

# **Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea**

1973-1982

Concluded at Montego Bay, Jamaica on 10 December 1982

Document:-  
**A/CONF.62/C.2/L.50**

## **Greece: draft articles on the regime of islands and other related matters**

Extract from the *Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, Volume III (Documents of the Conference, First and Second Sessions)*

- (d) The protection of submarine or aerial cables and pipelines;
- (e) The conservation of the living resources of the sea;
- (f) The preservation of the environment of the archipelagic State, and the prevention of pollution thereto;
- (g) Research in the marine environment, and hydrographic surveys;
- (h) The prevention of infringement of the fisheries regulations of the archipelagic State, including *inter alia* those relating to the stowage of gear;
- (i) The prevention of infringement of the customs, fiscal, immigration, quarantine, sanitary and phytosanitary regulations of the archipelagic State; and
- (j) The preservation of the peace, good order and security of the archipelagic State.

7. The archipelagic State shall give due publicity to all laws and regulations made by it under the provisions of this article.

8. Foreign ships exercising the right of innocent passage through the archipelagic waters or the sea lanes designated under the provisions of this article shall comply with all laws

and regulations made by the archipelagic State under the provisions of this article.

9. If any foreign warship does not comply with the laws and regulations of the archipelagic State concerning its passage through the archipelagic waters or the sea lanes designated under the provisions of this article and disregards any request for compliance which is made to it, the archipelagic State may suspend the passage of such warship and require it to leave the archipelagic waters by such safe and expeditious route as may be designated by the archipelagic State.

10. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 9 of this article, an archipelagic State may not suspend the innocent passage of foreign ships through sea lanes designated by it under the provisions of this article, except when essential for the protection of its security, after giving due publicity thereto and substituting other sea lanes for those through which innocent passage has been suspended.

[The foregoing provisions relating to archipelagic States are without prejudice to the régime concerning coastlines deeply indented and cut into and to the waters enclosed by a fringe of islands along the coast.]

## DOCUMENT A/CONF.62/C.2/L.50

### Greece: draft articles on the régime of islands and other related matters

[Original: English]  
[9 August 1974]

#### Article 1

1. An island is a naturally formed area of land, surrounded by water, which is above water at high tide.
2. An island forms an integral part of the territory of the State to which it belongs.
3. The foregoing provisions have application to all islands, including those comprised in an island State.

#### Article 2

1. The sovereignty and jurisdiction of a State extends to the maritime zones of its islands determined and delimited in accordance with the provisions of this Convention applicable to its land territory.
2. The sovereignty over the island extends to its territorial sea, to the air space over the island and its territorial sea, to its sea-bed and the subsoil thereof and to the continental shelf for the purpose of exploring it and exploiting its natural resources.
3. The island has a contiguous zone and an economic zone on the same basis as the continental territory, in accordance with the provisions of this Convention.

## DOCUMENT A/CONF.62/C.2/L.51

### Ecuador: draft article on archipelagos

[Original: Spanish]  
[12 August 1974]

The method applied to archipelagic States for the drawing of baselines shall also apply to archipelagos that form part of a State, without entailing any change in the natural régime of the waters of such archipelagos or of their territorial sea.