

(Maritime) Zone	Description	Length	Sovereign Rights	Jurisdiction of Coastal State	Rights of other States
Internal Waters (ports, harbors, rivers, lakes, canals, and navigable waterways)	all waters landwards from the baseline of the territory		same in extent as sovereignty over land	Absolute jurisdiction Regulate Access to Ports: <i>it may exclude all foreign vessels from its ports. If the foreign vessel:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> merely passing through: the flag State has jurisdiction (French rule). docked, the coastal State may exercise jurisdiction (English rule). 	a. Ships in distress have the right to enter foreign ports to avoid danger b. States may enter into Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation treaties that allow access to their ports c. Internal waters may be governed by such treaties as those governing some navigable European rivers.
Bays	are well-marked indentations, the area of the indentation must be as large as, or larger than, that of a semi-circle whose diameter is a line drawn across the mouth of that indentation (<i>the semi-circle test</i>).	Diameter: not more than 24 nm			
Historic bays	those which are treated by the coastal state as internal waters on the basis of historic rights acknowledged by other states.				
Permanent Harbour Works	-the outermost permanent harbour works which form an integral part of the harbour system are regarded as forming part of the coast.				
Rivers	-if boundary rivers, the center determines the boundary in the absence of agreement between the 2 states				
Territorial Sea	the belt of sea outwards from the baseline and up to 12 nautical miles beyond	12nm from -low water mark (normal baseline) - straight baselines (archipelagic) (based on CANON SHOT RULE)	the same as its sovereignty over its land territory over: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> territorial sea the airspace above it the seabed and subsoil 	the same as its sovereignty over its land territory - the unilateral right to verify the innocent character of passage -Can designate sea lanes and traffic separation schemes (cf: transit passage where IO sets it) CRIMINAL JURISDICTION the coastal state can exercise its criminal jurisdiction in connection with any crime committed on board the ship during its passage if: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the consequences of the crime extend to the coastal state the crime disturbs the peace of the country or good order of the territorial sea the ship's master or diplomatic agent/consular officer of the flag state requested the assistance of the local authorities it is necessary to suppress illicit traffic in narcotic drugs. CIVIL JURISDICTION: levying execution or arresting the ship only in respect of obligations or liabilities assumed or incurred by the ship itself in the course of or for the purpose of its voyage through the waters of the coastal state	a. Innocent passage: navigation through the territorial sea without entering internal waters, going to internal waters, or coming from internal waters and making for the high seas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It must involve only acts that are required by navigation or by distress It must not prejudice the peace, security, or good order of the coastal state *passage which is not innocent: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> fishing polluting weapons practice spying research activities and any other activity not having a direct bearing on passage *submarines must navigate on the surface + show its flag b. Transit passage (discussed under straits)

<p>Straits</p>	<p>used for international navigation (to navigate between one part of the high seas or an EEZ and another part of the high seas or an EEZ)</p>	<p>Not more than 6 nm between two opposite coasts</p>	<p>Shared with other bordering states</p>	<p>-Shared with other bordering states -Regulate navigation and other respects of passage BUT CANNOT *SUSPEND TRANSIT PASSAGE *IMPEDE TRANSIT PASSAGE *Designate the lanes and traffic separation scheme – international organization sets it -bordering states have DUTY TO give appropriate publicity to any danger to navigation or overflight within or over the strait of which they have knowledge</p>	<p>TRANSIT PASSAGE: exercise of the freedoms of navigation and overflight solely for the purpose of expeditious and continuous transit (thus they must proceed without delay) of the strait Ships and aircraft exercising the right of transit passage have the following duties: a. to proceed without delay through or over the strait b. refrain from any threat or use of force against the sovereignty, territorial integrity, or political independence of States bordering the strait, or in any manner in violation of the principles in the UN Charter c. refrain from any activities other than those incident to their normal modes of continuous and expeditious transit unless necessary due to force majeure or distress d. <i>foreign vessels may not carry out research and survey activities without the prior authorization of the bordering States.</i> e. to comply with the other provisions of UNCLOS.</p>
