

Act concerning the Coastal Sea and the Continental Shelf of 23 July 1987

Article 1

The sovereignty of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (hereinafter referred to as "the SFRY") shall extend to the coastal sea of the SFRY, to the airspace above it and to the seabed and subsoil of that sea.

The coastal sea of the SFRY consists of the internal waters and the territorial sea.

Article 2

The terms used in this Act have the following meanings:

- (1) "Foreign merchant ship" means a ship which has the nationality of a foreign State and is used for commercial purposes, or any other foreign ship which is not referred to in items (2) to (5) of this article;
- (2) "Foreign fishing vessel" means a vessel which has the nationality of a foreign State and is intended and equipped for catching fish or other living resources in the sea and on the seabed;
- (3) "Foreign yacht" means a ship which has the nationality of a foreign State and is used for non-commercial purposes, for amusement, sport or recreation;
- (4) "Foreign warship" means a ship, including submarines, belonging to the armed forces of a foreign State, bearing the external marks distinguishing such ships of its nationality, under the command of a military person and manned by a military crew;
- (5) "Group of foreign warships" means a number of foreign warships which navigate together under the command of one officer;
- (6) "Foreign government ship" means a ship which is owned or operated by a foreign State, is not a warship and is used exclusively for non-commercial purposes of the foreign State;
- (7) "Nuclear ship" means a ship driven by nuclear power or a ship which is equipped with a source of nuclear energy;
- (8) "Scientific research vessel" means a vessel or other floating object equipped for the scientific or other exploration or exploitation of the sea, the seabed and its subsoil.

Article 3

The internal waters of the SFRY include:

- (1) Ports and bays on the coast of the mainland and of islands;
- (2) River mouths;
- (3) Those parts of the sea which lie between the coast of the mainland and the baseline of the territorial sea referred to in article 16, second paragraph, items (2) and (3), of this Act.

The term "bay" in paragraph 1, item (1), of this article shall be deemed to include a well-marked indentation in the coast which has a surface area as large as, or larger than, that of a semicircle whose diameter is a line drawn across the mouth of that indentation.

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.

Article 4

A foreign merchant ship may enter in internal waters in order to call at a port of the SFRY intended for international maritime traffic, and a foreign yacht may also do so in order to call at other ports, in accordance with the regulations which govern maritime and internal navigation.

A foreign merchant ship may navigate in internal waters in order to call at or leave a port or in order to navigate between ports open to international maritime traffic, by the shortest customary route.

The federal administrative authority responsible for transport and communications may, if the interests of national defence or the safety of navigation so require, prescribe a different method of navigation in internal waters for the ships referred to in the second paragraph of this article.

Article 5

The transport of goods and passengers in the coastal sea of the SFRY (cabotage) may be carried on solely by Yugoslav ships.

As an exception to the provisions of the first paragraph of this article, the competent federal authority may also permit a foreign ship to transport goods and passengers in the coastal sea of the SFRY under the conditions prescribed by the federal legislation which governs maritime and internal navigation.

Article 6

The passage of foreign warships, foreign government ships, foreign nuclear ships, foreign fishing vessels and foreign scientific research vessels through the internal waters of the SFRY is prohibited.

A foreign warship, a foreign government ship, a foreign fishing vessel or a foreign scientific research vessel may enter the internal waters of the SFRY for the purpose of a stay therein if it obtains prior approval therefor; such approval shall be given:

(1) For a foreign warship, by the Federal Secretariat of National Defence, by agreement with the federal administrative authority responsible for external affairs;

(2) For a foreign scientific research vessel, by the Federal Secretariat of National Defence, by agreement with the federal administrative authority responsible for external affairs and with the federal administrative authority responsible for internal affairs;

(3) For other foreign government ships, by the federal administrative authority responsible for transport and communications, by agreement with the federal administrative authority responsible for external affairs and with the federal administrative authority responsible for internal affairs;

(4) For a foreign fishing vessel, by the competent authority of the republic concerned.

Approval may not be given to foreign warships of a single nationality for more than four visits a year.

Approval for a visit to or a stay in the internal waters of the SFRY may not be given to foreign nuclear warships, to foreign warships which carry nuclear weapons or to special-purpose ships if their stay poses a danger to the security of the SFRY.

