



DoD 2005.1-M

MARITIME CLAIMS REFERENCE MANUAL

6/23/2005

UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR POLICY

June 23, 2005

FOREWORD

This Manual is reissued under the authority of DoD Instruction C-2005.1, "U.S. Program for the Exercise of Navigation and Overflight Rights at Sea (U)," June 21, 1983. It provides a general reference concerning the maritime claims of all coastal nations. Its principal purpose is to facilitate the DoD Freedom of Navigation Program. Consequently, in selecting data for inclusion, primary emphasis has been placed on information concerning claims directly affecting navigation and overflight. Limited information has been included concerning other claims (e.g., Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZ), continental shelf claims, and environmental regulations). DoD 2005.1-M, "Maritime Claims Reference Manual," April 2, 2001, is hereby canceled.

This Manual is effective immediately and is provided for use by all elements of the Department of Defense, including the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Military Departments, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Combatant Commands, the Office of the Inspector General of the Department of Defense, the Defense Agencies, DoD Field Activities, and all organizational entities in the Department of Defense (hereafter referred to collectively as the "DoD Components"). The Heads of the DoD Components may issue supplementary information consistent with this Manual when necessary to provide for unique requirements within their respective Components. In case of conflict with any other source of information issued within the Department of Defense, the information in this Manual takes precedence. The DoD Components, other Federal Agencies, and the public may download this Manual from the DoD publications page on the internet: (<http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/html/20051m.htm>).

The maritime claims references in this Manual represent claims made by the coastal nations. Some of the claims are inconsistent with international law. The United States does not recognize those maritime claims that are not in conformity with customary international law, as reflected in the 1982 United Nations Law of the Sea Convention. Examples include excessive straight baseline claims, territorial sea claims in excess of 12 nautical miles (nm), and other claims that unlawfully impede freedom of navigation and overflight. This Manual notes many instances in which the United States has protested excessive claims and conducted operational assertions against such excessive claims under the Freedom of Navigation Program. Failure to categorize any maritime claim as excessive within this Manual does not indicate acceptance by the United States of excessive claims.

Every effort has been made to ensure that the claims referenced in this Manual are accurate and up-to-date. Users must bear in mind, however, that foreign statutes and decrees change frequently. Most of the legislation and treaties cited in this Manual can be accessed from the United Nations website: (<http://www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/regionslist.htm>). This Manual will be updated by periodic changes, but users are encouraged to consult other materials in conjunction with this Manual when seeking authoritative determination of any particular claim. It is recommended that operational commanders verify the currency of the Manual with their Combatant Command when planning sensitive exercises or operations.

Compiling and maintaining an accurate and up-to-date compendium of maritime claims is a sizeable task. For this Manual to remain current, users in the field, particularly the Combatant Commands, as well as Defense Attachés' Offices, must assist in providing new legislation, decrees, or other information that may alter any of the claims described herein. Send recommended changes and updated information on maritime claims, with supporting documentation, if possible, to the agent responsible for preparation of this Manual:

Department of Defense
Representative for Ocean Policy Affairs
Washington, DC 20301-2400

Phone:	(703) 697-9161	DSN 227-9161
Fax:	(703) 695-8073	DSN 225-8073

This Manual provides a summary sheet listing the maritime claims of each coastal state, including the date of each claim, its source or title, the breadth of the claim where applicable, and notes of significance. Each summary is arranged by headings in the following order:

Territorial Sea
Archipelagic, Straight Baselines, & Historic Claims
Contiguous Zone
Continental Shelf
Fishing Zone/EEZ
Environmental Regulation
Maritime Boundaries
LOS Convention

All headings for which a particular nation has no known claim have been omitted. For many countries, a summary is followed by text from legislation, agreements, and explanatory comments. Tables have been included to list coordinates and pertinent information regarding maritime claims. These tables have been numbered pursuant to DoD 5025.1-M. In most cases, the table format does not appear in the cited legislation.

For background on the legal regimes and geographic aspects of maritime claims, refer to Chapter 1, "Legal Divisions of the Oceans and Airspace," in the Commander's Handbook on the Law of Naval Operations, NWP 1-14M (formerly NWP 9 (Rev. A)), MCWP 5-2.1, COMDTPUB P5800.7 (1995).

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

The following abbreviations and acronyms are used throughout the Manual:

200nm/CM	200 nautical miles or Continental Margin
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EIF	Entered Into Force
EXP	Depth of Exploitation
LIS	<u>Limits in the Sea</u> ; Department of State publication
LOS	
Convention	1982 United Nations Law of the Sea Convention
m	Meters
nm	Nautical Miles (2000 yards = 1852 m)
1958 DEF	Definition of Continental Shelf contained in the 1958 Geneva Convention on the Continental Shelf, which is "the seabed and subsoil of the submarine areas adjacent to the coast but outside the area of the territorial sea, to a depth of 200 m or, beyond that limit, to where the depth of the superjacent waters admits the exploitation of the natural resources of the said areas."

June 23, 2005

FOREWORD

This Manual is reissued under the authority of DoD Instruction C-2005.1, "U.S. Program for the Exercise of Navigation and Overflight Rights at Sea (U)," June 21, 1983. It provides a general reference concerning the maritime claims of all coastal nations. Its principal purpose is to facilitate the DoD Freedom of Navigation Program. Consequently, in selecting data for inclusion, primary emphasis has been placed on information concerning claims directly affecting navigation and overflight. Limited information has been included concerning other claims (e.g., Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZ), continental shelf claims, and environmental regulations). DoD 2005.1-M, "Maritime Claims Reference Manual," April 2, 2001, is hereby canceled.

This Manual is effective immediately and is provided for use by all elements of the Department of Defense, including the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Military Departments, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Combatant Commands, the Office of the Inspector General of the Department of Defense, the Defense Agencies, DoD Field Activities, and all organizational entities in the Department of Defense (hereafter referred to collectively as the "DoD Components"). The Heads of the DoD Components may issue supplementary information consistent with this Manual when necessary to provide for unique requirements within their respective Components. In case of conflict with any other source of information issued within the Department of Defense, the information in this Manual takes precedence. The DoD Components, other Federal Agencies, and the public may download this Manual from the DoD publications page on the internet: (<http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/html/20051m.htm>).

The maritime claims references in this Manual represent claims made by the coastal nations. Some of the claims are inconsistent with international law. The United States does not recognize those maritime claims that are not in conformity with customary international law, as reflected in the 1982 United Nations Law of the Sea Convention. Examples include excessive straight baseline claims, territorial sea claims in excess of 12 nautical miles (nm), and other claims that unlawfully impede freedom of navigation and overflight. This Manual notes many instances in which the United States has protested excessive claims and conducted operational assertions against such excessive claims under the Freedom of Navigation Program. Failure to categorize any maritime claim as excessive within this Manual does not indicate acceptance by the United States of excessive claims.

Every effort has been made to ensure that the claims referenced in this Manual are accurate and up-to-date. Users must bear in mind, however, that foreign statutes and decrees change frequently. Most of the legislation and treaties cited in this Manual can be accessed from the United Nations website:

(<http://www.un.org/Depts/los/LEGISLATIONANDTREATIES/regionslist.htm>). This Manual will be updated by periodic changes, but users are encouraged to consult other materials in conjunction with this Manual when seeking authoritative determination of any particular claim. It is recommended that operational commanders verify the currency of the Manual with their Combatant Command when planning sensitive exercises or operations.

Compiling and maintaining an accurate and up-to-date compendium of maritime claims is a sizeable task. For this Manual to remain current, users in the field, particularly the Combatant Commands, as well as Defense Attachés' Offices, must assist in providing new legislation, decrees, or other information that may alter any of the claims described herein. Send recommended changes and updated information on maritime claims, with supporting documentation, if possible, to the agent responsible for preparation of this Manual:

Department of Defense
Representative for Ocean Policy Affairs
Washington, DC 20301-2400

Phone:	(703) 697-9161	DSN 227-9161
Fax:	(703) 695-8073	DSN 225-8073

This Manual provides a summary sheet listing the maritime claims of each coastal state, including the date of each claim, its source or title, the breadth of the claim where applicable, and notes of significance. Each summary is arranged by headings in the following order:

Territorial Sea
Archipelagic, Straight Baselines, & Historic Claims
Contiguous Zone
Continental Shelf
Fishing Zone/EEZ
Environmental Regulation
Maritime Boundaries
LOS Convention

All headings for which a particular nation has no known claim have been omitted. For many countries, a summary is followed by text from legislation, agreements, and explanatory comments. Tables have been included to list coordinates and pertinent information regarding maritime claims. These tables have been numbered pursuant to DoD 5025.1-M. In most cases, the table format does not appear in the cited legislation.

For background on the legal regimes and geographic aspects of maritime claims, refer to Chapter 1, "Legal Divisions of the Oceans and Airspace," in the Commander's Handbook on the Law of Naval Operations, NWP 1-14M (formerly NWP 9 (Rev. A)), MCWP 5-2.1, COMDTPUB P5800.7 (1995).

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*The Tables are included pursuant to DoD Instruction 2025.1-M. The Tables appear throughout the document for ease of reading coordinates and legislative enactments. The Tables and Table numbers are not included in the published legislation or cited document.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

The following abbreviations and acronyms are used throughout the Manual:

200nm/CM	200 nautical miles or Continental Margin
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EIF	Entered Into Force
EXP	Depth of Exploitation
LIS	<u>Limits in the Sea</u> ; Department of State publication
LOS	
Convention	1982 United Nations Law of the Sea Convention
m	Meters
nm	Nautical Miles (2000 yards = 1852 m)
1958 DEF	Definition of Continental Shelf contained in the 1958 Geneva Convention on the Continental Shelf, which is "the seabed and subsoil of the submarine areas adjacent to the coast but outside the area of the territorial sea, to a depth of 200 m or, beyond that limit, to where the depth of the superjacent waters admits the exploitation of the natural resources of the said areas."

ALBANIA

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Apr 70	Decree No. 4650	12nm	Foreign warships and military airplanes may enter Albanian territorial sea and air space only with prior permission.
	Feb 76	Decree No. 5384	15nm	U.S. protested new law (extension of territorial sea to 15nm, excessive new straight baselines, and continued prior permission requirement) in 1989 (see <u>LIS</u> , No. 116) and conducted operational assertions in 1985, 1986, 1997, 1998, and 1999.
	Mar 90	Decree No. 7366 (modifying Decrees No. 4650 & 5384)	12nm	Rolled back territorial sea to 12nm, but maintained prior permission requirement. <i>This requirement is not recognized by the U.S. Operational assertions conducted in 1997, 1998, 1999, and 2001.</i>
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jul 59	Decree No. 2960		Established straight baselines for northern two-thirds of national coastline.
	Apr 70	Decree No. 4650		Straight baselines reiterated.
	Feb 76	Decree No. 5384		Baseline modifications.
	Mar 90	Decree No. 7366		Straight baselines reiterated. <i>These straight baselines claims are not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested baselines in 1989.</i>
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Dec 64			Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf.
	Apr 70	Decree No. 4650		
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Sep 52	Decree No. 1535	12nm	Fishery zone.
	Feb 76	Decree No. 5384	15nm	Fishery zone.
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Dec 92	Treaty		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Italy.
LOS CONVENTION	Jun 2003			Acceded to Convention; bound by Part XI Agreement.

STRAIGHT BASELINE LEGISLATION

Following is the text of Decree No. 7366, dated 24 March 1990, a Modification to Decree No. 4650, on the State Border of the People's Republic of Albania, regarding the Albanian territorial sea and straight baseline system.

Article 1

The first paragraph, Article 4, of Decree No. 4650, should be modified as follows:

The territorial waters of the People's Republic of Albania are extended along the entire coastline over a width of 12 nautical miles (22,224 m), beginning with the basic straight line running from Rodon Cape (Muzhli), Palle Cape, Lagji Cape (Turra Castle), Seman Cape, the Josa River estuary, the north-eastern shore of Sazan Island, Gjuheza and Grama Gulf Cape, then between the Albanian shore and the Greek islands up to the middle of the Corfu Channel. The width of the territorial waters from the Buna River estuary to Rodon Cape is extended up to the Albanian-Yugoslavian border line.

U.S. ANALYSIS

The following analysis of the Albanian straight baseline system is extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 116, "Straight Baseline Claims: Albania and Egypt," 6 May 1994.

The [1990] Decree defines the baselines geographically by citing seven different features on the Albanian coastline, but giving no coordinates. The baseline lengths range from about 5 miles to approximately 16 miles.

TABLE C1.T1.
ALBANIAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM

Coastline Points		Distance between Points (miles - approximate)
Cape Rondo to	Cape Palla	11
Cape Palla to	Cape Lagji	16
Cape Lagji to	Cape Seman	14
Cape Seman to	Vjose River	15
Vjose River to	Sazan Island	10
Sazan Island to	Cape Gjuheza	5

There is only one island, Sazan Island, used as a basepoint, so the "fringing islands" criterion, cited in Article 7 of the LOS Convention, cannot be used to justify the straight baselines. Moreover, the coastline is relatively smooth and, therefore, the "deeply indented" coastline requirement is not met. Vlores Bay can be defined as a juridical bay by drawing a closing line which would be situated landward of Sazan Island. Other than this closing line, the baseline for the remaining Albanian coast should be the "normal" baseline, which is the low-water line as marked on large-scale charts officially recognized by Albania.

ALGERIA

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Oct 63	Decree No. 63-403	12nm	Foreign warships must obtain prior permission for innocent passage.
	Oct 72	Decree No. 72-194		Foreign military-related vessels must request authorization 15 days prior to entering territorial sea.
	Jun 96	Declaration on ratifying the LOS Convention		Reaffirmed that passage of warships in the territorial sea is subject to a 15-day advance authorization except in cases of force majeure. <i>This requirement is not recognized by the U.S. The U.S. protested in 1964 and 1982 and conducted operational assertions in 1979, 1984, 1986, 1987, 1992, 1997, and 2001.</i>
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Aug 84	Decree No. 84-181		Established straight baselines.
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Oct 72	Decree No. 72-194	12nm	
	Jun 94	Decree No. 94-13		Established fishing zone 32nm between the western maritime border and Ras Tenes and 52nm between Ras Tenes and the eastern maritime border.
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Feb 2002	Agreement		Provisional maritime boundary with Tunisia
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention, with Declaration confirming it does not recognize certain other signatories.
	Jul 94			Signed Part XI Agreement.
	Jun 96			Ratified Convention, with Declaration reaffirming that passage of warships in the territorial sea is subject to 15 day advance authorization except in cases of force majeure. Bound by Part XI Agreement.

STRAIGHT BASELINE LEGISLATION

Following is extracted from Decree No. 84-181 of 4 Aug 1984, defining the baselines for measuring the breadth of the maritime zones under national jurisdiction:

Article 2

The lines delimiting the maritime zones in question shall be defined by the following coordinates:

**TABLE C1.T2.
ALGERIAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM**

ALGERIAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM		
GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
FROM THE ALGERIAN-MOROCCAN FRONTIER TO RACHGOUN ISLAND (ALGERIAN CHART NO. 1201)		
Algerian-Moroccan frontier to Ras El Ouareye Rock	035° 06' 04" N	002° 10' 02" W
Ras El Ouareye Rock to Ras El Ouareye	035° 06' 12" N	002° 09' 08" W
Ras El Ouareye - Kef Bou Madane	035° 05' 44" N	002° 06' 58" W
Kef Bou Madane - Ras Kela	035° 04' 44" N	002° 01' 10" W
Ras Kela - Kef Riba	035° 05' 12" N	001° 56' 03" W
Kef Riba - Jetty Light	035° 06' 22" N	001° 52' 03" W
Jetty Light - Point west of Ras Tarsa	035° 07' 45" N	001° 48' 54" W
Point west of Ras Tarsa - Ras Chennaira	035° 10' 45" N	001° 41' 54" W
RACHGOUN ISLAND TO MERSAT MEDEKH (ALGERIAN CHART NO. 1202)		
Ras Chennaira – Rachgoun Island	035° 19' 38" N	001° 28' 48" W
Rachgoun Island – Habibas Islands	035° 43' 24" N	001° 08' 48" W
Habibas Islands - N.E. Habibas Islands	035° 44' 00" N	001° 07' 00" W
N.E. Habibas Islands - Plane Island	035° 46' 24" N	000° 53' 56" W
Plane Island - Ras Falcon	035° 45' 35" N	000° 46' 45" W
BAY OF ORAN		
Ras Falcon - Ras Aiguille	035° 52' 46" N	000° 28' 58" W
Ras Aiguille - Aiguille Rock	035° 53' 24" N	000° 28' 12" W
Aiguille Rock - Ras Ferrat	035° 54' 40" N	000° 23' 00" W
Ras Ferrat - Rock above water at low tide	035° 54' 48" N	000° 22' 23" W
Rock above water at low tide - Ras Carbon	035° 54' 38" N	000° 20' 05" W
BORDJ BOUABED TO ARZEW (ALGERIAN CHART NO. 1203)		
BAY OF ARZEW		
Ras Carbon - Mouth of Oued Chlef	036° 02' 32" N	000° 08' 06" E
Mouth of Oued Chlef – Ras Ouillis Rock	036° 06' 30" N	000° 12' 00" E
Ras Ouillis Rock - Kef El-Asfer Rock	036° 11' 43" N	000° 20' 43" E
Kef El-Asfer Rock - Kef El-Aoua	036° 12' 48" N	000° 23' 45" E
RAS AIGUILLE TO KEF EL-AOUA AND BOURTMENARD TO KEF ES-SOUARI (ALGERIAN CHARTS NOS. 1204 AND 1205)		
Kef El-Aoua - Ras Kramis	036° 19' 53" N	000° 39' 36" E

ALGERIAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM		
GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
Ras Kramis - Ras Magroua	036° 22' 00" N	000° 48' 30" E
Ras Magroua - Hadjrat Nadji	036° 26' 20" N	000° 55' 12" E
Hadjrat Nadji - Ras Nadji	036° 26' 54" N	000° 56' 17" E
Ras Nadji - Pointe Rouge	036° 29' 48" N	001° 05' 10" E
Pointe Rouge - Kalah Islet	036° 31' 06" N	001° 11' 08" E
Kalah Islet - Ras Tenes	036° 33' 12" N	001° 20' 31" E
Ras Tenes - Calle Genoise	036° 33' 20" N	001° 22' 08" E
KEF ES-SOUARI TO TIPAZA (ALGERIAN CHART NO. 1206)		
Calle Genoise - Kef Es-Souari	036° 32' 30" N	001° 28' 06" E
Kef Es-Souari - Djilari Rock	036° 33' 30" N	001° 41' 12" E
Djilari Rock - Tokibt Indich Islet	036° 35' 40" N	001° 50' 58" E
Tokibt Indich Islet - Kef Taska	036° 34' 55" N	001° 55' 00" E
Kef Taska - Berinshel Islet	036° 38' 57" N	002° 20' 53" E
TIPAZA TO RAS MATIFOU (ALGERIAN CHART NO. 1207)		
Berinshel Islet - Les Deux Ilots	036° 37' 42" N	002° 22' 50" E
Les Deux Ilots - Sidi Fredj	036° 46' 04" N	002° 50' 46" E
Sidi Fredj - Kef Acrata	036° 48' 28" N	002° 53' 50" E
Kef Acrata - Ras Caxine	036° 49' 12" N	002° 58' 27" E
Ras Caxine - Kef Rais Hamidou	036° 49' 17" N	003° 01' 12" E
BAY OF ALGIERS		
Kef Rais Hamidou - Sandja Island	036° 49' 15" N	003° 15' 24" E
RAS MATIFOU TO RAS TEDLES (ALGERIAN CHART NO. 1208)		
Sandja Island - Rock east of Sandja Island	036° 49' 04" N	003° 18' 12" E
Rock east of Sandja Island - East of Ras Djinet	036° 53' 20" N	003° 44' 30" E
East of Ras Djinet - Oued Sebaou Rock	036° 55' 00" N	003° 50' 50" E
Oued Sabaou Rock - Ras Bengut	036° 55' 38" N	003° 53' 48" E
RAS TEDLES TO BEJAIA (ALGERIAN CHART NO. 1209)		
Ras Bengut - Sidi Khaled Rock	036° 54' 54" N	004° 10' 56" E
Sidi Khaled Rock - Mers El Farm Rock	036° 55' 04" N	004° 20' 14" E
Mers El Farm Rock - Ras Corbelin	036° 54' 46" N	004° 26' 24" E
Ras Corbelin - Ras Sigli	036° 53' 53" N	004° 45' 39" E
Ras Sigli - El Euch	036° 53' 42" N	004° 47' 30" E
El Euch - Pisan Island	036° 49' 41" N	005° 00' 17" E

ALGERIAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM		
GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
BEJAIA TO TAZEROUT ISLAND (ALGERIAN CHART NO. 1210)		
Pisan Island - Ras Carbon	036° 46' 43" N	005° 06' 24" E
BAY OF BEJAIA		
Ras Carbon - Grand El Aouana	036° 47' 17" N	005° 36' 00" E
Grand El Aouana - Ras Afia	036° 49' 20" N	005° 41' 36" E
Ras Afia - Bouhmam	036° 49' 48" N	005° 44' 34" E
Bouhmam - Jijel Point	036° 49' 48" N	005° 46' 24" E
Jijel Point - Tazerout Island	036° 52' 04" N	006° 04' 05" E
JIJEL TO RAS KALAA (ALGERIAN CHART NO. 1211)		
Tazerout Island - Point east of Oued El Kebir	036° 53' 55" N	006° 09' 08" E
Point east of Oued El Kebir - Hadjra Sidi Mahchich	036° 59' 15" N	006° 14' 18" E
Hadjra Sidi Mahchich - Ras El Maghreb	037° 01' 42" N	006° 16' 00" E
Ras El Maghreb - Ras El Kmakem	037° 04' 12" N	006° 20' 17" E
Ras El Kmakem - Kef Lekhal	037° 05' 29" N	006° 25' 00" E
Kef Lekhal - Ras Bougaroun	037° 05' 28" N	006° 28' 06" E
Ras Bougaroun - Rock east of Bougaroun	037° 05' 00" N	006° 30' 18" E
Rock east of Bougaroun - Ras El Kbiba	037° 03' 22" N	006° 32' 58" E
Ras El Kbiba - Kaf Djerda	037° 01' 03" N	006° 35' 07" E
RAS KALAA TO RAS TOUKOUCH AND RAS TOUKOUCH TO RAS ROSA (ALGERIAN CHARTS NOS. 1212 AND 1213)		
Kef Djerda - Ras Kalaa	036° 57' 55" N	006° 45' 12" E
BAY OF SKIKDA		
Ras Kalaa - Rock east of Ras El Hadid	037° 05' 48" N	007° 12' 23" E
Rock east of Ras El Hadid - Ras Toukouch	037° 05' 11" N	007° 23' 45" E
Ras Toukouch - Axin Rock	037° 03' 12" N	007° 30' 45" E
Axin Rock - Pain de Sucre	036° 58' 51" N	007° 39' 40" E
Pain de Sucre - Ras El Hamra	036° 58' 20" N	007° 47' 12" E
BAY OF ANNABA		
Ras El Hamra - Ras Rosa	036° 57' 12" N	008° 14' 20" E
Ras Rosa - Ras El Alem	036° 55' 00" N	008° 24' 17" E
RAS ROSA TO RAS KAVANSU (ALGERIAN CHART NO. 1414) **		
Ras El Alem - Ain B'har	036° 56' 43" N	008° 37' 00" E
Ain B'har - Algerian-Tunisian frontier	036° 56' 41" N	008° 38' 30" E

** (The law says Chart No. 1414. However, the numbering system would seem to indicate that it should read 1214.)

Article 3

The waters within the baselines defined in the preceding article shall be regarded as internal waters fully subject to the jurisdiction resulting from national sovereignty.

MARITIME BOUNDARY AGREEMENT

ALGERIA-TUNISIA

The following is extracted from the Agreement between Algeria and Tunisia on the Provisional Arrangements for Delimiting the Maritime Boundaries, signed 11 February 2002.

Article 1

The provision line of delimitation marking the maritime boundaries between the two countries shall consist of two segments connecting points P1, P2, P3 and P4, defined as follows:

Point P1 designates marker No. 001 of the Tunisian-Algerian land boundary;

Point P2 designates the point situated 4 nautical miles west of the Sorelles rocks;

Point P3 designates the point of intersection of the line connecting points P1 and P2 with the line situated 52 nautical miles away delimiting in the north the Algerian exclusive fishing zone and measured from the Algerian baselines;

Point P4 is the point with the following coordinates: 38° 00' Latitude North; 007° 50' Longitude East of Greenwich.

ANGOLA

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Aug 92	Decree Law 21/92	12nm	Rolled back 1975 excessive territorial sea claim from 20nm to 12nm.
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jun 67	Decree Law 47,771		Pre-independence (Portugal) Portuguese legislation specifying straight baselines. See <u>LIS</u> No. 28.
	Aug 92	Decree Law 21/92		"Normal baseline" declared to be low water mark (but unclear whether partial system of straight baselines from 1967 law is adopted).
CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Aug 92	Decree Law 21/92	24nm	Claims the right to prevent infractions at sea of customs, tax, sanitation, and immigration laws up to 24nm from the straight baseline.
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Aug 92	Decree Law 21/92	200 nm	Declared EEZ from the straight baselines.
LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention, with Declaration reserving the right to interpret the Convention in the context of "Angolan sovereignty and territorial integrity."
	Dec 90			Ratified Convention.

STRAIGHT BASELINE LEGISLATION

Following is an extract from Angola Law 21/92 of 28 August 92.

The territorial sea of the State of Angola extends up to twelve nautical miles from the low-water line or the straight baselines, as set forth in Decree-Law No. 47, 771 of 27 June 1967.

Following are extracts from Portuguese Decree No. 47,771 of 27 June 1967:

Article 1

Along the continental European coast and the coast of the Provinces of Guinea, Angola, and Mozambique, the normal baseline for measuring the breadth of the territorial sea, established in Section I of Law No. 2130, shall be supplemented by the straight closing lines and baselines defined by the points whose geographic coordinates are contained in the following tables:

(3) Straight closing lines and baselines supplementing the normal baseline in Angola:

**TABLE C1.T3.
ANGOLAN STRAIGHT CLOSING LINES**

ANGOLAN STRAIGHT CLOSING LINES		
POINTS	LATITUDE SOUTH	LONGITUDE EAST
Ponta Spilimberta	08° 35' 00"	13° 22' 15"
Point of ilha da Luanda	08° 45' 34"	13° 15' 43"
Point on ilha da Luanda	08° 47' 02"	13° 13' 54"

ANGOLAN STRAIGHT CLOSING LINES		
POINTS	LATITUDE SOUTH	LONGITUDE EAST
Point S. of ponta do Mossulo	08° 52' 42"	13° 07' 42"
Giraul	15° 08' 02"	12° 06' 40"
Barreiras Brancas	15° 13' 00"	12° 04' 07"
Praia do Navio	16° 14' 09"	11° 48' 00"
Point S. of ponta da Marca	16° 32' 39"	11° 40' 20"

U.S. ANALYSIS

The following analysis of the Angolan straight baseline system is extracted from LIS, No. 28, "Straight Baselines: Angola," 10 November 1970.

The decree creates straight baselines which, in effect, enclose Luanda Harbour and its associated waters, the Bay (Baia de) Mossamedes, and the Bay (Baia dos) Tigros. The latter two bays are situated in southwestern Angola, near the South-West Africa frontier.

TABLE C1.T4.
ANGOLAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: U.S. ANALYSIS

SEGMENT	LENGTH (NM)	COMMENTS
Ponta Spilimberta - unnamed point on Luanda Island	12.75	The line closes the Bay of Bengo situated to the northeast of Luanda. Bengo does not meet the semi-circularity requirement of the 1958 Geneva Convention on the Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone to qualify as a bay even if the waters behind Luanda Island are included.
Unnamed point on Luanda Island - unnamed point south of Ponta Mussolo	8.25	The points chosen do not constitute the "natural closing points" of the bay; rather they extend beyond. However, the waters enclosed by the line would meet the criteria of a bay. It has not been determined if the two water bodies enclosed by the two segments could together be a legal bay. Luanda Island, however, cannot be said to fringe the coast.
Giraul - Barreiras Brancas	5.5	The southern point of this bay-closing line is beyond the natural closing point of the bay. It is a legal bay.
Praia do Navio - unnamed point south of Ponta da Marca	20.3	The enclosed Baia dos Tigres is a geographical and legal bay although the "natural entrance points" have not been utilized by the closing line. More logical selections would extend the line from Ponta da Marca eastward to the opposite shore. All of this shore north of the latter point faces on the Atlantic rather than the bay.

The four shore segments created by the decree total only 46.8 nautical miles in length. The total natural coast line of Angola, including Cabinda, is greater than 800 nautical miles. Relatively speaking, the baselines represent a very small portion of the coast, closing off natural indentations on an otherwise featureless shoreline.

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Aug 82	Territorial Waters Act, Act No. 18	12nm	Foreign warships require prior permission to enter the territorial sea. <i>This requirement is not recognized by the U.S. The U.S. protested this requirement and conducted an operational assertion in 1987.</i>
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Aug 82	Act No. 18		Enabling legislation for straight baselines.
CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Aug 82	Act No. 18	24nm	
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Aug 82	Act No. 18	200nm	Where less than 200nm because of neighboring nations, as determined by treaty.
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Aug 82	Act No. 18	200nm	EEZ.
LOS CONVENTION	Feb 83			Signed Convention.
	Feb 89			Ratified Convention.

