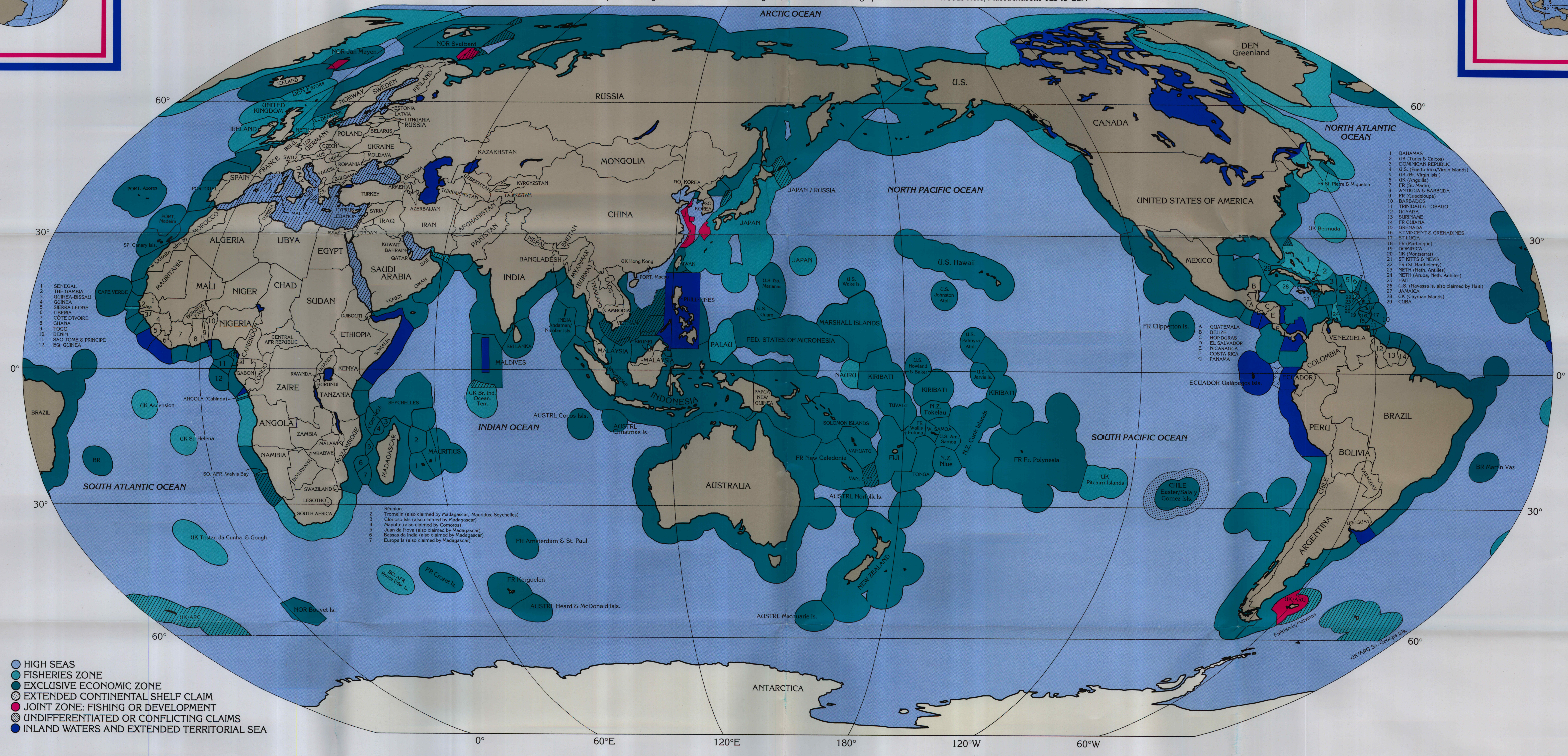
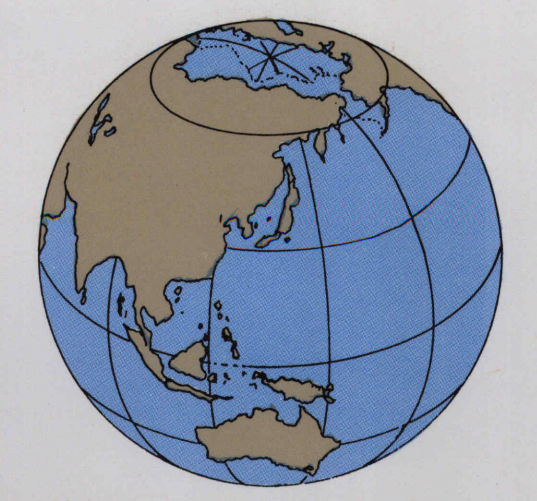
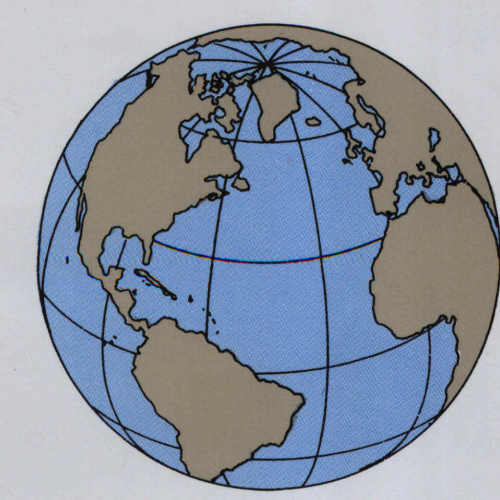