Approval for a visit to or a stay in the internal waters of the SFRY likewise may not be given to a foreign warship if the ship, a boat or aircraft thereof or the crew thereof participated immediately before entering the internal waters, or is to participate after the completion of the stay or the visit, in any military or other activities which may be harmful to the general interests or the prestige of the SFRY.

Article 7

The Federal Executive Council shall deny permission for a visit to or a stay in the internal waters of the SFRY to a foreign warship or a group of foreign warships if a ship, a boat or aircraft thereof or the crew thereof participated immediately before entering the internal waters of the SFRY, or is to participate after the completion of the stay or the visit, in any military or other activities which may be harmful to the general interests or the prestige of the SFRY or if it does not comply with the provisions of this Act and of other regulations.

Article 8

Not more than three combat warships and two auxiliary military ships of a single nationality may visit the internal waters of the SFRY at the same time, subject to the condition that such ships shall not include any surface ship whose total displacement is greater than 10,000 tons or any submarine whose surface displacement is greater than 4,000 tons.

A visit by a foreign warship to the internal waters of the SFRY may not last longer than 10 days.

As an exception to the provisions of the first and second paragraphs of this article, the Federal Executive Council may, in individual cases, where the special interests of the SFRY so require, approve the visit of foreign warships even if the conditions prescribed by the said provisions are not satisfied.

During a visit to the internal waters of the SFRY, only the crew of a foreign warship may be taken on board the ship.

Article 9

Repairs may be made in the coastal sea of the SFRY on foreign surface warships with a total displacement of up to 10,000 tons or submarines with a surface displacement of up to 4,000 tons, after the securing of prior approval, which shall be given by the Federal Secretariat of National Defence, by agreement with the federal administrative authority responsible for external affairs.

Repairs on foreign warships may be made at military repair shops and shipyards designated by the Federal Secretariat of National Defence.

Approval for repairs on foreign warships shall be given within the limits of the free capacity and technical capabilities of the military repair shops and shipyards referred to in the second paragraph of this article.

No more than three foreign warships of the same nationality may undergo repairs in the coastal sea of the SFRY at the same time.

Approval for repairs on a foreign warship shall be given for the period of time required for the repairs, but such period shall not exceed 16 months.

As an exception to the provisions of the first, fourth and fifth paragraphs of this article, the Federal Executive Council may, in individual cases, where the special interests of the SFRY so require, approve repairs on a foreign warship even if the conditions prescribed by the said provisions are not satisfied.

Repairs in the coastal sea of the SFRY may not be approved for foreign nuclear warships, foreign warships which carry nuclear weapons and special-purpose ships whose stay poses a danger to the security of the SFRY.

Repairs in the coastal sea of the SFRY likewise may not be approved for a foreign warship if the ship, a boat or aircraft thereof or the crew thereof participated immediately before entering the coastal sea of the SFRY, or is to participate after the completion of the repairs, in any military or other activities which may be harmful to the general interests or the prestige of the SFRY.

The Federal Executive Council shall deny permission for repairs on a foreign warship in the coastal sea of the SFRY if the ship, a boat or aircraft thereof or the crew thereof participated immediately before entering the coastal sea of the SFRY, or is to participate after the completion of the repairs, in any military or other activities which may be harmful to the general interests or the prestige of the SFRY or if it does not comply with the provisions of this Act and of other regulations.

Article 10

Repairs on a foreign warship shall be made on the basis of a contract concluded with the authorized representative of the foreign warship by the Federal Secretariat of National Defence or, in accordance with an authorization from the Federal Secretary of National Defence, by the federal organization responsible for sales and reserves of special-purpose products.

A foreign warship which is to be repaired may have on board only as many crew members as are necessary for the repair work, but the number of such crew members shall not exceed one third of the total number of crew members of the ship.

A foreign warship to which approval for repairs has been given shall be required, immediately after entering a Yugoslav port, to unload its fuel and lubricants, ammunition and other combat supplies to a place designated for that purpose by the military commander responsible for the port in which the repairs are to be made.

During the period of the repairs, the crew of the foreign warship may stay and circulate in the port in which the repairs on the ship are being made. At the request of the commander of the foreign warship, the military commander referred to in the third paragraph of this article may, by agreement with the internal-affairs authority responsible for the control of crossings of the State frontier, permit individual members of the ship's crew to travel outside the port as well.