ARCHIPELAGIC BASELINE LEGISLATION

The Government has published geographic coordinates/map depicting its archipelagic claim and territorial sea with the UN, not currently available online, which includes 22 archipelagic basepoints, creating 22 baseline segments.

U.S. ANALYSIS

In terms of length of baselines and water to land area, Antigua and Barbuda meets the criteria set forth in the Law of the Sea Convention. In the areas where Antigua and Barbuda have overlapping 12nm limits with its neighbors Saint Kitts and Nevis, and with the British island of Montserrat, Antigua and Barbuda have claimed a median line measured from the archipelagic baseline and not from the island of Redonda.

ARGENTINA

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Aug 91	Law No. 23,968	12nm	Rolled back 1967 excessive claim of 200nm.
	Dec 95	Declaration on ratifying LOS Convention		Requires foreign warships to obtain permission prior to entering territorial sea. <i>This claim is not recognized by the U.S.</i> The U.S. protested claim in 1967.
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jan 61	Joint declaration of Argentina and Uruguay		Agreement to limits of the Rio de la Plata as historic waters. <i>This claim is not recognized by the U.S.</i> See <u>LIS</u> No. 44. The U.S. protested claim in 1963.
	Jan 67	Law No. 17,094 of Dec. 29, 1966		Some excessive straight baselines; closing lines established for San Matias, Nuevo, and San Jorge Bays. <i>This claim is not recognized by the U.S.</i> See <u>LIS</u> No. 44. The U.S. protested claim in 1967.
	Sep 91	Law No. 23,968 of Aug. 14, 1991		Straight baseline claim.
CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Aug 91	Law No. 23,968	24nm	
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Apr 75	Diplomatic Note	200nm/CM	Specifies regulations for marine scientific research. See <u>LIS</u> No. 64.
	Aug 91	Law No. 23,968	200nm/CM	
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Oct 46	Decree No. 14,708		Epicontinental seas declared to be subject to sovereign powers of nation; freedom of navigation preserved.
	Aug 91	Law No. 23,968	200nm	Subsumed 1967 fishing zone.
ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION	Nov 58	Law No. 14,733		Prohibited the dumping of oily wastes over the continental shelf.
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	1881	Agreement		Boundary agreement with Chile delimiting Tierra del Fuego and Straits of Magellan.
	Nov 73	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Uruguay. See <u>LIS</u> No. 64.
	Nov 84	Agreement		Agreement with Chile delimiting a boundary in and seaward of Beagle Channel reaffirmed 1881 Agreement.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
MARITIME BOUNDARIES, Continued	Jun 88	Agreement		With Uruguay, authorizing "Rio de La Plata Administrative Commission" to establish boundary between Martin Garcia and Timoteo Dominguez Islands.
LOS CONVENTION	Oct 84			Signed Convention, with Declaration reserving rights regarding the Falklands/Malvinas, the South Georgia Islands, and the South Sandwich Islands; claim disputed by UK.
	Jul 94			Signed Part XI Agreement.
	Dec 95			Ratified Convention and Part XI Agreement, with Declaration reaffirming claim to disputed Falklands/Malvinas, etc. Reaffirms 1881 and 1984 treaties with Chile. Reiterates regulation of foreign warships through territorial sea. Vessels carrying highly radioactive substances must be "duly regulated," but doesn't provide details.

LEGISLATION

The following is extracted from the Rules Of Naval Ceremonies Manual (Argentine Navy Publication R-6-1-921).

Chapter 13 Article 1307b

Transit inside 12nm from the coast: In the waters under Argentine sovereignty understood to be inside of 12nm from the base lines (mean low tide mark), the transit of foreign warships will be considered a "visit" and will fall under the provisions established by such....

The transit to or from the Strait of Magellan through Argentine jurisdictional waters by the space understood between the limits which are indicated below: Transit shall be of expedited navigation nature and without obstructions on the part of the Argentine Authorities.... Warships shall give prior notice of their intentions to transit this sea space....

Article 1308

a.2. Transit of foreign warships inside 12nm from the coast shall be considered as an operational visit....

b.2. Steps: Operational Visits: Requests shall be made to the General Command of the Argentine Navy with no less than 48 hours of prior notice.

The following is extracted from the Argentine Navigation Course Manual, Volume III.

Access Zone to the Strait of Magellan

The transit to or from the Strait of Magellan through Argentine jurisdictional waters in the space understood between the limits indicate[d] below shall be of expeditious navigation nature without obstruction on the part of Argentine authorities....

Warships shall make known their intentions prior to passing through this sea space.

**TABLE C1.T5.
ACCESS ZONE TO THE STRAIT OF MAGELLAN**

LIMIT	AREA
Northern Limit	Abeam the Cape Virgin Lighthouse at 52° 20' South
Southern Limit	Abeam the Magellan Lighthouse at 52° 39' 8" South
Eastern Limit	The 12nm line indicated from the Argentine base line (mean low tide mark).
Western Limit	From abeam the Cape Virgin Lighthouse towards the South along the mean low tide mark until the intersection of the international limit with Chile, continuing westward along this line until intersection the mean low tide mark on Isla Grande (Tierra del Fuego) and from there until intersection the Southern limit.

HISTORIC WATERS AND BAY CLOSING LINE CLAIMS

U.S. ANALYSIS

The following analysis is extracted from LIS, No. 44, "Straight Baselines: Argentina" of 10 August 1972.

As a result of a joint declaration with Uruguay in 1961 and Law No. 17,094 of 29 December 1966, Argentina claimed Rio de la Plata as historic waters and established bay closing lines (joining the capes that form their mouths) for San Matias, Nuevo, and San Jorge Bays.

The following analysis of these claims is extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 44, "Straight Baselines: Argentina," 10 August 1972. (This analysis is based on the 1958 Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone. However, the same results would be derived from an analysis under the international law reflected in the 1982 UN Convention on the Law of the Sea.)

The Rio de la Plata . . . does not fulfill the geographic requirements for a river in spite of its generic designation in Spanish. The Rio is an estuary or a type of geographic gulf or bay as a consequence of its configuration and dimensions. The closing line delimited in the declaration measures approximately 120 nautical miles from Punta del Este to Cabo San Antonio. Were the water body to be considered a juridical bay or estuary, the closing line would exceed the maximum length permitted by the Convention [1958 Convention on the Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone]. In contrast, the Convention does not prescribe a maximum limit for a river closing line. The Plata estuary, however, does not conform to the geomorphic concepts of a river. As a result, the provisions of the Convention's Article 7 on historic bays would be presumed to apply. The first six paragraphs, at least, pertain to bays which belong to a single state. The final paragraph on historic bays presents a far more complicated situation.

Golfo Nuevo is a juridical bay within Article 7 of the Convention. The closing line measures approximately 9.5 nautical miles.

Golfo San Matias and Golfo San Jorge do not conform to the requirements of a juridical bay in that they cannot be closed by 24 nautical mile closing lines. They both, however, would meet the semi-circle criterion and could qualify as oversized bays. The closing line for San Matias measures approximately 65 nautical miles while that for San Jorge, 123 nautical miles. Evidence to support its status as an historic bay has not been uncovered.

Within the framework of Article 4 of the Convention on the Territorial Sea, the four bays form nearly isolated, albeit pronounced, indentations along a generally smooth coast.

MARITIME BOUNDARY AGREEMENTS

ARGENTINA - URUGUAY

The following is extracted from the Treaty between Argentina and Uruguay concerning the Rio de la Plata and the Corresponding Maritime Boundary, signed 19 November 1973.

Chapter I Jurisdiction Article 1

The Rio de la Plata extends from the parallel of Punta Gorda to an imaginary straight line joining Punta del Este (Uruguay) and Punta Rasa del Cabo San Antonio (Argentina), in conformity with the provisions of the Treaty on the Limits of the Uruguay River of April 7, 1961 and the Joint Declaration on the Outer Limit of the Rio de la Plata of January 30, 1961.

Article 2

A strip of exclusive jurisdiction adjacent to each Party's coast on the river is hereby established.

This coastal strip shall be seven nautical miles wide between the outer limit of the river and an imaginary straight line joining Colonia (Uruguay) and Punta Lara (Argentina) and two nautical miles wide from that line to the parallel of Punta Gorda. However, the outer limits of the strips shall be deflected as necessary in order that they will not overlap with the limits of channels located in waters of common use and so as to include port access channels.

Such limits shall not be less than 500 meters distant from the limits of channels located in waters of common use or more than 500 meters distant from the limits or mouths of port access channels.

Article 3

Outside the coastal strips, the jurisdiction of each Party shall apply to the Party's own flag vessels.

That jurisdiction shall also apply to third-country flag vessels involved in accidents with vessels of that Party.

The provisions of the first and second paragraphs notwithstanding, the jurisdiction of a Party shall apply in all cases involving its security or when unlawful acts are committed that may have an effect in its territory, irrespective of the flag of the vessel involved.

If the security of both Parties is involved, or if the unlawful act has an effect in both territories, the jurisdiction of the Party whose coastal strip is nearest to the place where the vessel is apprehended shall prevail.

Article 10

The Parties may use, under equal conditions and in any circumstances, the channels located in the waters of common use.

Article 11

In the waters of common use, navigation by public and private vessels of the countries of the Rio de la Plata basin and public and private third-flag merchant ships, shall be permitted without prejudice to rights previously granted the Parties under treaties in force. Moreover, each Party shall permit the passage of third-flag warships authorized by the other Party, provided such passage does not affect its order or security.

Article 41

Each party may explore and exploit the resources of the bed and subsoil of the river in the areas adjacent to their respective coasts up to a line determined by the following geographic points....

TABLE C1.T6.
ARGENTINE COORDINATES FOR RESOURCE EXPLOITATION

ARGENTINE COORDINATES FOR RESOURCE EXPLOITATION		
POINTS	LATITUDE SOUTH	LONGITUDE WEST
9	34° 12' 0"	58° 15' 1"
10	34° 13' 3"	58° 12' 5"
11	34° 15' 2"	58° 10' 0"
12	34° 17' 7"	58° 05' 5"
13	34° 20' 0"	58° 03' 9"
14	34° 21' 7"	58° 01' 2"
15	34° 22' 8"	58° 00' 6"
16	34° 26' 6"	57° 56' 4"
17	34° 33' 0"	57° 56' 1"
18	34° 40' 0"	57° 57' 1"
19	34° 47' 0"	57° 32' 0"
20	34° 52' 0"	57° 20' 0"

ARGENTINE COORDINATES FOR RESOURCE EXPLOITATION		
POINTS	LATITUDE SOUTH	LONGITUDE WEST
21	35° 11' 0"	57° 00' 0"
22	35° 10' 3"	56° 43' 0"
23	35° 38' 0"	55° 52' 0"

Chapter XIV
Lateral Maritime Boundary
Article 70

The lateral maritime boundary and the continental shelf boundary between the Oriental Republic of Uruguay and the Argentine Republic are defined by an equidistant line, determined by the adjacent coasts methods, which begins at the midpoint of the baselines consisting of an imaginary straight line that joins Punta del Este (Uruguay) and Punta Rasa del Cabo San Antonio (Argentina).

Chapter XV
Article 72

Both Parties guarantee the freedom of navigation and overflight of the seas under their respective jurisdictions seaward of 12nm measured from the corresponding baselines, and, in the mouth of the Rio de la Plata beginning at its outer limit, without restrictions other than those deriving from the exercise by each party of its powers with regard to exploration, conservation, and exploitation of resources, protection and preservation of the environment, scientific research, and construction and emplacement of installations, and of those powers referred to in Article 86.

Chapter XX
Article 85

Questions relating to the defense of the entire focal area of the Plata River shall be in the exclusive jurisdiction of the Parties.

ARGENTINA - CHILE

The following is extracted from the Treaty of 1881 between Argentina and Chile delimiting Tierra del Fuego and the Straits of Magellan.

III. Tierra del Fuego is divided by a line starting from Cape Espiritu Santo at latitude 52° 40' S, and following longitude 68° 34' W to Beagle Channel. Divided thus, Tierra del Fuego is Chilean to the west and Argentine to the east. In regard to the other islands, Isla de los Estados belongs to [Argentina], with the islets next it, and the other islands in the Atlantic and east of Tierra del Fuego and the coasts of Patagonia; while to Chile belong all the islands south of Beagle Channel down to Cape Horn, and those west of Tierra del Fuego.

V. Magellan's Straits are neutralized forever, and free navigation is guaranteed to the flags of all nations. To insure this liberty and neutrality no fortifications or military defenses shall be erected that could interfere with this object.

The following is extracted from the Treaty of Peace and Friendship between Argentina and Chile, signed 29 November 1984.

Maritime Delimitation
Article 7

Within the sea in the Southern Region, the boundary line between the respective sovereignties over the sea, land and subsoil of the Argentine Republic and the Republic of Chile, parting from the termination of the delimitation already existing in the Beagle Channel, that is to say the point set by the coordinates of 55° 7' 3" of latitude South and 66° 25' 0" of longitude West, shall be a line joining the following points as indicated below: Starting from the point set by the coordinates of 55° 07' 3" S and 66° 25' 0" W (Point A), a loxodromic line shall be drawn towards the South East until it reaches a point situated between the coast of Isla Nueva and the Isla Grane de Tierra del Fuego, whose coordinates are 55° 11' 0" S, 66° 4' 7" W (Point B); from there, the line shall continue in a South Easterly direction at an angle of 45 degrees measured from the aforementioned Point B, and shall be prolonged until reaching a point whose coordinates are 55° 22' 9" S, 65° 43' 6" W (Point C); continuing directly towards the South along the aforementioned meridian until reaching the parallel 56° 22' 8" S (Point D); from there it shall continue along this parallel situated 24 marine miles to the South of the southernmost tip of Horn Island toward the West until it intersects to the meridian corresponding to the southernmost tip of Horn Island at the coordinates of 56° 22' 8" S, 67° 16' 0" W (Point E). From there, the boundary line shall continue towards the South until it touches the point whose coordinates are 58° 21' 1" S, 67° 16' 0" W (Point F).

The Exclusive Economic Zones of the Argentine Republic and of the Republic of Chile shall extend, respectively, to the East and to the West of the boundary line thus described.

To the South of the final point of the boundary (Point F), the [EEZ] of [Chile] shall be prolonged as far as International Law allows, to the West of the meridian of 67° 16' 0" W, and shall border to the East with the high seas.

Article 8

The Parties agree that, within the area comprised between Cape Horn and the easternmost portion of Staten Island, the legal effects of the territorial sea shall be restricted in their mutual relations to three marine miles, measured from their respective baselines.

Within the area indicated above each Party may invoke the maximum breadth of territorial sea allowed by International Law in regard to third Party States.

Article 10

[Argentina and Chile] agree that at the eastern extremity of the Straits of Magellan, determined by Pont Dungeness in the North and the Cape of Espiritu Santo in the South, the boundary line between their respective jurisdictions shall be a straight line joining the "Boundary Mark Ex-Beacon Point Dungeness" situated at the tip of said geographic accident, and "Boundary Marker I Cape Espiritu Santo" in Tierra del Fuego.

The sovereignty of [Argentina and Chile] over the sea, land and subsoil shall extend respectively, to the East and to the West of this boundary line. The delimitation agreed upon herein, in no way affects the provisions of the Boundary Treaty of 1881, according to which the Straits of Magellan are perpetually neutralized and freedom of navigation is assured to ships of all flags under the terms of Article 5 of said Treaty.

[Argentina] assumes the obligation to maintain, at all times and under any circumstances, the right of ships of all flags to navigate expeditiously and without obstacles through its jurisdictional waters towards and away from the Straits of Magellan.

AUSTRALIA

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Feb 83	Proclamation of Feb. 4, 1983	Various	Limits of certain islands fixed in the Torres Strait Treaty.
	Nov 90	Seas & Submerged Lands Act	12nm	Not applicable to islands cited above.
	Jul 94	Maritime Legislation Amendment Act of 1994	12nm	Amends Seas and Submerged Lands Act of 1973; incorporates all of above by reference.
	Aug 2000	Proclamation		Extends territorial sea in southern area of Gulf of Carpentaria to include roadstead near Port of Karumba, in Queensland.
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Oct 67	Ministerial Statement		Established closing lines for all bays up to 24nm in width. Claimed as historic bays, Shark Bay, St. Vincent Gulf and Spencer Gulf.
	Dec 73	Seas and Submerged Lands Act		Enabling legislation for straight baselines.
	Feb 83	Proclamation of the Inner Limits (the Baseline)		Straight baselines established for the coasts of the mainland, Tasmania, and islands off the coasts of the states and Northern Territory; outer limits of territorial sea established for certain islands within Queensland.
	Mar 87	Proclamation		Established straight baselines and declared Anxious Bay, Encounter Bay, Lacepede Bay and Rivoli Bay as historic bays. <i>The U.S. does not recognize these historic bay claims.</i> Diplomatic protest made in 1991.
CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Jul 94	Maritime Legislation Amendment Act 1994	24nm	
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Apr 70	Continental Shelf (Living Natural Resources) Act 1968 (amended 1981)		Regulated the taking of sedentary organisms on the continental shelf.
	Dec 73	Seas and Submerged Lands Act		Defined "as in 1958 Convention."
	Jun 82	Off-shore Installations (Misc. Amendments Act 1982)		Applies customs, quarantine, immigration and certain other laws to off-shore installations.
	Jul 94	Maritime Legislation Amendment Act of 1994	200nm/ CM	Defined as in the LOS Convention (amends Dec 73 Act).

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	May 60	Whaling Act		Regulated whaling in Australian waters.
	Nov 67	Fisheries Act (1952-1975)	12nm	Fishing zone.
	Nov 79	Fisheries Amendment Act (1978-81)	200nm	Expanded fishing zone.
	Oct 81	Whale Protection Act 1980	200nm	Prohibited the taking of cetaceans in fishing zone except by permit.
	Oct 83	Diplomatic Note		Regulations for conduct of scientific research in fishing zone and territorial sea and on continental shelf.
	Dec 84	Environment Protection Regulations (Amendment)		Extends operation of the Environment Protection (Dumping) Act of 1981 throughout fishing zone.
	Jul 94	Maritime Legislation Amendment Act 1994	200nm	EEZ established, defined "as in UNCLOS." Includes 200nm EEZ for claimed Antarctic territory. <i>This claim to Antarctic territory EEZ is not recognized by the U.S. The U.S. protested claim in 1994.</i>
ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION	Dec 84	Environment Protection Regulations (Amendment)	200nm	Extends operation of the Environment Protection (Dumping) Act of 1981 throughout fishing zone.
	Nov 91	IMO Resolution		Identified Great Barrier Reef as a Particularly Sensitive Sea Area (PSSA).
	Dec 95	IMO Resolution		Ship reporting system for Torres Strait region and the Inner Route of the Great Barrier Reef. EIF January 1, 1997. Ship reporting system between longitude 141°45'E and 143°45'E, centered on 10°S latitude, including the Endeavour Strait, and the waters of the Great Barrier Reef (GBR) between the Australian coast and the outer edge of the GBR, from the latitude of Cape York (10°40'S) southwards to 22°S. Compulsory pilotage rules in northern section of Inner Route (Cape York to Cairns) and in Hydrographers Passage. <i>These measures do not apply to sovereign immune vessels.</i>
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	1971-74	Agreements (3)		With Indonesia and Papua New Guinea, establishing maritime boundaries (territorial sea, seabed, fishery zone) and supplementary agreement in the area of Timor and Arafura Seas. See LIS No. 87.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
MARITIME BOUNDARIES, Continued	Feb 82	Agreement		Fisheries agreement with Indonesia EIF.
	Jan 83	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with France (Coral Sea and Indian Ocean).
	Feb 85	Agreement		Torres Strait treaty with Papua New Guinea EIF.
	Sep 88	Agreement		Certain sea and seabed boundary agreement signed with Solomon Islands.
	Mar 97	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement (EEZ and continental shelf) with Indonesia signed (extremely lengthy treaty available on the UN Law of the Sea website; see Foreword for website information.)
	Jul 2004	Agreement		EEZ and continental shelf boundary agreement with New Zealand.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention.
	Jul 94			Signed Part XI Agreement.
	Oct 94			Ratified Convention and Part XI Agreement.

STRAIGHT BASELINE LEGISLATION

The comprehensive Australian straight baseline system is contained in two Proclamations of the Commonwealth of Australia of 4 February 1983. The Proclamations first present textual material giving guidelines and definitions, followed by coordinates for the straight baseline systems of the following areas: coast of the mainland of Australia; coast of the mainland of Tasmania; islands off the coasts of the states and the Northern Territory; and other islands including those within Queensland. Following are extracts from the Commonwealth of Australia Gazette, No. S29.9 of 9 February 1983, providing the coordinates of the straight baseline systems of the above areas.

**TABLE C1.T7.
AUSTRALIAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM:
COAST OF THE MAINLAND OF AUSTRALIA**

AUSTRALIAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: MAINLAND AUSTRALIA												
Point	Latitude South						Longitude East					
	o	'	" (S)	o	'	" (E)	o	'	" (S)	o	'	" (E)
1	32	44	35	152	11	08	32	44	28	152	11	29
2	32	44	28	152	11	29	32	44	30	152	11	53
3	32	44	30	152	11	53	32	44	37	152	12	16
4	32	44	37	152	12	16	32	44	47	152	12	23
5	32	44	47	152	12	23	32	44	57	152	12	17
6	32	44	57	152	12	17	32	45	06	152	12	13
7	32	45	06	152	12	13	32	45	19	152	11	14
8	32	45	19	152	11	14	32	45	28	152	10	41

AUSTRALIAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: MAINLAND AUSTRALIA												
Point	Latitude South						Longitude East					
	o	'	" (S)	o	'	" (E)	o	'	" (S)	o	'	" (E)
9	32	45	28	152	10	41	32	45	52	152	10	17
10	32	45	52	152	10	17	32	46	01	152	09	37
11	32	46	01	152	09	37	32	46	12	152	09	04
12	32	46	12	152	09	04	32	46	13	152	08	38
13	32	46	13	152	08	38	32	47	10	152	07	24
14	36	43	35	149	59	26	36	43	50	149	59	24
15	36	43	50	149	59	24	36	45	20	149	58	58
16	36	45	20	149	58	58	36	45	57	149	58	48
17	36	45	57	149	58	48	36	46	13	149	58	41
18	36	46	13	149	58	41	36	46	52	149	58	23
19	36	46	52	149	58	23	36	47	16	149	58	08
20	36	47	16	149	58	08	36	47	35	149	57	43
21	39	08	20	146	22	22	39	08	32	146	22	02
22	39	08	32	146	22	02	39	09	35	146	18	50
23	39	09	37	146	18	40	39	09	39	146	17	38
24	39	09	35	146	17	30	39	07	08	146	14	08
25	39	06	59	146	13	58	39	05	13	146	13	26
26	39	04	21	146	13	15	39	01	25	146	14	07
27	39	01	20	146	14	08	38	59	45	146	14	41
28	38	59	43	146	14	43	38	59	42	146	14	51
29	35	38	41	138	31	19	35	45	38	138	18	10
30	35	45	38	138	18	10	35	46	39	138	17	34
31	35	46	53	138	17	26	35	47	06	138	17	20
32	35	47	15	138	17	09	35	50	42	138	07	57
33	35	53	15	136	31	58	34	57	12	135	37	22
34	34	57	12	135	37	22	34	56	54	135	37	24
35	32	54	23	134	03	32	32	43	36	133	57	46
36	32	43	36	133	57	46	32	35	11	133	17	04
37	32	34	55	133	16	44	32	33	48	133	16	35
38	32	33	48	133	16	35	32	30	54	133	15	02
39	32	30	28	133	14	52	32	13	31	133	06	37
40	32	13	31	133	06	37	32	08	45	132	59	19
41	32	08	40	132	59	17	32	07	37	132	58	43

AUSTRALIAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: MAINLAND AUSTRALIA												
Point	Latitude South						Longitude East					
	o	'	" (S)	o	'	" (E)	o	'	" (S)	o	'	" (E)
42	32	07	37	132	58	43	32	01	52	132	28	16
43	33	58	52	123	17	10	34	00	57	123	17	30
44	34	01	30	123	17	25	34	03	15	123	15	27
45	34	03	15	123	15	27	34	04	20	123	14	10
46	34	04	20	123	14	10	34	06	27	123	12	52
47	34	07	13	123	12	20	34	09	59	123	08	45
48	34	09	55	123	08	00	34	07	54	122	50	43
49	34	07	54	122	50	43	34	11	58	122	29	42
50	34	11	58	122	29	42	34	12	44	122	20	48
51	34	12	44	122	20	48	34	13	33	122	08	49
52	34	13	33	122	08	49	34	14	00	122	03	52
53	34	14	00	122	03	52	34	10	51	121	56	32
54	34	10	51	121	56	32	34	02	38	121	36	13
55	34	02	38	121	36	13	33	52	26	121	20	39
56	33	52	26	121	20	39	33	51	06	121	15	56
57	32	22	15	115	42	42	32	21	16	115	41	11
58	32	21	16	115	41	11	32	19	55	115	41	22
59	32	19	55	115	41	22	32	19	23	115	41	15
60	32	19	23	115	41	15	32	18	18	115	41	16
61	32	18	18	115	41	16	32	16	21	115	41	03
62	32	15	56	115	41	04	32	14	44	115	40	44
63	32	09	20	115	39	27	32	07	20	115	39	23
64	32	07	20	115	39	23	32	04	03	115	38	00
65	32	04	03	115	38	00	32	01	47	115	31	39
66	31	59	27	115	32	28	31	56	22	115	45	10
67	26	08	42	113	09	26	26	07	28	113	10	48
68	25	28	52	112	58	11	25	16	33	113	04	23
69	24	59	36	113	06	56	24	59	14	113	07	02
70	24	45	30	113	09	10	24	45	07	113	09	32
71	24	44	58	113	09	35	24	29	32	113	24	22
72	21	46	56	114	09	33	21	43	17	114	17	43
73	21	39	38	114	20	38	21	39	02	114	20	55
74	21	37	19	114	23	30	21	35	57	114	30	25

AUSTRALIAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: MAINLAND AUSTRALIA												
Point	Latitude South						Longitude East					
	o	'	" (S)	o	'	" (E)	o	'	" (S)	o	'	" (E)
75	21	35	57	114	30	25	21	31	51	114	44	54
76	21	30	50	114	45	57	21	15	11	115	01	21
77	21	15	11	115	01	21	20	58	29	115	19	28
78	20	56	54	115	18	31	20	56	24	115	18	57
79	20	53	49	115	19	10	20	53	37	115	19	12
80	20	40	01	115	26	08	20	34	07	115	26	31
81	20	34	07	115	26	31	20	26	06	115	29	58
82	20	26	06	115	29	58	20	21	56	115	31	41
83	20	22	07	115	32	17	20	22	43	115	33	28
84	20	24	20	115	35	05	20	28	36	116	32	08
85	20	28	36	116	32	08	20	26	33	116	36	51
86	20	26	33	116	36	51	20	21	19	116	49	49
87	20	25	24	116	57	30	20	25	55	117	04	04
88	20	26	20	117	06	09	20	32	55	117	10	35
89	20	32	55	117	10	35	20	34	43	117	11	59
90	20	34	43	117	11	59	20	37	58	117	12	12
91	16	23	40	122	55	27	16	23	10	122	55	15
92	16	23	07	122	55	25	16	16	40	123	03	33
93	16	16	40	123	03	33	16	02	46	123	16	14
94	16	02	02	123	18	42	15	52	34	123	37	56
95	15	51	52	123	38	24	15	51	02	123	40	15
96	15	51	02	123	40	15	15	20	20	124	10	59
97	15	20	20	124	10	59	15	12	49	124	15	26
98	15	12	49	124	15	26	15	02	46	124	19	16
99	15	02	46	124	19	16	14	59	14	124	31	58
100	14	59	14	124	31	58	14	51	43	124	42	23
101	14	51	43	124	42	23	14	30	42	124	55	02
102	14	30	42	124	55	02	14	24	31	124	57	17
103	14	23	05	124	58	20	14	17	16	125	12	28
104	14	17	16	125	12	28	14	14	30	125	19	11
105	14	14	30	125	19	11	14	06	04	125	33	13
106	14	06	03	125	33	14	13	55	19	125	37	06
107	13	55	19	125	37	06	13	48	09	125	47	55

AUSTRALIAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: MAINLAND AUSTRALIA												
Point	Latitude South						Longitude East					
	o	'	" (S)	o	'	" (E)	o	'	" (S)	o	'	" (E)
108	13	48	09	125	47	55	13	44	13	126	08	49
109	13	44	13	126	08	49	13	44	48	126	20	58
110	13	44	48	126	20	58	13	47	41	126	35	23
111	13	47	41	126	35	23	13	43	56	126	46	27
112	14	52	41	129	01	35	14	25	45	129	21	04
113	12	40	14	130	20	53	11	49	32	130	02	55
114	11	20	49	130	15	02	11	10	15	130	22	18
115	11	11	20	131	16	40	11	09	21	131	51	45
116	11	09	21	131	51	45	11	07	17	131	58	06
117	11	07	24	132	08	05	11	06	47	132	11	19
118	11	06	47	132	11	19	11	05	57	132	17	20
119	11	05	57	132	17	20	11	01	18	132	27	21
120	10	58	12	132	35	34	10	58	03	132	49	11
121	10	58	05	132	49	53	11	01	57	132	58	15
122	11	05	35	132	59	42	11	10	13	132	55	32
123	11	10	13	132	55	32	11	19	59	132	54	57
124	11	56	59	134	44	51	11	54	31	135	01	43
125	11	55	33	135	07	13	11	54	46	135	08	28
126	11	54	25	135	09	09	11	57	03	135	35	34
127	11	45	18	135	52	29	11	40	52	135	57	05
128	11	38	17	136	01	13	11	37	20	136	01	33
129	11	37	20	136	01	33	11	37	05	136	01	50
130	11	37	05	136	01	50	11	35	39	136	04	23
131	11	34	59	136	05	05	11	33	45	136	06	15
132	11	32	38	136	07	14	11	28	26	136	25	45
133	11	28	26	136	25	45	11	24	54	136	28	53
134	11	24	54	136	28	53	11	23	30	136	29	46
135	11	02	27	136	43	24	11	02	04	136	43	40
136	11	01	38	136	43	50	11	00	32	136	44	06
137	11	00	24	136	45	41	11	01	30	136	45	58
138	11	01	30	136	45	58	11	01	42	136	45	56
139	11	02	04	136	46	00	11	39	19	136	50	14
140	11	39	19	136	50	14	12	01	55	136	53	00

AUSTRALIAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: MAINLAND AUSTRALIA												
Point	Latitude South						Longitude East					
	o	'	" (S)	o	'	" (E)	o	'	" (S)	o	'	" (E)
141	12	01	55	136	53	00	12	20	35	136	58	41
142	12	30	27	136	48	15	12	30	31	136	48	20
143	12	30	40	136	48	27	12	30	56	136	48	39
144	12	31	04	136	48	42	12	34	59	136	46	37
145	12	35	11	136	46	20	12	35	15	136	46	13
146	12	35	29	136	45	56	12	43	12	136	43	53
147	12	43	12	136	43	53	12	44	46	136	43	29
148	12	44	46	136	43	29	12	46	49	136	43	23
149	12	46	49	136	43	23	12	52	59	136	43	48
150	12	53	23	136	43	47	13	00	21	136	40	04
151	13	00	21	136	40	04	13	37	34	136	57	35
152	13	37	43	136	57	43	13	37	44	136	57	44
153	13	37	47	136	57	45	13	48	29	136	55	27
154	13	48	29	136	55	27	14	10	21	136	59	01
155	14	10	21	136	59	01	14	13	15	136	58	46
156	14	13	15	136	58	46	14	15	36	136	59	03
157	14	15	53	136	59	00	14	18	06	136	57	52
158	14	18	06	136	57	52	14	20	56	136	57	05
159	14	21	16	136	56	47	14	21	11	136	56	34
160	14	21	14	136	55	30	14	20	24	136	49	18
161	14	20	24	136	49	18	14	18	47	136	39	32
162	14	18	21	136	39	22	14	17	53	136	38	52
163	14	14	52	136	19	29	14	11	52	135	53	46
164	15	24	12	136	15	23	15	30	03	136	35	13
165	15	30	03	136	35	13	15	30	18	136	52	06
166	15	30	01	136	53	15	15	29	42	136	55	08
167	15	29	42	136	55	08	15	30	04	136	57	19
168	15	30	04	136	57	19	15	36	59	137	05	36
169	15	37	16	137	05	41	15	45	00	137	06	21
170	15	45	07	137	06	20	15	45	13	137	06	22
171	15	45	29	137	06	22	15	46	16	137	06	24
172	15	51	11	137	04	36	15	51	18	137	04	26
173	15	52	04	137	04	04	15	58	06	137	09	26

AUSTRALIAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: MAINLAND AUSTRALIA												
Point	Latitude South						Longitude East					
	o	'	" (S)	o	'	" (E)	o	'	" (S)	o	'	" (E)
174	16	54	53	139	02	24	16	53	13	139	02	39
175	16	53	13	139	02	39	16	52	05	139	03	20
176	16	52	05	139	03	20	16	48	47	139	05	24
177	16	48	47	139	05	24	16	45	05	139	08	16
178	16	40	36	139	09	49	16	40	13	139	09	55
179	16	30	24	139	14	24	16	13	56	139	14	58
180	16	13	50	139	15	10	16	23	33	139	32	46
181	16	27	10	139	40	35	16	26	48	139	43	29
182	16	26	48	139	43	29	16	26	30	139	46	08
183	16	26	32	139	46	21	16	29	37	139	48	54
184	16	29	37	139	48	54	16	39	04	139	53	38
185	16	39	42	139	53	26	16	42	41	139	50	26
186	16	42	41	139	50	26	17	03	40	139	37	32
187	17	08	46	139	36	56	17	24	41	139	29	55
188	11	05	06	142	08	00	10	59	42	142	06	02
189	10	58	33	142	05	57	10	53	16	142	01	21
190	10	53	16	142	01	21	10	51	10	142	01	12
191	10	51	10	142	01	12	10	36	22	141	54	23
192	10	36	22	141	54	23	10	21	28	142	02	29
193	10	21	28	142	02	29	10	15	34	142	02	09
194	10	15	34	142	02	09	10	15	05	142	02	08
195	10	15	05	142	02	08	10	13	13	142	03	06
196	10	13	13	142	03	06	10	07	25	142	03	02
197	10	07	25	142	03	02	10	02	44	142	03	30
198	10	02	44	142	03	30	09	55	50	142	09	16
199	09	55	50	142	09	16	09	56	15	142	10	40
200	09	56	15	142	10	40	09	56	51	142	12	38
201	09	56	51	142	12	38	09	58	40	142	14	19
202	09	58	40	142	14	19	10	04	58	142	19	38
203	10	04	58	142	19	38	10	09	18	142	30	37
204	10	09	41	142	31	00	10	11	19	142	31	17
205	10	11	57	142	30	56	10	14	52	142	29	28
206	10	14	52	142	29	28	10	27	54	142	27	00

AUSTRALIAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: MAINLAND AUSTRALIA												
Point	Latitude South						Longitude East					
	o	'	" (S)	o	'	" (E)	o	'	" (S)	o	'	" (E)
207	10	27	54	142	27	00	10	35	52	142	38	31
208	10	35	52	142	38	31	10	39	23	142	45	19
209	10	39	40	142	45	40	10	43	21	142	46	47
210	10	43	21	142	46	47	10	50	24	142	46	57
211	10	50	24	142	46	57	11	00	14	142	59	20
212	11	00	31	142	59	44	11	09	10	143	04	33
213	11	11	18	143	07	15	11	24	32	143	05	01
214	11	24	32	143	05	01	11	41	56	143	11	18
215	11	41	56	143	11	18	11	49	08	143	29	11
216	11	49	57	143	29	43	11	56	06	143	29	21
217	11	56	06	143	29	21	12	17	53	143	25	09
218	12	17	53	143	25	09	12	24	16	143	29	20
219	12	24	16	143	29	20	12	48	45	143	36	42
220	12	48	45	143	36	42	12	53	17	143	36	17
221	12	53	17	143	36	17	12	59	24	143	37	03
222	12	59	24	143	37	03	13	09	06	143	37	03
223	13	09	06	143	37	03	13	18	10	143	47	04
224	13	20	49	143	47	16	13	28	08	143	45	31
225	13	28	08	143	45	31	13	38	43	143	44	36
226	13	38	43	143	44	36	13	54	16	143	50	40
227	13	54	16	143	50	40	14	03	08	144	16	03
228	14	03	08	144	16	03	14	05	14	144	20	10
229	14	05	14	144	20	10	14	06	47	144	31	31
230	14	06	47	144	31	31	14	18	51	144	51	44
231	14	18	51	144	51	44	14	23	59	144	58	51
232	14	23	59	144	58	51	14	38	47	145	27	09
233	14	40	06	145	28	36	14	44	43	145	30	57
234	14	44	43	145	30	57	14	49	31	145	33	17
235	14	49	31	145	33	17	15	01	40	145	26	50
236	15	01	40	145	26	50	15	07	22	145	25	42
237	15	07	22	145	25	42	15	16	31	145	21	27
238	17	39	04	146	08	54	17	39	16	146	09	22
239	17	39	16	146	09	22	17	40	33	146	10	50

AUSTRALIAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: MAINLAND AUSTRALIA												
Point	Latitude South						Longitude East					
	o	'	" (S)	o	'	" (E)	o	'	" (S)	o	'	" (E)
240	17	40	44	146	10	52	17	44	21	146	09	44
241	17	44	21	146	09	44	17	58	12	146	10	50
242	17	58	12	146	10	50	18	02	21	146	12	03
243	18	02	21	146	12	03	18	09	31	146	18	22
244	18	09	31	146	18	22	18	14	13	146	19	35
245	18	14	13	146	19	35	18	25	16	146	21	25
246	18	25	16	146	21	25	18	32	38	146	30	06
247	18	32	38	146	30	06	18	44	34	146	41	19
248	18	44	34	146	41	19	18	46	25	146	43	02
249	18	46	25	146	43	02	19	06	36	146	52	50
250	19	06	36	146	52	50	19	10	59	147	00	44
251	19	57	38	148	13	19	19	58	23	148	26	59
252	19	58	28	148	27	20	19	59	23	148	33	33
253	19	59	23	148	33	33	20	00	55	148	37	25
254	20	00	55	148	37	25	20	02	16	148	53	00
255	20	02	16	148	53	00	20	03	41	148	57	51
256	20	03	41	148	57	51	20	14	31	149	10	24
257	20	14	31	149	10	24	20	15	18	149	11	05
258	20	15	18	149	11	05	20	29	02	149	07	58
259	20	29	02	149	07	58	20	36	08	149	11	14
260	20	36	08	149	11	14	20	43	42	149	27	57
261	20	43	42	149	27	57	20	45	42	149	37	19
262	20	45	42	149	37	19	20	56	45	149	44	02
263	20	56	45	149	44	02	20	59	29	149	47	54
264	20	59	29	149	47	54	21	00	11	149	54	18
265	21	01	13	149	54	42	21	06	30	149	57	50
266	21	06	30	149	57	50	21	28	06	150	18	29
267	21	28	15	150	18	35	21	40	28	150	21	22
268	21	40	28	150	21	22	21	45	57	150	26	27
269	21	45	57	150	26	27	21	56	21	150	41	28
270	21	56	21	150	41	28	21	57	09	150	42	06
271	21	57	09	150	42	06	21	57	13	150	42	07
272	21	57	20	150	42	05	22	05	30	150	40	34

AUSTRALIAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: MAINLAND AUSTRALIA												
Point	Latitude South						Longitude East					
	o	'	" (S)	o	'	" (E)	o	'	" (S)	o	'	" (E)
273	22	05	30	150	40	34	22	20	18	150	43	13
274	22	20	18	150	43	13	22	24	46	150	44	53
275	22	24	46	150	44	53	22	27	00	150	45	52
276	22	27	00	150	45	52	22	28	42	150	46	21
277	22	28	42	150	46	21	22	39	20	150	57	40
278	22	39	20	150	57	40	22	43	38	150	59	26
279	22	44	11	150	59	50	23	09	19	151	05	06
280	23	09	19	151	05	06	23	11	56	151	06	04
281	23	11	56	151	06	04	23	24	34	151	11	02
282	23	24	34	151	11	02	23	29	17	151	14	17
283	23	29	17	151	14	17	23	31	56	151	16	43
284	23	31	56	151	16	43	23	45	14	151	20	00
285	23	48	25	151	22	04	23	48	55	151	23	16
286	23	48	55	151	23	16	23	57	11	151	29	23
287	23	57	11	151	29	23	23	58	30	151	37	30
288	23	58	30	151	37	30	23	58	43	151	46	25
289	23	58	43	151	46	25	24	08	58	151	53	04
290	24	45	16	152	24	22	24	41	55	153	15	08
291	25	47	42	153	04	37	25	48	44	153	04	08
292	26	48	13	153	09	02	27	01	45	153	28	04
293	27	01	45	153	28	04	27	23	34	153	33	08
294	27	23	34	153	33	08	27	25	12	153	33	12
295	27	25	12	153	33	12	27	26	18	153	32	44
296	27	43	58	153	26	58	27	44	49	153	26	44
297	27	55	42	153	25	29	27	56	19	153	25	39

TABLE C1.T8.
AUSTRALIAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM:
COAST OF THE MAINLAND OF TASMANIA

AUSTRALIAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: MAINLAND TASMANIA												
Point	Latitude South						Longitude East					
	o	'	" (S)	o	'	" (E)	o	'	" (S)	o	'	" (E)
1	41	51	19	148	16	30	41	51	30	148	17	18
2	41	51	30	148	17	18	41	52	19	148	18	46

AUSTRALIAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: MAINLAND TASMANIA												
Point	Latitude South						Longitude East					
	o	'	" (S)	o	'	" (E)	o	'	" (S)	o	'	" (E)
3	41	52	19	148	18	46	41	52	43	148	18	53
4	41	52	43	148	18	53	41	53	25	148	18	30
5	41	53	25	148	18	30	41	53	48	148	18	28
6	42	13	21	148	20	44	42	20	33	148	20	41
7	42	20	36	148	20	38	42	39	04	148	10	04
8	42	39	04	148	10	04	43	07	30	148	03	13
9	43	07	30	148	03	13	43	13	19	148	00	38
10	43	13	19	148	00	38	43	14	14	148	00	28
11	43	14	42	148	00	20	43	14	50	148	00	14
12	43	14	50	148	00	14	43	32	03	147	17	54
13	43	32	03	147	17	54	43	38	22	146	52	12
14	43	38	38	146	49	26	43	39	57	146	15	35
15	43	39	57	146	15	35	43	39	55	146	14	50
16	43	39	55	146	14	50	43	34	26	146	01	45
17	43	34	23	146	01	45	43	34	19	146	01	43
18	43	29	24	146	01	34	43	29	07	146	01	27
19	43	29	07	146	01	27	43	28	09	146	00	22
20	43	28	06	146	00	18	43	28	05	146	00	15
21	43	28	05	146	00	15	43	26	09	145	59	51
22	43	26	09	145	59	51	43	25	48	145	57	58
23	43	25	45	145	57	53	43	25	21	145	55	56
24	43	25	21	145	55	56	43	25	16	145	55	15
25	43	25	16	145	55	15	43	25	14	145	55	13
26	43	25	09	145	55	08	43	22	58	145	55	08
27	43	22	58	145	55	08	43	22	56	144	55	15
28	40	50	01	144	42	29	40	50	05	144	42	15
29	40	50	03	144	42	14	40	50	01	144	42	12
30	40	50	00	144	42	10	40	49	43	144	41	56
31	40	49	43	144	41	56	40	49	23	144	41	46
32	40	49	23	144	41	46	40	48	50	144	41	38
33	40	48	50	144	41	38	40	48	20	144	41	41
34	40	48	20	144	41	41	40	48	14	144	41	45
35	40	48	09	144	41	48	40	48	07	144	41	51

AUSTRALIAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: MAINLAND TASMANIA												
Point	Latitude South						Longitude East					
	o	'	" (S)	o	'	" (E)	o	'	" (S)	o	'	" (E)
36	40	48	07	144	41	51	40	48	00	144	42	03
37	40	44	11	144	40	59	40	43	33	144	40	32
38	40	43	33	144	40	32	40	43	10	144	40	26
39	40	43	10	144	40	26	40	40	20	144	40	06
40	40	40	20	144	40	06	40	37	39	144	40	34
41	40	37	39	144	40	34	40	36	33	144	40	51
42	40	36	33	144	40	51	40	35	03	144	40	41
43	40	35	03	144	40	41	40	34	00	144	40	34
44	40	34	00	144	40	34	40	33	50	144	40	39
45	40	33	50	144	40	39	40	30	26	144	42	11
46	40	30	26	144	42	11	40	29	44	144	42	05
47	40	29	44	144	42	05	40	29	15	144	42	22
48	40	24	02	144	47	03	40	23	24	144	58	03
49	40	23	24	144	53	03	40	23	23	144	53	23
50	40	25	39	144	58	07	40	42	42	145	16	21

TABLE C1.T9.
AUSTRALIAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM:
ISLANDS OFF THE COASTS OF THE STATES AND THE NORTHERN TERRITORY

AUSTRALIAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: ISLANDS OFF THE STATES AND NORTHERN TERRITORY												
Point	Latitude South						Longitude East					
	o	'	" (S)	o	'	" (E)	o	'	" (S)	o	'	" (E)
1	40	12	45	148	20	01	40	17	39	148	19	53
2	40	29	27	148	23	46	40	31	14	148	20	53
3	40	31	27	148	20	43	40	33	51	148	14	44
4	40	33	51	148	14	44	40	35	29	148	11	45
5	40	34	01	148	06	42	40	33	29	148	05	44
6	40	33	29	148	05	44	40	29	53	148	01	01
7	40	29	53	148	01	01	40	22	54	147	53	33
8	40	22	54	147	53	33	40	19	02	147	48	02
9	40	17	58	147	47	00	40	17	54	147	46	55
10	40	17	43	147	46	44	40	08	00	147	43	10
11	40	07	50	147	43	10	40	06	19	147	43	27

AUSTRALIAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: ISLANDS OFF THE STATES AND NORTHERN TERRITORY												
Point	Latitude South						Longitude East					
	o	'	" (S)	o	'	" (E)	o	'	" (S)	o	'	" (E)
12	40	05	35	147	43	16	39	52	34	147	44	37
13	54	45	54	158	51	36	54	46	00	158	51	36
14	54	46	00	158	51	36	54	46	30	158	51	30
15	54	46	30	158	51	30	54	46	36	158	51	36
16	54	46	36	158	51	36	54	46	42	158	51	24
17	54	46	42	158	51	24	54	46	48	158	49	18
18	54	46	48	158	49	06	54	46	24	158	47	36
19	54	46	24	158	47	36	54	45	54	158	47	36
20	54	45	54	158	47	36	54	45	30	158	47	48
21	54	45	30	158	47	48	54	44	54	158	48	00
22	54	44	54	158	48	00	54	44	42	158	48	00
23	54	44	42	158	48	00	54	43	48	158	48	24
24	54	43	48	158	48	24	54	41	48	158	49	00
25	54	41	48	158	49	00	54	41	12	158	49	00
26	54	41	12	158	49	00	54	39	48	158	49	18
27	54	39	48	158	49	18	54	38	12	158	49	54
28	54	38	12	158	49	54	54	36	54	158	50	12
29	54	36	54	158	50	12	54	36	30	158	50	18
30	54	36	30	158	50	18	54	35	36	158	51	06
31	54	35	36	158	51	06	54	35	12	158	51	12
32	54	35	12	158	51	12	54	34	12	158	51	48
33	54	34	12	158	51	48	54	32	36	158	52	18
34	54	32	36	158	52	18	54	31	54	158	52	12
35	54	31	54	158	52	12	54	31	12	158	52	12
36	54	31	12	158	52	12	54	31	00	158	52	18
37	54	31	00	158	52	18	54	30	06	158	53	06
38	54	30	06	158	53	06	54	30	00	158	53	18
39	28	52	36	113	48	29	28	45	13	113	45	28
40	28	45	13	113	45	28	28	29	04	113	40	05
41	28	29	04	113	40	05	28	18	43	113	34	35
42	28	17	46	113	36	26	28	25	36	113	44	41
43	28	25	36	113	44	41	28	27	30	113	48	42
44	28	27	44	113	48	51	28	37	22	113	53	03

AUSTRALIAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: ISLANDS OFF THE STATES AND NORTHERN TERRITORY												
Point	Latitude South						Longitude East					
	o	'	"	(S)	o	'	"	(E)	o	'	"	(E)
45	28	37	22		113	53	03		28	48	04	114 02 30
46	28	48	04		114	02	30		28	53	44	114 00 31

Islands within the State of Queensland and Others

Schedule 1

The Islands of Aubusi, Boigu and Moimi

The outer limit of the territorial sea adjacent to the islands of Aubusi, Boigu and Moimi is a continuous line—

(a) commencing at the point of Latitude 9°15'43" South, Longitude 142°03'30" East;

(b) running thence along the geodesics successively joining the following points—

TABLE C1.T10.
AUSTRALIAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: AUBUSI, BOIGU AND MOIMI

AUSTRALIAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: AUBUSI, BOIGU, AND MOIMI		
POINT	LATITUDE SOUTH	LONGITUDE EAST
(i)	9°15'43"	142°03'30"
(ii)	9°12'50"	142°06'25"
(iii)	9°11'51"	142°08'33"
(iv)	9°11'58"	142°10'18"
(v)	9°11'22"	142°12'54"
(vi)	9°11'34"	142°14'08"
(vii)	9°13'53"	142°16'26"
(viii)	9°16'04"	142°20'41"
(c) running thence along a series of intersecting arcs of circles having a radius of 3 miles and drawn successively from the following points—		
(i)	9°15'53"	142°17'39"
(ii)	9°16'26"	142°17'36"
(iii)	9°16'28"	142°17'36"
(iv)	9°16'31"	142°17'30"
(v)	9°17'06"	142°17'30"
(vi)	9°17'15"	142°17'30"
(vii)	9°17'26"	142°17'15"
(viii)	9°17'50"	142°16'46"
(ix)	9°17'55"	142°16'39"
(x)	9°17'56"	142°16'30"

AUSTRALIAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: AUBUSI, BOIGU, AND MOIMI		
POINT	LATITUDE SOUTH	LONGITUDE EAST
(xi)	9°17'53"	142°16'11"
(xii)	9°17'52"	142°16'07"
(xiii)	9°17'44"	142°14'52"
(xiv)	9°17'45"	142°14'49"
(xv)	9°17'44"	142°14'58"
(xvi)	9°17'44"	142°14'30"
(xvii)	9°17'38"	142°14'06"
(xviii)	9°17'38"	142°13'59"
(xix)	9°17'36"	142°13'47"
(xx)	9°17'34"	142°13'31"
(xxi)	9°17'33"	142°13'20"
(xxii)	9°17'32"	142°12'56"
(xxiii)	9°17'32"	142°12'46"
(xxiv)	9°17'33"	142°12'26"
(xxv)	9°17'38"	142°11'56"
(xxvi)	9°17'39"	142°11'51"
(xxvii)	9°17'38"	142°11'34"
(xxviii)	9°17'37"	142°11'30"
(xxix)	9°17'33"	142°10'20"
(xxx)	9°17'30"	142°10'13"
(xxxi)	9°17'15"	142°09'08"
(xxxii)	9°17'13"	142°09'00"
(xxxiii)	9°17'02"	142°08'35"
(xxxiv)	9°16'56"	142°08'23"
(xxxv)	9°16'52"	142°08'15"
(xxxvi)	9°16'47"	142°08'01"
(xxxvii)	9°16'46"	142°07'58"
(xxxviii)	9°16'21"	142°06'52"
(xxxix)	9°16'19"	142°06'51"
(xl)	9°15'08"	142°06'28"
to the point of commencement.		

Schedule 2

The Islands of Dauan, Kaumag and Saibai

The outer limit of the territorial sea adjacent to the islands of Dauan, Kaumag and Saibai is a continuous line—

- (a) commencing at the point of Latitude 9°22'04" South, Longitude 142°29'41" East;
- (b) running thence along the geodesics successively joining the following points—

TABLE C1.T11.
AUSTRALIAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: DAUAN, KAUMAG AND SAIBAI

AUSTRALIAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: DAUAN, KAUMAG AND SAIBAI		
POINT	LATITUDE SOUTH	LONGITUDE EAST
(i)	9°22'04"	142°29'41"
(ii)	9°21'48"	142°31'29"
(iii)	9°22'33"	142°33'28"
(iv)	9°21'25"	142°35'29"
(v)	9°20'21"	142°41'43"
(vi)	9°20'16"	142°43'53"
(vii)	9°19'26"	142°48'18"
and (c) running thence along a series of intersecting arcs of circles having a radius of 3 miles and drawn successively from the following points—		
(i)	9°22'24"	142°47'49"
(ii)	9°22'28"	142°47'53"
(iii)	9°22'39"	142°47'57"
(iv)	9°22'48"	142°48'00"
(v)	9°22'58"	142°48'01"
(vi)	9°23'02"	142°48'01"
(vii)	9°23'06"	142°47'59"
(viii)	9°23'12"	142°47'55"
(ix)	9°23'28"	142°47'46"
(x)	9°23'44"	142°47'41"
(xi)	9°25'46"	142°46'36"
(xii)	9°25'48"	142°46'36"
(xiii)	9°25'53"	142°46'29"
(xiv)	9°26'05"	142°46'12"
(xv)	9°26'10"	142°46'03"
(xvi)	9°26'15"	142°45'47"
(xvii)	9°26'15"	142°45'34"
(xviii)	9°26'12"	142°45'25"

AUSTRALIAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: DAUAN, KAUMAG AND SAIBAI		
POINT	LATITUDE SOUTH	LONGITUDE EAST
(xix)	9°26'09"	142°45'12"
(xx)	9°26'06"	142°45'07"
(xxi)	9°25'57"	142°44'39"
(xxii)	9°25'48"	142°43'07"
(xxiii)	9°25'54"	142°42'42"
(xxiv)	9°25'53"	142°42'13"
(xxv)	9°25'52"	142°41'59"
(xxvi)	9°25'51"	142°41'51"
(xxvii)	9°25'48"	142°41'15"
(xxviii)	9°25'47"	142°41'04"
(xxix)	9°25'46"	142°40'55"
(xxx)	9°25'43"	142°40'20"
(xxxi)	9°25'44"	142°40'04"
(xxxii)	9°25'50"	142°39'30"
(xxxiii)	9°25'51"	142°39'22"
(xxxiv)	9°25'50"	142°39'13"
(xxxv)	9°25'48"	142°39'03"
(xxxvi)	9°25'35"	142°38'05"
(xxxvii)	9°25'31"	142°37'46"
(xxxviii)	9°25'28"	142°37'36"
(xxxix)	9°25'23"	142°37'22"
(xl)	9°25'22"	142°37'19"
(xli)	9°25'04"	142°36'35"
(xlii)	9°24'50"	142°36'03"
(xlii)	9°25'25"	142°33'03"
(xliv)	9°25'27"	142°32'58"
(xlv)	9°25'54"	142°32'17"
(xlvii)	9°26'11"	142°33'00"
(xlvii)	9°26'15"	142°31'55"
(xlviii)	9°26'17"	142°31'52"
(xlix)	9°26'17"	142°31'48"
(li)	9°26'15"	142°31'46"
(li)	9°26'06"	142°31'47"
(lii)	9°25'38"	142°31'35"

AUSTRALIAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: DAUAN, KAUMAG AND SAIBAI		
POINT	LATITUDE SOUTH	LONGITUDE EAST
(liii)	9°25'28"	142°31'34"
(liv)	9°25'24"	142°31'33"
(lv)	9°25'05"	142°31'27"
(lvi)	9°24'39"	142°31'18"
(lvii)	9°24'37"	142°31'17"
(lviii)	9°24'32"	142°31'24"
to the point of commencement.		

