

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.93

Bolivia: draft article on equivalence of land-locked States and States whose maritime geography is disadvantageous

Extract from the Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, Volume VI (Summary Records, Plenary, General Committee, First, Second and Third Committees, as well as Documents of the Conference, Fifth Session)

DOCUMENTS OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE

DOCUMENT A/CONF.62/C.2/L.93*

Bolivia: draft article on equivalence of land-locked States and States whose maritime geography is disadvantageous

[Original: Spanish]
[9 September 1976]

Article . . .

For the purposes of this Convention, it is established that a State classified as one whose maritime geography is disadvantageous shall have equivalence with a land-locked country and shall be treated as such if any of the following conditions exists:

- (a) The State whose maritime geography is disadvantageous possesses less than sixty (60) miles of coastal frontage or seaboard;
- (b) It cannot exploit an economic zone;
- (c) It cannot make exclusive use of an economic zone less than twelve thousand (12,000) square nautical miles in area.

NOTE: This draft is without prejudice to the classification, in this new convention, of States which will be considered as States whose maritime geography is disadvantageous or States having a less advantageous economic zone and, as such, entitled to the compensations, advantages and/or benefits accorded them under the new convention.

*Incorporating document A/CONF.62/C.2/L.93/Corr.2 of 10 September 1976.

DOCUMENT A/CONF.62/C.2/L.94

Federal Republic of Germany: draft article on the breadth of the territorial sea

[Original: English]
[17 September 1976]

*Article . . . **

1. Every State has the right to establish the breadth of its territorial sea up to a limit not exceeding 12 nautical miles, measured from baselines determined in accordance with the present Convention.

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

*This article is based on the second article of document A/CONF.62/C.2/L.33 dated 31 July 1974 and introduced by 24 States, including Germany (Federal Republic of) (see *Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea*, vol. III (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.73.V.5)).