<p>Archipelagic Waters</p>	<p>-all waters inside STRAIGHT BASELINES of Archipelagic States Archipelagic States: which are made up wholly of one or more archipelagos. *ratio of water to land: 9:1</p>	<p>GR length of baselines: max 100 nm X: up to 3% of all the baselines may reach up to 125 nm</p>	<p>Full sovereignty</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archipelagic waters • the airspace above it • the seabed and subsoil 	<p>Designate sea lanes for innocent passage and archipelagic sea lane passage</p>	<p>a. INNOCENT PASSAGE b. ARCHIPELAGIC SEA LANE PASSAGE: continuous, expeditious, and unobstructed passage in sea lands and air routes through or over the archipelagic waters and the adjacent territorial sea of the archipelagic state in transit between one part of the high seas or an EEZ and another part of the high seas or an EEZ (<i>similar to transit passage</i>). 3. EXISTING AGREEMENTS w/ other states 4. TRADITIONAL FISHING RIGHTS 5. OTHER LEGITIMATE ACTIVITIES of adjacent neighboring states, including respecting existing submarine cables and the maintenance and replacement of such passing through the waters <i>w/o making a landfall</i></p>
<p>Contiguous Zone</p>		<p>24 nm from baseline</p>		<p>Limited jurisdiction (prevention and punishment) over:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. customs 2. fiscal 3. immigration 4. sanitation 	
<p>Continental Shelf</p>	<p>(a) the seabed and subsoil of the submarine areas adjacent to the coastal state but outside the territorial sea, to a depth of 200 meters or, beyond that limit, to where the depth allows exploitation; and (b) the seabed and subsoil of areas adjacent to islands</p>	<p>200 nm from baseline Extended: 350 nm</p>	<p>Does not extend to the</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sea • airspace • non-resource material in the shelf area (wrecked ships and their cargoes) <p>Limited to</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. right to explore and exploit its natural resources (EXCLUSIVE: if the coastal State does not explore the continental shelf or exploit its natural resources, no one may undertake these activities without the express consent of the coastal State) 2. to erect needed installations 3. to erect a safety zone over its installations with a radius of 500 meters 4. right to regulate, authorize, and conduct marine scientific research on the continental 	<p>Laying of pipelines and submarine cables (See Archipelagic waters)</p>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> minerals natural resources sedentary species (not living) 	shelf. 5. Right to regulate laying of submarine cables and pipelines	
EEZ	doctrine developed due to the desire of coastal states for better conservation and management of coastal fisheries	200 nm from baseline	Natural resources of the sea seabed subsoil waters superadjacent to the seabed	sovereign rights for the purpose of 1. exploring and exploiting, conserving and managing the natural resources – right to enforce a. right to board and inspect a ship b. right to arrest the ship and crew c. institute judicial proceedings against them 2. other economic activities for production of energy 3. establishment and use of artificial islands, installations and structures 4. scientific research Duties -ensure conservation of natural resources: prevent OVER-EXPLOITATION by determining the “maximum allowable catch” - to maintain and restore populations of harvested fisheries at levels which produce a maximum sustainable yield -promote the objective of “optimum utilization” of the living resources.	1. share in the surplus of the coastal state when the coastal state does not have the capacity too harvest the entire catch (subject to the maximum allowable catch determined by the state) 2. Freedom of Over flight and Navigation 3. Laying of submarine cables and pipelines
High Seas				1. RIGHT TO VISIT: Jurisdiction over ship flying its flag in the high seas X: a warship can board when there is reasonable grounds to suspect that: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the ship is engaged in piracy the ship is engaged in slave trade the ship is engaged in unauthorized broadcasting and the flag state of the warship has jurisdiction the ship is without nationality though flying a foreign flag or refusing to show its flag, the ship is really of the same nationality as the warship. 2. HOT PURSUIT: 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. Where start: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> internal waters archipelagic waters territorial sea contiguous zone (limited to 4 issues) ...and may only be continued outside the territorial sea or the contiguous zone if the pursuit has not been interrupted.	1. freedom of navigation 2. freedom of overflight: to both civilian and military aircraft 3. freedom of fishing: includes the duty to cooperate in taking measures to ensure the conservation and management of the living resources of the high seas. 4. freedom to lay submarine cables and pipelines 5. freedom to construct artificial islands and structures 6. freedom of scientific research.