During the period of the repairs on the foreign warship, workers participating in the repair work on the ship shall be subject to Yugoslav regulations.

Article 11

Repairs on foreign government ships, foreign fishing vessels and foreign scientific research vessels may be made in the coastal sea of the SFRY after prior approval has been obtained; such approval shall be given:

- (1) For a foreign government ship, by the federal administrative authority responsible for transport and

communications, by agreement with the federal administrative authority responsible for external affairs and with the federal administrative authority responsible for internal affairs;

(2) For a foreign fishing vessel, by the competent authority of the republic concerned;

(3) For a foreign scientific research vessel, by the Federal Secretariat of National Defence, by agreement with the federal administrative authority responsible for external affairs and with the federal administrative authority responsible for internal affairs.

Approval for the repairs on foreign ships referred to in the first paragraph of this article shall be given within the limitations of the free capacity and technical capabilities of the shipyard concerned.

Approval for repairs on a foreign government ship or a foreign scientific research vessel shall be given for the period of time required for the repairs, but such period shall not exceed 16 months.

Article 12

The repairs on foreign ships and vessels referred to in article 11 of this Act shall be made on the basis of a contract that the relevant organization of associated labour at whose establishment the repairs are to be made, will conclude with the authorized representative of the foreign ship or vessel.

A foreign government ship or a foreign scientific research vessel which is to be repaired may have on board only as many crew members as are necessary for the repair work, but the number of such crew members shall not exceed one third of the total number of crew members.

During the period of the repairs, the crew of the foreign ship or vessel referred to in article 11 of this Act may stay and circulate in the port in which the repairs on the ship or vessel are being made. At the request of the master of the ship or vessel, the internal-affairs authority responsible for the control of crossings of the State frontier may permit individual members of the crew of the ship or vessel to travel outside the port as well.

During the period of the repairs on the foreign ship or vessel referred to in article 11 of this Act, workers participating in the repair work on the ship or vessel shall be subject to Yugoslav regulations.

Article 13

Repairs on foreign merchant ships and foreign yachts in the coastal sea of the SFRY shall be made without special approval. The relevant organization of associated labour or other corporate entity which accepts the foreign merchant ship or foreign yacht for repairs shall report the fact to the competent authority of the republic concerned.

Article 14

The official in charge of the federal administrative authority responsible for internal affairs, by agreement with the official in charge of the federal administrative authority responsible for transport and communications, may designate prohibited zones in internal waters.

Foreign ships or vessels may not navigate through prohibited zones in internal waters.

As an exception to the provisions of the second paragraph of this article, the official in charge of the federal administrative authority responsible for internal affairs may, by agreement with the Federal Secretary of National Defence and with the official in charge of the federal administrative authority responsible for transport and communications, approve navigation by foreign ships or vessels in prohibited zones in internal waters.

The official in charge of the federal administrative authority responsible for internal affairs shall, by agreement with the official in charge of the federal administrative authority responsible for transport and communications, prescribe which national ships or vessels, and under which conditions, are allowed to navigate through prohibited zones in internal waters.

If prohibited zones in internal waters are situated on or in the immediate vicinity of navigation routes, the official document establishing the said zones shall be published in the Official Journal of the SFRY [Sluzbeni list SFRJ] and in the bulletin "Notice to Mariners" [Oglas za pomorce] published by the hydrographic research organization of the Federal Secretariat of National Defence.

Article 15

If, as a result of force majeure or distress, a foreign ship or vessel is forced to enter the internal waters of the SFRY, it shall report the fact immediately to the authority competent for matters relating to the safety of navigation in port.

Article 16

The territorial sea of the SFRY is a belt of the sea whose breadth is 12 nautical miles measured from the baseline towards the high seas.