Schedule 3

The Islands of Anchor Cay and East Cay

The outer limit of the territorial sea adjacent to the islands of Anchor Cay and East Cay is the continuous line formed by a series of intersecting arcs of circles having a radius of 3 miles and drawn successively, so as to enclose the islands, from the following points—

TABLE C1.T12.
AUSTRALIAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: ANCHOR CAY AND EAST CAY

AUSTRALIAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: ANCHOR CAY AND EAST CAY		
POINT	LATITUDE SOUTH	LONGITUDE EAST
(i)	9°21'27"	144°07'30"
(ii)	9°21'25"	144°07'28"
(iii)	9°21'25"	144°07'38"
(iv)	9°21'26"	144°07'44"
(v)	9°21'29"	144°07'50"
(vi)	9°21'31"	144°07'55"
(vii)	9°21'44"	144°08'24"
(viii)	9°21'45"	144°08'27"
(ix)	9°21'49"	144°08'33"
(x)	9°21'54"	144°08'37"
(xi)	9°23'09"	144°12'43"
(xii)	9°23'02"	144°12'55"
(xiii)	9°23'02"	144°13'23"
(xiv)	9°23'04"	144°13'29"
(xv)	9°23'06"	144°13'33"
(xvi)	9°23'09"	144°13'40"
(xvii)	9°23'13"	144°13'44"
(xviii)	9°23'30"	144°13'59"

AUSTRALIAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: ANCHOR CAY AND EAST CAY		
POINT	LATITUDE SOUTH	LONGITUDE EAST
(xix)	9°23'40"	144°14'11"
(xx)	9°23'44"	144°14'18"
(xxi)	9°23'50"	144°14'25"
(xxii)	9°23'59"	144°14'30"
(xxiii)	9°24'05"	144°14'31"
(xxiv)	9°24'19"	144°14'33"
(xxv)	9°24'29"	144°14'37"
(xxvi)	9°24'40"	144°14'40"
(xxvii)	9°24'44"	144°14'40"
(xxviii)	9°24'49"	144°14'35"
(xxix)	9°45'53"	144°14'33"
(xxx)	9°24'57"	144°14'27"
(xxxi)	9°24'57"	144°14'20"
(xxxii)	9°24'56"	144°14'14"
(xxxiii)	9°24'44"	144°13'19"
(xxxiv)	9°24'40"	144°13'02"
(xxxv)	9°24'36"	144°12'58"
(xxxvi)	9°24'31"	144°12'56"
(xxxvii)	9°23'47"	144°12'34"
(xxxviii)	9°22'06"	144°08'38"
(xxxix)	9°22'07"	144°08'31"
(xl)	9°21'59"	144°07'57"
(xli)	9°21'47"	144°07'32"
(xlii)	9°21'44"	144°07'29"
(xliii)	9°21'40"	144°07'26"
(xliv)	9°21'35"	144°07'24"

Schedule 4

The Islands of Black Rocks and Bramble Cay

The outer limit of the territorial sea adjacent to the islands of Black Rocks and Bramble Cay is the continuous line formed by a series of intersecting arcs of circles having a radius of 3 miles and drawn successively, so as to enclose the islands, from the following points—

TABLE C1.T13.
AUSTRALIAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: BLACK ROCKS AND BRAMBLE CAY

AUSTRALIAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: BLACK ROCKS AND BRAMBLE CAY		
POINT	LATITUDE SOUTH	LONGITUDE EAST
(i)	9°10'28"	143°49'59"
(ii)	9°08'40"	143°52'19"
(iii)	9°08'33"	143°52'22"
(iv)	9°08'26"	143°52'32"
(v)	9°08'24"	143°52'41"
(vi)	9°08'23"	143°52'48"
(vii)	9°08'24"	143°52'54"
(viii)	9°08'27"	143°53'06"
(ix)	9°08'32"	143°53'12"
(x)	9°08'43"	143°53'19"
(xi)	9°08'48"	143°53'19"
(xii)	9°08'52"	143°53'17"
(xiii)	9°09'00"	143°53'13"
(xiv)	9°09'04"	143°53'07"
(xv)	9°09'08"	143°53'00"
(xvi)	9°09'07"	143°52'49"

Schedule 5

Deliverance Island and Kerr Islet

The outer limit of the territorial sea adjacent to Deliverance Island and Kerr Islet is the continuous line formed by a series of intersecting arcs of circles having a radius of three miles and drawn successively, so as to enclose the islands, from the following points—

TABLE C1.T14.
AUSTRALIAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: DELIVERANCE ISLAND AND KERR ISLET

AUSTRALIAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: DELIVERANCE ISLAND AND KERR ISLET		
POINT	LATITUDE SOUTH	LONGITUDE EAST
(i)	9°32'39"	141°32'15"
(ii)	9°32'35"	141°32'11"
(iii)	9°32'07"	141°31'50"
(iv)	9°32'02"	141°31'54"
(v)	9°31'56"	141°31'58"
(vi)	9°31'51"	141°32'02"
(vii)	9°31'29"	141°32'17"
(viii)	9°31'27"	141°32'19"

AUSTRALIAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: DELIVERANCE ISLAND AND KERR ISLET		
POINT	LATITUDE SOUTH	LONGITUDE EAST
(ix)	9°31'24"	141°32'21"
(x)	9°30'40"	141°33'32"
(xi)	9°30'08"	141°34'01"
(xii)	9°30'01"	141°34'05"
(xiii)	9°29'57"	141°34'08"
(xiv)	9°29'51"	141°34'14"
(xv)	9°29'51"	141°34'19"
(xvi)	9°29'58"	141°36'13"
(xvii)	9°30'04"	141°36'16"
(xviii)	9°30'12"	141°36'16"
(xix)	9°30'28"	141°36'18"
(xx)	9°30'47"	141°36'18"
(xxi)	9°31'00"	141°36'15"
(xxii)	9°31'11"	141°36'10"
(xxiii)	9°31'29"	141°36'02"
(xxiv)	9°31'38"	141°35'55"
(xxv)	9°31'47"	141°35'46"
(xxvi)	9°31'50"	141°35'42"
(xxvii)	9°32'02"	141°35'21"
(xxviii)	9°36'21"	141°34'33"
(xxix)	9°36'24"	141°34'34"
(xxx)	9°36'35"	141°34'33"
(xxxi)	9°36'49"	141°34'26"
(xxxii)	9°36'56"	141°34'21"
(xxxiii)	9°37'05"	141°34'02"
(xxxiv)	9°37'14"	141°33'47"
(xxxv)	9°37'15"	141°33'28"
(xxxvi)	9°37'13"	141°33'25"
(xxxvii)	9°37'09"	141°33'22"
(xxxviii)	9°37'03"	141°33'21"
(xxxvix)	9°36'58"	141°33'22"
(xl)	9°36'52"	141°33'27"

Schedule 6

Turnagain Island

The outer limit of the territorial sea adjacent to Turnagain Island is the continuous line formed by a series of intersecting arcs of circles having a radius of 3 miles and drawn successively, so as to enclose the island, from the following points—

TABLE C1.T15.
AUSTRALIAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: TURNAGAIN ISLAND

AUSTRALIAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: TURNAGAIN ISLAND		
POINT	LATITUDE SOUTH	LONGITUDE EAST
(i)	9°32'54"	142°10'47"
(ii)	9°32'54"	142°10'44"
(iii)	9°32'54"	142°10'40"
(iv)	9°32'52"	142°10'36"
(v)	9°32'49"	142°10'35"
(vi)	9°32'44"	142°10'36"
(vii)	9°32'23"	142°10'54"
(viii)	9°32'11"	142°11'39"
(ix)	9°32'10"	142°11'45"
(x)	9°32'15"	142°11'54"
(xi)	9°32'37"	142°14'59"
(xii)	9°32'36"	142°15'08"
(xiii)	9°32'37"	142°15'14"
(xiv)	9°32'40"	142°15'24"
(xv)	9°32'44"	142°15'40"
(xvi)	9°32'44"	142°15'47"
(xvii)	9°32'45"	142°15'53"
(xviii)	9°32'48"	142°16'04"
(xix)	9°32'51"	142°16'16"
(xx)	9°32'53"	142°16'28"
(xxi)	9°32'54"	142°16'34"
(xxii)	9°32'56"	142°16'39"
(xxiii)	9°32'58"	142°16'49"
(xxiv)	9°33'02"	142°17'01"
(xxv)	9°33'03"	142°17'12"
(xxvi)	9°33'05"	142°17'18"
(xxvii)	9°33'11"	142°17'30"
(xxviii)	9°33'14"	142°17'40"
(xxix)	9°33'16"	142°17'50"

AUSTRALIAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: TURNAGAIN ISLAND		
POINT	LATITUDE SOUTH	LONGITUDE EAST
(xxx)	9°33'18"	142°18'00"
(xxxi)	9°33'21"	142°18'09"
(xxxii)	9°33'23"	142°18'16"
(xxxiii)	9°33'28"	142°18'27"
(xxxiv)	9°33'33"	142°18'42"
(xxxv)	9°33'35"	142°18'51"
(xxxvi)	9°33'38"	142°19'03"
(xxxvii)	9°33'41"	142°19'12"
(xxxviii)	9°33'42"	142°19'19"
(xxxix)	9°33'44"	142°19'25"
(xl)	9°33'47"	142°19'38"
(xli)	9°33'49"	142°19'40"
(xlii)	9°34'15"	142°20'11"
(xliii)	9°34'19"	142°20'16"
(xliv)	9°34'23"	142°20'17"
(xlv)	9°34'29"	142°20'14"
(xlvi)	9°34'34"	142°20'10"
(xlvii)	9°34'42"	142°20'03"
(xlviii)	9°34'46"	142°19'58"
(xlix)	9°34'49"	142°19'52"
(l)	9°34'52"	142°19'32"
(li)	9°34'52"	142°19'24"
(lii)	9°34'52"	142°19'15"
(liii)	9°34'50"	142°19'05"
(liv)	9°34'48"	142°18'54"
(lv)	9°34'46"	142°18'39"
(lvi)	9°34'43"	142°18'28"
(lvii)	9°34'40"	142°18'11"
(lviii)	9°34'38"	142°18'05"
(lix)	9°34'35"	142°17'56"
(lx)	9°34'30"	142°17'39"
(lxi)	9°34'23"	142°17'09"
(lxii)	9°34'21"	142°16'55"
(lxiii)	9°34'19"	142°16'39"

AUSTRALIAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: TURNAGAIN ISLAND		
POINT	LATITUDE SOUTH	LONGITUDE EAST
(lxiv)	9°34'16"	142°16'29"
(lxv)	9°34'07"	142°15'58"
(lxvi)	9°34'05"	142°15'49"
(lxvii)	9°34'01"	142°15'41"
(lxviii)	9°33'50"	142°15'17"
(lix)	9°33'48"	142°15'10"
(lxx)	9°33'44"	142°15'00"
(lxxi)	9°33'35"	142°14'48"
(lxxii)	9°33'24"	142°14'31"
(lxxiii)	9°33'09"	142°13'59"
(lxxiv)	9°33'08"	142°13'53"

Schedule 7

Turu Cay

The outer limit of the territorial sea adjacent to Turu Cay is a continuous line formed by a series of intersecting arcs of circles having a radius of 3 miles and drawn successively, so as to enclose Turu Cay, from the following points—

TABLE C1.T16.
AUSTRALIAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: TURU CAY

AUSTRALIAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: TURU CAY		
POINT	LATITUDE SOUTH	LONGITUDE EAST
(i)	9°49'53"	141°24'42"
(ii)	9°49'39"	141°24'44"
(iii)	9°49'31"	141°24'52"
(iv)	9°49'25"	141°25'02"
(v)	9°49'23"	141°25'13"
(vi)	9°49'20"	141°25'25"
(vii)	9°49'19"	141°25'36"
(viii)	9°49'18"	141°25'43"
(ix)	9°49'18"	141°25'53"
(x)	9°49'17"	141°26'07"
(xi)	9°49'23"	141°26'09"
(xii)	9°49'26"	141°26'06"
(xiii)	9°49'32"	141°25'58"
(xiv)	9°49'38"	141°25'49"
(xv)	9°49'44"	141°25'38"

AUSTRALIAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: TURU CAY		
POINT	LATITUDE SOUTH	LONGITUDE EAST
(xvi)	9°49'47"	141°25'31"
(xvii)	9°49'53"	141°25'19"
(xviii)	9°49'56"	141°25'09"
(xix)	9°49'57"	141°24'54"
(xx)	9°49'56"	141°24'45"

Schedule 8

Pearce Cay

The outer limit of that part of the territorial sea adjacent to Pearce Cay which lies north of the parallel of Latitude 9°33'00" South is a continuous line—

- (a) commencing at the point of Latitude 9°33'00" South, Longitude 143°14'51" East;
- (b) running thence along a series of intersecting arcs of circles having a radius of 3 miles and drawn successively from the following points—

TABLE C1.T17.
AUSTRALIAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: PEARCE CAY

AUSTRALIAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: PEARCE CAY		
POINT	LATITUDE SOUTH	LONGITUDE EAST
(i)	9°30'56"	143°17'03"
(ii)	9°30'53"	143°17'03"
(iii)	9°30'50"	143°17'08"
(iv)	9°30'46"	143°17'19"
(v)	9°30'43"	143°17'26"
(vi)	9°30'42"	143°17'34"
(vii)	9°30'41"	143°17'43"
(viii)	9°30'48"	143°17'42"
(ix)	9°30'50"	143°17'40"
to the point of Latitude 9°33'00" South, Longitude 143°19'46" East; and		

- (c) running thence west along the parallel of Latitude 9°33'00" South to the point of commencement.

HISTORIC WATERS LEGISLATION

The following is extracted from the Proclamation of 19 March 1987, Amending the Proclamation of 4 February 1987 concerning Historic Bays Baseline Points.

**TABLE C1.T18.
AUSTRALIAN HISTORIC BAYS AND BASELINE POINTS**

ITEM NO.	HISTORIC BAY	LATITUDE SOUTH		LONGITUDE EAST	
1	Anxious Bay	33°12'03"S	134°19'38"E	33°35'41"S	134°45'03"
		33°35'50"S	134°45'54"E	33°35'59"S	134°46'30"
		33°36'43"S	134°48'20"E	33°37'28"S	133°49'40"
2	Encounter Bay	35°35'48"S	138°36'06"E	35°35'48"S	138°57'24"
3	Lacepede Bay	36°35'48"S	139°50'00"E	36°56'36"S	139°40'24"
4	Rivoli Bay	37°34'01"S	140°06'20"E	37°30'03"S	140°00'48"
		37°29'57"S	140°00'41"E	37°29'52"S	140°00'38"

MARITIME BOUNDARIES

AUSTRALIA - PAPUA NEW GUINEA - INDONESIA

U.S. ANALYSIS

The following comments are extracted from LIS, No. 87, "Territorial Sea and Continental Shelf Boundaries: Australia and Papua New Guinea-Indonesia," August 20, 1979.

As a consequence of a series of three agreements, the Governments of Australia and Papua New Guinea, on the one hand, and Indonesia, on the other, have delimited territorial sea and continental shelf boundaries between the respective states. The agreements create, north of the island of New Guinea, a single-segment boundary extending northward from the shore for a distance of approximately 27 miles. The boundary terminates in water depths approaching 1500 fathoms (2,743 meters). In the south, the boundary extends along the western reaches of the Torres Strait and the Arafura Sea and stops near the limits of the former Portuguese territory of Timor. After the Timor gap, an area currently undelimited, the maritime boundary resumes and is delimited southwestward through the Timor Sea.

On December 18, 1978, Papua New Guinea and Australia signed a treaty at Sydney concerning sovereignty and maritime boundaries in the area between the two countries, including the area known as Torres Strait, and related matters.

The boundary between Indonesia and Papua New Guinea, in the Pacific Ocean north of the Island of New Guinea, extends nearly due north from the coastal terminus of the land boundary to a point approximately 27 miles seaward. Because both states claim 12-mile territorial sea breadths, the single-segment boundary serves as both a territorial sea and, in part, a continental shelf boundary. The geologic shelf north of the island, however, is very narrow; and within a few miles of the shoreline, water depths in excess of 6,000 feet (1,829 meters) are encountered. As a result, the terminus of the shelf boundary is approximately 9,000 feet (2,743 meters) of water, well beyond existing limits of exploitability.

In the south, the maritime boundaries pass through the Arafura Sea in the east and the Timor Sea in the west. The Arafura Sea extends approximately from the limit of the Torres Strait westward to the island of Timor.

[T]he boundary between Indonesia and Papua New Guinea in the north consists of a line connecting two points, C1 - situated at 2°8'30"S. and 141°E., and C2 - situated at 2°8'30"S. and 141°1'30"E. C1 marks the terminus of the land boundary. C2, situated 27.14 miles seaward, is approximately equidistant from the main cape north of Djajapura and an unnamed cape on the New Guinea coastline. Between points C1 AND C2, the boundary is not equidistant from the respective national baselines.

In the south, the Indonesia-Papua New Guinea maritime boundary extends from point B3 through B2, B1, A1, A2, and terminates at A3. These turning points have the following coordinates:

TABLE C1.T19.
INDONESIA - PAPUA NEW GUINEA MARITIME BOUNDARY

POINT	COORDINATES	DISTANCE BETWEEN POINTS (MILES)
B3	09°08'08"S, 141°01'10"E	land terminus 17.45
B2	09°23'00"S, 140°52'00"E	2.89
B1	09°24'30"S, 140°49'30"E	34.13
A1	09°52'00"S, 140°29'00"E	53.06
A2	10°24'00"S, 139°36'00"E	42.32
A3	10°50'00"S, 139°12'00"E	
	Total	149.85

Thus, the Indonesia-Papua New Guinea territorial sea and continental shelf boundaries total 176.99 miles: 149.85 in the south and 27.14 in the north.

The Australian sector of the Indonesian maritime boundary begins at the trijunction point A3 and extends through intermediate points to A16. The area divided by this part of the boundary has water depths of 200 meters or less.

Westward of A12 to A16, the boundary leaves the Ceram shelf and its location relates primarily to the geomorphologic provinces underlying the Arafua Sea.

BAHAMAS, THE

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Dec 93	Archipelagic Waters and Maritime Jurisdiction Act, No. 37	12nm	Repealed colonial legislation (UK Territorial Waters Jurisdiction Act of 1878) as it applied to Bahamas. Also extended territorial sea from 3nm to 12nm.
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Dec 93	Archipelagic Waters and Maritime Jurisdiction Act, No. 37		Authorizes but does not establish archipelagic baselines.
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Nov 48	Alteration of Boundaries Order-in-Council No. 2574 (1948)		"[T]o include the continental shelf contiguous to the coasts."
	1970	Continental Shelf Act	1958 DEF	Repeated in Fisheries Resources Act, 1977.
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Dec 93	Archipelagic Waters and Maritime Jurisdiction Act, No. 37	200nm	Declared EEZ (subsumes 1977 exclusive fishing zone).
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Dec 93	Archipelagic Waters and Maritime Jurisdiction Act, No. 37		Allows negotiations with bordering States on territorial sea boundaries not to extend beyond the median line.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention.
	Jul 83			Ratified Convention.
	Jul 94			Signed Part XI Agreement.
	Jul 95			Bound by Part XI Agreement.

BAHRAIN

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Apr 93	Decree No. 8 of 20 April 1993	12nm	
CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Apr 93	Decree No. 8 of 20 April 1993	24nm	
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Jun 49	Proclamation No. 37/1368	No specific limit	Claimed ownership of specific and absolute jurisdiction and authority over seabed and subsoil.
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Feb 58	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Saudi Arabia EIF. See <u>LIS</u> No. 12.
	Jun 71	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Iran EIF. See <u>LIS</u> No. 58.
	Mar 2001	ICJ Judgment		Judgment in the case concerning Maritime Delimitation and Territorial Questions between Qatar and Bahrain (Qatar v. Bahrain). See below.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention.
	May 85			Ratified Convention.

MARITIME BOUNDARIES

BAHRAIN - QATAR

The following information is excerpted from the United Nations Law of the Sea Bulletin No. 46 regarding the International Court of Justice's Judgment in the case concerning Maritime Delimitation and Territorial Questions between Qatar and Bahrain (Qatar v. Bahrain). The case dealt with the dispute relating to sovereignty over the Hawar Islands, sovereign rights over the shoals of Dibal and Qit'al Jaradah and the delimitation of the maritime areas of the two States. On 16 March 2001, the Court decided that Qatar has sovereignty over Zubarah, Janan Island, including Hadd Janan, and the low-tide elevation of Fasht al Dibal; and that Bahrain has sovereignty over the Hawar Islands and the island of Qit'al Jaradah. Moreover, vessels of Qatar, in the territorial sea of Bahrain, which separates Hawar Islands from the other Bahraini islands, enjoy the right of innocent passage accorded by customary international law.

As regards the question of the maritime boundary, the Court also recalled that customary international law was applicable to the case and that the parties had requested it to draw a single maritime boundary (in the southern part, the Court drew a boundary delimiting the parties' territorial seas over which they enjoy territorial sovereignty, including the seabed, superjacent waters and superjacent aerial space; in the northern part, the Court had to carry out a delimitation between areas in which the parties have only sovereign rights and functional jurisdiction, i.e., over the continental shelf and in the exclusive economic zone). With respect to the territorial sea, the Court drew provisionally an equidistance line (a line every point of which is equidistant from the nearest points on the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea of each of the two States is measured) and then considered whether that line should be adjusted in the light of any special circumstances. The Court rejected Bahrain's argument that the existence of certain pearling banks situated to the north of Qatar, which had been predominantly exploited in the past by Bahraini fishermen, constituted a circumstance justifying a shifting of the equidistance line. It also rejected Qatar's argument that there is significant disparity between the coastal lengths of the parties calling for an appropriate correction. The Court further stated that considerations of equity required that the maritime formation of Fasht al Jarim should have no effect in determining the boundary line.

The Court concluded that the single maritime boundary that would divide the various maritime zones of the State of Qatar and the State of Bahrain should be formed by a series of geodesic lines joining, in the order specified, the points with the following coordinates:

TABLE C1.T20.
BAHRAIN - QATAR MARITIME BOUNDARY

BAHRAIN - QATAR MARITIME BOUNDARY		
Point	Latitude North	Longitude East
1	25° 34' 34"	50° 34' 3"
2	25° 35' 10"	50° 34' 48"
3	25° 34' 53"	50° 41' 22"
4	25° 34' 50"	50° 41' 35"
5	25° 34' 21"	50° 44' 5"
6	25° 33' 29"	50° 45' 49"
7	25° 32' 49"	50° 46' 11"
8	25° 32' 55"	50° 46' 48"
9	25° 32' 43"	50° 47' 46"
10	25° 32' 6"	50° 48' 36"
11	25° 32' 40"	50° 48' 54"
12	25° 32' 55"	50° 48' 48"
13	25° 33' 44"	50° 49' 4"
14	25° 33' 49"	50° 48' 32"
15	25° 34' 33"	50° 47' 37"
16	25° 35' 33"	50° 46' 49"
17	25° 37' 21"	50° 47' 54"
18	25° 37' 45"	50° 49' 44"
19	25° 38' 19"	50° 50' 22"
20	25° 38' 43"	50° 50' 26"
21	25° 39' 31"	50° 50' 6"
22	25° 40' 10"	50° 50' 30"
23	25° 41' 27"	50° 51' 43"
24	25° 42' 27"	50° 51' 9"
25	25° 44' 7"	50° 51' 58"
26	25° 44' 58"	50° 52' 5"
27	25° 45' 35"	50° 51' 53"
28	25° 46' 0"	50° 51' 40"
29	25° 46' 57"	50° 51' 23"
30	25° 48' 43"	50° 50' 32"
31	25° 51' 40"	50° 49' 53"
32	25° 52' 26"	50° 49' 12"
33	25° 53' 42"	50° 48' 57"

BAHRAIN - QATAR MARITIME BOUNDARY		
Point	Latitude North	Longitude East
34	26° 0' 40"	50° 51' 00"
35	26° 4' 38"	50° 54' 27"
36	26° 11' 2"	50° 55' 3"
37	26° 15' 55"	50° 55' 22"
38	26° 17' 58"	50° 55' 58"
39	26° 20' 2"	50° 57' 16"
40	26° 26' 11"	50° 59' 12"
41	26° 43' 58"	51° 3' 16"
42	27° 2' 0"	51° 7' 11"

Below point 1, the single maritime boundary would follow, in a south-westerly direction, a loxodrome having an azimuth of 234° 16' 53", until it meets the delimitation line between the respective maritime zones of Saudi Arabia on the one hand, and of Bahrain and Qatar on the other. Beyond point 42, the single maritime boundary would follow, in a north-north-easterly direction, a loxodrome having an azimuth of 12° 15' 12", until it meets the delimitation line between the respective maritime zones of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on the one hand, and of Bahrain and Qatar, on the other.

BANGLADESH

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Apr 74	Notification No. LT-I/3/74 (per Territorial Waters & Maritime Zones Act No. 26)	12nm	Foreign warships must obtain permission before transiting territorial sea.
	Jul 2001	Declaration upon Ratification of 1982 LOS Convention		Reaffirmed prior permission requirement for warships; added permission requirement for nuclear-powered vessels or those carrying dangerous/noxious substances. <i>The requirement for prior permission is not recognized by the U.S. The U.S. protested requirement in 1982 and in 2001.</i>
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Apr 74	Territorial Waters & Maritime Zones Act No. 26		Enabling legislation for straight baselines.
	Apr 74	Notification No. LT-I/3/74 (per Territorial Waters & Maritime Zones Act No. 26)		Established eight baseline points on 10 fathom contour. <i>This straight baseline claim is not recognized by the U.S. The U.S. protested claim in 1978 and conducted operational assertions in 1995, 1996, 1998, 2000-2002.</i>
CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Apr 74	Territorial Waters & Maritime Zones Act No. 26	18nm	Security zone defined as a zone of the high seas extending 6nm beyond the outer limit of the territorial sea. Claims jurisdiction to enforce laws and regulations relating to security in zone. <i>This claim is not recognized by the U.S. The U.S. protested this claim in 1982 and conducted operational assertions in 1995, 1996, 1998, 2000 and 2001.</i>
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Apr 74	Territorial Waters & Maritime Zones Act No. 26	CM	"up to the outer limits of continental margin bordering on the ocean basin or abyssal floor."
	Aug 74	Petroleum Act		Government has exclusive right to explore/exploit petroleum.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Apr 74	Notification No. LT-I/3/74	200nm	Established limits of EEZ.
	Jul 2001	Declaration on accession to LOS Convention		Prohibits military exercises or operations, especially weapons/explosives, in EEZ or continental shelf without permission. Prohibits removal of archeological/historical objects from "any maritime zones" without permission. <i>These prohibitions are not recognized by the U.S. The U.S. protested in 2001.</i>
ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION	Apr 74	Territorial Waters & Maritime Zones Act No. 26		Authorized government to take "appropriate measures" to control pollution "in the high seas adjacent to the territorial waters."
	Jul 2001	Declaration on accession to LOS Convention		Claims ships entitled to sovereign immunity must compensate for damage caused by pollution of the marine environment. <i>This claim is not recognized by the U.S. The U.S. protested in 2001.</i>
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention.
	Jul 2001			Ratified Convention, with Declarations stated above. Bound by Part XI Agreement.

STRAIGHT BASELINE LEGISLATION

Following are extracts from Proclamation No. LT-I/3/74 of the Government of Bangladesh of 13 April 1974.

1. In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Territorial Waters and Maritime Zones Act, 1974 (Act No. XXVI of 1974), and in super session of any previous declaration on the subject, the Government is pleased to declare that the limits of the sea specified in paragraph 2 beyond the land territory and internal waters of Bangladesh shall be the territorial waters of Bangladesh.
2. The limits of the sea referred to in paragraph 1 shall be twelve nautical miles measured seaward and the baselines set out in paragraph 3 so that each point of the outer limit of the sea to the nearest point inward on the baselines is twelve nautical miles.
3. The baselines from which territorial waters shall be measured seaward are the straight lines linking successively the baseline points set out below:

**TABLE C1.T21.
BANGLADESH STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM**

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
No. 1	21°12' 00" N.	89°06' 45" E.
No. 2	21°15' 00" N.	89°16' 00" E.
No. 3	21°29' 00" N.	89°36' 00" E.
No. 4	21°21' 00" N.	89°55' 00" E.
No. 5	21°11' 00" N.	90°33' 00" E.

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
No. 6	21°07' 30" N.	91°06' 00" E.
No. 7	21°10' 00" N.	91°56' 00" E.
No. 8	20°21' 45" N.	92°17' 30" E.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Territorial Waters and Maritime Zones Act, 1974 (Act No. XXVI of 1974), the Government is pleased to declare that the Zone of the high seas extending to 200 nautical miles measured from the baselines shall be the economic zone of Bangladesh.

BARBADOS

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Jun 77	Territorial Waters Act, 1977-26	12nm	Foreign warships must obtain permission before transiting territorial sea. <i>This requirement is not recognized by the U.S. The U.S. protested claim in 1982 and conducted operational assertions in 1982, 1985 and 1987.</i>
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jun 77	Territorial Waters Act, 1977-26		Normal baseline declared to be the low-water mark. However, enables straight baselines legislation.
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Jan 79	Marine Boundaries & Jurisdiction Act, 1978	200nm	EEZ.
ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION	Jan 79	Marine Boundaries & Jurisdiction Act, 1978	200nm	Claimed exclusive jurisdiction for prevention and control of pollution in EEZ.
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Dec 2003	Agreement		Cooperation Treaty with Guyana regarding joint jurisdiction over "area of bilateral overlap between the EEZs."
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention.
	Oct 93			Ratified Convention.
	Nov 94			Signed Part XI Agreement.
	Jul 95			Bound by Part XI Agreement.

MARITIME BOUNDARIES

The maritime boundary between Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago has not been negotiated. In Feb 2004, Barbados referred the dispute to the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea.

BELGIUM

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Nov 87	Royal Decree	12nm	Also authorizes treaties with neighboring countries to negotiate median points where territorial seas overlap. (See below.)
CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Apr 99	Act Concerning the EEZ	12nm	Section VIII, Art. 47, of the EEZ Act creates a 12nm contiguous zone. (See below.)
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Jun 69	Laws on the Continental Shelf	Equi-distant lines	Boundary to be established on median points between neighboring nations. (See below.)
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Apr 99	Act Concerning the EEZ	Equi-distant lines	Specific points given. (See below.)
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Oct 90	Treaties (2)		Territorial sea and continental shelf boundary agreements with France.
	May 91			Continental shelf boundary agreement with the UK signed; EIF May 93.
	Dec 96	Treaties (2)		Territorial sea and continental shelf boundary agreements with The Netherlands.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 84			Signed Convention, with Declaration confirming its belief that provisions regarding the breadth of the territorial sea are reflective of customary international law, and attaching "great importance to the conditions to which Articles 21 and 23 of the Convention subject the right of innocent passage through the territorial sea."
	Jul 94			Signed Part XI Agreement.
	Nov 98			Ratified Convention; bound by Part XI Agreement.

LEGISLATION

The following is extracted from the Act concerning the EEZ of Belgium in the North Sea of April 1999.

Article 2

An exclusive economic zone, hereinafter referred to by the acronym EEZ, shall be established beyond and adjacent to the territorial sea of Belgium, comprising the waters superjacent to the seabed and the seabed and its subsoil.

Article 3

The EEZ of Belgium shall cover that part of the North Sea the outer limit of which is a line composed of segments connecting the following points, defined by their coordinates, in the order in which they are listed:

**TABLE C1.T22.
BELGIAN EEZ COORDINATES**

Latitude North	Longitude East
51°16'09" N	02°23'25" E
51°33'28" N	02°14'18" E
51°36'47" N	02°15'12" E
51°48'18" N	02°28'54" E
51°52'34,012" N	02°32'21,599" E
51°33'06" N	03°04'53" E

The positions of the points listed in this article are expressed in latitude and longitude in accordance with the European geodetic systems (regulation 1, 1950).

Article 47

In the first 12 nautical miles of the EEZ, namely in an area extending to 12 nautical miles adjoining its territorial sea, Belgium shall exercise the necessary control with a view to:

1. Preventing violations of the customs, fiscal, immigration or health legislation or regulations in force in its territory or in its territorial sea;
2. Suppressing any violation of such legislation or regulations in its territory or in its territorial sea."

MARITIME BOUNDARY AGREEMENTS

BELGIUM - FRANCE

The following is extracted from the Territorial Sea and Continental Shelf Boundary Agreements between Belgium and France, signed 8 October 1990.

Article 1

The boundary between the territorial sea of the French Republic and the territorial sea of the Kingdom of Belgium shall be a line composed of loxodromes connecting, in the sequence given, the points defined as follows by their coordinates.

