31 October 1958	18 February 1966
New Zealand	29 October 1958	-
Nigeria	-	26 June 1961
Pakistan	31 October 1958	-
Panama	2 May 1958	-
Portugal	28 October 1958	8 January 1963
Senegal	-	25 April 1961
Sierra Leone	-	13 March 1962
South Africa	-	9 April 1963
Spain	-	25 February 1971
Switzerland	22 October 1958	18 May 1966

<u>State</u>	<u>Date of signature</u>	<u>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession</u>
Thailand	29 April 1958	2 July 1968
Trinidad and Tobago	-	31 August 1962
Tunisia	30 October 1958	-
Uganda	-	14 September 1964
United Kingdom	9 September 1958	14 March 1960
United States of America	15 September 1958	12 April 1961
Upper Volta	-	4 October 1965
Uruguay	29 April 1958	-
Venezuela	30 October 1958	10 July 1963
Yugoslavia	29 April 1958	28 January 1966

Convention on the Continental Shelf

Done at Geneva on 29 April 1958

Entered into force on 10 June 1964

<u>State</u>	<u>Date of signature</u>		<u>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession</u>	
Afghanistan	30 October	1958	-	
Albania	-		7 December	1964
Argentina	29 April	1958	-	
Australia	30 October	1958	14 May	1963
Bolivia	17 October	1958	-	
Bulgaria	-		31 August	1962
Byelorussian S.S.R.	31 October	1958	27 February	1961
Canada	29 April	1958	6 February	1970
Ceylon	30 October	1958	-	
Chile	31 October	1958	-	
China (Taiwan)	29 April	1958	12 October	1970
Colombia	29 April	1958	8 January	1962
Costa Rica	29 April	1958	-	
Cuba	29 April	1958	-	
Czechoslovakia	31 October	1958	31 August	1961
Denmark	29 April	1958	12 June	1963
Dominican Republic	29 April	1958	11 August	1964
Fiji	-		25 March	1971
Finland	27 October	1958	16 February	1965
France	-		14 June	1965
Germany, Federal Republic of	30 October	1958	-	
Ghana	29 April	1958	-	
Guatemala	29 April	1958	27 November	1961
Haiti	29 April	1958	29 March	1960
Iceland	29 April	1958	-	
Indonesia	8 May	1958	-	
Iran	28 May	1958	-	
Ireland	2 October	1958	-	
Israel	29 April	1958	6 September	1961
Jamaica	-		8 October	1965
Kenya	-		20 June	1969
Khmer Republic	-		18 March	1960
Lebanon	29 May	1958	-	
Liberia	27 May	1958	-	
Madagascar	-		31 July	1962
Malawi	-		3 November	1965
Malaysia	-		21 December	1960
Malta	-		21 September	1964
Mauritius	-		5 October	1970
Mexico	-		2 August	1966
Nepal	29 April	1958	-	
Netherlands	31 October	1958	18 February	1966
New Zealand	29 October	1958	18 January	1965
Nigeria	-		29 April	1971

<u>State</u>	<u>Date of signature</u>	<u>Date of receipt of instrument of ratification or accession</u>
Pakistan	31 October 1958	-
Panama	2 May 1958	-
Peru	31 October 1958	-
Poland	31 October 1958	29 June 1962
Portugal	28 October 1958	8 January 1963
Romania	-	12 December 1961
Senegal	-	25 April 1961
Sierra Leone	-	25 November 1966
South Africa	-	9 April 1963
Spain	-	25 February 1971
Swaziland	-	16 October 1970
Sweden	-	1 June 1966
Switzerland	22 October 1958	18 May 1966
Thailand	29 April 1958	2 July 1968
Trinidad and Tobago	-	11 July 1968
Tunisia	30 October 1958	-
Uganda	-	14 September 1964
Ukrainian S.S.R.	31 October 1958	12 January 1961
Union of Socialist Socialist Republics	31 October 1958	22 November 1960
United Kingdom	9 September 1958	11 May 1964
United States of America	15 September 1958	12 April 1961
Uruguay	29 April 1958	-
Venezuela	30 October 1958	15 August 1961
Yugoslavia	29 April 1958	28 January 1966



UNITED NATIONS
GENERAL
ASSEMBLY



Distr.
GENERAL

A/AC.138/50/Corr.1
17 March 1972

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

COMMITTEE ON THE PEACEFUL USES OF THE
SEA-BED AND THE OCEAN FLOOR BEYOND
THE LIMITS OF NATIONAL JURISDICTION

LIMITS AND STATUS OF THE TERRITORIAL SEA, EXCLUSIVE
FISHING ZONES, FISHERY CONSERVATION ZONES AND THE
CONTINENTAL SHELF (WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO
FISHERIES)

Note by the Secretariat

Corrigendum

The following corrections should be made:

<u>State</u>	<u>Entry</u>	<u>Correction</u>
Argentina	Continental Shelf	Delete the words "including sovereignty over superjacent waters"
Brazil	Continental Shelf	Delete the words "(1950) Not affecting navigation or fishing rights"
Jamaica	Territorial Sea	Delete "3 miles (1878)" and substitute "12 miles (1971)"
Libya	Territorial Sea	Delete "(1954)" and substitute "(1959)"
Spain	Territorial Sea	Delete "(1957)" and substitute "(1760)"



UNITED NATIONS
GENERAL
ASSEMBLY



Distr.
GENERAL

A/AC.138/50/Corr.2
17 March 1972

ENGLISH ONLY

COMMITTEE ON THE PEACEFUL USES OF THE
SEA-BED AND THE OCEAN FLOOR BEYOND THE
LIMITS OF NATIONAL JURISDICTION

LIMITS AND STATUS OF THE TERRITORIAL SEA, EXCLUSIVE FISHING ZONES,
FISHERY CONSERVATION ZONES AND THE CONTINENTAL SHELF (WITH
PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO FISHERIES)

Note by the Secretariat

Corrigendum

The following correction should be made:

<u>State</u>	<u>Entry</u>	<u>Correction</u>
Ceylon	Fishery Conservation Zone	Delete "106" and substitute "112".



UNITED NATIONS
GENERAL
ASSEMBLY



Distr.
GENERAL

A/AC.138/50/Corr.3
20 March 1972

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

COMMITTEE ON THE PEACEFUL USES
OF THE SEA-BED AND THE OCEAN
FLOOR BEYOND THE LIMITS OF
NATIONAL JURISDICTION

LIMITS AND STATUS OF THE TERRITORIAL SEA, EXCLUSIVE FISHING ZONES,
FISHERY CONSERVATION ZONES AND THE CONTINENTAL SHELF (WITH
PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO FISHERIES)

Note by the Secretariat

Corrigendum

Document A/AC.138/50/Corr.1, dated 17 March 1972, should bear the
symbol A/AC.138/50/Corr.3.
