

SUDAN

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Dec 70	Territorial Waters and Continental Shelf Act, No. 106	12nm	<p>Foreign warships must obtain permission prior to transiting territorial sea. Innocent passage may be suspended for security reasons. Any portion of high seas wholly surrounded by territorial waters and not extending more than 12nm in any direction is decreed part of territorial waters.</p> <p><i>These requirements are not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested requirements in 1989 and conducted operational assertions in 1979, 1981, 1982 and 1992-1998.</i></p>
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Dec 70	Territorial Waters and Continental Shelf Act, No. 106		<p>Authorized the drawing of straight baselines in specified circumstances.</p> <p><i>This claim is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claim in 1989.</i></p>
CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Dec 70	Territorial Waters and Continental Shelf Act, No. 106	18 nm	<p>Claimed security jurisdiction within contiguous zone.</p> <p><i>This claim is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claim in 1989 and conducted operational assertions in 1979, 1981, 1982, 1992, 1998 and 1999.</i></p>
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Dec 70	Territorial Waters and Continental Shelf Act, No. 106	1958 DEF	
ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION	Feb 82	Regional Convention for the Conservation of the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden Environment		Agreement with Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Yemen, and the Palestinian Liberation Organization to protect environment of Red Sea and Gulf of Aden.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention, with Declaration asserting that purported rights of coastal States to take security measures are compatible with provisions on innocent passage.
	Jan 85			Ratified Convention.
	Jul 94			Signed Part XI Agreement.

STRAIGHT BASELINE LEGISLATION

The following excerpts from the Territorial Waters and Continental Shelf Act, No. 106, December 1970, authorize straight baselines as specified.

Chapter 2
Internal Waters and Territorial Waters

6. The Baseline for Measuring the Territorial Waters:

- (1) The baseline for measuring the breadth of the territorial waters of the Democratic Republic of Sudan shall consist of:
 - (a) Where the coast of the mainland or an island is wholly exposed to the open sea, the lowest low-water line as marked on large-scale charts officially recognized by the Democratic Republic of the Sudan.
 - (b) Where a bay belongs to the Democratic Republic of Sudan, a line shall be drawn from the headland to headland across the mouth of the bay;
 - (c) Where a shoal is situated not more than twelve nautical miles from the mainland or from a Sudanese island, the lowest low water line on that shoal;
 - (d) Where a port or harbour faces the open sea, a line drawn along the seaward side of the outermost works of the port or harbour and between such works;
 - (e) Where an island is not more than twelve nautical miles from the mainland, appropriate lines drawn from the mainland and along the outer shores of the island;
 - (f) Where there is an island group which may be connected by lines not more than twelve nautical miles long, of which the island nearest to the mainland is not more than twelve nautical miles long, of which the island nearest to the mainland is not more than twelve nautical miles from the mainland, appropriate lines drawn from the mainland and along the outer shores of all the islands of the group if the islands form a chain, or along the outer shores of the outermost islands of the group if the islands do not form a chain.
- (2) If the delimitation of the territorial waters in accordance with the provisions of this Act results in any portion of the high seas being wholly surrounded by territorial waters and such portion does not extend more than twelve nautical miles in any direction, such portion shall form part of territorial waters.
- (4) If the internal waters of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan described in section 4, or if the territorial waters delimited in accordance with sections 5 and 6 overlap internal or territorial waters of another State, the delimitation of the internal waters or, as the case may be, the territorial waters of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan and the other State to the contrary, be determined in accordance with the principles of international law.