



*new edge of disputed
area according to
State
11/86*

25X1

25X1

3.1 UNITED KINGDOM CLAIMS NEW EXCLUSIVE FISHING ZONE AROUND FALKLAND ISLANDS

On October 29, 1986, the United Kingdom (UK) announced an exclusive fishing zone of 200 nautical miles (nm) around the Falkland Islands. Implementing legislation providing for enforcement against foreign fishing vessels in a 150-nm zone is expected to go into effect February 1, 1987. Argentina, considering the UK action a new challenge to its claimed sovereignty over the islands, has reacted angrily, officially rejecting such a zone, protesting to the UN, and lobbying world leaders.

The 150-nm zone will be essentially the circular exclusion zone for Argentine vessels set up by the UK after the 1982 Falklands war (see map, next page). The 150-nm circle is drawn from a single point located in Falklands Sound (51°40'S., 59°30'W.). In delimiting the new zone the British have accounted for a potential maritime boundary by truncating the circle with a rhumb line segment connecting the following two points: 52°30'S., 63°19'15"W., and 54°08'41"S., 60°00'W.

As reasons for the UK action, Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe cited British concerns about overfishing in the area, Argentina's lack of support for a multilateral fishing regime, Argentina's "aggressive patrolling" nearby, and the fishing agreements Argentina recently has signed with Bulgaria and the Soviet Union. "Aggressive patrolling" refers to Argentina's sinking of a Taiwanese vessel last May within its claimed 200-nm territorial sea around the Falklands but outside Britain's exclusion zone (see map).

February marks the beginning of the important squid season in the Falklands area. Tensions may heighten among the UK, Argentina, and countries having fishing fleets in the region as the UK enforces its new claimed zone.

2.3 RECENT DECISIONS OF THE US BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

The US Board on Geographic Names has approved these name changes:

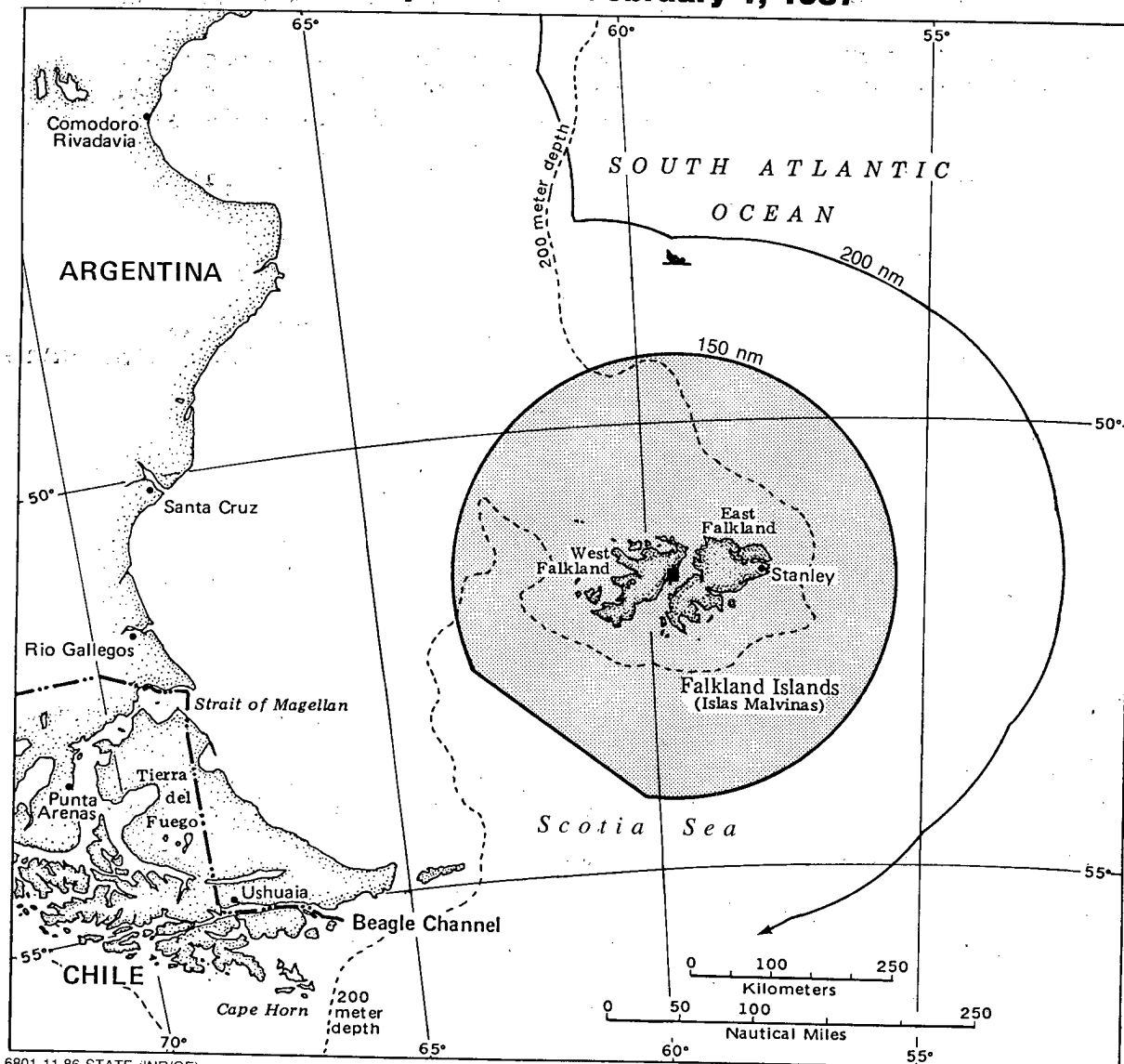
BELIZE/MEXICO - The following name forms were approved for the former entry Chetumal Bay (Bay, located at 18°20'N., 88°05'W.):

