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Nicaragua: working paper on characteristics of the national zone

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goes or passengers to, from and on behalf of any particular State.

4. The coastal State shall not place in navigational channels in a strait facilities, structures or devices of any kind which could hamper or obstruct the passage of ships through such strait. The coastal State is required to give appropriate publicity to any obstacle or danger to navigation, of which it has knowledge, within the strait.

Article 23

SPECIAL RIGHTS OF COASTAL STATES

The coastal State may require the co-operation of interested States and appropriate international organizations for the establishment and maintenance of navigational facilities and aids in a strait.

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Nicaragua: working paper on characteristics of the national zone

[*Original: Spanish*]
[23 July 1974]

1. The coastal State shall be entitled to a sea area adjacent to its coasts, up to a distance of 200 nautical miles measured from the applicable baseline. This area shall constitute the national sea of the coastal State. The delimitation of the national seas of adjacent or opposite coastal States shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of this Convention.

2. It shall be within the competence of the coastal State to make provision in its national sea for sovereign, jurisdictional or special powers, or combinations thereof with no limitations other than those provided for in this Convention.

3. The same right shall extend to the air space above the national sea, and to the submarine shelf which continues the territory of the State as far as the outer edge of the continental emersion. When the shelf does not extend as far as the outer limit of the national sea, the right of the coastal State shall extend to the sea-bed and the subsoil thereof as far as such outer limit.

4. The national sea, superjacent air space, submarine shelf and/or sea-bed and subsoil referred to in the preceding paragraph shall constitute the national zone of the coastal State, the

integrity and inviolability of which shall be guaranteed by the international community.

5. Within the first 12 nautical miles of the national sea, beginning from the baseline drawn for such sea, the coastal State shall guarantee to foreign ships the right of innocent passage in accordance with the terms defined in this Convention.

6. In the national zone beyond the first 12 nautical miles referred to in the preceding paragraph, the coastal State shall guarantee to natural or juridical persons of third States that fishing, freedom of navigation, overflight, the laying of submarine cables and pipelines, and other legitimate uses of the zone shall be subject to no restrictions other than those provided for in this Convention and in treaties concluded subsequent thereto.

7. Straits used for international navigation shall be subject to the régime referred to in

8. Non-coastal and other geographically disadvantaged States shall benefit from the compensatory provisions of this Convention and from any preferences which they may obtain through treaties.

DOCUMENT A/CONF.62/C.2/L.18

Romania: draft articles on delimitation of marine and ocean space between adjacent and opposite neighbouring States and various aspects involved

[*Original: French*]
[23 July 1974]

Article 1

The delimitation of all the marine or ocean space between two neighbouring States shall be effected by agreement between them in accordance with equitable principles, taking into account all the circumstances affecting the marine or ocean area concerned and all relevant geographical, geological or other factors.

Article 2

1. The delimitation of any marine or ocean space shall, in principle, be effected between the coasts proper of the neighbouring States, using as a basis the relevant points on the coasts or on the applicable baselines, so that the areas situated off the sea frontage of each State are attributed thereto.

2. Islands which are situated in the maritime zones to be delimited shall be taken into consideration in the light of their size, their population or the absence thereof, their situation and

their geographical configuration, as well as other relevant factors.

3. Low-tide elevations, islets and islands that are similar to islets (of small size, uninhabited and without economic life) which are situated outside the territorial waters off the coasts and which constitute eminences on the continental shelf—whether light-houses or other installations have been built on them or not—and man-made islands—regardless of their dimensions and characteristics—shall not be taken into consideration in the delimitation of marine or ocean space between neighbouring States.

4. The naturally formed areas of land referred to in paragraph 3 may have around them or around some of their sectors maritime safety areas or even territorial waters, provided they do not affect marine spaces belonging to the coasts of neighbouring States.

5. The provisions of the present article shall not be applicable to islands and to other naturally formed areas of land