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APPENDIX

Appendix 1

Breadth of Territorial Seas and Fishing Jurisdictions Claimed
by Selected Countries, 1970.

Country	Territorial Sea	Fishing Limits	Other
Albania	10 miles	12 miles	
Algeria	12 miles	12 miles	
Argentina		200 miles	Sovereignty is calimed 200-mile maritime zone but the law spe- cifically provides that freedom of navi- gation of ships and aircraft in the zone is unaffected. Conti- nental Shelf--inclu- ding sovereignty over superjacent waters.
Australia	3 miles	12 miles	
Belgium	3 miles	12 miles ¹	

See footnote an end of table.

Source:MSA, 4th report (1970),pp.281-84.



Country	Territorial Sea	Fishing Limits	Other
Brazil	12 miles	12 miles	
Bulgaria	12 miles	12 miles	
Burma	12 miles	12 miles	
Cambodia	12 miles	12 miles	
Cameroun	18 miles	18 miles	
Canada	3 miles	12 miles	
Ceylon	6 miles	6 miles	Claims right to establish conservation zones within 100 nautical miles of the territorial sea.
Chile	3 miles	200 miles	
China	3 miles	3 miles	
Colombia	12 miles	12 miles	
Congo (Brazzaville)			
Congo (Kinshasa)	3 miles	3 miles	
Costa Rica	3 miles		"Specialized competence" over living resources to 200 miles.
Cuba	3 miles	3 miles	
Cyprus	12 miles	12 miles	
Dahomey	12 miles	12 miles	100-mile mineral exploration limit.

Country	Territorial Fishing		Other
	Sea	Limits	
Denmark	3 miles	12 miles ¹	
Greenland		12 miles	
Faroe Islands		12 miles	
Dominican Republic	6 miles	12 miles	Contiguous zone 6 miles beyond territorial sea for protection of health, fiscal, customs matters, and the conservation of fisheries and other natural resources of the sea.
Ecuador	200 miles	200 miles	
El Salvador	200 miles	200 miles	
Ethiopia	12 miles	12 miles	
Federal Republic of Germany.	3 miles	12 miles ¹	
Finland	4 miles	4 miles	
France	3 miles	12 miles	
Gabon	12 miles	12 miles	

See footnot an end of table.

Source:MSA, 4th report (1970),pp.281-84.

Country	Territorial Sea	Fishing Limits	Other
Gambia	3 miles	3 miles	
Ghana	12 miles	12 miles	Undefined protective areas may be proclaimed seaward of territorial sea, and up to 100 miles seaward of territorial sea may be proclaimed fishing conservation zone.
Greece	6 miles	6 miles	
Guatemala	12 miles	12 miles	
Guinea	130 miles	130 miles	
Guyana	3 miles	3 miles	
Haiti	6 miles	6 miles	
Honduras	12 miles	12 miles	
Iceland	4 miles	12 miles	
India	12 miles	12 miles	Plus right to establish 100 miles conservation zone.
Indonesia	12 miles	12 miles	Archipelago concept baselines.
Iran	12 miles	12 miles	

Country	Territorial Sea	Fishing limit	Other
Iraq	12 miles	12 miles	
Ireland	3 miles	12 miles ¹	
Israel	6 miles	6 miles	
Italy	6 miles	12 miles ¹	
Ivory Coast	6 miles	12 miles	
Jamaica	12 miles		
Japan	3 miles	3 miles	
Jordan	3 miles	3 miles	
Kenya	12 miles	12 miles	
Korea	3 miles	20 to 200 miles.	Continental Shelf including sovereignty over superjacent waters.
Kuwait	12 miles	12 miles	
Lebanon		6 miles	
Liberia	12 miles	12 miles	
Libya	12 miles	12 miles	
Malagasy Republic	12 miles	12 miles	
Malaysia	12 miles	12 miles	
Maldive Islands	3 miles	6 miles	
Malta	3 miles	3 miles	

See footnote at end of table.

Country	Territorial Sea	Fishing limit	Other
Mauritania	12 miles	12 miles	
Mauritius	3 miles	3 miles	
Mexico	12 miles	12 miles	
Morocco	3 miles	12 miles	Exception-6-mile fishing zone for Strait of Gibraltar.
Netherland	3 miles	12 miles ¹	
New Zealand	3 miles	12 miles	
Nicaragua	3 miles	200 miles	Continental Shelf including sovereignty over superjacent waters.
Nigeria	12 miles	12 miles	
Norway	4 miles	12 miles	
Pakistan	12 miles	12 miles	Plus right to esta- blish 100 mile con- servation zones.
Panama	200 miles	200 miles	Continental Shelf including sovereignty waters.

