

Geographical Scope of the Legal Regime on Marine Scientific Research in Different Marine Areas Under The UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (1982)

Madani, S. Zia E.*

Assistant Professor, Department of Law of the Sea and Ocean Policy, Iranian National Institute for Oceanography and Atmospheric Science, Tehran, Iran. Email: z.madani@inio.ac.ir

Received Date: February 12, 2013

**Corresponding Author*

Accepted Date: December 26, 2013

© 2013 Oceanography. All rights reserved.

Abstract

This article deals with the geographical scope of the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (1982) and specifically the geographical scope of the legal regime governing marine scientific research there in. Accordingly, each marine area starting from the baseline would be studied separately in order to draw a clear-cut picture of the MSR regime status both for the coastal as well as the researching states within Internal Waters, Territorial Sea, Contiguous Zone, EEZ and Continental Shelf, High seas and the Area. Among the said marine areas, EEZ and Continental Shelf seem to have attracted far more attentions of marine scientists due to their special characteristics namely appropriate depth, hence been given a more complicated legal regime for MSR activities. Eventually, the article at hand would analyze terms and conditions envisaged in the UNCLOS in order for researching state demanding access to coastal state marine areas for the MSR purposes to obtain consent of the latter.

Keywords: Law of the Sea, International Law, Marine Research Installations, Marine Science, Legal Regime.