**TABLE C1.T23.
BELGIUM - FRANCE TERRITORIAL SEA BOUNDARY**

Latitude North	Longitude East
51° 05' 37" N	02° 32' 37" E
51° 16' 09" N	02° 23' 25" E

BELGIUM - THE NETHERLANDS

The following is extracted from the Territorial Sea and Continental Shelf Boundary Agreements between Belgium and The Netherlands, signed 18 December 1996.

Article 1

The boundary between the territorial sea of the Kingdom of Belgium and the territorial sea of the Kingdom of the Netherlands is formed by the great circle joining the following points, expressed in terms of their coordinates, in the sequence given below:

TABLE C1.T24.
BELGIUM - NETHERLANDS TERRITORIAL SEA BOUNDARY

Latitude North	Longitude East
51° 22' 25" N	03° 21' 52.5" E
51° 22' 46" N	03° 21' 14" E
51° 27' 00" N	03° 17' 47" E
51° 29' 05" N	03° 12' 44" E
51° 33' 06" N	03° 04' 53" E

BELIZE**SUMMARY OF CLAIMS**

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Jan 92	Maritime Areas Act, 1992	12nm	Territorial sea area from the mouth of the Sarstoon River to Ranguana Caye remains 3nm.
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jan 92	Maritime Areas Act, 1992		Declares normal baseline to be low water mark; authorizes partial straight baselines.
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Oct 50	British Honduras (Alteration of Boundaries) Order-in-Council		Preserved high-seas status of superjacent waters.
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Jan 92	Maritime Areas Act, 1992	200nm	EEZ.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention.
	Aug 83			Ratified Convention.
	Oct 94			Bound by Part XI Agreement.

BENIN

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Mar 68	Decree No. 74	12nm	
	Apr 76	Decree No. 76-92	*200nm	Claimed total sovereignty over waters, airspace, and resources. <i>This claim is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claim in 1989 and conducted operational assertions in 1981, 1987-89, and 1991 (overflights).</i> * [In December 1998, a representative of the Benin Foreign Ministry provided an informal statement to U.S. State Department that Benin now claims a 12nm territorial sea and a 200nm EEZ. However, the 1976 decree remains on the UN Law of the Sea website, and the UN continues to list the claim as 200nm.]
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Apr 76	Decree No. 76-92		In estuaries, territorial sea measured from navigational obstacle located farthest offshore.
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Mar 68	Decree No. 74	100nm	Claimed "all underground exploitation rights."
	Apr 76	Decree No. 76-92	200nm	Superseded Decree No. 74 by inference.
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Mar 68	Decree No. 74	12nm	Fishing zone; claimed "all underwater exploitation rights."
	Apr 76	Decree No. 76-92	200nm	Fishing zone; foreign fishing prohibited without authorization.
LOS CONVENTION	Aug 83			Signed Convention.
	Oct 97			Ratified Convention; bound by Part XI Agreement.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

The United States recognized the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina as an independent state on 7 April 1992.

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jul 99	Treaty		Established sea boundary between Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina.
LOS CONVENTION	Jan 94			Succeeded to the Convention.

MARITIME BOUNDARY AGREEMENT

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA - CROATIA

The following is extracted from the Treaty on the State Border between Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia of July 1999.

Article 4

The state border on the sea stretches along the central line of the sea between the territories of the Republic of Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina in accordance with the 1982 UN Convention on Sea Rights....

BRAZIL

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Jan 93	Public Law No. 8,617	12nm	Revoked prior maritime boundaries legislation.
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Apr 69	Decree-Law No. 553		Enabling legislation for straight baselines closing bays, creeks, other inlets.
	Mar 70	Decree-Law No. 1098		Enabling legislation for straight baseline system.
	Jan 93	Public Law No. 8617		1982 LOS Convention, Art. 7 straight baseline criteria cited.
CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Jan 93	Public Law No. 8617	24nm	
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Jan 93	Public Law No. 8,617	200nm/ CM	Limits to be fixed in accordance with Art. 76 of the 1982 LOS Convention.
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Jan 93	Public Law 8,617	200nm	Restricts military exercises and maneuvers in EEZ without consent. <i>U.S. does not recognize this restriction.</i> The U.S. protested in 1983 and 1988.
ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION	Nov 67	Decree-Law No. 44	12nm	
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jun 75	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Uruguay EIF.
	Jan 81	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with France (Fr. Guyana) EIF.
	May 96	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with U.S. signed.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention, with Declaration that the Convention does not authorize States to conduct military exercises in the EEZ of another State without consent; and that the prohibition of article 301 against the threat or use of force applies to maritime areas under the jurisdiction of the coastal State.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
LOS CONVENTION, Continued	Dec 88			Ratified Convention, with Declaration that vessels beyond the limits of the territorial sea, but within the EEZ, could not be boarded, searched and seized if suspected of engaging in illicit narcotics traffic without authorization of the coastal State; and that military exercises or maneuvers are prohibited in the EEZ without consent.
	Jul 94			<i>The 1982 and 1988 Declarations are not recognized by the U.S.</i> U.S. protested declarations in 1983 and 1988. Signed Part XI Agreement.

MARITIME BOUNDARY AGREEMENT

BRAZIL-URUGUAY

The following excerpts from an agreement between the governments of Brazil and Uruguay, as well as the analysis which follows, are extracted from LIS, No. 73, "Maritime Boundary: Brazil-Uruguay," September 30, 1976. [LIS No. 73 was published prior to Brazil rolling back its territorial sea to 12nm. Therefore this analysis may no longer be applicable.]

The location of the mouth of Chuy Stream shall be fixed at the point defined by the intersection of the line running from the present Chuy light in a direction nearly perpendicular to the general line of the coast, on the same bearing as the maritime lateral boundary (specified below), with the Atlantic Ocean. The maritime lateral boundary between the two countries shall be defined by the rhumb line which, starting from the above-established point, shall run on a bearing of 128 sexagesimal degrees (counting from true north) to the outside limit of the territorial sea of both countries. The extension of that rhumb line running inland passes by the Chuy light. Both of the Commission Heads also state that the principal marker No. 1 (reference marker), erected by the Joint Boundary Commission in 1853 near the left bank of Chuy Stream and on firm ground for better protection from the water, will be maintained in its original position, and that at the opportune time the necessary works to ensure that Chuy Stream will have its normal outlet at the above-established point will be undertaken.

U.S. ANALYSIS

The Brazil-Uruguay maritime boundary, plotted on the DMA/HC 24000 chart attached to LIS No. 73, consists of a single rhumb line. Commencing at the mouth of the Chuy stream, the boundary extends seaward at a 128° azimuth (from true north) to the outer limit of the two states' territorial seas. Each country claims a 200-nm territorial sea.

The boundary extends approximately 204 nm from the Chuy stream; Pt. Palmar (Uruguay) and a Brazilian mainland point northeast of Chuy stream are the basepoints approximately 200 nm from the terminal boundary point.

BRUNEI**SUMMARY OF CLAIMS**

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Feb 83	Territorial Waters Enactment, 1982	12nm	
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Feb 83	Territorial Waters Enactment, 1982		Appears to enable establishment of straight baselines.
CONTINENTAL SHELF	1954	Royal Proclamation		Claimed continental shelf.
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Jul 93	Proclamation	200nm or median	EEZ.
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Sep 58	Orders in Council 1517 & 1518		Boundaries with Malaysia for North Borneo (1517) and Sarawak (1518) established by the British.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 84			Signed Convention.
	Nov 96			Ratified Convention; bound by Part XI Agreement.

BULGARIA

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Jan 2000	Maritime Space, Inland Waterways and Ports Act	12nm	Repealed 1987 Ocean Spaces Act; also omits earlier references to warships needing permission to transit territorial sea.
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jan 2000	Maritime Space, Inland Waterways and Ports Act		Declared normal baselines to be low water mark, but reaffirmed straight baselines closing Varna (Stalin) and Bourgas Bays, claimed as internal waters. (Also partial straight baselines in 3 other areas.)
CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Jan 2000	Maritime Space, Inland Waterways and Ports Act	24nm	
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Jan 2000	Maritime Space, Inland Waterways and Ports Act		Limits will be established by agreement between states with adjacent or opposite coasts on Black Sea on basis of international law.
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Jan 2000	Maritime Space, Inland Waterways and Ports Act	200nm	EEZ.
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Dec 97	Agreement		Boundary agreement and delimitation of maritime areas with Turkey in the Black Sea.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention.
	May 96			Ratified Convention; bound by Part XI Agreement.

STRAIGHT BASELINE LEGISLATION

The following is extracted from the Maritime Space, Inland Waterways and Ports Act of January 2000.

Article 6

The internal waters of the Republic of Bulgaria shall comprise:...

3. The waters of (a) Varna Bay between the coastline and the straight line joining Cape St. Konstantine and Cape Ilandjik; (b) Bourgas Bay between the coastline and the straight line joining Cape Emine and Cape Maslen Nos;

4. The waters between the coastline and the straight baselines joining Cape Kaliakra and Cape Touzlata, Cape Touzlata and Cape Ekrene and Cape Maslen Nos and Cape Rohi.

Article 16(2)

The baselines are the lowest low-water line along the coast or the straight baselines joining the two outermost points of the bays and the spaces referred to in article 6.

MARITIME BOUNDARY AGREEMENT**BULGARIA - TURKEY**

The following is extracted from the Agreement between Bulgaria and Turkey on Determination of the Boundary in the Mouth Area of the Mutludere/Rezovska River and Delimitation of the Maritime Areas between the two states in the Black Sea, signed 4 December 1997.

Article 1

The boundary in the mouth area of the Mutludere/Rezovska River

3. The initial boundary point in the mouth area of the Mutludere/Rezovska River shall have the rectangular coordinates $x=5025m$ and $y=7839m$, and the terminal boundary point in the mouth of the river shall have the rectangular coordinates $x=5324m$ and $y=8339m$, determined on the Plan of the mouth area of the Mutludere/Rezovska River, scale 1:1000, mutually adopted in September 1992.... The terminal boundary point in the river mouth constitutes the terminal point of the land boundary between the Parties.

Article 2

The maritime boundary in the Begendik/Rezovo Bay

1. The maritime boundary between the Republic of Turkey and the Republic of Bulgaria in the Begendik/Rezovo Bay starts from the terminal land boundary point in the river mouth with coordinates as determined in article 1, paragraph 3, of this Agreement. From that point the maritime boundary continues through points with coordinates:

TABLE C1.T25.
BULGARIA – TURKEY BEGENDIK/REZOVO BAY BOUNDARY

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
C	41°58'43.6"N	28°01'53.3"E
D	41°58'41.5"N	28°02'05.1"E
E	41°58'48.5"N	28°02'15.8"E*

which is established on the baseline closing the internal waters of the Bay from the sea.

3. The boundary in the Begendik/Rezovo Bay and the navigation sector are shown on the map of the Begendik/Rezovo Bay, scale 1:10 000, mutually adopted in 1983 (annex 4)....

Article 3

The lateral boundary of the territorial sea

1. The lateral boundary between the Republic of Turkey and the Republic of Bulgaria in the territorial sea begins from point "E" as established on the baseline of the Begendik/Rezovo Bay in accordance with article 2, paragraph 1, of this Agreement. Then the boundary continues through loxodromes to point "F" with coordinates 41°58'52.8"N and 28°02'25.2"E and then it follows the geographic parallel 41°58'52.8" until it meets the terminal point with coordinates 41°58'52.8"N and 28°19'25.8"E established on the twelve-nautical-miles outer limit of the territorial sea.

The geographic coordinates referred to in this paragraph are expressed in terms of the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS'84), except for point "E".

2. The boundary of the territorial sea, as determined in article 3, paragraph 1, of this Agreement, is shown on the Bulgarian maritime chart N 5001 (ed.1981), scale 1:550 000, and on the Turkish maritime chart N 10-A (ed.1993), scale 1:750 000 (annexes 5A and 5B)....

Article 4

The boundary of the continental shelf and the exclusive economic zone

1. The boundary of the continental shelf and the exclusive economic zone between the Republic of Turkey and the Republic of Bulgaria in the Black Sea begins from the terminal point of the lateral boundary of the territorial seas, determined in article 3, paragraph 1, of this Agreement, and continues in the north-east direction, through geodetic lines joining the turning points with coordinates:

TABLE C1.T26.
BULGARIA – TURKEY BLACK SEA BOUNDARY

Coordinate system, WGS'84		
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
1.	41°59'52"N	28°19'26"E
2.	42°14'28"N	29°20'45"E
3.	42°26'24"N	29°34'20"E
4.	42°29'24"N	29°49'36"E
5.	42°33'27"N	29°58'30"E
6.	42°48'03"N	30°34'10"E
7.	42°49'31"N	30°36'18"E
8.	42°56'43"N	30°45'06"E
9.	43°19'54"N	31°06'33"E
10.	43°26'49"N	31°20'43"E

As for the drawing of the delimitation line of the continental shelf and the exclusive economic zone further to the north-east direction between geographic point 43°19'54"N and 31°06'33"E and geographic point 43°26'49"N and 31°20'43"E, the Parties have agreed that such a drawing will be finalized later at subsequent negotiations which will be held at a suitable time.

2. The boundary of the continental shelf and the exclusive economic zone determined in article 4, paragraph 1, of this Agreement is shown on the Bulgarian maritime chart N 5001 (ed.1981), scale 1:500 000, and on the Turkish maritime chart N 10-A (ed.1993), scale 1:750 000 (annexes 5A and 5B).

The geographical coordinates referred to in article 4, paragraph 1, of this Agreement are expressed in terms of the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS'84).

BURMA

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Apr 77	Territorial Sea & Maritime Zones Law, Law No. 3	12nm	Foreign warships must obtain permission prior to transiting territorial sea. <i>This requirement is not recognized by the U.S. The U.S. protested requirement in 1982 and conducted operational assertions in 1985, 1989, 1991, 1992, 1998, 2000, and 2001.</i>
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Nov 68	Decree		Established straight baselines; range from 7nm to 223nm (in the Gulf of Martaban). See LIS No. 14. <i>This claim is not recognized by the U.S. The U.S. protested claim in 1982 and conducted operational assertions in 1985, 1989, 1996-1998, 2000-2003.</i>
	Apr 77	Law No. 3		Reiterates majority of above baselines, but substitutes West Canister Island for Cabusa Island.
CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Apr 77	Law No. 3	24nm	Security jurisdiction claimed within contiguous zone; no specific restrictions. <i>This claim is not recognized by the U.S. The U.S. protested claim in 1982 and conducted operational assertions in 1985, 1988, 1989, 1996-1998, 2000-2003.</i>
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Apr 77	Law No. 3	200nm/ CM	Claimed same exclusive jurisdiction as in EEZ.
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Apr 77	Law No. 3	200nm	EEZ; claimed authority to subject freedom of navigation and overflight to broad restrictions (unspecified). <i>These claims are not recognized by the U.S.</i>
ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION	Apr 77	Law No. 3	200nm/ CM	
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Apr 82	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Thailand EIF. See LIS No. 102.
	Sep 87	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with India on the delimitation of the Andaman Sea in the Coco Channel and in the Bay of Bengal EIF.
	May 95	Agreement		Agreement with India and Thailand EIF.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention.
	May 96			Ratified Convention; bound by Part XI Agreement (as Myanmar).

STRAIGHT BASELINE LEGISLATION

Following is an excerpt from the Territorial Sea and Maritime Zones Law of 9 April 1977.

For the purpose of this Law, the low-water lines as marked on the large-scale charts officially recognized by Burma shall be the baselines for measuring the breadth of the territorial sea, the contiguous zone, the continental shelf and the exclusive economic zone of Burma;

Provided that, where by reason of the geographical conditions prevailing on the coasts of Burma or of the economic requirements of the coastal regions straight baselines have been drawn between fixed points on the mainland, on islands or rocks, measurement shall be made from such baselines. The fixed points between which such straight baselines shall be drawn are indicated in detail in the following schedule:

TABLE C1.T27.
BURMA STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM

BURMA STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM		
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
ARAKAN COAST		
(a) Southern Point of MAYU ISLAND	20° 11' 49" N	92° 32' 19" E
(b) BORONGA POINT	19° 48' 30" N	93° 01' 42" E
(c) SOUTH TERRIBLES	19° 22' 56" N	93° 16' 20" E
(d) Western Point of HENRY ROCKS	18° 51' 48" N	93° 26' 15" E
(e) Western Point of NERBUDDA ISLAND	18° 20' 50" N	93° 56' 25" E
(f) St. JOHN's or CHURCH ROCKS	17° 27' 39" N	94° 19' 46" E
(g) NORTH WEST GROUP	16° 55' 28" N	94° 12' 45" E
(h) KORONGE ISLAND	16° 31' 20" N	94° 14' 21" E
(i) SOUTH ROCK	16° 18' 55" N	94° 11' 20" E
(j) BLACK ROCK	16° 11' 50" N	94° 10' 50" E
(k) ALGUADA REEF (PATHEIN LIGHT)	15° 42' 13" N	94° 12' 06" E
GULF OF MARTABAN		
(a) ALGUADA REEF (PATHEIN LIGHT)	15° 42' 13" N	94° 12' 06" E
(b) Western Point of LONG ISLAND	14° 24' 15" N	97° 46' 02" E
3. TENASSERIM COAST		
(a) Western Point of LONG ISLAND	14° 24' 15" N	97° 46' 02" E
(b) NORTH ISLAND	14° 09' 00" N	97° 46' 54" E
(c) West CANISTER ISLAND*	12° 41' 30" N	97° 43' 40" E
(d) Northern Point of SAURIM ISLAND	12° 30' 30" N	97° 47' 42" E

BURMA STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM		
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
(e) Western Point of H. PRINCEP ISLAND	12° 03' 03" N	97° 38' 00" E
(f) GREAT WESTERN TORRES	11° 47' 15" N	97° 26' 15" E
(g) North Western Point of NORTH TWIN	10° 38' 15" N	97° 41' 45" E
(h) Western Point of SOUTH TWIN	10° 28' 12" N	97° 40' 45" E
(i) WESTERN ROCKY ISLAND	09° 51' 24" N	97° 52' 18" E
(j) HAYCOCK ISLAND	09° 40' 45" N	97° 54' 30" E
(k) Western Point of MURRAY ISLAND	09° 35' 54" N	97° 58' 12" E

U.S. ANALYSIS

The following analysis of Burma's straight baseline system is extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 14, "Straight Baselines: Burma" of 14 March 1970. LIS No. 14 predates the current baselines legislation; however, since the baseline points remain in large part identical to those discussed in 1970, the following is still relevant.

The straight baselines replace the low-water line of the coast with the exception of a narrow band in the north. This narrow band measures approximately 30 nautical miles in length and extends from the Pakistan boundary at the Naaf River to the point a) on Oyster [Mayu] Island. A brief analysis of the straight baselines, taken from large-scale nautical charts, follows.

TABLE C1.T28.
BURMA STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: U.S. ANALYSIS

BURMA STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: U.S. ANALYSIS		
POINT	LENGTH (NM)	COMMENTS
ARAKAN COAST		
a - b	36.0	Oyster [Mayu] Island is a small isolated island situated approximately 11.4 nautical miles from the mainland. The line a-b deviates from the general trend of the coast by c. 14°.
b - c	30.1	Boronga point is situated at the southern end of Myengun Kyun (isl.). The entire coast from b-c is fringed with islands. Line b-c deviates from the coast at an angle of 12°.
c - d	32.1	The line c-d deviates at an angle of 18° to enclose the large island of Cheduba within the internal waters of Burma.
d - e	42.5	This segment, 8° from the general trend of the coast, terminates at the southern end of the heavily-fringed coastline.
e - f	57.0	The straight baseline averages 18-20 miles offshore. Few islands exist in the neighborhood of the segment although many are situated close to the shore. The line is approximately 12° from the general trend of the mainland.
f - g	33.0	Same general situation but approximately 12 nautical miles from the shore and at an angle of 4°.
g - h	24.5	Same general situation except approaching coast; angle is 15° between segment and general trend.
h - i	13.5	Same but straight baseline now within 3 nautical miles of coast and angle is 2°.

BURMA STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: U.S. ANALYSIS		
POINT	LENGTH (NM)	COMMENTS
i - j	7.1	Shortest length of straight baseline on the Arakan coast. Straight baseline forms an angle of c. 10° to the general trend of the coast. The segment averages slightly less than 2 nautical miles from the coast.
j - k	29.0	The final point of the Arakan coast is situated on a reef, which has a lighthouse thereon, near the Irrawaddy delta -- 13.8 nautical miles from nearest land. Angle measures c. 12° to the general coastal trend.
GULF OF MARTABAN		
a - b	222.3	Point a is identical with the point k of the Arakan straight baseline. The closing line a-b is the longest straight baseline encountered in the world. The first segment remains within 12° of the trend of the delta but the eastern two-thirds deviates at an angle of 60°. At one point on the straight baseline, the nearest land is 75 nautical miles away and the mouth of the Sittang is over 120 nautical miles distant.
TENASSERIM COAST		
a - b	15.5	The straight baseline segment lies slightly over 12 nautical miles from the coast at an angle of 11° from its general direction. A large number of islands (+ 20) are situated close to the segment.
b - c*	80.8	In the north b-c averages nearly 20 nautical miles from the mainland at an angle of 13° from its general direction. The number of islands is not great until south of the Savoy River (13° 31' North).
c* - d	17.9	A very large number of islands fringe the coast for the remainder of its extent southward. For the most part, the straight baseline joins the outermost points. Three islets in this sector, however, are seaward of the straight baseline. The angle to the coast is c. 9°.
d - e	29.0	The angle increases to 19° as the straight baseline extends to include outer islands.
e - f	19.2	The angle is 38° to the general trend of the coast. Basepoint f is situated on a large island, over 75 miles from the mainland.
f - g	71.1	The number of islands in the vicinity of the straight baseline decreases markedly although many still fringe the coast. The angle of the straight baseline is 12° to the general coastal trend.
g - h	10.1	Same but the angle is 9°.
h - i	38.1	The straight baseline draws nearer to the mainland (c. 38 n.m.) and to the fringing islands (c. 9 n.m.). The angle to the general trend of the coast is c. 15°.
i - j	10.8	Same but the angle decreases to c. 10°.
j - k	6.8	The shortest segment of the straight baseline terminates the limits with the southernmost Burmese island. Because the line is trending towards the shore the angle increases greatly, to nearly 40°.
TOTAL		826.4 Nautical Miles

The twenty-one straight baseline segments total 826.4 nautical miles, forming all but approximately 30 miles of the Burmese baseline. The average segment length is nearly 40 nm. The maximum length is 222.3 nm which forms a closing line for the Gulf of Martaban. At no point does the straight baseline extend seaward of the continental shelf of Burma. None of the base points is situated on the mainland of Burma. The ratio of water-to-land enclosed within the baselines is estimated to exceed 50:1.

*Law No. 3 of 1977 substituted West Canister Island for the western point of Cabusa Island.

MARITIME BOUNDARY AGREEMENT

BURMA - THAILAND

The following excerpts from the Agreement between Burma and Thailand on the Delimitation of the Maritime Boundary in the Andaman Sea (signed 25 July 1980, EIF April 1982), and the U.S. Analysis regarding the agreement are extracted from LIS, No. 102, "Maritime Boundary: Burma-Thailand" of 30 January 1985.

Article 1

1. The maritime boundary between Burma and Thailand in the Andaman Sea is an equidistance line formed by a series of straight lines connecting the nine points specified hereunder in the sequence so specified:

TABLE C1.T29.
BURMA - THAILAND: ANDAMAN SEA BOUNDARY

POINT	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
1	9 32'15"	97 56'20"
2	9 34'29"	97 52'10"
3	9 34'54"	97 51'12"
4	9 35'39"	97 45'29"
5	9 36'02"	97 43'29"
6	9 37'24"	97 37'36"
7	9 40'35"	97 26'36"
8	9 45'30"	96 29'35"
9	9 38'00"	95 35'25"

2. That segment of the maritime boundary specified in paragraph 1 of this Article extending from Point No. 1 through Points Nos. 2, 3, and 4 to Point No. 5 shall constitute the boundary between the territorial sea of Burma and the territorial sea of Thailand.

3. That segment of the maritime boundary specified in paragraph 1 of the Article extending from Point No. 5 through Points Nos. 6, 7, and 8 to Point No. 9 shall constitute the boundary between the continental shelf of the Burma and the continental shelf of Thailand and, in the event that Thailand establishes her exclusive economic zone, this same line shall also constitute the boundary between the exclusive economic zone of Burma and the exclusive economic zone of Thailand.

Article 2

1. The geographical coordinates of Points Nos. 1 to 6 specified in Article 1 are derived from the 1948 edition of British Admiralty Chart No. 3052, re-published in 1975, and those of Points Nos. 7 to 9 from the 1975 edition of British Admiralty Chart No. 830 published on 3rd January 1975. The lines connecting the said points are indicated on British Admiralty Chart No. 830, published on 3rd January 1975, attached as an Annex to this Agreement.

2. The actual location of these points at sea and of the lines connecting them shall be determined by a method to be mutually agreed upon by the hydrographic experts authorized for this purpose by the two Governments.

CAMBODIA

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Jul 82	Council of State Decree	12nm	Foreign warships must obtain permission before entering. <i>This requirement is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. conducted operational assertions in 1986, 1989, 1992, and 1996-2000.</i>
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jul 82	Council of State Decree		Straight baselines specified. <i>This claim is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. conducted operational assertions in 1986, 1989 and 1996-2003.</i>
	Jul 82	Agreement		Agreement with Vietnam on seaward limits of "historic waters" in the Gulf of Thailand; lateral boundaries deferred. <i>These claims are not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested in 1987.</i>
CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Jul 82	Council of State Decree	24nm	Claimed jurisdiction over security. Reportedly, foreign military vessels must secure permission to enter zone. <i>This claim and permission requirement are not recognized by the U.S. U.S. conducted operational assertions in 1992 and 1995-2003.</i>
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Jul 82	Council of State Decree	200nm	"All activities" by foreigners "for whatever end" are regulated.
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Jul 82	Council of State Decree	200nm	EEZ.
ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION	Jul 82	Council of State Decree	200nm	
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Mar 1907	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Thailand (Siam) EIF. (Thailand disputes.)
	Jul 82	Agreement		Historic waters boundary agreement with Vietnam signed.
LOS CONVENTION	Jul 83			Signed Convention; never ratified.

STRAIGHT BASELINE LEGISLATION

Following is the full text of the Decree of the Council of State of Kampuchea (Cambodia), signed by the Chairman of the Council of State on 13 July 1982.

The chairman of the Council of State, considering that the PRK (People's Republic of Kampuchea) has full sovereignty and inviolable rights over its territorial waters and its continental shelf; Considering that the PRK must watch over its sovereignty, security and national defense toward the sea and ensure the best exploitation of natural resources in its territorial waters and continental shelf in order to serve the

national defense and reconstruction efforts and the improvement of the people's living standards; Considering the Constitution of the PRK; And the Council of Ministers having been informed; Has decreed the following:

Article 1

The full and entire sovereignty of the PRK extends beyond its territorial and internal waters to a maritime zone adjacent to its coasts and its internal waters, designed by the name of the territorial waters of the PRK.

This sovereignty also extends to the airspace above the territorial waters of the PRK as well as to the seabed and subsoil of these waters.

Article 2

The width of the territorial waters of the PRK is 12 nautical miles (1 nautical mile equaling 1,852 meters) measured from straight baselines, linking the points of the coast and the furthest points of Kampuchea's furthest islands; these baselines are traced along the low-water mark. These straight baselines are concretely defined in Annex I of this decree. The internal waters of the PRK are the waters located between the baseline of the territorial waters and the coasts of Kampuchea.

Article 3

The outer limit of the territorial waters of the PRK is a line each point of which is at a distance equal to the width of the territorial waters from the closest point of the baseline. In the maritime zone between Kach Kut Island and the terminus of the land border between Kampuchea and Thailand, the limit of the territorial water of the PRK follows the dividing line of the maritime waters determined by the historic border stipulated in the Franco-Siamese treaty of 23 March 1907.

Article 4

The contiguous zone of the PRK is a maritime zone located beyond and adjacent to its territorial waters, with a width of 12 nautical miles measured from the outer limit of the territorial waters of the PRK. In its contiguous zone, the PRK exercises necessary control in order to oversee its security and to prevent and check violations of its customs, fiscal, health and emigration and immigration laws.

Article 5

The exclusive economic zone of the PRK is a maritime zone located beyond its territorial waters and adjacent to the latter. This zone extends to 200 nautical miles measured from the baseline used to measure the width of the territorial waters of the PRK. The PRK has sovereign rights over the exploration and exploitation and the preservation and management of all organic or inorganic natural resources of the seabed, of its subsoil and of the waters above it and over other activities leading to the exploration and exploitation of its exclusive economic zone.

In its exclusive economic zone, the PRK has exclusive jurisdiction regarding the setting up and use of installations, devices and artificial islands and marine research; and has jurisdiction over the preservation of the marine environment and the control of pollution. Without prior authorization or agreement by the PRK, foreign ships are forbidden to fish or exploit any natural resources in any form, or to undertake scientific research in the exclusive economic zone of the PRK. When they have obtained prior authorization or agreement, they must conform with the laws and regulations of the PRK concerning fishing, the exploitation of other natural resources and scientific research, and with other regulations relating to them decreed by the PRK, and must strictly carry out all obligations provided in the licenses or the contracts.