See footnote at end of table.

Country	Territorial Sea	Fishing limit	Other
Peru	200 miles	200 miles	
Philippines			Archipelago concept baselines. Waters between these base- lines and the limits described in the Treaty of Paris, Dec. 10, 1898, the United States-Spain Treaty of Nov. 7, 1900, and United States-United Kingdom Treaty of Jan. 2, 1930, are claimed as terri- torial sea.
Poland	3 miles	3 miles	
Portugal	No claims	12 miles ¹	
Romania	12 miles	12 miles	
Saudia Arabia	12 miles	12 miles	

See footnote at end of table.

Country	Territorial Sea	Fishing limit	Other
Senegal	12 miles	18 miles	Fishing zone beyond 12 miles does not apply to those nations which are party to the 1958 Geneva Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone.
Sierra Leone	12 miles	12 miles	
Singapore	3 miles	3 miles	
Somali Republic	12 miles	12 miles	
South Africa	6 miles	12 miles	
Spain	6 miles	12 miles ¹	
Sudan	12 miles	12 miles	
Swedan	4 miles	12 miles ¹	
Syria	12 miles	12 miles	Contiguous zone--an additional 6-mile area to control security, customs, hygiene, and financial matters.

See footnote at end of table.

Country	Territorial Sea	Fishing limit	Other
Tanzania	12 miles	12 miles	
Thailand	12 miles	12 miles	
Togo	12 miles	12 miles	
Trinidad and Tobago	3 miles	3 miles	
Tunisia	6 miles	12 miles	Fisheries zone follows the 50-meter isobath at specified areas of the coast (maximum 65 miles).
Turkey	6 miles	12 miles	
Ukrainian S.S.R.	12 miles	12 miles	
U.S.S.R.	12 miles	12 miles	
United Arab Republic	12 miles	12 miles	
United Kingdom	3 miles	12 miles	
Overseas areas	3 miles	3 miles	
United States of America	3 miles	12 miles	

See footnote at end of table.

Country	Territorial Sea	Fishing limit	Other
Uruguay	12 miles	200 miles	Sovereignty is claimed over a 200-mile maritime zone but law specifically provides that the freedom of navigation of ships and aircraft beyond 12 miles is unaffected by the claim.
Venezuela	12 miles	12 miles	
Vietnam	3 miles	20 Kilo- meters. (10.8 miles)	
Yemen	12 miles	12 miles	
Yugoslavia	10 miles	10 miles	

¹Parties to the European Fisheries Convention which provides for the right to establish 3-mile exclusive fishing zone seaward of 3-mile territorial sea plus additional 6-mile fishing zone restricted to the convention nations.

Appendix 2

The Truman Proclamation on the Continental Shelf

(No. 2667, September 28, 1945)

Policy of the United States with Respect to the
Natural Resources of the Subsoil and Seabed of
the Continental Shelf

(By the President of the United States of America)

Whereas the Government of the United States of America, aware of the long range world-wide need for new sources of petroleum and other minerals, holds the view that efforts to discover and make available new supplies of these resources should be encouraged; and

Whereas its competent experts are of the opinion that such resources underlie many parts of the continental shelf off the coasts of the United States of America, and that with modern technological progress their utilization is already practicable or will become so at an early date; and

Whereas, recognized jurisdiction over these resources is required in the interest of their conservation and prudent utilization when and as development is undertaken; and

Whereas it is the view of the Government of the United States that the exercise of jurisdiction over the natural resources of the subsoil and seabed of the continental shelf by the

contiguous nation is reasonable and just, since the effectiveness of measures to utilize or conserve these resources would be contingent upon cooperation and protection from the shore, since the continental shelf may be regarded as an extension of the land-mass of the coastal nation and thus naturally appurtenant to it, since these resources frequently form a seaward extension of a pool or deposit lying within the territory, and since self-protection compels the coastal nation to keep close watch over activities off its shores which are of the nature necessary for utilization of these resources;

Now, Therefore, I, Harry S. Truman, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the following policy of the United States of America with respect to the natural resources of the subsoil and seabed of the continental shelf.

Having concern for the urgency of conserving and prudently utilizing its natural resources, the Government of the United States regards the natural resources of the subsoil and seabed of the continental shelf beneath the high seas but contiguous to the coasts of the United States as appertaining to the United States, subject to its jurisdiction and control. In cases where the continental shelf extends to the shores of another State, or is shared with an adjacent State, the boundary shall be determined by the United States and the State concerned in accordance with equitable principles. The character as high seas of the waters above the continental shelf and the right to their free and

unimpeded navigation are in no way thus affected.

