



THE REGIME OF ISLANDS

Article 121

With respect to resources in exclusive economic and continental shelf zones, the regime of islands has quite an impact. An island which can maintain human habitation or economic life of its own has the right to establish the zones laid down by the Convention: territorial sea,¹ contiguous zone,² exclusive economic zone,³ and continental shelf.⁴ Archipelagic states⁵ are an exception; in this case, the waters between the islands are the archipelagic waters.⁶ A distinction must be made for rocks which cannot maintain human habitation or economic life of their own; they do not have an exclusive economic zone or a continental shelf, but (on the condition that they are above water at high tide⁷) they may have a territorial sea and contiguous zone.⁸ This corresponds to the criteria for determining the baseline of the territorial sea.⁹

Artificial islands are not "a naturally formed area of land."¹⁰ Consequently, such artificial islands and other installations and equipment do not have the status of islands or of rocks.¹¹

ENCLOSED OR SEMI-ENCLOSED SEAS

Articles 122-123

An "enclosed or semi-enclosed sea" is a gulf, bay, basin, or sea surrounded by two or more states which has a narrow outlet to the ocean or whose waters consist entirely or primarily of the territorial seas or exclusive economic zones of no fewer than two states. The Baltic Sea, the Mediterranean, the Red Sea, and the Arabian Gulf are undoubtedly such seas, but according to this definition the Gulf of Mexico and the North Sea are semi-enclosed seas as well.

States bordering on enclosed or semi-enclosed seas are expected to co-operate with each other in exercising their rights and performing their duties under the Convention¹² and, where appropriate, to invite other interested states or international organizations to co-operate in furthering the aims of the Convention.¹³ Furthermore, they are to co-ordinate their activities with regard to fisheries, marine environment, and scientific research.¹⁴ These requirements are derived to some extent from similar provisions to be found elsewhere in the Convention. Coastal states have to co-operate with other states where both are concerned with the same living resources.¹⁵ The provisions for the protection of the marine environment even include two complete sections regulating co-operation,¹⁶ including a directive for regional and global co-operation,¹⁷ a call for studies, research programmes, and exchange of information and data,¹⁸ and the requirement of notification of imminent or actual damage and provision of appropriate contingency plans against pollution.¹⁹ States bordering enclosed or semi-enclosed seas may in particular apply the Convention provisions for co-operation in all marine scientific matters.²⁰

¹ Art. 3

² Art. 33

³ Art. 55, 57

⁴ Art. 76

⁵ Art. 46, Subpara. (a)

⁶ Art. 47-49

⁷ Art. 121, Para. 1

⁸ Art. 121, para.3

⁹ Art. 7, Para. 4; Art. 13

¹⁰ Art. 121, Para. 1

¹¹ Art. 11, 60; Para. 8; 147, Subpara. 2 (e); 259

¹² Art. 123, Subpara. (a-c)

¹³ Art. 123, Subpara. (d)

¹⁴ Art. 123, Subpara. (a)-(c)

¹⁵ Art. 63, 1; Art. 64-67

¹⁶ Art. 197-201, 204-206

¹⁷ Art. 197

¹⁸ Art. 200-201

¹⁹ Art. 198-199

²⁰ Art. 242-244

Further Readings: - Island, Page 114

- Enclosed or Semi-enclosed Seas, Page 114

REGIME OF ISLANDS

ARTICLE 121

<i>1. Islands</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Naturally formed area of land - Surrounded by water; above high-tide mark - Human habitation and economic life is possible 	Territorial Sea (Art. 3) Contiguous Zone (Art. 33) Exclusive Economic Zone (Art. 56, 57) Continental Shelf (Art. 76)
<i>2. Rock</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Naturally formed area of land - Surrounded by water; above high-tide mark - Cannot maintain human habitation or economic life on its own 	Territorial Sea (Art. 3) Contiguous Zone (Art. 33)
<i>3. Artificial islands, installations and equipment</i>		Do not possess the status of islands (or rocks) (Art. 11; 60, Para. 8; 147, Subpara. 2(e); 259)

ENCLOSED OR SEMI-ENCLOSED SEAS

ARTICLES 122-123

1. Definition (Article 122)

A gulf, basin, or sea

- surrounded by two or more states
- connected to another sea or ocean by a narrow outlet

OR

- consisting of zones of jurisdiction of two or more coastal states

2. Areas of Co-operation (Article 123)

- Management, conservation, exploration and exploitation of the living resources
Closely related provisions: Articles 61, Paragraph 2; 63, Paragraph 1; 64-67
- Protection and preservation of the marine environment
Closely related provisions: Articles 193; 197-201; 204-206
- Scientific research programs and joint scientific research
Closely related provisions: Articles 242-244; 246, Paragraph 3