

MONTENEGRO (Formerly Serbia and Montenegro)

After the dissolution of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the now-countries of Serbia and Montenegro became the successor government. On 3 June 2006, Montenegro declared its independence, and on 28 June 2006, the Republic of Montenegro was admitted as a Member of the United Nations by General Assembly resolution 60/264 of 28 June 2006. As successor government, maritime boundary agreements entered into by Yugoslavia are considered to be still in force for Montenegro, unless repudiated or amended.

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Jul 1987	Law of the Coastal Sea and the Continental Shelf of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia	12nm	24-hour advance notice requirement for foreign naval ships for innocent passage in territorial sea. Use of designated sea lanes for passage by foreign naval ships, tankers, nuclear powered ships, and ships which carry nuclear weapons. <i>This requirement is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested requirement in CY 1986, 1988, and 1990 and conducted operational assertion in FY 1990.</i>
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jul 1987	Law of the Coastal Sea and the Continental Shelf of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia		Established straight baselines.
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Jul 1987	Law of the Coastal Sea and the Continental Shelf of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia	1958 DEF	Authorized establishment of "safety zones" around installations and through which passage may be restricted (no zones permitted in established shipping routes).
ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION	Jan 1978	Law on Maritime and Inland Navigation		Foreign-flag vessels carrying more than 2,000 tons of oil must possess insurance.
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jan 1970	Agreement		Agreement between Italy and Yugoslavia concerning the delimitation of the continental shelf between the two countries in the Adriatic Sea. EIF.
LOS CONVENTION	Oct 2006			Ratified the Convention and Part XI Agreement.