(SEAL)

HARRY S. TRUMAN

By the President:

DEAN ACHESON,

Acting Secretary of State.

Appendix 3

The Truman Proclamation on Fisheries (No. 2668,
September 28, 1945)

Policy of the United States with Respect to Coastal
Fisheries in Certain Areas of the High Seas
(By the President of the United States of America)

Whereas for some years the Government of the United States of America has viewed with concern the inadequacy of present arrangements for the protection and perpetuation of the fishery resources contiguous to its coasts, and, in view of the potentially disturbing effect of this situation, has carefully studied the possibility of improving the jurisdictional basis for conservation measures and international cooperation in this field; and

Whereas such fishery resources have a special importance to coastal communities as a source of livelihood and to the nation as a food and industrial resource; and

Whereas the progressive development of new methods and techniques contributes to intensified fishing over wide sea areas and in certain cases seriously threatens fisheries with depletion; and

Whereas there is an urgent need to protect coastal fishery resources from destructive exploitation, having due regard to conditions peculiar to each region and situation and to the special

rights and equities of the coastal State and of any other State which may have established a legitimate interest therein;

Now, therefore, I, Harry S. Truman, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the following policy of the United States of America with respect to coastal fisheries in certain areas of the high seas:

In view of the pressing need for conservation and protection of fishery resources, the Government of the United States regards it as proper to establish conservation zones in those areas of the high seas contiguous to the coasts of the United States wherein fishing activities have been or in the future may be developed and maintained on a substantial scale. Where such activities have been or shall hereafter be developed and maintained by its nationals alone, the United States regards it as proper to establish explicitly bounded conservation zones in which fishing activities shall be subject to the regulation and control of the United States. Where such activities have been or shall hereafter be legitimately developed and maintained jointly by nationals of the United States and nationals of other States, explicitly bounded conservation zones may be established under agreements between the United States and such other States; and all fishing activities in such zones shall be subject to regulation and control as provided in such agreements. The right of any State to establish conservation zones off its shores in accordance with the above principles is conceded, provided that corresponding

recognition is given to any fishing interests of nationals of the United States which may exist in such areas. The character as high seas of the areas in which such conservation zones are established and the right to their free and unimpeded navigation are in no way thus affected.

(SEAL)

HARRY S. TRUMAN

By the President:

DEAN ACHESON,

Acting Secretary of State.

Appendix 4

President Nixon's Statement on U.S. Oceans Policy

(May 23, 1970)

The nations of the world are now facing decisions of momentous importance to man's use of the oceans for decades ahead. At issue is whether the oceans will be used rationally and equitably and for the benefit of mankind or whether they will become an arena of unrestrained exploitation and conflicting jurisdictional claims in which even the most advantaged states will be losers.

The issue arises now-and with urgency-because nations have grown increasingly conscious of the wealth to be exploited from the seabeds and throughout the waters above, and because they are also becoming apprehensive about ecological hazards of unregulated use of the oceans and seabeds. The stark fact is that the law of the sea is inadequate to meet the needs of modern technology and the concerns of the international community. If it is not modernized multilaterally, unilateral action and international conflict are inevitable.

This is the time, then for all nations to set about resolving the basic issues of the future regime for the oceans-and to resolve it in a way that redounds to the general benefit in the area of intensive exploitation that lies ahead. The United States as a major maritime power and a leader in ocean technology to

unlock the riches of the ocean has a special responsibility to move this effort forward.

Therefore, I am today proposing that all nations adopt as soon as possible a treaty under which they would renounce all national claims over the natural resources of the seabed beyond the point where the high seas reach a depth of 200 meters (218.8 yards) and would agree to regard these resources as the common heritage of mankind.

The treaty should establish an international regime for the exploitation of seabed resources beyond this limit. The regime should provide for the collection of substantial mineral royalties to be used for international community purposes, particularly economic assistance to developing countries. It should also establish general rules to prevent unreasonable interference with other users of the ocean, to protect the ocean from pollution, to assure the integrity of the investment necessary for such exploitation, and to provide for peaceful and compulsory settlement of disputes.

I propose two types of machinery for authorizing exploitation of seabed resources beyond a depth of 200 meters.

First, I propose that coastal nations act as trustees for the international community in an international trusteeship zone comprised of the continental margins beyond a depth of 200 meters off their coasts. In return, each coastal state would receive a share of the international revenues from the zone in which it

acts as trustee and could impose additional taxes if these were deemed desirable.

As a second step, agreed international machinery would authorize and regulate exploration and use of seabed resources beyond the continental margins.