Article 6

The continental shelf of the PRK comprises the seabed and the subsoil of the submarine areas that extend beyond the territorial waters throughout the natural prolongation of its land territory to a distance of 200 nautical miles from the baseline used to measure the width of the territorial waters of the PRK.

The PRK exercises sovereign rights over its continental shelf for the purposes of exploration, exploitation, preservation and management of its natural resources comprising mineral resources and other inorganic resources belonging to sedentary species living on the continental shelf.

The PRK has the exclusive right to regulate the setting up and use of installations, devices and artificial islands or drilling on its continental shelf for the purpose of exploration, exploitation or any other purpose.

All activities carried out by foreigners on the continental shelf of Kampuchea, for whatever end, must be the object of an authorization or an agreement by the PRK Government and conform with the laws and regulations of the PRK.

Article 7

The PRK will settle, by means of negotiations with interested states, all problems concerning the maritime zones and continental shelf in a fair and logical manner on the basis of mutual respect for sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity.

Article 8

The PRK will negotiate and agree with the SRV on the maritime border in the historic waters zone of the two countries fixed in the agreement on the historic waters of the two countries signed on 7 July 1982 in line with the spirit and letter of the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation between the two states signed on 18 February 1979.

Article 9

All provisions contrary to this decree are purely and simply abrogated.

Article 10

The minister of national defense, the minister of interior and the ministers concerned are charged, each in his proper field, with the implementation of this decree.

Annex 1

The baseline retained for the limitation of the territorial waters of the PRK is made up of segments of a line passing successively through the following points, the coordinates of which are expressed in degrees, minutes and tenths of a minute, the longitude being counted from the meridian of Greenwich.

**TABLE C1.T31.
CAMBODIAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM**

NUMBER	GEOGRAPHICAL PLACE	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
1	Border point on low-water mark between Thailand and the PRK according to treaty of 23 March 1907.	11° 38.8'	102° 54.3'
2	Kack Kusrovie	11° 06.8'	102° 47.3'
3	Kack Voar	10° 14.0'	102° 52.5'
4	Poulo Wai	09° 55.5'	102° 53.2'
5	Point 0 out at sea on the southwest limit of the historic waters of the PRK.	According to the agreement of 7 July 1982*	

*This point was to be defined through later negotiations between Vietnam and Cambodia but has not been specified to date.

U.S. ANALYSIS

TABLE C1.T30.
BURMA - THAILAND MARITIME BOUNDARY: U.S. ANALYSIS

TURN/TERM. PT.	DIST. BTWN. BOUND. PTS. (NM)	NEAREST BURMESE TERRITORY	DIST. LAND TO BOUND. PT. (NM)	NEAREST THAI TERRITORY
1	4.7	Murray Island	4.0 4.0	Stork Island
2	1.0	Murray Island/ Christie Island	6.1 6.2	46 Ft. Island
3	5.7	Christie Island/ Haycock Island	6.7 6.8	46 Ft. Island
4	2.0	Haycock Island	10.3 10.0	Ko Surin Nua (Ko Sindrar Island)
5	6.0	Haycock Island	11.9 11.8	Ko Surin Nua
6	11.3	Haycock Island	17.0 17.0	Ko Surin Nua
7	56.5	Western Rocky Island	27.5 27.6	Pachumba Island
8	54.0	South Twin Island	81.5 81.9	Pachumba Island
9 **		South Twin Island	132.8 133.5	Pachumba Island
Total	141.2			
Mean	17.6			

** Distance to Tillanchong Island in the Nicobar Archipelago (India) 134.5 nm. The estimated Burma-India-Thailand tripoint (9°36'29" N, 95°35'41" E) lies approximately 1.5 nm from point 9.

CAMEROON

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Apr 2000	Law No. 2000-2	12nm	Rolled back former excessive claim of 50nm, based on ratification of LOS Convention. Repealed all prior claims.
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jun 62	Decree 62-DF-216		Straight baselines enclosing bays and gulfs, roadsteads defined. <i>The excessive straight baselines enclosing bays and gulfs are not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claim in 1963.</i>
	Aug 71	Decree 71-DF-416		Revises straight baseline claims.
CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Apr 2000	Law No. 2000-2	24nm	
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Apr 2000	Law No. 2000-2		To the limits allowed under international law.
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Apr 2000	Law No. 2000-2	200nm	EEZ will "stretch from the external boundary of the territorial sea to the limit placed under its jurisdiction by international law."
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jun 75	Maroua Declaration		Agreement with Nigeria EIF.
	Oct 2002	ICJ Judgment		Delimited the land and maritime boundary between Cameroon and Nigeria.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention.
	Nov 85			Ratified Convention.
	May 95			Signed Part XI Agreement.
	Aug 2002			Ratified Part XI Agreement.

STRAIGHT BASELINE LEGISLATION

The following are excerpts from Decree No. 62-DF-216 of 25 June 1962.

Article 1

Within the Cameroon Gulfs, Bays, Roadsteads, the lines from which the six¹ nautical miles forming, in implementation of article 5 of the Code of the Merchant Service, the limits of the territorial waters shall be defined from North to South as follows.

1. The roadstead formed by the mouth of the Rio Del Rey. A line drawn from Cape Bakasi to Betika point.
2. Bidundi Bay. A line drawn from Mandale point to Cape Debundscha.
3. Ambas Bay. A line drawn from Cape Limboh to the South point of Ambas Isle and afterwards from this point to Cape Nachtigal.
4. Navire De Guerre Bay. A line drawn from Cape Nachtigal to Cape Bimbila.

¹ Subsequent legislation, Law No. 74/16, extended Cameroon's territorial sea claim to 50nm.

5. The roadstead formed by the mouth of the River Bimbia. A line drawn from Cape Bimbia to the point of intersection of the coast with the international meridian 9° 21' 40" East.

6. The roadstead formed by the mouth of the River Wouri. A line drawn from the point defined above to Suellaba point.

MARITIME BOUNDARY

CAMEROON - NIGERIA

The following is extracted from the International Court of Justice Decision of 10 October 2002 on the Land and Maritime Boundary between Cameroon and Nigeria (Cameroon v. Nigeria: Equatorial Guinea Intervening).

III. (C) By thirteen votes to three,

Decides that the boundary between the Republic of Cameroon and the Federal Republic of Nigeria in Bakassi follows the thalweg of the Akpakorum (Akwayafe) River, dividing the Mangrove Islands near Ikang in the way shown on map TSGS 2240, as far as the straight line joining Bakassi Point and King Point;

IV. (B) By thirteen votes to three,

Decides that, up to point G below, the boundary of the maritime areas appertaining respectively to the Republic of Cameroon and to the Federal Republic of Nigeria takes the following course:

Starting from the point of intersection of the centre of the navigable channel of the Akwayafe River with the straight line joining Bakassi Point and King Point as referred to in point III (C) above, the boundary follows the 'compromise line' drawn jointly at Yaounde on 4 April 1971 by the Heads of State of Cameroon and Nigeria on British Admiralty Chart 3433 (Yaounde II Declaration) and passing through 12 numbered points, whose coordinates are as follows:

TABLE C1.T32.
CAMEROON - NIGERIA BOUNDARY

CAMEROON - NIGERIA BOUNDARY		
POINT	LONGITUDE	LATITUDE
1	8° 30' 44" E	4° 40' 28" N
2	8° 30' 00" E	4° 40' 00" N
3	8°28' 50" E	4° 39' 00" N
4	8° 27' 52" E	4° 38' 00" N
5	8°27' 09" E	4° 37' 00" N
6	8° 26' 36" E	4° 36' 00" N
7	8° 26' 03" E	4° 35' 00" N
8	8° 25' 42" E	4° 34' 18" N
9	8° 25' 35" E	4° 34' 00" N
10	8° 25' 08" E	4° 33' 00" N
11	8° 24' 27" E	4° 32' 00" N
12	8° 24' 38" E	4° 31' 26" N

From point 12, the boundary follows the line adopted in the Declaration signed by the Heads of State of Cameroon and Nigeria at Maroua on 1 June 1975 (Maroua Declaration), as corrected by the exchange of letters between the said Heads of State of 12 June and 17 July 1975; that line passes through points A to G, whose co-ordinates are as follows:

CONTINUATION OF TABLE C1.T32.

CAMEROON - NIGERIA BOUNDARY		
POINT	LONGITUDE	LATITUDE
A	8° 24' 24" E	4° 31' 30" N
A1	8° 24' 24" E	4° 31' 20" N
B	8°24' 10" E	4° 26' 32" N
C	8° 23' 42" E	4° 23' 28" N
D	8°22' 41" E	4° 20' 00" N
E	8° 22' 17" E	4° 19' 32" N
F	8° 22' 19" E	4° 18' 46" N
G	8° 22' 19" E	4° 17' 00" N

(C) Unanimously,

Decides, that from Point G, the boundary line between the maritime areas appertaining respectively to the Republic of Cameroon and to the Federal Republic of Nigeria follows a loxodrome having an azimuth of 270° as far as the equidistance line passing through the midpoint of the line joining West Point and East Point; the boundary meets this equidistance line at a point X, with coordinates of 8° 21' 20" longitude E and 4° 17' 00" latitude north;

(D) Unanimously,

Decides that, from point X, the boundary between the maritime areas appertaining respectively to the Republic of Cameroon and to the Federal Republic of Nigeria follows a loxodrome having an azimuth of 187° 52' 27".

CANADA

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Jan 97	An Act Respecting the Oceans of Canada (Oceans Act)	12nm	Repealed Territorial Sea and Fishery Zones Act.
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	1763	Royal Proclamation		Established closing lines for St. Lawrence River.
	Jul 1906	Amendment to Fisheries Act		Claimed Hudson Bay as historic waters. <i>This claim is not recognized by the U.S.</i> U.S. protested claim in 1906.
	1938	Sec. 2, Custom Act, Chap. 42, RSC		Redefined St. Lawrence River closing lines: Cape Rosiere to west end of Anticosti Island to mouth of St. Johns River.
	Oct 67	Order-in-Council 1967-2025		Established straight baselines (Areas 1, 2, and 3) (Labrador & Newfoundland). <i>These claims are not recognized by the U.S.</i> U.S. protested claims in 1967.
	May 69	Order-in-Council P.C. 1969-1109		Established straight baselines (Areas 4,5, and 6) (Nova Scotia, Vancouver Is., Queen Charlotte Islands). <i>These claims are not recognized by the U.S.</i> U.S. protested claims in 1969.
	Feb 71	Order-in-Council P.C. 1971-366		Established fisheries closing lines for Fundy, St. Lawrence, and Queen Charlotte regions.
	May 72	Order-in-Council P.C. 1972-966		Revisions to straight baselines: Areas 1 through 6.
	Jan 86	Order-in-Council P.C. 1985-2739		Established straight baselines around Canadian Arctic Islands. <i>This claim is not recognized by the U.S.</i> U.S. protested claim in 1985 and 1986.
	Jan 97	Oceans Act		Appears to maintain above straight baselines and historical water claims.
CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Jan 97	Oceans Act	24nm	Jurisdiction to enforce customs, fiscal, immigration and sanitation.
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Jan 97	Oceans Act		Outer edge of continental margin as the submerged prolongation of the land mass of Canada consisting of the seabed and subsoil of the shelf, the slope and the rise, but not including the deep ocean floor with its oceanic ridges or its subsoil.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Feb 71	Order-in-Council P.C. 1971-366: Fishing Zones of Canada Order (Zones 1, 2, & 3)		Certain fishing zones prescribed with closing lines for Bay of Fundy, Gulf of St. Lawrence, Queen Charlotte Sound, Dixon Entrance, Hecate Strait. <i>US disputes some of the closing lines of these fishing zones.</i>
	Jan 77	Order-in-Council P.C. 1977-1: Amendment to Fishing Zones of Canada (Zones 4 & 5)	200nm	Applied to Atlantic and Pacific coasts.
	Mar 77	Order-in-Council	200nm	Extended fishery zone in Arctic region.
	Sep 78	Order-in-Council Amendment to Fishing Zones of Canada		Extended fishery claim in Atlantic (Gulf of Maine area).
	May 94	Amendment to Coastal Fisheries Protection Act	200nm	Claims fishing jurisdiction beyond 200nm. <i>This claim is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claim in 1994.</i>
	Jan 97	Oceans Act	200nm	EEZ.
	Jan 97	Oceans Act		Fishing Zones defined as areas of the sea adjacent to the coast of Canada that are prescribed in the regulations.
ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION	Jun 70	Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act	100nm	Applied to Arctic region north of 60°N.
	Mar 71	Amended Shipping Act		Extended pollution control to all Canadian waters.
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Mar 72	Agreement		Territorial sea boundary agreement with France (St. Pierre and Miquelon) EIF. See <u>LIS</u> No. 57.
	Mar 74	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Denmark (Greenland) EIF. See <u>LIS</u> No. 72.
	Oct 84	ICJ Judgment		Maritime boundary with United States (Gulf of Maine area) delimited by ICJ Chamber.
	Jun 92	Court of Arbitration Decision		Boundary with France (St. Pierre & Miquelon) delimited.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention.
	Jul 94			Signed Part XI Agreement.
	Nov 2003			Ratified Convention and Part XI Agreement.

STRAIGHT BASELINE LEGISLATION

The extensive Canadian system of straight baselines is provided in the following paragraphs. The latest coordinates for the system, excluding the Arctic region, were decreed by Order-in-Council P.C. 1972-966 of May 1972 and are listed by region in the following order: Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Labrador, Vancouver Island, and Queen Charlotte Islands. Finally, the entire text of recent legislation covering the straight baselines claims in the Canadian Arctic area is provided.

**TABLE C1.T33.
CANADIAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: NOVA SCOTIA**

CANADIAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: NOVA SCOTIA			
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST	DESCRIPTION
1	44°14'12"N.	66°23'48"W.	Whipple Point, Brier Island
2	44°14'31"N.	66°23'24"W.	SW. side of Gull Rock
3	44°04'40"N.	66°12'42"W.	Islet south of Cape St. Mary
4	43°51'03"N.	66°10'17"W.	SW. extremity of Chewoggin Point
5	43°47'58"N.	66°10'18"W.	NW. side of Cape Fourchu
6	43°38'10"N.	66°09'00"W.	NW. side Gannet Rock
7	43°37'52"N.	66°08'55"W.	Unnamed islet south of Gannet Rock
8	43°24'13"N.	66°02'28"W.	SW. extremity of Devils Limb
9	43°23'34"N.	66°01'16"W.	SW. extremity of Seal Island
10	43°23'19"N.	66°00'22"W.	South extremity of Seal Island
11	43°23'18"N.	65°37'10"W.	Cape Sable
12	43°27'53"N.	65°22'48"W.	South extreme Salvage Group
13	43°40'28"N.	65°02'05"W.	Potter Ledge
14	43°48'29"N.	64°47'22"W.	Little Hope Island
15	43°59'20"N.	64°39'40"W.	Western Head
16	44°10'28"N.	64°19'32"W.	Black Rock
17	44°18'40"N.	64°10'02"W.	East extreme Cross Island
18	44°26'16"N.	63°46'04"W.	Betty Island
19	44°25'52"N.	63°38'57"W.	Pennant Point
20	44°25'50"N.	63°34'09"W.	Shag Rock
21	44°26'54"N.	63°32'10"W.	Black Rock
22	44°37'03"N.	63°16'52"W.	Shut-In Island
23	44°39'33"N.	62°59'44"W.	Old Man
24	44°39'26"N.	62°51'58"W.	Transport Ledges
25	44°49'25"N.	62°20'13"W.	Beaver Island
26	44°52'10"N.	62°09'22"W.	Bowen Ledge
27	44°54'34"N.	62°01'47"W.	Gull Ledge
28	45°03'10"N.	61°59'19"W.	Pollux Rock

CANADIAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: NOVA SCOTIA			
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST	DESCRIPTION
29	45°06'00"N	61°32'24"W.	Country Island
30	45°10'10"N.	61°21'16"W.	Shag Rock
31	45°11'58"N.	61°06'31"W.	Millstone Island
32	45°14'32"N.	60°59'08"W.	White Point Ledges
33	45°14'39"N.	60°58'51"W.	White Point Ledges
34	45°34'13"N.	60°40'41"W.	Michand Point
35	45°34'28"N.	60°38'55"W.	Basque Islands
36	45°37'12"N.	60°29'26"W.	St. Esprit Island
37	45°38'36"N.	60°25'25"W.	West Head
38	45°42'58"N.	60°13'48"W.	Fourchu Head
39	45°45'55"N.	60°06'38"W.	SE. side of Guyon Island
40	45°46'06"N.	60°06'15"W.	Rock east of Guyon Island
41	45°48'14"N.	60°03'42"W.	Black Rocks
42	45°52'23"N.	59°59'40"W.	White Point
43	45°56'16"N.	59°47'23"W.	Portnova Islands
44	45°59'33"N.	59°42'01"W.	Howe Point, Scatarie Island
45	46°02'14"N.	59°39'42"W.	Cormorandiere Rocks
46	46°10'51"N.	59°46'12"W.	Flint Island
47	46°14'58"N.	60°02'36"W.	David Head
48	46°15'11"N.	60°03'36"W.	Coast west of David Head
49	46°16'04"N.	60°07'36"W.	Low Point
50	46°37'39"N.	60°21'01"W.	Cape Smoky
51	46°41'12"N.	60°19'48"W.	East Rocks
52	46°50'54"N.	60°18'09"W.	Cape Egmont
53	47°01'46"N.	60°23'25"W.	Money Point
Off-lying Island			
The baseline around Sable Island follows the low water contour.			

TABLE C1.T34.
CANADIAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: NEWFOUNDLAND

CANADIAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: NEWFOUNDLAND			
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST	DESCRIPTION
1	47°37'15"N.	59°18'20"W.	Cape Bay
2	47°35'20"N.	59°14'54"W.	Shag Island
3	47°33'48"N.	59°11'35"W.	Duck Island
4	47°33'28"N.	59°10'28"W.	Yankee Rock
5	47°33'55"N.	58°59'40"W.	S.E. Rock
6	47°35'32"N.	58°43'15"W.	S.W. Shag Rock
7	47°35'52"N.	58°41'35"W.	Black Rock
8	47°37'48"N.	58°22'25"W.	Rock south of Ireland Island
9	47°38'25"N.	58°13'30"W.	Offer Island
10	47°33'20"N.	57°39'55"W.	Rock s.w. side of Miffel Island
11	47°30'05"N.	57°26'50"W.	South Turr Islet
12	47°22'36"N.	56°59'38"W.	South Colombier Island
13	47°22'30"N.	56°58'58"W.	Lord Island
14	47°31'50"N.	56°48'05"W.	Distress Rock
15	47°36'40"N.	56°30'15"W.	Black Point
16	47°28'50"N.	56°13'40"W.	Southwestern Wolf Rock
17	47°11'08"N.	56°03'51"W.	Little Plate Island
18	46°59'34"N.	55°58'40"W.	Dantzic Point
19	46°42'43"N.	56°05'38"W.	N.W. side of Green Island
20	46°51'37"N.	56°05'57"W.	S.W. Little Green Island
21	46°51'20"N.	56°05'29"W.	Enfant Perdu
22	46°50'21"N.	55°49'30"W.	Lamaline Shag Rock
23	46°50'17"N.	55°44'51"W.	Shag Rock
24	46°51'21"N.	55°37'25"W.	Offer Island
25	46°52'16"N.	55°23'04"W.	Islet off Ferryland Head
26	46°49'14"N.	54°11'54"W.	Cape St. Marys
27	46°46'34"N.	53°06'13"W.	S.W. Bull and Cow
28	46°36'50"N.	53°35'12"W.	Shoal Point
29	46°36'42"N.	53°33'30"W.	Cape Freels
30	46°37'29"N.	53°09'48"W.	Mistaken Point
31	46°38'29"N.	53°06'08"W.	Cripple Rock Point
32	46°38'36"N.	53°05'51"W.	Big John's Point

CANADIAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: NEWFOUNDLAND			
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST	DESCRIPTION
33	46°38'45"N.	53°05'32"W.	Unnamed peninsula
34	46°39'30"N.	53°04'18"W.	Cape Race
35	46°47'16"N.	52°56'52"W.	Cape Ballard
36	46°52'39"N.	52°54'00"W.	Renewse Rocks
37	46°56'27"N.	52°53'33"W.	Bear Cove Point
38	47°00'57"N.	52°51'13"W.	Hare's Ears
39	47°03'47"N.	52°51'08"W.	Cape Broyle
40	47°10'57"N.	52°48'32"W.	Great Island
41	47°14'10"N.	52°46'45"W.	Green Island
42	47°18'34"N.	52°44'51"W.	Bull Head
43	47°26'11"N.	52°39'31"W.	Motion Rocks
44	47°29'04"N.	52°38'03"W.	North Head
45	47°31'25"N.	52°37'13"W.	Cape Spear
46	47°38'50"N.	52°39'38"W.	Redcliff Head
47	47°39'57"N.	52°40'08"W.	Tobray Point
48	47°43'20"N.	52°42'01"W.	Red Head
49	47°45'22"N.	52°42'43"W.	Black Head North
thence along L.W. line to :			
50	47°45'29"N.	52°42'51"W.	Black Head North
51	47°48'17"N.	52°46'19"W.	Islet N.E. of Pigeon Island
52	47°48'34"N.	52°47'12"W.	Cape St. Francis
53	48°06'57"N.	52°47'34"W.	Baccalieu Island S.E. side
54	48°08'40"N.	52°47'27"W.	Baccalieu Island, Rock off N.E. side
55	48°09'32"N.	52°47'50"W.	Baccalieu Island - north extremity
56	48°32'49"N.	53°00'13"W.	North Head
57	48°35'56"N.	52°59'48"W.	Flowers Point
58	48°35'59"N.	52°59'48"W.	Flowers Point
59	48°37'30"N.	53°00'34"W.	South Bird Island
60	48°38'07"N.	53°00'54"W.	North Bird Island
61	48°39'29"N.	53°01'48"W.	Islet close-off Cape L'Argent
62	48°42'47"N.	53°05'32"W.	Gull Island
63	49°10'23"N.	53°21'30"W.	Eastern Cabot Island
64	49°15'26"N.	53°25'46"W.	Gull Island
65	49°19'55"N.	53°35'19"W.	Outer Cat Island

CANADIAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: NEWFOUNDLAND			
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST	DESCRIPTION
66	49°35'42"N.	53°45'42"W.	Offer Wadham Island
67	49°47'30"N.	53°59'04"W.	S.E. Barrack Island
68	49°49'52"N.	54°04'49"W.	Bishops Island
69	49°50'11"N.	54°08'45"W.	N.E. Turr Islet
70	50°00'01"N.	55°21'15"W.	Gull Island
71	50°11'53"N.	55°41'15"W.	Eastern St. Barbe Island
72	50°47'14"N.	55°27'15"W.	Bell Island
73	50°48'50"N.	55°26'50"W.	N.E. Rock
74	50°59'20"N.	55°31'14"W.	N.E. Sister Islet
75	51°10'33"N.	55°40'38"W.	Fichot Island
76	51°22'19"N.	55°29'49"W.	Crow Head
77	51°34'52"N.	55°21'00"W.	Eastern White Island
The baseline around Funk Island follows the low-water contour.			
1	52°15'30"N.	55°32'58"W.	Double Island
2	52°26'37"N.	55°37'40"W.	Spear Point
3	52°40'20"N.	55°44'43"W.	Eastern Twin Island
4	52°54'37"N.	55°47'26"W.	Cooper Island
5	52°58'55"N.	55°44'34"W.	Eddystone Island
6	53°12'23"N.	55°41'19"W.	S.E. Raven
7	53°25'58"N.	55°36'22"W.	Islet east of Roundhill Island
8	53°43'06"N.	55°55'10"W.	North Wolf Rock
9	54°00'00"N.	56°32'12"W.	Outer Gannet Island
10	54°14'58"N.	56°48'22"W.	Southeast Rock
11	54°27'06"N.	56°51'08"W.	East Rock
12	54°44'08"N.	57°20'28"W.	Quaker Hat
13	54°55'35"N.	57°54'35"W.	Cape Harrison
14	55°00'55"N.	58°11'30"W.	Ragged Islands
15	55°12'20"N.	58°44'05"W.	Kidlialuit Island (Ironbound Is.)
16	55°18'40"N.	59°19'20"W.	Turnavik Island
17	55°26'08"N.	59°30'32"W.	Islet N.E. of White Bear Island
18	55°51'55"N.	59°54'30"W.	Nanuktok Island
19	56°14'22"N.	60°27'29"W.	N.E. Kidlit Island
20	56°22'02"N.	60°30'13"W.	Eastern Flat Rock
21	56°30'08"N.	60°37'27"W.	S.E. Hen and Chicken Island

CANADIAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: NEWFOUNDLAND			
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST	DESCRIPTION
22	56°48'20"N.	60°47'24"W.	Sentinel Rock
23	56°53'58"N.	60°59'02"W.	Northern Trio Island
24	57°02'28"N.	61°08'27"W.	Orphan Island
25	57°12'26"N.	61°18'40"W.	Barnes Island
26	57°16'24"N.	61°18'07"W.	Unnamed island 5 miles east of Kikiktaksoak Island
27	57°34'27"N.	61°18'37"W.	Stirrup Island
28	57°55'15"N.	61°39'49"W.	White Bear Island
29	58°13'43"N.	62°06'56"W.	Islet north of Watchman Island
30	58°30'06"N.	62°34'32"W.	Bluebell Island
31	58°33'03"N.	62°38'08"W.	Big Island
32	58°49'02"N.	62°54'38"W.	Reichel Head
33	59°02'40"N.	63°07'43"W.	Gulch Cape
34	59°21'47"N.	63°25'04"W.	Island 3 miles eastward of Big White Bearskin Islandd
35	59°37'22"N.	63°29'10"W.	Unnamed islet
36	59°50'54"N.	63°46'00"W.	Unnamed islet, Galvano Group
37	59°54'35"N.	63°47'58"W.	Unnamed islet, Galvano Group
38	59°59'32"N.	63°52'25"W.	N.E. Galvano Island
39	60°05'04"N.	63°57'30"W.	Unnamed islet
40	60°15'41"N.	64°12'54"W.	N.E. Casper Island
41	60°19'43"N.	64°17'45"W.	Argo Island
42	60°19'20"N.	64°25'47"W.	Cabot Island
43	60°34'29"N.	64°31'27"W.	N.E. Knight Island
44	60°42'07"N.	64°34'57"W.	Lacy Island
The baseline around Bulldog Island follows the low water mark.			

TABLE C1.T35.
CANADIAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: VANCOUVER ISLAND

CANADIAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: VANCOUVER ISLAND			
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST	DESCRIPTION
1	48°35'37"N.	124°43'09"W.	Bonilla Point
2	48°43'15"N.	125°05'52"W.	Pachena Point
3	48°52'30"N.	125°28'40"W.	Mara Rock
4	48°58'35"N.	125°38'43"W.	Rock S.W. of Florencia Islet
5	49°04'12"N.	125°51'52"W.	Western Gowlland Rock
6	49°10'06"N.	126°05'23"W.	Cleland Island
7	49°22'35"N.	126°33'02"W.	Estevan Point
8	49°24'10"N.	126°35'08"W.	Rock west of Homeis Cove
9	49°36'56"N.	126°49'57"W.	Bajo Point
10	49°40'32"N.	126°54'30"W.	Shoreline N.W. of Skunae Bay
11	49°43'52"N.	126°58'02"W.	Rock S.E. from Ferrer Point
12	49°51'52"N.	127°09'26"W.	Tatchu Point
13	49°57'19"N.	127°20'13"W.	Island south of Thornton Island
14	50°00'23"N.	127°30'49"W.	Rock west of Lookout Island
15	50°04'32"N.	127°48'47"W.	Clerke Point
16	50°05'30"N.	127°52'37"W.	Unnamed rock
17	50°06'32"N.	127°56'16"W.	Solander Island
18	50°06'39"N.	127°56'28"W.	Solander Island
19	50°06'52"N.	127°59'34"W.	Islet N.W. of Solander Island
20	50°20'07"N.	127°59'33"W.	Islet south of Kwakiutl Point
21	50°32'16"N.	128°13'14"W.	Topknot Point
22	50°37'03"N.	128°19'14"W.	Unnamed islet
23	50°39'40"N.	128°22'00"W.	Western Winifred Island
24	50°47'02"N.	128°46'04"W.	Rock S.E. of Beresford Island
25	50°49'02"N.	128°56'22"W.	Unnamed islet
26	50°51'09"N.	129°05'24"W.	Triangle Island

TABLE C1.T36.
CANADIAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS

CANADIAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS			
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST	DESCRIPTION
1	54°14'45"N	133°05'02"W	Rock S.W. from Thrumb Islet
2	54°09'50"N	133°07'38"W	Carew Rock
3	53°56'17"N	133°12'02"W	Frederick Island
4	53°46'24"N	133°07'23"W	Tian Rock
5	53°32'51"N	133°01'05"W	Rock N.W. from Hippa Island
6	53°18'54"N	132°47'35"W	Kindakun Rock
7	53°24'10"N	132°43'26"W	Hunter Point
8	53°11'45"N	132°40'12"W	Marble Rock
9	53°05'11"N	132°34'50"W	Islet S.W. from Buck Point
10	53°02'48"N	132°32'05"W	Kitgoro Point
11	52°55'38"N	132°22'00"W	Islet west from Cape Henry
12	52°53'41"N	132°19'33"W	Bottle Point
13	52°48'01"N	132°14'00"W	Chads Point
14	52°44'50"N	132°08'32"W	Northern entrance to Tasu Sound
15	52°41'36"N	132°03'37"W	Point west of Mt. De la Touche
16	52°34'41"N	131°53'35"W	Coast south of Murray Cove
17	52°30'40"N	131°46'56"W	Coast south of Mike Inlet
18	52°20'25"N	131°34'37"W	Northwest side of Wells Cove
19	52°19'34"N	131°33'32"W	South entrance to Wells Cove
20	52°12'56"N	131°25'22"W	Islet S.E. of McLean Fraser Point
21	52°04'53"N	131°13'46"W	Islet S.W. from Anthony Island
22	51°58'16"N	131°04'41"W	Rock S.E. from Barber Point
23	51°55'21"N	131°00'14"W	Rock S.E. from Cape St. James
24	51°54'40"N.	130°59'03"W	Rock west of Kerouard Islands
25	51°54'22"N.	130°58'10"W	Rock S.E. of Kerouard Islands

(6) Canadian Arctic

Following is the full text of the Territorial Sea Geographical Coordinates (Area 7) Order, P.C. 1985-2739, of 10 September 1985. The map provided at the end of the Order is extracted from Geographic Notes, Issue 2, 31 January 1986.

