Spain: draft articles on the nature and characteristics of the territorial sea

DOCUMENT A/CONF.62/C.2/L.4

India: draft articles on the nature and characteristics of the territorial sea

[Original: English]
[9 July 1974]

Article 1

1. The sovereignty of a State extends beyond its land territory, and its internal or archipelagic waters, to a belt of sea adjacent to its coast, described hereinafter as the territorial sea.

2. The sovereignty of a coastal State extends to the air space over the territorial sea, and to the sea, the sea-bed and subsoil thereof, as well as to their resources.

3. The coastal State exercises its sovereignty in and over the territorial sea subject to the provisions of these articles and to other rules of international law.

DOCUMENT A/CONF.62/C.2/L.5

Guyana: introductory draft articles on coastal State competence in contiguous ocean space

[Original: English]
[9 July 1974]

Article 1

Subject to the relevant provisions of this Convention and the other applicable rules of international law, the jurisdiction of a coastal State extends beyond its land territory, including its internal or archipelagic waters, to an area of ocean space contiguous to its coast up to a seaward limit of 200 nautical miles measured from the applicable baselines.

Article 2

Within the area of its jurisdiction defined in article 1, the coastal State exercises full sovereignty over a belt of ocean space including the superjacent air space, seabed and subsoil thereof, up to a seaward limit of 12 nautical miles measured from the applicable baselines, subject only to the right of innocent passage defined in article... of this Convention.

DOCUMENT A/CONF.62/C.2/L.6*

Spain: draft articles on the nature and characteristics of the territorial sea

[Original: Spanish]
[10 July 1974]

CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA

PART II. BELTS OF SEA UNDER NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY OR JURISDICTION

CHAPTER I. COMPETENCE OF STATES

Article 1. General provision

The competence of a coastal State over the belts of sea under its national sovereignty or jurisdiction extend beyond its land territory and its internal or archipelagic waters up to a maximum seaward limit of 200 miles, in accordance with the provisions of this Convention.

CHAPTER II. TERRITORIAL SEA

Article 2. Nature and characteristics of the territorial sea

1. The sovereignty of a coastal State extends beyond its land territory and its internal or archipelagic waters to a belt of sea adjacent to its coast hereinafter referred to as the territorial sea.

2. The sovereignty of a coastal State over its territorial sea extends to the air space above it as well as to the sea-bed, subsoil and resources thereof.

3. The coastal State exercises this sovereignty subject to the provisions of these articles and to other rules of international law.

Article 3. Straits forming part of the territorial sea

1. The sovereignty of a coastal State extends to straits forming part of the territorial sea, whether or not they are used for international navigation.

2. The coastal State exercises this sovereignty in accordance with the provisions of these articles and with other rules of international law.

DOCUMENT A/CONF.62/C.2/L.9

Bangladesh: draft article on the nature and characteristics of the territorial sea

[Original: English]
[12 July 1974]

Article 1

1. The territorial sea is a prolongation of the territory of a State and extends, beyond its land territory and its internal or archipelagic waters, to a belt of sea adjacent to its coast.

2. The coastal State exercises its sovereignty in and over the territorial sea, including its resources therein, subject to the provisions of this Convention.

DOCUMENT A/CONF.62/C.2/L.8

Turkey: draft article on the breadth of the territorial sea; global or regional criteria; open seas and oceans, semi-enclosed seas and enclosed seas

[Original: English]
[15 July 1974]

1. A coastal State shall have the right to determine the breadth of its territorial sea within a maximum limit of . . . nautical miles, measured from applicable baselines drawn in accordance with the relevant articles of this Convention.

2. The right referred to in paragraph 1 shall not be exercised in such a manner as to cut off the territorial sea of another State or any part thereof from the high seas.

3. In areas of semi-enclosed seas, having special geographical characteristics, the breadth of the territorial sea shall be determined jointly by the States of that area.

DOCUMENT A/CONF.62/C.2/L.9

Turkey: draft article on the delimitation of the territorial sea; various aspects involved

[Original: English]
[15 July 1974]

1. Where the coasts of two or more States are adjacent and/or opposite, the delimitation of the boundary lines of the respective territorial seas shall be determined by agreement among them in accordance with equitable principles.

2. In the course of negotiations, the States may apply any one or a combination of delimitation methods appropriate for arriving at an equitable agreement, taking into account special circumstances, including, inter alia, the general configuration of the respective coasts and the existence of islands, islets or rocks.

3. The States shall make use of the methods envisaged in Article 33 of the United Nations Charter or other peaceful means and methods open to them, in order to resolve differences which may arise in the course of negotiations.