

Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea

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Document:-

A/CONF.62/C.2/L.69

Fiji, Indonesia, Mauritius and Philippines: draft article on the high seas

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)*

DOCUMENT A/CONF.62/C.2/L.66

Argentina, Australia, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, New Zealand and United States of America: draft article for inclusion in the chapter on the high seas

[Original: English]
[16 August 1974]

The right of hot pursuit shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to violations in the economic zone or on the continental shelf, including safety zones around continental shelf installations, of the laws and regulations of the coastal State applicable in accordance with this Convention to the economic zone or the continental shelf, including such safety zones.

DOCUMENT A/CONF.62/C.2/L.67

Indonesia: draft article on historic waters

[Original: English]
[16 August 1974]

No claim to historic waters shall include land territory or waters under the established sovereignty, sovereign rights or jurisdiction of another State.

DOCUMENT A/CONF.62/C.2/L.68

El Salvador: working paper on the high seas

[Original: Spanish]
[19 August 1974]

Article 1

The term "high seas" means all parts of the sea that are not included in the internal waters, the territorial sea or the exclusive economic zone of a State.

Article 2

The high seas being open to all nations, no State may validly purport to subject any part of them to its sovereignty. Freedom of the high seas is exercised under the conditions laid down by these articles and by the other rules of international law. It comprises for both coastal and non-coastal States:

- (i) Freedom of navigation;
- (ii) Freedom of fishing;
- (iii) Freedom to lay submarine cables and pipelines;
- (iv) Freedom of overflight;
- (v) Freedom of scientific research;
- (vi) Freedom of . . .
- (vii) . . .

Article . . .

The hot pursuit of a foreign ship may be undertaken when the competent authorities of the coastal State have good reason

to believe that the ship has violated the laws and regulations of that State. Such pursuit must be commenced when the foreign ship or one of its boats is within the internal waters or the territorial sea or the economic zone of the pursuing State, and may only be continued outside the territorial sea or the economic zone if the pursuit has not been interrupted.

The right of hot pursuit ceases as soon as the ship pursued enters the territorial sea or the economic zone of its own country or the territorial sea or the economic zone of a third State.

Article . . .

All States have the right for their nationals to engage in fishing on the high seas.

All States have the duty to co-ordinate their activities with regard to the high seas in order to ensure the conservation of the living resources and equitable participation in the utilization of such resources, the organization of research studies and systems, the regulation of fishing and the use of devices suited to the maintenance of the optimum sustainable yield of such resources.

DOCUMENT A/CONF.62/C.2/L.69

Fiji, Indonesia, Mauritius and Philippines: draft article on the high seas

[Original: English]
[19 August 1974]

The term "high seas" means all parts of the sea that are not included in the territorial sea or in the internal waters of a State, or, in the case of an archipelagic State, its archipelagic waters.