The baseline is formed by:

- (1) The low-water line along the shore of the mainland and the coasts of islands;
- (2) The straight lines closing the mouths of bays;
- (3) The straight lines connecting the following points on the shore of the mainland and on the shore of the islands:
 - (a) Cape Mendra - Cape Platamuni;
 - (b) Cape Zarubaca - the south-eastern cape of the island of Mrkan - the south cape of the island of Sv. Andrija - Cape Gruj (on the island of Mljet);
 - (c) Cape Korizmeni (on the island of Mljet) - the island of Glavat - Cape Struga (on the island of Lastovo) - Cape Veljeg Mora (on the island of Lastovo) - the south-western cape of the island of Kopiste - Cape Velo Dance (on the island of Korcula) - Cape Proizd - the south-western cape of the island of Vodnjak - Cape Rat (on the island of Drvenik Mali) - Mulo Rock - Blitvenica Rock - the island of Purara - the island of Balun - the island of Mrtovac - the island of Garmenjask Veli - the point on Dugi Otok which has the coordinates 43° 53' 12" N and 15° 10' 00" E;
 - (d) Cape Veli Rat (on Dugi Otok) - Masarine Rock - Cape Margarina (on the island of Susak) - the Albanez Shoals - the island of Grunj - Sv. Ivan Rock on the high seas - the Mramori Shoals - the island of Altiez - Cape Kastanjija.

The straight lines referred to in the second paragraph, item (3), of this article shall be drawn on the marine chart entitled "Adriatic Sea", S-101, on a scale of 1:750,000, published by the hydrographic research organization referred to in article 14, fifth paragraph, of this Act. A reproduction of that chart is an integral part of this Act.

In the determination of the baseline of the territorial sea, the outermost permanent harbour works which form

an integral part of the harbour system shall be regarded as part of the coast.

The outer limit of the territorial sea is a line every point of which is 12 nautical miles distant from the nearest point of the baseline.

Article 17

In accordance with the conditions prescribed by this Act and by the regulations adopted on the basis of this Act, ships of all States shall enjoy the right of innocent passage through the territorial sea of the SFRY.

The term "innocent passage of a ship" shall be understood to mean navigation through the territorial sea of the SFRY without entering internal waters, or for the purpose of proceeding to internal waters, or for the purpose of reaching the high seas from the said waters, so long as it is not prejudicial to the peace, good order or security of the SFRY.

If a foreign warship intends to exercise the right of innocent passage through the territorial sea of the SFRY, the State of nationality of the said ship shall report the fact to the federal administrative authority responsible for external affairs not later than 24 hours before the entry of the ship into the territorial sea of the SFRY.

If a foreign ship exercises the right of innocent passage referred to in the second paragraph of this article, the passage shall be continuous and expeditious.

A foreign ship exercising the right of innocent passage shall be permitted to stop or anchor only in so far as the same are incidental to ordinary navigation or are rendered necessary by force majeure or distress, or for the purpose of rendering assistance to persons, ships or aircraft which are in danger or have suffered an accident.

Article 18

Innocent passage within the meaning of the provisions of article 17 of this Act shall not be deemed to include the passage of a foreign ship through the territorial sea of the SFRY if the said ship engages in any of the following activities:

- (1) Any threat or use of force against the sovereignty, territorial integrity of the SFRY or against any social structure established by the Constitution of the SFRY, or in any other manner in violation of the principles of international law;
- (2) Any exercise or practice with weapons of any kind;
- (3) Any act aimed at collecting information or data to the prejudice of the defence or security of the SFRY;
- (4) Any act of propaganda aimed at affecting the defence or security of the SFRY;
- (5) The launching, landing or taking on board of any aircraft;
- (6) The launching, landing or taking on board of any military device;
- (7) The loading or unloading of any commodity, currency or person contrary to the customs, fiscal, sanitary laws and regulations of the SFRY or to the regulations concerning the entry of foreigners into and the stay of foreigners in the SFRY;
- (8) Any act of wilful and serious pollution of the sea or its vicinity;
- (9) Any fishing activities in the sea;

(10) The carrying out of research or survey activities;

(11) Any act aimed at interfering with any systems of communication or any other facilities or installations of the SFRY;

(12) Any other activity not having a direct bearing on passage.

Article 19

During the passage through the territorial sea of the SFRY, a foreign fishing vessel is obliged to keep its fishing gear and equipment used for fishing or for catching other living resources in the sea and on the seabed in the ship's hold or sealed up.

The foreign fishing vessel referred to in the first paragraph of this article shall traverse the territorial sea of the SFRY by the shortest way with a speed which is not higher than the economic one, without stopping or anchoring, except when indispensable because of force majeure or distress, and shall be clearly marked and identifiable as being a fishing vessel.