The United States will introduce specific proposals at the next meeting of the United Nations Seabeds Committee to carry out these objectives.

Although I hope agreement on such steps can be reached quickly, the negotiation of such a complex treaty may take some time. I do not, however, believe it is either necessary or desirable to try to halt exploration and exploitation of the seabeds beyond a depth of 200 meters during the negotiating process.

Accordingly, I call on other nations to join the United States in an interim policy. I suggest that all permits for exploration and exploitation of the seabeds beyond 200 meters be issued subject to the international regime to be agreed upon. The regime should accordingly include due protection for the integrity of investments made in the interim period. A substantial portion of the revenues derived by a state from exploitation beyond 200 meters during this interim period should be turned over to an appropriate international development agency for assistance to developing countries. I would plan to seek appropriate Congressional action to make such funds available as soon as a

sufficient number of other states also indicate their willingness to join this interim policy.

I will propose necessary changes in the domestic import and tax laws and regulations of the United States to assure that our own laws and regulations do not discriminate against U.S. nationals operating in the trusteeship zone off our coast or under the authority of the international machinery to be established.

It is equally important to assure unfettered and harmonious use of the oceans as an avenue of commerce and transportation, and as a source of food. For this reason the United States is currently engaged with other states in an effort to obtain a new law of the sea treaty. This treaty would establish a 12-mile limit for territorial seas and provide for free transit through international straits. It would also accommodate the problems of developing countries and other nations regarding the conservation and use of the living resources of the high seas.

I believe that these proposals are essential to the interests of all nations, rich and poor, coastal and landlocked, regardless of their political systems. If they result in international agreements, we can save over two-thirds of the earth's surface from national conflict and rivalry, protect it from pollution, and put **it** to use for the benefit of all. This would be a fitting achievement for this 25th anniversary year of the United Nations.

Appendix 5

"Moratorium" Resolution 2574 (XXIV) of the United Nations General Assembly, December 15, 1969.

("MORATORIUM" Resolution, Adopted by the 24th Session of the United Nations General Assembly by a vote of 62 in favor, 28 against with 28 abstaining.)

2574 (XXIV). Question of the reservation exclusively for peaceful purposes of the sea-bed and the ocean floor, and the subsoil thereof, underlying the high seas beyond the limits of present national jurisdiction, and the use of their resources in the interests of mankind.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RECALLING its resolution 2467 A (XXIII) of 21 December 1968 to the effect that the exploitation of the resources of the sea-bed and the ocean floor, and the subsoil thereof, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction should be carried out for the benefit of mankind as a whole, irrespective of the geographical location of States, taking into account the special interests and needs of the developing countries,

CONVINCED that it is essential, for the achievement of this purpose, that such activities be carried out under an international regime including appropriate international machinery,

NOTING that this matter is under consideration by the

Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction,

RECALLING its resolution 2340 (XXII) of 18 December 1967 on the importance of preserving the sea-bed and the ocean floor, and the subsoil thereof, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction from actions and uses which might be detrimental to the common interests of mankind,

DECLARES that, pending the establishment of the aforementioned international regime:

(a) States and persons, physical or juridical, are bound to refrain from all activities of exploitation of the resources of the area of the sea-bed and ocean floor, and the subsoil thereof, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction;

(b) No claim to any part of that area or its resources shall be recognized.

1833rd plenary meeting,

15 December 1969.

Appendix 6

United Nations Resolutions of December 17, 1970, Concerning the Declaration of Principles Governing the Seabed and Ocean Floor, and the Subsoil Thereof, Beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction.

On December 17, 1970, the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted—by 108 votes in favor, none against, and 14 abstentions (including the Soviet block)—the following resolution:

Declaration of Principles Governing the Seabed and the Ocean Floor, and the Subsoil Thereof, Beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

RECALLING its resolutions 2340 (XXII) of 18 December 1967, 2467 (XXIII) of 21 December 1968 and 2574 (XXIV) of 15 December 1969, concerning the area to which the title of the items refers,

AFFIRMING that there is an area of the sea-bed and the ocean floor, and the subsoil thereof, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, the precise limits of which are yet to be determined,

RECOGNIZING that the existing legal regime of the high seas does not provide substantive rules for regulating the exploitation of the aforesaid area and the exploitation of its resources,

CONVINCED that the area shall be reserved exclusively for

peaceful purposes and that the exploration of the area and the exploitation of its resources shall be carried out for the benefit of mankind as a whole,

BELIEVING IT ESSENTIAL that an international regime applying to the area and its resources and including appropriate international machinery should be established as soon as possible,