Chetumal Bay (conventional);
Chetumal, Bahia [Belize];
Bahia de Chetumal [Mexico].

IRAQ, JORDAN, SAUDI ARABIA - The following name forms were approved for the former entry Jabal Unazah (Mountain, located at 32°12'N., 39°18'E.):

'Unayzah, Jabal [Iraq, Jordan];
Jabal 'Unazah [Saudi Arabia].

United Kingdom's Falkland Island Exclusive Fishing Zone: To Be Implemented February 1, 1987



6801 11-86 STATE (INR/GE)

Names and boundary representation are not necessarily authoritative.

- 150 nautical-mile U.K. Exclusive Fishing Zone claim (measured from a single location; ■, 51°40'S, 59°30'W) and as a rhumb line between the following positions: 52°30'S, 63°19'15"W and 54°08'41"S, 60°00'W
- 200 nautical-mile Argentina claim
- Approximate location of the May 1986 sinking of a Taiwan fishing vessel by Argentina

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3.2 CHILE IMPLEMENTS NEW MARITIME LAW

The official gazette of Chile on October 26, 1986, published Law No. 18,565 which establishes a 12-nm territorial sea, a 24-nm contiguous zone, and a 200-nm exclusive economic zone (EEZ). These new limits are maximum limits permitted under international law.

As of December 1, approximately 71 independent states (plus the Ukrainian SSR) had claimed an EEZ. The following is a list of territorial sea claims and the number of adherents on this same date:

<u>Breadth (nautical miles)</u>	<u>Number of states</u>
3	14
4	2
6	4
12	97 (plus Ukrainian SSR)
15	1
20	1
30	2
35	1
50	2
70	1
200	13
Rectangular	1

3.3 GUINEA-BISSAU AND PARAGUAY RATIFY LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION

Guinea-Bissau on August 25, 1986, and Paraguay on September 26, 1986, ratified the Law of the Sea (LOS) Convention. Thirty-two ratifications have now been deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The LOS Convention will enter into force one year after the deposit of the 60th instrument of ratification or accession (see issue 4, item 2.1, for a listing of states that have ratified the LOS Convention).