

SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO (Formerly Federal Republic of Yugoslavia)

As of February 2003, the national name of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has been changed to Serbia and Montenegro. As successor government, maritime boundary agreements entered into by Yugoslavia are considered to be still in force for Serbia and Montenegro, unless repudiated or amended.

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Jul 87	Law of the Coastal Sea & 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 1986, 1988 and 1990 and conducted operational assertion in 1990.</i>
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jul 87	Law of the Coastal Sea & the Continental Shelf of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia		Established straight baselines.
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Jul 87	Law of the Coastal Sea & 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 78	Law on Maritime & Inland Navigation		Foreign-flag vessels carrying more than 2,000 tons of oil must possess insurance.
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jan 68	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement between Italy and Yugoslavia signed; EIF Jan 70.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82 Mar 2001			Signed Convention (as Yugoslavia). Succeeded to Convention, with Declaration reaffirming prior notice requirement for foreign warships in territorial sea. Confirmed signing Part XI Agreement.

STRAIGHT BASELINE LEGISLATION

The following is extracted from the Law of the Coastal Sea and the Continental Shelf of Yugoslavia of 23 July 1987.

Article 16

The territorial sea is of the SFRY is a belt of the sea whose breadth is 12 nautical miles measured from the baseline towards the open sea. The baseline is formed by:

- 1) the low tide line along the coast line of the mainland and the coasts of islands;
- 2) straight lines closing the mouths of bays;
- 3) straight lines connecting the following points on the coast of the mainland and on the shore of the islands;

- (a) Cape Mendra – Cape Platamuni;
- (b) Cape Zarubacat - southeastern Point of the Mrkan Island - southern Point of Sveti Andrija Island - Gruj Point (on the Mljet Island);
- (c) Korizmeni Point (Mljet Island) - Glavat Islet - Struga Point (Lastovo Island) - Veljeg Mora Point (Lastovo Island) - southwestern Point of Kopiste Island - Velo Dance Point (Korcula Island) - Proizd Point - southwestern Point of Vodnjak Island - Rat Point (Drvenik Mali Island) - Mulo Reef - Blitvenica Reef - Purara Island - Balun Island - Mrtovac Island - Garmenjak Veli Island - position 43° 53' 12" N and 15° 10' 0" E on the Dugi Otok Island;
- d) Veli Rat Point (Dugi Otok Island) - Masarine Reef - Margarina Point (Susak Island) - Albanez Shoal - Grunj Island - Sveti Ivan na Pucini Reef - Mramori Shoal Alteiz Island - Point Kastanija.

The straight lines referred to above must be laid down on the seachart "Jadransko more" (Adriatic Sea), scale 1:1,000,000, published by the Hydrographic Institute of the Yugoslav Navy. A reproduction of this chart is a component part of this Law.

In determining the basic line of the territorial sea, the outermost permanent port structures which are a component part of a port system shall also be considered part of the coast.