

SCHEDULE 1

Article 2

RELEVANT PROVISIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS  
CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA, WITH MODIFICATIONS

*Note: modifications to the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea are indicated in **bold** and omissions by dots.*

*Article 5*

Normal Baseline

Except where otherwise provided in **the provisions of this Convention specified below**, the normal baseline for measuring the breadth of the territorial sea is the low-water line along the coast.....

*Article 9*

Mouths of Rivers

If a river flows directly into the sea, the baseline shall be a straight line across the mouth of the river between points on the low-water line of its banks.

*Article 10*

Bays

1. This article relates only to bays the coasts of which belong to a single State.
2. For the purposes of this Convention, a bay is a well-marked indentation whose penetration is in such proportion to the width of its mouth as to contain land-locked waters and constitute more than a mere curvature of the coast. An indentation shall not, however, be regarded as a bay unless its area is as large as, or larger than, that of the semi-circle whose diameter is a line drawn across the mouth of that indentation.
3. For the purpose of measurement, the area of an indentation is that lying between the low-water mark around the shore of the indentation and a line joining the low-water mark of its natural entrance points. Where, because of the presence of islands, an indentation has more than one mouth, the semi-circle shall be drawn on a line as long as the sum total of the lengths of the lines across the different mouths. Islands within an indentation shall be included as if they were part of the water area of the indentation.
4. If the distance between the low-water marks of the natural entrance points of a bay does not exceed 24 nautical miles, a closing line may be drawn between these two low-water marks, and the waters enclosed thereby shall be considered as internal waters.
5. Where the distance between the low-water marks of the natural entrance points of a bay exceeds 24 nautical miles, a straight baseline of 24 nautical miles shall be drawn within the bay in such a manner as to enclose the maximum area of water that is possible with a line of that length.
6. The foregoing provisions do not apply .... in any case **where Article 3 of this Order applies**.

*Article 11*

Ports

For the purpose of delimiting the territorial sea, the outermost permanent harbour works which form an integral part of the harbour system are regarded as forming part of the coast. Off-shore installations and artificial islands shall not be considered as permanent harbour works.

**Status:** This is the original version (as it was originally made). This item of legislation is currently only available in its original format.

*Article 12*

Roadsteads

Roadsteads which are normally used for the loading, unloading and anchoring of ships, and would otherwise be situated wholly or partly outside the outer limit of the territorial sea, are included in the territorial sea.

*Article 13*

Low-tide elevations

1. A low-tide elevation is a naturally formed area of land which is surrounded by and above water at low tide but submerged at high tide. Where a low tide elevation is situated wholly or partly at a distance not exceeding the breadth of the territorial sea from the mainland or an island, the low-water line on that elevation may be used as the baseline for measuring the breadth of the territorial sea.

2. Where a low-tide elevation is wholly situated at a distance exceeding the breadth of the territorial sea from the mainland or an island, it has no territorial sea of its own.

*Article 121*

Regime of Islands

1. An island is a naturally formed area of land, surrounded by water, which is above water at high tide.