BEARING IN MIND that the development and use of the area and its resources shall be undertaken in such a manner as to foster healthy development of the world economy and balanced growth of international trade, and to minimize any adverse economic effects caused by fluctuation of prices of raw materials resulting from such activities,

SOLEMNLY DECLARES THAT

1. The sea-bed and ocean floor, and the subsoil thereof, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction (hereinafter referred to as the area), as well as the resources of the area, are the common heritage of mankind;

2. The area shall not be subject to appropriation by any means by States or persons, natural or juridical, and no State shall claim or exercise sovereignty or sovereign rights over any part thereof;

3. No State or person, natural or juridical, shall claim, exercise or acquire rights with respect to the area or its resources incompatible with the international regime to be

established and the principles of this Declaration;

4. All activities regarding the exploration and exploitation of the resources of the area and other related activities shall be governed by the international regime to be established;

5. The area shall be open to use exclusively for peaceful purposes by all States whether coastal or land-locked, without discrimination, in accordance with the international regime to be established;

6. States shall act in the area in accordance with the applicable principles and rules of international law including the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, adopted by the General Assembly on 24 October 1970, in the interests of maintaining international peace and security and promoting international co-operation and mutual understanding;

7. The exploration of the area and the exploitation of its resources shall be carried out for the benefit of mankind as a whole, irrespective of the geographic location of States, whether land-locked or coastal, and taking into particular consideration the interests and needs of the developing countries;

8. The area shall be reserved exclusively for peaceful purposes, without prejudice to any measures which have been or may be agreed upon in the context of international negotiations

undertaken in the field of disarmament and which may be applicable to a broader area.

One or more international agreements shall be concluded as soon as possible in order to implement effectively this principle and to constitute a step towards the exclusion of the seabed, the ocean floor and the subsoil thereof from the arms race;

9. On the basis of the principles of this Declaration, an international regime applying to the area and its resources and including appropriate international machinery to give effect to its provisions shall be established by an international treaty of a universal character, generally agreed upon. The regime shall, inter alia, provide for the orderly and safe development and rational management of the area and its resources and for expanding opportunities in the use thereof and ensure the equitable sharing by States in the benefits derived therefrom, taking into particular consideration the interests and needs of the developing countries, whether land-locked or coastal;

10. States shall promote international co-operation in scientific research exclusively for peaceful purposes:

(a) By participation in international programmes and by encouraging co-operation in scientific research by personnel of different countries;

(b) Through effective publication of research programmes and dissemination of the results of research through international channels;

(c) By co-operation in measures to strengthen research capabilities of developing countries, including the participation of their nationals in research programmes.

No such activity shall form the legal basis for any claims with respect to any part of the area or its resources;

11. With respect to activities in the area and acting in conformity with the international regime to be established, States shall take appropriate measures for and shall co-operate in the adoption and implementation of international rules, standards and procedures for, inter alia:

(a) Prevention of pollution and contamination, and other hazards to the marine environment, including the coastline, and of interference with the ecological balance of the marine environment;

(b) Protection and conservation of the natural resources of the area and prevention of damage to the flora and fauna of the marine environment;

12. In their activities in the area, including those relating to its resources, States shall pay due regard to the rights and legitimate interests of coastal States in the region of such activities, as well as of all other States, which may be affected by such activities. Consultations shall be maintained with the coastal States concerned with respect to activities relating to the exploration of the area and the exploitation of its resources with a view to avoiding infringement of such rights and interests;

13. Nothing herein shall affect:

(a) The legal status of the waters superjacent to the area or that of the air space above those waters;

(b) The rights of coastal States with respect to measures to prevent, mitigate or eliminate grave and imminent danger to their coastline or related interest from pollution or threat thereof resulting from, or from other hazardous occurrences caused by, any activities in the area, subject to the international regime to be established;

14. Every State shall have the responsibility to ensure that activities in the area, including those relating to its resources, whether undertaken by governmental agencies, or non-governmental entities or persons under its jurisdiction, or acting on its behalf, shall be carried out in conformity with the international regime to be established. The same responsibility applies to international organizations and their members for activities undertaken by such organizations or on their behalf.

Damage caused by such activities shall entail liability;

15. The parties to any dispute relating to activities in the area and its resources shall resolve such dispute by the measures mentioned in Article 33 of the Charter of the United Nations and such procedures for settling disputes as may be agreed upon in the international regime to be established.

Curriculum Vita

Name Miss Achara Satira-unkul

Degree B.A. (Hons.) (Political Science)
Department of International Relations
Faculty of Political Science
Chulalongkorn University
Academic Year 1971

Office Thailand Information Center

Position Information Specialist