The provisions of the first and second paragraphs of this article do not apply to a fishing vessel which has permission to fish in the territorial sea of the SFRY so long as it stays in the zone where it is permitted to fish.

Article 20

Not more than three foreign warships of the same nationality may traverse the territorial sea of the SFRY at the same time.

Foreign warships, foreign tankers, foreign nuclear ships and other foreign ships carrying nuclear or other dangerous or noxious substances when exercising the right of innocent passage through the territorial sea of the SFRY shall use the routing systems designated by a special regulation issued by the federal administrative authority responsible for transport and communications, by agreement with the Federal Secretariat of National Defence.

The routing systems referred to in the second paragraph of this article shall be drawn on the marine chart entitled "Adriatic Sea", S-101, on a scale of 1:750,000, which is issued by the hydrographic research organization referred to in article 14, fifth paragraph, of this Act.

Article 21

During its passage through the territorial sea of the SFRY, a foreign submarine shall navigate on the surface and show the flag of its State.

Article 22

The Federal Secretary of National Defence, in agreement with the official in charge of the federal administrative authority responsible for internal affairs and the official in charge of the federal administrative authority responsible for transport and communications, may suspend temporarily in specified areas of the territorial sea of the SFRY the innocent passage of foreign ships if such suspension is essential for the protection of its security.

The Federal Secretary of National Defence, by agreement with the official in charge of the federal administrative authority responsible for internal affairs and the official in charge of the federal administrative authority responsible for transport and communications, shall prescribe which national ships, and under which conditions, are allowed to navigate through the areas referred to in the first paragraph of this article.

The official document concerning the limits of a zone referred to in the first paragraph of this article, with any necessary additions, shall be published in good time in the bulletin "Notice to Mariners".

Article 23

The continental shelf of the SFRY shall include the seabed and subsoil of the submarine areas beyond the outer limit of the territorial sea to the lines established by international treaties.

Article 24

The SFRY shall exercise sovereign rights over the continental shelf relating to the exploration and exploitation of the natural resources and other resources of the shelf.

The "natural resources" referred to in the first paragraph of this article consist of the mineral and other non-living resources of the seabed and subsoil together with living organisms belonging to sedentary species, that is to say, organisms which at the harvestable stage either are immobile on or under the seabed or are unable to move except in constant physical contact with the seabed or the subsoil.

The term "other resources" used in the first paragraph of this article means archaeological and other buried articles.

Article 25

The rights referred to in article 24, first paragraph, of this Act do not affect the legal status of the waters above the continental shelf of the SFRY or of the airspace above them.

The exercise of the rights referred to in the first paragraph of this article shall not infringe or result in any unjustifiable interference with navigation, fishing, the protection of the living resources of the sea or with fundamental oceanographic or other scientific research of a public nature.

Article 26

The exploration and exploitation of the natural resources and other resources of the continental shelf of the SFRY and the construction, operation and use of the necessary installations and structures for such exploration and exploitation may be carried on in accordance with the conditions prescribed by the Act and by the regulations which are adopted on the basis of the Act.

The installations and structures referred to in the first paragraph of this article shall be permanently marked by light signals, and other signals shall be removed when the exploitation for the purpose of which they were constructed is discontinued.

Article 27

A contractor engaged in the exploration and exploitation of natural resources in the continental shelf of the SFRY shall establish around the installations and structures referred to in article 26, first paragraph, of this Act safety zones which may not exceed a distance of 500 metres measured from each point of the outer edge of the installation or structure.

Navigation through the safety zones referred to in the first paragraph of this article shall be prohibited except when authorized by special regulations.

The contractor referred to in the first paragraph of this article shall take appropriate measures on the installations and structures, and in the safety zones, for the protection of the sea and the seabed and their vicinity from harmful wastes.

Article 28

The installations and structures referred to in article 26, first paragraph, and the safety zones referred to in article 27, first paragraph, of this Act may not be established where interference may be caused to the use of recognized sea lanes essential to international navigation.

Article 29

The contractor shall report to the authority responsible for matters relating to the safety of navigation, the construction, the way of permanent marking by light signals and other signals, the removal of the installations and structures referred to in article 26 of this Act and the establishment of the safety zones referred to in article 27, first paragraph, of this Act.

The authority referred to in the first paragraph of this article shall publish the data referred to in good time in the bulletin "Notice to Mariners".