Whereas Canada has long maintained and exercised sovereignty over the waters of the Canadian Arctic archipelago.

Therefore, Her Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Secretary of State for External Affairs, pursuant to subsection 5(1) [R.S.C. 1970, c.45 (1st Supp.), §.3] of the Territorial Sea and Fishing Zones Act, is pleased hereby to make the annexed order respecting geographical coordinates of points from which baselines may be determined, effective January 1, 1986.

Order Respecting Geographical Coordinates Of Points From Which Baselines May Be Determined

The following is extracted from the Territorial Sea Geographical Coordinates (Area 7) Order of 10 September 1985. Although the Oceans Act of 1997 repealed the Territorial Sea and Fishing Zone Act, it retained the straight baselines identified in the earlier Act.

Short Title

1. This Order may be cited as the Territorial Sea Geographical Coordinates (Area 7) Order.

Interpretation

2. In this Order,

"Act" means the Territorial Sea and Fishing Zones Act

"Area 7" means the Canadian Arctic Islands and Mainland and includes all islands and low-tide elevations adjacent to the Area; (region 7)

"C.H.S. Chart" means Canadian Hydrographic Service Chart; (carte S.H.C.)

General

3. (1) The lists of geographical coordinates of points set out in Schedules I, II and III are hereby issued as lists of geographical coordinates of points from which baselines may be determined pursuant to the Act in respect of Area 7.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), the geographical coordinates of points set out in columns II and III of an item of the schedules are those determined from the chart and edition set out in column IV of that item.

4. (1) In respect of the portion of Area 7 for which the geographical coordinates of points are listed in Schedule I, the baselines are straight lines joining the points so listed.

(2) In respect of the portion of Area 7 for which the geographical coordinates of points are listed in Schedule II, the baseline is the low-water line along the coast joining the points so listed.

(3) In respect of the portion of Area 7 for which the geographical coordinates of points are listed in Schedule III, the baselines are the low-water lines of the islands and of the low-tide elevations.

**TABLE C1.T37.
CANADIAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM:
CANADIAN ARCTIC ISLANDS AND MAINLAND
SCHEDULE I, (Subsection 4(1)), Area 7**

CANADIAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: CANADIAN ARCTIC ISLANDS AND MAINLAND				
SCHEDULE I, (Subsection 4(1)), Area 7				
POINT	LOCALITY	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST	C.H.S. CHART AND EDITION
1	Nunaluk Spit [See Schedule II]	69°36'54"N.	139°54'10"W.	7601(1979)
2	Herschel Island [See Schedule II]	69°38'30"N.	139°07'24"W.	7601(1979)
3	Collinson Head [See Schedule II]	69°34'40"N.	138°50'25"W.	7601(1979)
4	Kay Point	69°17'54"N.	138°23'20"W.	7602(1981)
5	Pitt Island	69°10'55"N.	136°16'00"W.	7602(1981)
6	Garry Island	69°29'55"N.	135°49'03"W.	7602(1981)
7	Pelly Island [See Schedule II]	69°35'18"N.	135°35'30"W.	7602(1981)
8	Pelly Island [See Schedule II]	69°38'22"N.	135°29'00"W.	7602(1981)
9	Hooper Island	69°41'45"N.	134°55'15"W.	7604(1984)
10	Pullen Island [See Schedule II]	69°47'08"N.	134°23'18"W.	7604(1984)

CANADIAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: CANADIAN ARCTIC ISLANDS AND MAINLAND				
SCHEDULE I, (Subsection 4(1)), Area 7				
POINT	LOCALITY	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST	C.H.S. CHART AND EDITION
11	Pullen Island [See Schedule II]	69°46'45"N.	134°16'18"W.	7604(1984)
12	Hendrickson Island	69°32'25"N.	133°31'50"W.	7604(1984)
13	Tuft Point [See Schedule II]	69°44'15"N.	132°32'15"W.	7604(1984)
14	Warren Point [See Schedule II]	69°45'50"N.	132°17'24"W.	7604(1984)
15	Atkinson Point	69°57'10"N.	131°26'15"W.	7605(1984)
16	Relief Islet	70°10'20"N.	130°46'40"W.	7605(1984)
17	Cape Dalhousie	70°16'12"N.	129°45'36"W.	7605(1984)
18	Observation Point	70°38'15"N.	128°16'06"W.	7606(1984)
19	Cape Kellet [See Schedule II]	71°59'10"N.	126°01'00"W.	7081(1971)
20	Meek Point [See Schedule II]	72°52'20"N.	126°07'00"W.	7832(1971)
21	Liot Point [See Schedule II]	73°06'03"N.	124°52'20"W.	7832(1971)
22	Unnamed Point [See Schedule II]	73°29'00"N.	124°18'40"W.	7832(1971)
23	Bernard Island	73°34'45"N.	124°20'30"W.	7832(1971)
24	Norway Island [See Schedule II]	73°41'50"N.	124°41'00"W.	7832(1971)
25	Norway Island [See Schedule II]	73°42'50"N.	124°43'00"W.	7832(1971)
26	Robilliard Island	73°55'30"N.	124°32'00"W.	7832(1971)
27	Phillips Island	74°05'05"N.	124°35'40"W.	7832(1971)
28	Gore Islands	74°17'45"N.	125°04'00"W.	7832(1971)
29	Gore Islands	74°18'45"N.	125°01'30"W.	7832(1971)
30	Cape Prince Alfred	74°20'30"N.	124°46'00"W.	7832(1971)
31	Perseverance Point	75°54'10"N.	122°40'20"W.	7832(1971)
32	Unnamed Island	76°00'20"N.	123°01'00"W.	7952(1972)
33	Unnamed Island	76°01'24"N.	123°03'30"W.	7952(1972)
34	Unnamed Island	76°03'00"N.	123°05'00"W.	7952(1972)
35	Unnamed Island	76°12'20"N.	122°59'00"W.	7952(1972)
36	Lands End	76°21'24"N.	122°58'00"W.	7952(1972)
37	Unnamed Island	76°27'05"N.	122°09'00"W.	7952(1972)
38	Tullett Point	76°44'36"N.	121°12'00"W.	7952(1972)
39	Unnamed Island	77°16'00"N.	119°23'00"W.	7952(1972)
40	Cape Andreason	77°19'30"N.	119°10'00"W.	7952(1972)
41	Unnamed Island	77°22'30"N.	118°47'00"W.	7952(1972)
42	Unnamed Island	77°24'30"N.	118°12'00"W.	7952(1972)
43	Satellite Bay	77°31'15"N.	117°16'00"W.	7952(1972)

CANADIAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: CANADIAN ARCTIC ISLANDS AND MAINLAND				
SCHEDULE I, (Subsection 4(1)), Area 7				
POINT	LOCALITY	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST	C.H.S. CHART AND EDITION
44	Cape Leopold M'Clintock	77°32'36"N.	116°54'00"W.	7952(1972)
45	Ballantyne Strait	77°35'50"N.	116°34'00"W.	7952(1972)
46	Polynia Islands	77°38'55"N.	116°08'00"W.	7952(1972)
47	Polynia Islands	77°45'55"N.	115°54'00"W.	7952(1972)
48	Polynia Islands	77°48'50"N.	115°47'00"W.	7952(1972)
49	Brock Island	77°54'00"N.	115°26'00"W.	7952(1972)
50	Brock Island	78°05'20"N.	115°02'30"W.	7952(1972)
51	Wilkins Strait	78°20'25"N.	114°12'00"W.	7952(1972)
52	Borden Island	78°27'50"N.	113°07'00"W.	7953(1972)
53	Borden Island	78°34'40"N.	112°30'00"W.	7953(1972)
54	Borden Island	78°37'18"N.	112°12'50"W.	7953(1972)
55	Borden Island	78°48'00"N.	110°46'00"W.	7953(1972)
56	Isachsen Peninsula	79°22'45"N.	105°32'00"W.	7953(1972)
57	Meighen Island	80°08'53"N.	99°46'00"W.	7953(1972)
58	Periev Island	80°11'12"N.	99°18'00"W.	7953(1972)
59	Cape Northwest	80°21'36"N.	96°34'00"W.	7953(1972)
60	Rum Islands	80°32'10"N.	96°15'00"W.	7953(1972)
61	Biarnason Island	80°40'15"N.	96°07'00"W.	7953(1972)
62	Axel Heiberg Island	81°00'15"N.	95°14'00"W.	7953(1972)
63	Cape Thomas Hubbard	81°20'12"N.	94°18'00"W.	7953(1972)
64	Kievbolte Peninsula	81°43'50"N.	91°42'00"W.	7954(1974)
65	Cape Bourne	81°56'40"N.	90°35'00"W.	7954(1974)
66	Cape Armstrong	82°06'06"N.	88°03'00"W.	7954(1974)
67	Cape Woods	82°13'06"N.	86°50'00"W.	7954(1974)
68	Alert Point	82°27'30"N.	85°47'00"W.	7954(1974)
69	Cape Bicknor	82°48'54"N.	81°31'00"W.	7954(1974)
70	Cape Hanshawe Martin [See Schedule II]	82°56'50"N.	79°53'00"W.	7954(1974)
71	Cape Richards [See Schedule II]	82°58'20"N.	79°22'00"W.	7954(1974)
72	Cape Discovery	83°05'20"N.	76°53'00"W.	7954(1974)
73	Ward Hunt Island	83°08'10"N.	74°07'30"W.	7304(1978)
74	Cape Nares	83°05'55"N.	71°33'00"W.	7304(1978)
75	Cape Aldrich	83°06'40"N.	69°42'00"W.	7304(1978)
76	Stuckberry Point	82°57'00"N.	66°44'00"W.	7304(1978)

CANADIAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: CANADIAN ARCTIC ISLANDS AND MAINLAND				
SCHEDULE I, (Subsection 4(1)), Area 7				
POINT	LOCALITY	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST	C.H.S. CHART AND EDITION
77	Cape Hecla	82°54'30"N.	64°52'00"W.	7304(1978)
78	Cape Joseph Henry	82°49'40"N.	63°33'00"W.	7304(1978)
79	Cape Sheridan [See Schedule II]	82°28'30"N.	61°32'00"W.	7304(1978)
80	Wrangel Bay [See Schedule II]	82°00'15"N.	62°19'00"W.	7304(1978)
81	Wrangel Bay [See Schedule II]	81°58'30"N.	62°30'00"W.	7304(1978)
82	St. Patrick Bay [See Schedule II]	81°47'35"N.	63°54'00"W.	7304(1978)
83	Cape Baird [See Schedule II]	81°29'40"N.	64°28'30"W.	7072(1971)
84	Cape Back [See Schedule II]	80°55'30"N.	67°21'00"W.	7072(1971)
85	Cape Von Buch [See Schedule II]	80°53'05"N.	67°34'00"W.	7072(1971)
86	Cape Lawrence [See Schedule II]	80°20'54"N.	69°36'00"W.	7072(1971)
87	Cape Knorr [See Schedule II]	79°50'00"N.	71°14'00"W.	7071(1964)
88	Cape Louis Napoleon [See Schedule II]	79°37'20"N.	72°40'00"W.	7071(1964)
89	Cape Hawks	79°30'27"N.	73°32'00"W.	7071(1964)
90	Victoria Head	79°13'50"N.	74°27'00"W.	7071(1964)
91	Cape Henry [See Schedule II]	79°09'06"N.	74°35'00"W.	7071(1964)
92	Cape Albert [See Schedule II]	79°02'56"N.	74°24'00"W.	7071(1964)
93	Cape Sabine	78°43'55"N.	74°06'00"W.	7071(1964)
94	Brevoort Island	78°40'40"N.	74°07'00"W.	7071(1964)
95	Cape Herschel	78°36'06"N.	74°35'00"W.	7071(1964)
96	Cape Isabella	78°19'40"N.	75°02'00"W.	7071(1964)
97	Paget Point [See Schedule II]	78°06'24"N.	75°33'30"W.	7302(1978)
98	Cape Dunsterville [See Schedule II]	77°57'20"N.	75°53'00"W.	7071(1978)
99	Orne Island	77°52'24"N.	76°19'00"W.	7302(1978)
100	Cape Mouat [See Schedule II]	77°35'45"N.	77°42'00"W.	7302(1978)
101	Eskimo Bluff [See Schedule II]	77°26'24"N.	78°14'30"W.	7302(1978)
102	Cape Combermere [See Schedule II]	76°58'20"N.	77°58'30"W.	7302(1978)
103	Cape Norton Shaw [See Schedule II]	76°27'24"N.	78°23'30"W.	7302(1978)
104	Phillips Point	76°03'00"N.	78°49'50"W.	7302(1978)
105	Princess Charlotte Monument	75°50'30"N.	78°49'50"W.	7302(1978)
106	Johnson Point [See Schedule II]	75°22'45"N.	79°29'30"W.	7302(1978)
107	Cape Parker [See Schedule II]	75°13'25"N.	79°30'50"W.	7302(1978)
108	Cape Cockburn	74°53'00"N.	79°19'00"W.	7220(1979)
109	De Ros Islands	74°48'00"N.	79°32'20"W.	7220(1979)

CANADIAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: CANADIAN ARCTIC ISLANDS AND MAINLAND				
SCHEDULE I, (Subsection 4(1)), Area 7				
POINT	LOCALITY	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST	C.H.S. CHART AND EDITION
110	Cape Sherard	74°36'00"N.	80°13'00"W.	7220(1979)
111	Cape Hay [See Schedule II]	73°44'12"N.	80°01'40"W.	7220(1979)
112	Cape Graham Moore [See Schedule II].	72°52'12"N	76°03'30"W.	7220(1979)
113	Cape Bowen [See Schedule II]	72°33'30"N.	75°33'00"W.	7220(1979)
114	Cape Coutts [See Schedule II]	72°15'26"N.	74°55'06"W.	7217(1983)
115	Cape Antrobus	72°14'00"N.	74°41'20"W.	7217(1983)
116	Cape Jameson	72°04'45"N.	74°14'20"W.	7217(1983)
117	Cape Cargenholm	71°46'30"N.	73°35'50"W.	7217(1983)
118	Cape Lord Rutherford	71°41'42"N.	73°10'30"W.	7217(1983)
119	Cape Hunter [See Schedule II]	71°39'30"N.	72°32'50"W.	7217(1983)
120	Scott Inlet [See Schedule II]	71°15'00"N.	71°08'50"W.	7217(1983)
121	Cape Come Again	71°07'10"N.	70°46'45"W.	7217(1983)
122	Erik Point	70°51'50"N.	69°46'25"W.	7217(1983)
123	Cape Eglinton [See Schedule II]	70°47'12"N.	69°14'30"W.	7217(1983)
124	Cape Christian [See Schedule II]	70°33'40"N.	68°18'40"W.	7053(1970)
125	Agnes Monument	70°31'12"N.	68°11'30"W.	7053(1970)
126	Cape Hewett [See Schedule II]	70°16'00"N.	67°44'30"W.	7053(1970)
127	Cape Raper [See Schedule II]	69°44'30"N.	66°56'30"W.	7053(1970)
128	Henry Kater Peninsula [See Schedule II]	69°16'00"N.	66°29'00"W.	7053(1970)
129	Cape Henry Kater [See Schedule II]	69°12'20"N.	66°28'20"W.	7053(1970)
130	Satigsun Island	68°31'40"N.	66°33'00"W.	7053(1970)
132	Kangeeak Point [See Schedule II]	68°02'20"N.	64°57'30"W.	7053(1970)
133	Kangeeak Point [See Schedule II]	67°58'40"N.	64°44'00"W.	7053(1970)
134	Cape Broughton	67°39'12"N.	63°56'00"W.	7053(1970)
135	Merchants Bay	67°20'24"N.	63°05'30"W.	7053(1970)
136	Cape Searle	67°13'40"N.	62°27'30"W.	7053(1970)
137	Durban Island	67°07'20"N.	62°05'30"W.	7052(1966)
138	Unnamed Island	66°56'05"N.	61°42'00"W.	7052(1966)
139	Cape Dyer [See Schedule II]	66°46'00"N.	61°26'00"W.	7052(1966)
140	Cape Dyer [See Schedule II]	66°36'12"N.	61°15'30"W.	7052(1966)
141	Exeter Sound	66°20'36"N.	61°28'00"W.	7052(1966)
142	Cape Waisingham	66°00'05"N.	61°57'00"W.	7052(1966)
143	Angijak Island	65°40'06"N.	62°06'30"W.	7052(1966)

CANADIAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: CANADIAN ARCTIC ISLANDS AND MAINLAND				
SCHEDULE I, (Subsection 4(1)), Area 7				
POINT	LOCALITY	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST	C.H.S. CHART AND EDITION
144	Angijak Island	65°37'30"N.	62°08'30"W.	7052(1966)
145	Muingmak-Island	65°16'30"N.	62°56'00"W.	7052(1966)
146	Saxe-Coburg Island	64°52'06"N.	63°15'30"W.	7052(1966)
147	Leybourne Island	64°18'40"N.	64°29'30"W.	7051(1973)
148	Lemieux Islands	64°02'20"N.	64°14'30"W.	7051(1973)
149	Lemieux Islands	63°54'50"N.	64°08'00"W.	7051(1973)
150	Lemieux Islands	63°37'50"N.	63°55'00"W.	7051(1973)
151	Lemieux Islands	63°25'15"N.	63°53'00"W.	7050(1961)
152	Lady Franklin Island	62°56'24"N.	63°41'00"W.	7050(1961)
153	Lady Franklin Island	62°55'10"N.	63°41'30"W.	7050(1961)
154	Monumental Island	62°46'00"N.	63°45'00"W.	7050(1961)
155	North Foreland	62°31'12"N.	64°05'00"W.	7050(1961)
156	Loks Land	62°16'24"N.	64°26'40"W.	7050(1961)
157	Edgell Island	61°48'10"N.	64°44'00"W.	7050(1961)
158	Resolution Island	61°37'50"N.	64°36'30"W.	7050(1961)
159	Resolution Island	61°31'20"N.	64°33'15"W.	7050(1961)
160	Hatton Headland	61°19'00"N.	64°46'30"W.	7050(1961)
161	Lacy Island	60°41'06"N.	64°35'00"W.	4773(1963)
162	Knight Group	60°34'30"N.	64°31'30"W.	4773(1963)
163	Cabot Island	60°26'20"N.	64°25'47"W.	4773(1963)

TABLE C1.T38.
CANADIAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM:
CANADIAN ARCTIC ISLANDS AND MAINLAND
SCHEDULE II, (Subsection 4(2)), Area 7

CANADIAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: CANADIAN ARCTIC ISLANDS AND MAINLAND				
SCHEDULE II, (Subsection 4(2)), Area 7				
POINT	LOCALITY	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST	C.H.S. CHART AND EDITION
1	Demarcation Point	69°38'46"N.	141°00'00"W.	7601(1979)
	Nunaluk Spit	69°36'54"N.	139°34'10"W.	7601(1979)
2	Herschel Island	69°38'30"N.	139°07'24"W.	7601(1979)
	Collinson Head	69°34'40"N.	138°50'25"W.	7601(1979)
3	Pelly Island	69°35'18"N.	135°35'30"W.	7602(1981)

CANADIAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: CANADIAN ARCTIC ISLANDS AND MAINLAND				
SCHEDULE II, (Subsection 4(2)), Area 7				
POINT	LOCALITY	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST	C.H.S. CHART AND EDITION
	Pelly Island	69°38'22"N.	135°29'00"W.	7602(1981)
4	Pulien Island	69°47'08"N.	134°23'18"W.	7604(1984)
	Pulien Island	69°46'45"N.	134°16'18"W.	7604(1984)
5	Tuft Point	69°44'15"N.	132°32'15"W.	7604(1984)
	Warren Point	69°45'50"N.	132°17'24"W.	7604(1984)
6	Cape Kellet	71°59'10"N.	126°01'00"W.	7081(1971)
	Meek Point	72°52'20"N.	126°07'00"W.	7832(1971)
7	Liot Point	73°06'03"N.	124°52'20"W.	7832(1971)
	Unnamed Point	73°29'00"N.	124°18'40"W.	7832(1971)
8	Norway Island	73°41'50"N.	124°41'00"W.	7832(1971)
	Norway Island	73°42'50"N.	124°43'00"W.	7832(1971)
9	Cape Fanshawe Martin	82°56'50"N.	79°53'00"W.	7954(1974)
	Cape Richards	82°58'20"N.	79°22'00"W.	7954(1974)
10	Cape Sheridan	82°28'30"N.	61°32'00"W.	7304(1978)
	Wrangel Bay	82°00'15"N.	62°19'00"W.	7304(1978)
11	Wrangel Bay	81°58'30"N.	62°30'00"W.	7304(1978)
	St. Patrick Bay	81°47'35"N.	63°54'00"W.	7304(1978)
12	Cape Baird	81°29'40"N.	64°28'30"W.	7072(1971)
	Cape Back	80°55'30"N.	67°21'00"W.	7072(1971)
13	Cape Von Buch	80°53'05"N.	67°34'00"W.	7072(1971)
	Cape Lawrence	80°20'54"N.	69°36'00"W.	7072(1971)
14	Cape Knorr	79°50'00"N.	71°14'00"W.	7071(1964)
	Cape Louis Napoleon	79°37'20"N.	72°40'00"W.	7071(1964)
15	Cape Henry	79°09'06"N.	74°35'00"W.	7071(1964)
	Cape Albert	79°02'56"N.	74°24'00"W.	7071(1964)
16	Paget Point	78°06'24"N.	75°33'30"W.	7302(1978)
	Cape Dunsterville	77°57'20"N.	75°53'00"W.	7302(1978)
17	Cape Mouat	77°35'45"N.	77°42'00"W.	7302(1978)
	Eskimo Bluff	77°26'24"N.	78°14'30"W.	7302(1978)
18	Cape Combermere	76°58'20"N.	77°58'30"W.	7302(1978)
	Cape Norton Shaw	76°27'24"N.	78°23'30"W.	7302(1978)
19	Johnson Point	75°22'45"N.	79°29'30"W.	7302(1978)
	Cape Parker	75°13'25"N.	79°30'30"W.	7302(1978)

CANADIAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: CANADIAN ARCTIC ISLANDS AND MAINLAND				
SCHEDULE II, (Subsection 4(2)), Area 7				
POINT	LOCALITY	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST	C.H.S. CHART AND EDITION
20	Cape Hay	73°44'12"N.	80°01'40"W.	7220(1979)
	Cape Graham Moore	72°52'12"N.	76°03'30"W.	7220(1979)
21	Cape Bowen	72°33'30"N.	75°33'00"W.	7220(1979)
	Cape Coutts	72°15'26"N.	74°55'06"W.	7217(1983)
22	Cape Hunter	71°39'30"N.	72°32'50"W.	7217(1983)
	Scott Inlet	71°15'00"N.	71°08'50"W.	7217(1983)
23	Cape Eglinton	70°47'12"N.	69°14'30"W.	7217(1983)
	Cape Christian	70°33'40"N.	68°18'40"W.	7053(1970)
24	Cape Hewett	70°16'00"N.	67°44'30"W.	7053(1970)
	Cape Raper	69°44'30"N.	66°56'30"W.	7053(1970)
25	Henry Kater Peninsula	69°16'00"N.	66°29'00"W.	7053(1970)
	Cape Henry Kater	69°12'20"N.	66°28'20"W.	7053(1970)
26	Kangeek Point	68°02'20"N.	64°57'30"W.	7053(1970)
	Kangeek Point	67°58'40"N.	64°44'00"W.	7053(1970)
27	Cape Dyer	66°46'00"N.	61°26'00"W.	7052(1966)
	Cape Dyer	66°36'12"N.	61°15'30"W.	7052(1966)

TABLE C1.T39.
CANADIAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM:
CANADIAN ARCTIC ISLANDS AND MAINLAND
SCHEDULE III, (Subsection 4(3)), Area 7

CANADIAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: CANADIAN ARCTIC ISLANDS AND MAINLAND				
SCHEDULE III, (Subsection 4(3)), Area 7				
POINT	LOCALITY	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST	C.H.S. CHART AND EDITION
1	Crescent Bank	70°13'05"N.	130°31'05"W.	7605(1984)
2	Rabbit Island	72°36'50"N.	125°09'30"W.	7832(1981)
3	Haswell Point	72°40'24"N.	125°06'50"W.	7832(1981)
4	Terror Island	72°50'30"N.	125°13'00"W.	7832(1981)
5	Unnamed Island	66°37'20"N.	61°16'00"W.	7832(1981)

MARITIME BOUNDARIES**CANADA - FRANCE (ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON)**

The agreement and the comments following are extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 57, "Canada – St. Pierre and Miquelon Territorial Sea Boundary," 12 September 1974.

Annex

The line which determines the limit of the territorial waters of Canada and the zones submitted to the fishery jurisdiction of France extends northward and westward in a series of eight connected straight lines joining the following points:

TABLE C1.T40.
CANADA - FRANCE (ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON) MARITIME BOUNDARY

POINT	DESCRIPTION
1	Equidistant 12 nm from L'Enfant Perdu (France) and Lamaline Shag Rock (Canada). Latitude 46°38'46"N., Longitude 55°54'12"W. approximately.
2	Equidistant from L'Enfant Perdu (France) and Lamaline Shag Rock and Otter Rock (Canada). Latitude 46°41'56"N., Longitude 55°58'57"W. approximately.
3	Equidistant from L'Enfant Perdu (France) and Otter Rock and Enfant Perdu (Canada). Latitude 46°48'10"N., Longitude 55°58'57"W. approximately.
4	The low water mark on the south-westernmost point on Enfant Perdu (Canada). Latitude 46°51'20"N., Longitude 56°05'30"W. approximately.
5	The low water mark on the west point of the south-westernmost island of the Little Green Island group. Latitude 46°51'36"N., Longitude 56°05'58"W. approximately.
6	The intersection of the French mid-channel line of 1907 with a line parallel to, and 3 miles distant from a line joining Green Island to Dantzig Point. Latitude 46°55'52"N., Longitude 56°07'47"W. approximately.
7	The intersection of the French mid-channel line of 1907 with the median line, equidistant from Bout du Nordet (France) and Little Plate Island (Canada). Latitude 47°06'02"N., Longitude 56°06'18" W. approximately.
8	Equidistant from Cap du Nid a l'Aigle (France) and Little Plate Island and the southwest Wolf Rock (Canada). Latitude 47°18'19"N. Longitude 56°15'18"W. approximately.
9	The intersection of the French mid-channel line of 1907 with the outer limit of Canada's 12-mile territorial sea. Latitude 47°21'54"N., Longitude 56°29'40"W. approximately.

U.S. ANALYSIS

The analysis of the Canada-St. Pierre and Miquelon territorial sea boundary utilized DMAHC Chart N.O. 14340, 20th Edition, November 1943, revised November 11, 1972, and Canadian Hydrographic Service Chart 405, compiled in 1971....

The territorial sea boundary extends for a distance of 54.34 nm, with an average distance between the turning points of 6.79 nm. The average water depth at the turning points is 60.6 fathoms, with depths ranging from 35 to 160 fathoms.

Five of the territorial sea boundary turning points are equidistant from Canadian and French territory. Overall, the turning points are an average of 6.79 nm from Canadian territory and 7.62 nm from St. Pierre and Miquelon.

TABLE C1.T41.
CANADA - FRANCE (ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON) TERRITORIAL SEA BOUNDARY: U.S. ANALYSIS

TSB POINT	DISTANCE BETWEEN BASEPOINTS (NM)	DEPTH (FTHMS)	CANADA TERRITORY	DISTANCE LAND TO TSB POINT (NM)	ST.-PIERRE & MIQUELON TERRITORY
1	3.16	84	Lamaline Shag Rock	12.00	L'Enfant Perdu
2	6.61	65	Lamaline Shag Rock Otter Rock	9.30	L'Enfant Perdu
3	5.50	56	Otter Rock Enfant Perdu	5.50	L'Enfant Perdu
4	0.35	--	Enfant Perdu	(0) (3.25)	Petit Colombier (north of Gt. Colombier)
5	4.40	--	Little Green Island Group	(0) (3.18)	Petit Colombier
6	10.30	60	North of Little Dantzic Cove	(5.88) (5.22)	Pte du Cap (north of C. Perce)
7	13.68	35	Little Plate I.	5.30	Bout du Nordet
8	10.34	85	Big Plate I. South Wolf Rocks	10.30	Cap du Nid a l'Aigle (C. Miquelon)
9		160	Southwest Wolf Rocks	(12.85) (14.50)	Cap du Nid a l'Aigle (C. Miquelon)

The southern terminus of the territorial sea boundary, Point 1, is located 12 nm equidistant from L'Enfant Perdu (France) 46°47'08"N., 56°06'48"W.) and Lamaline Shag Rock (Canada) (46°50'24"N., 55°49'40"W.).

