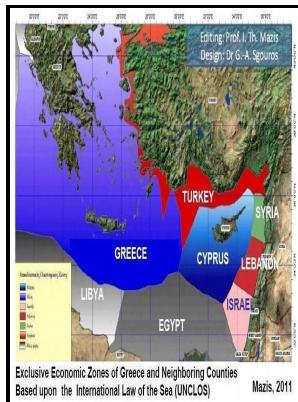


Exclusive economic zone in international law

Clarendon - Exclusive economic zone



Description: -

- Economic zones (Maritime law) exclusive economic zone in international law

- Oxford monographs in international law exclusive economic zone in international law

Notes: Includes index.

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33 CFR § 2.30

The EEZ has not been codified in law and North Korea has never specified its coordinates, making it difficult to determine its specific scope. Rights of Other States over EEZ Article 56, Para 2 of the Convention of 1982 clearly lays down that the coastal states shall give due regard to the rights and duties of other States while exercising their rights in the EEZ.

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Artificial islands, installations and structures in the exclusive economic zone 3. Where the territorial waters, EEZs, or continental shelves of neighbouring countries overlap, a boundary line must be drawn by agreement to achieve an equitable solution. China, however, claims that her continental shelf extends beyond the median line to the Okinawa Trough very close to Japan.

The Exclusive Economic Zone as a Concept in International Law on JSTOR

Developed land-locked States shall, under the provisions of this article, be entitled to participate in the exploitation of living resources only in the exclusive economic zones of developed coastal States of the same subregion or region having regard to the extent to which the coastal State, in giving access to other States to the living resources of its exclusive economic zone, has taken into account the need to minimize detrimental effects on fishing communities and economic dislocation in States whose nationals have habitually fished in the zone. This is due to the 13,466 islands of the. Beyond its territorial waters, every coastal country may establish an EEZ extending 200 nautical miles 370 km from shore.

33 CFR § 2.30

Unfortunately, a French vessel S. The extent to which a nation could control its coastal waters was largely based on the reach of its cannons on the shore. The metaphor is derived from a decision made during the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea that the Convention would be adopted in toto, as a package deal.

The Exclusive Economic Zone as a Concept in International Law on JSTOR

All ships must respect these safety zones and shall comply with generally accepted international standards regarding navigation in the vicinity of

artificial islands, installations, structures and safety zones.

The Law of the Seas

Ocean Development and International Law.

Law of the Sea

They may also adopt laws and regulations relating to transit passage in respect of certain activities, such as fishing. The Republic of Kosovo on 17 February 2008. The boundaries of these maritime zones between coastal States are established through international agreements entered into by those nations.

The Exclusive Economic Zone as a Concept in International Law on JSTOR

Article60 Artificial islands, installations and structures in the exclusive economic zone 1. Article56 Rights, jurisdiction and duties of the coastal State in the exclusive economic zone 1.

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