Article 30

The hot pursuit of a foreign ship may be undertaken if the competent authority has good reason to believe that the ship or one of its boats or other craft working as a team has violated this Act or any other regulations of the SFRY.

The hot pursuit of a foreign ship may commence only when that ship or one of its boats or other craft working as a team is within the limits of the coastal sea of the SFRY and if it does not stop after a visual or auditory signal to stop has been given at a distance which enables it to receive the signal.

The hot pursuit of a foreign ship may only be continued to the open sea, if it has not been interrupted, until such time as the foreign ship enters its own territorial sea or the territorial sea of a third State.

The hot pursuit may be exercised out only by warships or military aircraft of the SFRY or other ships or aircraft authorized to that effect. In order to begin the hot pursuit it is not necessary that the pursuing ship or aircraft be within the coastal sea of the SFRY.

Article 31

A fine of 500,000 to 10,000,000 dinars for an economic offence [privredni prijestup] shall be imposed on any organization of associated labour or other corporate entity:

- (1) If it explores or exploits the natural resources and other resources of the continental shelf of the SFRY in a manner which unjustifiably interferes with navigation, fishing, the protection of the living resources of the sea or with fundamental oceanographic or other scientific research of a public nature (article 25);
- (2) If, contrary to the conditions prescribed by this Act or by a regulation adopted on the basis of this Act, it explores or exploits natural resources and other resources in the continental shelf of the SFRY (article 26, first paragraph);
- (3) If it does not permanently mark with light signals or other signals the installations and structures

established in the continental shelf of the SFRY for the exploration or exploitation of the natural resources and other resources of that shelf or if it does not remove the said installations and structures when the exploitation for the purpose of which they were constructed is discontinued (article 26, second paragraph);

(4) If in the exploration or exploitation of natural resources and other resources in the continental shelf of the SFRY and in the safety zones established around the installations and structures for the exploration and exploitation of the natural resources and other resources of the shelf of the SFRY, it does not take appropriate measures for the protection of the sea or the seabed and their vicinity from harmful wastes (article 27, third paragraph);

(5) If the installations or structures for the exploration or exploitation of natural resources or other resources in the continental shelf of the SFRY are established at locations at which they may interfere with the use of recognized sea lanes essential to international navigation (article 28).

A responsible official of the relevant organization of associated labour or other corporate entity shall also be subject to a fine of 50,000 to 500,000 dinars for an economic offence for the actions referred to in the first paragraph of this article.

Article 32

A fine of 100,000 to 1,000,000 dinars for a maritime infraction [pomorski prekršaj] shall be imposed on a foreign corporate entity even if it has no business establishment in the SFRY:

(1) If a foreign merchant ship enters internal waters without intending to call at a port of the SFRY which is open to international maritime traffic or if a foreign yacht enters the internal waters of the SFRY without the intention of also calling at another port designated by the regulations which govern maritime and internal navigation (article 4, first paragraph);

(2) If a foreign merchant ship, during its navigation in internal waters in order to call at a port of the SFRY which is open to international maritime traffic or in leaving that port, or during navigation between ports of the SFRY open to international maritime traffic, does not navigate by the shortest customary route (article 4, second paragraph);

(3) If a ship carries goods or passengers in the coastal sea of the SFRY without permission from the competent authority (article 5, second paragraph);

(4) If a ship or a vessel navigates through the internal waters of the SFRY without approval from the competent authority of the SFRY, except in the event of force majeure or distress (article 6);

(5) If during the period of repairs there remain on board a ship more crew members than are necessary for the repair work or more than one third of the total number of crew members (article 12, second paragraph);

(6) If a ship enters a prohibited zone in the internal waters of the SFRY without approval from the competent authority (article 14, third paragraph);

(7) If a ship has been forced as a result of force majeure or distress to enter internal waters and does not report the fact to the authority competent for matters relating to the safety of navigation in port (article 15);

(8) If a foreign fishing vessel, during its passage through the territorial sea of the SFRY, does not keep its fishing gear and equipment used for fishing or for catching other living resources in the sea and on the seabed in the ship's hold or sealed up, or if it does not traverse the territorial sea of the SFRY by the shortest way with a speed not higher than the economic one, or if during its passage it stops and anchors in the territorial sea of the SFRY, where

the stopping and anchoring are not due to force majeure or distress, or if during its passage through the territorial sea of the SFRY it does not carry clear marks indicating that it is a fishing vessel (article 19, first paragraph);

(9) If a foreign submarine, during its passage through the territorial sea of the SFRY, does not navigate on the surface and does not show the flag of its State (article 21);

(10) If a ship navigates through a safety zone established around installations and structures intended for the exploration and exploitation of the natural resources and other resources of the continental shelf of the SFRY, unless the zone is one through which navigation is authorized by special regulations (article 27, second paragraph).

