

COASTAL STATE

Offence zones	International conventions	Description
EEZ, territorial waters of the coastal State	Art 6 MARPOL	The coastal State can request an inspection by the port State (administrative enquiry).
	Art 211 UNCLOS	When a vessel voluntarily enters a harbour or offshore terminal belonging to a coastal State, the State in question can embark upon proceedings against a breach in its laws or regulation, as adopted by the MARPOL 73/78 Convention and the UNCLOS Convention. This can be carried out when the offence occurs in the State's territorial sea or its EEZ.
	Art 220 UNCLOS	When a vessel suspected of pollution is in the EEZ or the territorial sea, the coastal State can, depending on the circumstances, carry out questioning or begin an in-depth investigation, which may lead to the introduction of legal proceedings and to the stopping of the vessel.
	Art 228 UNCLOS	The proceedings started by the coastal State are suspended if the flag State embarks upon proceedings (with a few exceptions) within six months.
High seas	Art 4 MARPOL	Any offence which occurs in the jurisdiction of a coastal State which is party to the convention is considered a crime with regard to the legislation of the coastal State, whether the vessel is flying the flag of a member State of the convention or not. The offence is therefore sanctioned in light of the MARPOL Convention. A coastal State can request that a country exerting the control of the port State to carry out an inspection. A coastal State can begin proceedings in light of its own legislation against any offence which occurs in its jurisdiction, taking into account the flag State.
	Art 111 UNCLOS	The coastal State, in certain circumstances, can embark upon legal proceedings against a foreign vessel in the event of a breach of its laws of regulation, occurring in the waters of its jurisdiction, including its EEZ. This right is no longer applicable as soon as the vessel in question enters its own territorial waters or those of another State, however this does not exclude the possibility of cooperation between States.
	Art 218 UNCLOS Mutual legal assistance in criminal matters	If the coastal State decides to begin proceedings, it can request legal assistance from the port State (letter rogatory, legal enquiry), or request that the port State embarks upon legal proceedings itself.
	Art 220 UNCLOS	When a vessel suspected of pollution is in the territorial sea, the coastal State can carry out a physical inspection, which can lead to action being taken, including arresting the vessel.
	Art 226 UNCLOS	In the event of serious pollution, the coastal State can carry out an in-depth inspection in the field of the suspected vessel, or even take action, including arresting the vessel. The range of measures which can be taken at sea by a coastal State depends on the evidence obtained, the seriousness of the offence and the extent of the damage (if any) to the marine environment. Certain governments are currently establishing objective definition criteria for such situations.