Maritime Claims and Marine Scientific Research Jurisdiction

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- HIGH SEAS
- FISHERIES ZONE
- EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE
- EXTENDED CONTINENTAL SHELF CLAIM
- JOINT ZONE: FISHING OR DEVELOPMENT
- UNDIFFERENTIATED OR CONFLICTING CLAIMS
- INLAND WATERS AND EXTENDED TERRITORIAL SEA

The Map Projection: The history of mapmaking has revolved around creative methods of rendering the curved, three-dimensional world on a flat two-dimensional surface. The 1980 version of this map, "Marine Scientific Research Boundaries," was done on a hybrid Mercator projection. Originally designed as a navigational tool and still generally used for marine charts, the Mercator projection is not an equal area projection. It grossly distorts the relative size of land masses except at the equator, and in the case of the 1980 map, it also distorted the apparent size of maritime claims. This edition places maritime claims on a Robinson projection. Although the Robinson projection does present some distortion in the polar regions, it maintains the relative size of regions including maritime zones, and gives a better indication of the oceans' expanse and their current political fragmentation.

The Data: Maritime boundaries are approximations for general reference only; this map is not intended for navigational purposes. The map illustrates the variety of claims for the world's coastal countries and their overseas dependencies or territories. Most of the information on maritime claims was obtained from the United Nations Office for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, and most boundary information (agreed or potential) from offices of the U.S. Department of State, along with data points from the World Data Bank 2. Many claims are unilateral assertions which may not be accepted internationally and are subject to change by national legislation or decree. Maritime boundaries between States may not reflect official positions or negotiated limits. Boundaries as presented do not reflect any acceptance by the United States government. Some semi-enclosed seas are designated as "undifferentiated claims" because of complex boundary delimitations between States. Antarctic research and offshore jurisdiction are subject to 1959 Antarctic Treaty rules; Article IV of the treaty prohibits establishment of offshore zones. Therefore, we do not display offshore claims extending out from the Antarctic continent as they would be hypothetical delimitations. The United States/Russia maritime boundary in the Bering and Chukchi Seas is formed by the line of the 1967 Treaty with modifications by the 1990 Maritime Boundary Agreement between the U.S. and the former U.S.S.R. The 1990 Agreement does not mention what maritime zones are being delimited nor does it fix the point where the territorial sea boundary passes into the line delimiting other zones of jurisdiction. Claims for other former Soviet republics are considered as inherited as of December 1991 since none of these independent States has yet notified the United Nations of discrete maritime claims.

Territorial Seas: The 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea reiterates that coastal States, in exercising their sovereignty, have the exclusive right to regulate, authorize, and conduct marine scientific research in their territorial sea. Research in the territorial sea may only be conducted with the express consent of the coastal State and under conditions set forth by the coastal State. Territorial sea claims are illustrated here only when they exceed the customary 12 nm breadth. As of December 1991, 17 countries claim territorial seas in excess of 12 nm ranging from 20 to 200 nm (Angola, Benin, Cameroon, Congo, Ecuador, El Salvador, Liberia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Syria, Togo, and Uruguay). Twelve countries claim territorial seas of less than the customary breadth, ranging from claims of 3 to 6 nm (Bahamas, Bahrain, Belize, Brunei, Dominican Republic, Finland, Greece, Jordan, Norway, Palau, Qatar, and Singapore).

Marine Scientific Research Boundaries: Beyond a country's territorial sea, there are a variety of offshore claims and a diversity of jurisdiction and regulations over scientific research therein. As of February 1992 there are 10 countries which have made extended maritime claims beyond the customary 12-nm territorial sea but which have not yet claimed jurisdiction over research or published regulations governing marine scientific research.

All other countries with claims beyond a 12-nm territorial sea have either jurisdiction, regulations, or procedures concerning marine scientific research. Specific information for each of the world's coastal countries can be found in the companion publication, *International Profiles on Marine Scientific Research Jurisdiction and Boundaries: National Maritime Claims, MSR Jurisdiction, and U.S. Research Clearance Histories for the World's Coastal States*, by J. Fenwick and D.A. Ross, Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, Woods Hole, MA 02543.

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