A fine of 20,000 to 200,000 dinars for an infraction shall be imposed on a responsible official of a foreign corporate entity for the actions referred to in the first paragraph of this article.

A fine of 20,000 to 200,000 dinars or a penalty of imprisonment for up to 30 days for an infraction, as referred to in the first paragraph of this article, shall be imposed on the master of the foreign ship or on another person who replaces him on board that ship.

Article 33

A fine of 100,000 to 1,000,000 dinars for an infraction shall be imposed on any organization of associated labour or other corporate entity if a ship which it uses and which is not permitted by any regulation to navigate through a prohibited zone enters internal waters or navigates through a prohibited zone in internal waters contrary to the prescribed conditions (article 14, fourth paragraph).

A fine of 20,000 to 200,000 dinars for an infraction shall be imposed for the actions referred to in the first paragraph of this article on a responsible official of any organization of associated labour or other corporate entity.

A fine of 20,000 to 200,000 dinars or a penalty of imprisonment for up to 30 days for an infraction shall be imposed for the actions referred to in the first paragraph of this article on the master of the ship or on another person who replaces him on board that ship.

Article 34

A fine of 50,000 to 500,000 dinars for an infraction [prekrsaj] shall be imposed on any organization of associated labour or other corporate entity:

(1) If it accepts a foreign merchant ship or a foreign yacht for repairs and does not report the fact to the competent authority of the republic concerned (article 13);

(2) If it does not report to the authority competent for matters relating to the safety of navigation in port the manner in which the installations and structures for the exploration and exploitation of natural resources and other resources in the continental shelf of the SFRY are permanently marked and their removal thereof or does not report the establishment of the safety zones around the said installations and structures (article 29).

A fine of 10,000 to 50,000 dinars for an infraction shall also be imposed for the actions referred to in the first paragraph of this article on a responsible official of any organization of associated labour or other corporate entity.

Article 35

A fine of 100,000 to 1,000,000 dinars for an infraction shall be imposed on an individual who independently engages in any personal labour activity using means owned by a citizen who commits the actions referred to in article 31, first paragraph, of this Act.

A fine of up to 200,000 dinars for an infraction shall be imposed on an individual who commits the actions referred to in article 31, first paragraph, of this Act.

A fine of up to 200,000 dinars for an infraction shall be imposed on a member of the crew of a foreign ship who, during the period of repairs, travels outside the port without approval from the internal-affairs authority responsible for the control of crossings of the State frontier (article 12, third paragraph).

Article 36

The Federal Executive Council shall prescribe the manner in which, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, foreign warships, foreign government ships, foreign yachts and foreign scientific research vessels may enter, traverse and stay, and undergo repairs in the coastal sea of the SFRY and the manner in which foreign fishing vessels may traverse the territorial sea of the SFRY, and it shall adopt regulations concerning the storage and locking up of fishing gear and equipment used for fishing or for the catching of other living resources in the sea and on the seabed and concerning the special markings and lights which foreign fishing vessels shall have.

Article 37

The official in charge of the federal administrative authority responsible for internal affairs, by agreement with the Federal Secretary of National Defence, shall adopt regulations concerning the conduct of underwater activities (underwater photography, surveys of the seabed and the like).

The regulations referred to in the first paragraph of this article may include provisions relating to infractions of the said regulations for economic reasons.

Article 38

The provisions of this Act which apply to foreign yachts shall also apply to foreign boats intended for amusement, sport or recreation.

Article 39

On the date of the entry into force of this Act, the Act concerning the Coastal Sea and the Continental Shelf of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Official Journal of the SFRY, Nos. 22/65, 25/70, 21/74 and 13/79) shall cease to have effect.

Article 40

This Act shall enter into force on the eighth day after the date of its publication in the Official Journal of the SFRY.