Turning Point 2 is 9.30 nm equidistant from L'Enfant Perdu (France) and Lamaline Shag Rock and Otter Rock (46°51'00"N., 55°52'16"W.) (Canada). The distance between Point 1 and Point 2 is 3.16 nm.

Point 3 is 6.61 nm from Point 2 and 6.61 nm equidistant from L'Enfant Perdu (France) and Otter Rock and Enfant Perdu (Canada).

From Point 3 to Point 4 is a distance of 5.50 nm. Point 4 is not equidistant from French and Canadian territory; it is located at the low-water mark off the southwest point of Enfant Perdu, a Canadian islet. Petit Colombier, a French islet immediately north of Great Colombier, is 3.25 nm from Point 4 and is the nearest French territory.

Point 4 and 5 are separated by a distance of 0.35 nm. Point 5 is not equidistant from the two sovereignties, but is located at the low-water mark on the west point of the south-westernmost island of the Little Green Island group, which is Canadian. Petit Colombier, 3.18 nm southwest of Point 5, is the closest French islet.

The distance between Points 5 and 6 is 4.40 nm. Point 6 is not an equidistant site; it is located at the intersection of the French mid-channel line of 1907 with a line parallel to, and 3 nm west of, a line joining Green Island and Dantzic Point, Newfoundland. The nearest Canadian territory to Point 6 is 5.88 nm at a location a little north of Little Dantzic Cove. The French islet of Petit du Cap, north of Cap Perce, is 5.22 nm from Point 6.

Point 7 is 10.30 nm from Point 6, and is also 5.30 nm equidistant from Little Plate Island (Canada) and Bout du Nordet (47°04'43"N., 56°13'13"W.) (France). Point 7 also marks the intersection of the French mid-channel line of 1907 and the median line equidistant from the islands of Little Plate and Bout du Nordet.

It is 13.68 nm between Points 7 and 8. According to the annex to the agreement, Point 8 is equidistant from Cap du Nid a l'Aigle (variant name is Cap Miquelon) (France) and Little Plate Island and the southwest Wolf Rocks (Canada). An analysis of the Canadian and U.S.

hydrographic charts reveals that it is Big Plate Island and not Little Plate Island that is the location which is equidistant from Point 8 on the Canadian side. Further, it is the southernmost Wolf Rocks, and not the southwest Wolf Rocks, which is another site on the Canadian side equidistant from Point 8. Point 8 is 10.30 nm from both Canadian and French territory.

The distance from Point 8 to Point 9 is 10.34 nm. Point 9 is not equidistant from French and Canadian territory; it is situated at the intersection of the French-mid-channel line of 1907 and the outer limit of Canada's 12nm territorial sea. The territorial sea is measured from the Canadian straight baseline which closes Hermitage Bay. Point 9 is 12.85 nm from southwest Wolf Rocks (Canada and 14.50nm from Cap du Nid a l'Aigle (Cap Miquelon) (France).

Summary

The territorial sea boundary between St.Pierre and Miquelon (France) and Newfoundland (Canada) utilizes both the equidistance principle and negotiated locations in delimiting the 54.34 nm boundary. Five of the turning points are equidistant locations, whereas the other four points represent negotiated positions. Islands were both considered and ignored as locational factors in the boundary delimitation.

CAPE VERDE

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Aug 87	Declaration upon Ratification of 1982 LOS Convention		Foreign warships must request prior permission to enter 12nm territorial sea. <i>This requirement is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested requirement in 1989 and 1990 and conducted operational assertion in 1991.</i>
	Dec 92	Law No. 60/IV/92	12nm	
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Dec 92	Law No. 60/IV/92		In 1977, Cape Verde proclaimed excessive baselines which were not recognized by the US. The U.S. protested claims in 1980 and 1989 and conducted operational assertions in 1989. The 1992 law modifies archipelagic baselines and revokes 1977 decree. US has not yet analyzed the Dec 92 coordinates, which are given below.
CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Dec 92	Law No. 60/IV/92	24nm	To enforce customs, fiscal, health and immigration laws.
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Dec 92	Law No. 60/IV/92	200nm	The continental shelf shall comprise the seabed and subsoil of the submarine areas that extend beyond the territorial sea up to a distance of 200nm from the baselines referred to in article 24 of this Law.
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Dec 92	Law No. 60/IV/92	200nm	EEZ. Declaration upon accession of UNCLOS that "non-peaceful uses of the EEZ, such as exercises with weapons" are forbidden.
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Nov 93	Treaty		Maritime boundary agreement with Senegal EIF.
	Dec 2003	Treaty		Maritime boundary agreement with Mauritania approved, not yet EIF.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention, with Declaration that the Convention recognizes the right of coastal States to adopt security measures relating to the innocent passage of foreign warships through territorial and archipelagic waters; and that non-peaceful uses of the EEZ, including exercises with weapons, are excluded therein.
	Aug 87			Ratified Convention. Reaffirmed original Declaration in its entirety.
	Jul 94			Signed Part XI Agreement.

ARCHIPELAGIC BASELINE LEGISLATION

Following are excerpts from Law No. 60/IV/92 of 21 December 1992.

Article 24

The baseline from which the breadth of the archipelagic waters, the territorial sea, the contiguous zone, the exclusive economic zone and the continental platform are measured shall be made up of straight lines which join the outermost points of the islands and islets, determined by the following coordinates:

TABLE C1.T42.
CAPE VERDE ARCHIPELAGIC BASELINE SYSTEM

	POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST	OBSERV.
A		14 48 43.17	24 43 48.85	I. Brava
C	Pl a Rainha	14 49 59.10	24 45 33.11	I. Brava
C	Pl a Faja	14 51 52.19	24 45 09.19	I. Brava
D	Pl Vermelharia	16 29 10.25	24 19 55.87	S. Nicolau
E		16 36 37.32	24 36 13.93	Ilheu Raso
F	Pl a da Peca	16 54 25.10	25 18 11.00	Santo Antao
F		16 54 40.00	25 18 32.00	Santo Antao
G	Pl a Camarim	16 55 32.98	25 19 10.76	Santo Antao
H	Pl a Preta	17 02 28.66	25 21 51.67	Santo Antao
I	Pl a Mangrade	17 03 21.06	25 21 54.44	Santo Antao
J	Pl a Portinha	17 05 33.10	25 20 29.91	Santo Antao
K	Pl a de Sol	17 12 25.21	25 05 56.15	Santo Antao
L	Pl a Sinagoga	17 10 41.58	25 01 38.24	Santo Antao
M	Pta Espechim	16 40 51.64	24 20 38.79	S. Nicolau
N	Pta Norte	16 51 21.13	22 55 40.74	Sal
O	Pta Casaca	16 50 01.69	22 53 50.14	Sal
P	Ilheu Cascalho	16 11 31.04	22 40 52.44	I. Boavista
P1	Ilheu Baluarte	16 09 05.00	22 39 45.00	I. Boavista
Q	Pta do Roque	16 05 09.83	22 40 26.05	I. Boavista
R	Pta Flamengas	15 10 03.89	23 05 47.90	I. Maio
S		15 09 02.21	23 06 24.98	I. Maio
T		14 54 10.78	23 29 36.09	Santiago
U	D. Maria Pia	14 53 50.00	23 30 54.50	Santiago
V	Pta Pesquero	14 48 52.32	24 22 43.30	I. do Fogo
X	Pta Nho Martin	14 48 25.59	24 42 34.92	I. Brava
Y=A	14 48 43.17	24 43 48.85		I. Brava

MARITIME BOUNDARY AGREEMENT**CAPE VERDE - SENEGAL**

The following are excerpts from the 17 February 1993 treaty on the delimitation of the maritime frontier between the Republic of Cape Verde and the Republic of Senegal (EIF 12 November 1993), as set forth in Law of the Sea Bulletin, No. 26 (October 1994).

Article 3

The line defining the common maritime frontier between the two countries and its geographical coordinates defined in annex I of this Treaty.

The two Parties have agreed to use, in their work, the American map entitled "Operational Navigation Chart", scale 1/1,000,000 series ONC, K-O, prepared and published by the Defense Mapping Agency Aerospace Center, St. Louis, Missouri, Edition Revue of September 1986. They have used this map for drawing the line delimiting their common maritime frontier.

Annex I

Line Establishing the Common Maritime Frontier between
the Republic of Cape Verde and the Republic of Senegal

Article 1

The line establishing the common maritime frontier which separates the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf of the two countries is defined by the following coordinates:

TABLE C1.T43.
CAPE VERDE – SENEGAL EEZ AND CONTINENTAL SHELF COORDINATES

POINT	LONGITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
A	13°39'00"	20°04'25"
B	14°51'00"	20°04'25"
C	14°55'00"	20°00'00"
D	15°10'00"	19°51'30"
E	15°25'00"	19°44'50"
F	15°40'00"	19°38'30"
G	15°55'00"	19°35'40"
H	16°04'00"	19°33'30"

Annex II

Baselines of the Republic of Cape Verde

Article 1

The archipelagic baselines of the Republic of Cape Verde having served as reference points for the delimitation of the maritime frontier between the two countries have been defined in conformity with the following coordinates, which have been published in Law No. 60/IV/92 of 21 December 1992 of the Republic of Cape Verde.

TABLE C1.T44.
CAPE VERDE ARCHIPELAGIC BASELINES

CAPE VERDE ARCHIPELAGIC BASELINES			
POINT	LONGITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST	OBSERV.
O-Pta Casaca	16°50'01.69"	22°53'50.14"	Sal
P-ILHEU Cascalho	16°11'31.04"	22°40'52.44"	Boa Vista
P1-ILHEU Baluarte	16°09'05.00"	22°39'45.00"	Boa Vista

CAPE VERDE ARCHIPELAGIC BASELINES			
POINT	LONGITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST	OBSERV.
Q-Pta Roque	16°05'09.83"	22°40'27.06"	Boa Vista
R-Pta Flamengas	15°10'03.89"	23°05'47.90"	Maio
S-	15°09'02.21"	23°06'24.98"	Maio

CHILE

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Oct 86	Law No. 18.565	12nm	
	Aug 97	Declaration upon accession to 1982 LOS Convention		In cases in which a State places restrictions on the right of innocent passage for foreign warships, Chile reserves the right to apply similar restrictive measures.
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jul 77	Decree No. 416		Establishes straight baselines between 41° and 55° S. latitude. See <u>LIS</u> Nos. 80 and 80 Addendum.
	Aug 97	Declaration upon accession to 1982 LOS Convention		Reaffirms Decree No. 416 of 1997.
CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Oct 86	Law No. 18.565	24nm	
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Jun 47	Presidential Declaration		Claimed sovereignty over resources of continental shelf at whatever depth.
	Apr 53	Supreme resolution No. 179	200nm	Claimed "exclusive sovereignty over the land and subsoil corresponding to it."
	Aug 75	Decree-Law No. 711		Governed research over shelf, seabed, and subsoil.
	Sep 85	Foreign Ministry Statement	350nm in certain areas	Claimed continental shelves for Easter Island and Sala y Gomez Island, extending 350nm from their respective baselines. <i>This continental shelf claim, in excess of 200nm and not submitted to the Continental Shelf Commission, is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claim in 1986.</i>
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Jun 47	Presidential Declaration		Claimed sovereignty over "patrimonial seas" for all resource purposes.
	Oct 86	Law No. 18.565	200nm	EEZ.
	Sep 91	Fisheries Laws No. 19,079 and 19,080		<i>Mar presencial</i> concept introduced.
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	1881	Treaty		Establishes legal regime for Strait of Magellan between Chile and Argentina, recognized internationally as an LOS Convention Art. 35(c) strait.
	Sept 54	Joint Declaration on the Maritime Zone		Maritime boundary with Peru EIF. See <u>LIS</u> No. 86.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
MARITIME BOUNDARIES, Continued	May 85	1984 Treaty of Peace and Friendship		Maritime boundary agreement with Argentina (Beagle Channel) EIF. Also reaffirms 1881 Treaty provisions.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention.
	Aug 97			Ratified Convention, with Declaration reiterating provisions and boundary agreements of 1984 Treaty of Peace and Friendship with Argentina. Bound by Part XI Agreement.

STRAIGHT BASELINE LEGISLATION

The following base point coordinates are extracted from Decree No. 416 of the Government of Chile of 14 July 1977.

TABLE C1.T45.
CHILE STRAIGHT BASELINE COORDINATES

CHILE STRAIGHT BASELINE COORDINATES			
POINT	FEATURE NAME	LATITUDE SOUTH	LONGITUDE WEST
1	Punta Puga	41°28.6'	73°52.0'
2	Punta Guabun	41°48.7'	74°04.5'
3	Islote Corcovado	42°16.3'	74°12.7'
4	Cabo Quilan	43°16.5'	74°26.8'
5	Rocas Salientas Punta Weather (I. Guafo)	43°33.4'	74°50.5'
6	Islotes al Occ. de Isla Guafo	43°37.3'	74°52.2'
7	Cabo Lort (Isla Ipun)	44°33.1'	74°48.0'
8	Punta Norte (I. Guamblin)	44°46.6'	75°09.8'
9	Punta Searle (I. Guamblin)	44°49.0'	75°12.3'
10	Punta Bories (I. Guamblin)	44°55.3'	75°09.8'
11	Islote Occ. de I. Menchuam	45°37.7'	74°56.8'
12	Isla Rees	46°36.8'	75°35.5'
13	Cabo Mifford	46°39.7'	75°36.5'
14	Islote de Punta Rees	46°45.1'	75°37.7'
15	Islote de Cabo Raper	46°49.0'	75°37.7'
16	Islote de Cabo Elena	46°54.1'	75°33.9'
17	Punta Occidental de Bahia Seal	46°58.2'	75°28.2'
18	Cabo Tres Montes	46°59.0'	75°25.4'
19	Islote al Occ. de Isla Medora	47°43.0'	75°24.7'
20	Roca Dundee	48°06.4'	75°42.0'
21	Isla Western	49°06.0'	75°44.7'

CHILE STRAIGHT BASELINE COORDINATES			
POINT	FEATURE NAME	LATITUDE SOUTH	LONGITUDE WEST
22	Grupo Vorposten	49°22.3'	75°41.4'
23	Islote Offshore	49°27.8'	75°40.4'
24	Islotes Rugga	50°06.0'	75°30.5'
25	Islote Rodado	50°21.7'	75°31.5'
26	Islote Redondo (Cabo West Cliff)	50°40.0'	75°31.2'
27	Rocas Scout	50°50.5'	75°28.8'
28	Isla Conica	51°10.7'	75°15.5'
29	Roca Santa Lucia	51°37.0'	75.21.0'
30	Roca Galicia	52°03.4'	75°09.0'
31	Islotes Evangelistas	52°23.6'	75°05.6'
32	Islote Cabo Parker	52°42.8'	74°11.2'
33	Isla Falgate	52°55.3'	73°49.9'
34	Cabo Providencia	53°00.5'	73°34.8'
35	Punta Havannah	53°09.8'	73°18.8'
36	Punta San Jeronimo	53°32.0'	72°23.3'
37	Punta Arauz	53°32.2'	72°21.4'
38	Punta Zegers	52°55.1'	70°17.7'
39	Punta Paulo	52°58.3'	70°19.3'
40	Cabo Monmouth	53°22.0'	70°26.6'
41	Cabo Valentin	53°34.5'	70°32.2'
42	Punta Norte Bahia Lomas	53°46.8'	70°42.3'
43	Punta Sur Bahia Lomas	53°49.7'	70°46.4'
44	Punta Zig - Zag	54°03.7'	70°52.8'
45	Islote Dos Hermanos	53°58.2'	71°24.0'
46	Islote Theo	53°50.8'	71°53.0'
47	Cabo Edgeworth	53°47.7'	72°08.6'
48	Extremo norte Peninsula Ulloa	53°31.6'	72°39.8'
49	Pta. Casper	53°18.8'	73°10.6'
50	Isla Pritchard	53°14.4'	73°18.8'
51	Cabo Monday	53°10.6'	73°23.9'
52	Isla Centinela	53°05.3'	73°35.2'
53	Islote Noreste Punta Felix	52°56.5'	74°07.1'
54	Cabo Pilar	52°43.6'	74°40.3'
55	Cabo Deseado	52°44.7'	74°43.0'

CHILE STRAIGHT BASELINE COORDINATES			
POINT	FEATURE NAME	LATITUDE SOUTH	LONGITUDE WEST
56	Roca 88	52°50.1'	74°44.0'
57	Cabo Inman	53°18.5'	74°19.2'
58	Cabo Gloucester (Isla Carlos)	54°04.0'	73°28.0'
59	Isla Tower	54°37.8'	73°05.0'
60	Punta English	54°43.5'	72°04.2'
61	Rocas Phillips	55°11.5'	70°58.6'
62	Isla Sea	55°13.7'	70°32.8'
63	Rocas Cabrestante	55°21.6'	70°10.7'
64	Isla Hope	55°29.0'	69°39.5'
65	Islas Ildefonso	55°44.7'	69°25.0'
66	Falso Cabo de Hornos	55°43.5'	68°03.7'
67	Isla Hermite Punta S.W.	55°51.8'	67°51.0'
68	Cabo Spencer (Isla Hermite)	55°54.7'	67°37.5'
69	Cabo de Hornos	55°58.8'	67°16.0'
70	Rocas Deceit	55°56.5'	67°00.5'
71	Islas Barnevelt	55°49.5'	66°48.2'
72	Islas Evout	55°33.9'	66°46.5'
73	Punta Oriental (Isla Nueva)	55°13.0'	66°25.4'
74	Islote Chico (Isla Nueva)	55°11.4'	66°25.7'
75	Point XX, the eastern limit of the 1977 Arbitral Award	55°07.3'	66°25.0'

U.S. ANALYSIS

The following comments regarding the Chilean straight baseline system are extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 80, "Straight Baselines: Chile," 15 November 1978.

The straight baseline system, as enumerated above, does not constitute a single, continuous system....

From point 1, situated in the north at approximately latitude 41°28'S., one system extends southward to point 35 near the western exit of the Strait of Magellan. Segment 36-37 connects the Isla Riesco with the Brunswick Peninsula. The effect of these two segments, 1-35 and 36-37, is to enclose as internal waters of Chile the fjords, embayments, and channels between the islands and the mainland north of the Strait of Magellan.

A second major section of the straight baseline system connects the islands south of the Strait of Magellan with the Chilean mainland, comprised of the large island of Tierra del Fuego. (Sovereignty over Tierra del Fuego, of course, is divided between Chile and Argentina.) Segment 38-39 encloses the juridical bay of Gente Grande on the south shore of the Strait of Magellan. Segment 40-41 connects the western cape of Chilean Tierra del Fuego with Isla Dawson, while Segment 42-43 encloses a juridical bay on the island.

Segments 44-45, 45-46, and 46-47 follow the general direction of the southern shore of the Strait of Magellan connecting the major islands of Dawson, Aracena, Clarence, and Santa Ines.

The remainder of the straight baseline system, extending continuously from points 48 through 75, serves to enclose the islands south of the Strait of Magellan in the west and the Beagle Channel in the east. As noted in the list of coordinates, point 75 is the terminal point of the boundary determined by the Beagle Channel award....

The southern portion of Chile, south of 41° S. latitude, has the classical geographic configuration required by international law for the development of a straight baseline system. The coastline is deeply indented with fjord-like embayments, and the mainland is virtually masked in its entirety by thousands of major and minor islands and rocks. The system appears to include all Chilean coastal islands. Moreover, it has been deliberately constructed so as to exclude the Strait of Magellan from within the system of internal waters. The strait is the subject of an international treaty (July 23, 1881) which guarantees free navigation through its waters.

MARITIME BOUNDARY AGREEMENT

CHILE-PERU

U.S. ANALYSIS

The following comments regarding an agreement between the governments of Chile, Ecuador and Peru, proclaimed on 18 August 1952, are extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 86, "Maritime Boundary: Chile-Peru," 2 July 1979.

Although according to the 1952 declaration the maritime zone of each state is to be bounded by the specific parallel of latitude on which the seaward terminus of the land territory is situated, the agreed-upon parallel of latitude is actually located slightly to the north of the land boundary terminus.

The maritime boundary extends along the 18° 23' 03" parallel of South latitude, which coincides with the parallel of latitude on which the Peru-Chile land boundary marker No. 1 has been placed. Marker No. 1 lies a short distance to the northeast of the Chile-Peru coastal boundary point.

The seaward limit of the maritime boundary is not clearly defined in the declaration. [On the map attached to this LIS] the maritime boundary is depicted as extending 200 nm from each coast. Owing to coastal configurations, the Peruvian segment of the boundary extends farther seaward than the Chilean segment. Point C on the map is situated 200 nm from Chile (i.e., from the land boundary terminus that is the nearest point on the Chilean coast); however, this point is approximately 120 nm from the nearest point on Per's coast. The point on this parallel of latitude 200 nm from Peru (i.e., from Pta. San Juan) is not reached until point P; this point is more than 360 nm from the land boundary terminus.

The maritime boundary traverses rather deep water; depths reach 2,500-3,000 fathoms (1500-1800 feet). Areas of less than 100 fathoms are virtually non-existent along this portion of the South American coast.

CHINA, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Feb 92	Law on the Territorial Sea & Contiguous Zone	12nm	Foreign warships require prior permission for innocent passage. Also authorizes PRC to establish sea lanes or traffic separation schemes within the territorial sea (presumably without International Maritime Organization involvement).
	Jun 96	Declaration upon Ratification of 1982 LOS Convention		Reaffirms prior permission requirement.
	Jan 98	Law on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone		Reaffirms prior permission requirement. Foreign nuclear-powered vessels, vessels carrying nuclear or dangerous or noxious substances also require prior permission for innocent passage. <i>The prior permission requirement of 1992, 1996 and 1998 is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested requirement in 1992 and 1996 and conducted operational assertions in 1986, 1991, 1992, 1996 and 1997.</i>
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Sep 58	Declaration on the Territorial Sea		Established straight baselines, but no coordinates or geographic points published. Gulf of Bo Hai (Pohai) and Hainan Strait claimed as internal waters.
	Feb 92	Law on the Territorial Sea & Contiguous Zone		Enabling legislation for straight baselines.
	May 96	Declaration on the Baselines of the Territorial Sea		Established straight baselines for most of the Chinese coastline and the Paracel Islands. (Baseline drawing available on UN website; see Foreword for website information.) Vietnam also claims the Paracel Islands, and protested this and other Chinese claims to the UN in June 1996. <i>These straight baseline claims are not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claim in 1996 and conducted operational assertion in 1997.</i>
CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Feb 92	Law on the Territorial Sea & Contiguous Zone	24 nm	Claims sovereignty over islands in the zone. Claims right to exercise control in contiguous zone to prevent and impose penalties for activities infringing the laws or regulations concerning security. <i>This security claim is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claim in 1992.</i>

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
CONTIGUOUS ZONE, Continued	Jun 96	Declaration upon Ratification of 1982 LOS Convention		Reaffirms security zone.
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Mar 73	Ministry of Foreign Affairs Announcement		Claimed shallow areas of East China and Yellow Seas.
	Jun 98	EEZ and Continental Shelf Act	200nm	Claims natural prolongation of land or 200nm, whichever is greater.
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Oct 96	Regulations regarding Management of Marine Scientific Research (MSR) involving Foreign Vessels		Established system for review and approval of MSR, reporting system for foreign survey vessels, and monitoring and inspecting foreign survey ships.
	Jun 98	EEZ and Continental Shelf Act	200nm	Claims right to create safety zone around any structure in EEZ; requires permission to lay sub cables and pipelines; and right to broad powers to enforce laws in the EEZ, including security, customs, fiscal, health and immigration laws and regulations. <i>The PRC does not recognize the airspace above its EEZ to be "international airspace" and has interfered with and protested U.S. reconnaissance flights over its EEZ. The U.S. has protested this claim numerous times since this law was passed.</i>
	Jun 2002	Surveying and Mapping Law		New law criminalizing "survey" activity by foreign entities in any waters "under the jurisdiction of" the PRC. <i>The PRC does not distinguish between MSR and military surveys and has interfered with and protested U.S. military survey activities in its EEZ. The U.S. has protested this claim numerous times since this law was passed.</i>
ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION	Aug 82	Marine Environmental Protection Law		
	Dec 83	Regulations on the Control over the Prevention of Pollution by Vessels in Sea Waters		Regulates oil, oil mixtures, wastes and other harmful and poisonous mixtures pollution.
	Mar 85	Regulations on the Control over Dumping Wastes into the Sea Waters		Controls dumping in territorial sea, onto continental shelf, and other sea areas under Chinese jurisdiction. Does not include wastes created from the normal operation of a vessel. Requires prior notification of shipping wastes through Chinese sea areas.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION, Continued	Jun 98	EEZ and Continental Shelf Act		Claims right to take necessary measures to prevent, reduce and control pollution in, and to protect and preserve the marine environment of, the EEZ and continental shelf.
	Apr 2000	Law on the Protection of the Marine Environment		
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jan 98	Law on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone		Overlapping territorial sea boundaries shall be determined by an equidistant median line or by agreement.
	Dec 2000	Agreement		Agreement signed with Vietnam on the demarcation of the territorial sea, EEZ and continental shelf in the Gulf of Tonkin.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention, with Declaration.
	Jul 94			Signed Part XI Agreement.
	Jun 96			Ratified Convention, with Declarations reaffirming prior permission for foreign warships to enter the territorial sea and 24nm security zone. Bound by Part XI Agreement.

LEGISLATION

Following are extracts from the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone, approved and effective on 21 January 1998.

Article 1

This Law is enacted by the People's Republic of China to exercise its sovereignty over its territorial sea and the control over its contiguous zone, and to safeguard its national security and its maritime rights and interests. Matters not covered by this law shall be governed by the provision of other related laws.

Article 2

The sovereignty of the Republic of China extends to its territorial sea, the air space over its territorial sea, its seabed and its subsoil.

Article 3

The territorial sea of the People's Republic of China shall be the sea area between the baseline and the outer limits measuring outwardly twelve nautical miles from the base line.

Article 4

The delimitation of the baseline of the territorial sea of the Republic of China shall be determined by a combination of straight baseline in principle and normal baseline as exception.

Article 5

The baseline and the outer limits of the territorial sea of the Republic of China shall be decided by the Executive Yuan and may be promulgated in parts.

Article 6

In the event that the territorial sea of the Republic of China overlaps with the territorial sea of adjacent or opposite countries, the delimitation shall be the equidistant median line. Where there is an agreement, such agreement shall govern.

The equidistant median line prescribed in the preceding paragraph is a line on which every point is equidistant from the nearest points on the baseline of the Republic of China and the adjacent or opposite countries.

Article 7

Foreign civil vessels may, under the reciprocity principle, enjoy the right of innocent passage through the territorial seas of the Republic of China as long as the passage is not prejudicial to the peace, good order and security of the Republic of China. Passage shall be continuous and expeditious and be in accordance with this law and other international regulations.

An innocent continuous and expeditious passage, complying with this law and other international regulations as prescribed in the preceding paragraph, may include stopping and anchoring under necessity, provided 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, vessels or aircraft in danger or distress.

Foreign military or government vessels shall give prior notice to the authorities concerned before their passage through the territorial sea of the Republic of China.

While passing through the territorial sea of the Republic of China, foreign submarines and other underwater vessels are required to navigate on the surface and to display their flags.

Regulations governing innocent passage of foreign vessels shall be decided by the Executive Yuan.

Article 8

A foreign vessel is not in innocent passage through the territorial sea of the Republic of China if it engages in any of the following activities:

1. Any threat or use of force against the sovereignty or territorial integrity of the Republic of China;
2. Any exercise or practice with any kind of weapon;
3. Any act aimed at collecting information to the prejudice of the defense or security of the Republic of China;
4. Any act of propaganda aimed at affecting the defense or security of the Republic of China;
5. The launching or landing of any aircraft or taking on board of any navigation equipment;
6. The launching, landing, or taking on board of any military aircraft.
7. The loading or unloading of any commodity, currency, or person contrary to the customs, fiscal, trade, inspection, immigrations, sanitary or environmental protection laws and regulations of the Republic of China;
8. Any act of serious pollution;
9. Any activity concerning catching living beings;
10. The activity of research or survey;
11. Any act aimed at interfering with any system of communications or any other facilities or installations of the Republic of China; and
12. Any other activity not having a direct bearing on innocent passage.

Article 9

Foreign nuclear-powered vessels and vessels carrying nuclear or other inherently dangerous or noxious substances shall, when exercising the right of innocent passage through the territorial sea of the Republic of China, carry documents authorized in accordance with international agreements and such vessels shall be permitted and monitored by the Government of the Republic of China. The Executive Yuan shall decide the permission and monitoring regulations.

Article 10

For protecting national security and national interests, the Government of the Republic of China may suspend temporarily in specified areas of its territorial seas the innocent passage of foreign vessels.

The Executive Yuan shall promulgate the specified areas and the duration of suspension of innocent passage as prescribed in the preceding paragraph.

Article 11

The Government of the Republic of China may adopt laws and regulations relating to innocent passage through its territorial sea, in respect of all or any of the following:

1. The maintenance of navigation safety and the regulation of maritime traffic;
2. The protection of navigational aids and facilities and other installations or facilities;
3. The protection of cables and pipelines;
4. The conservation of living marine resources;
5. The prevention and punishment of infringement of the fisheries laws and regulations of the Republic of China;
6. The preservation of the environment of the Republic of China and the prevention, reduction and control of any possible pollution thereof;
7. The prevention and punishment of any marine scientific research and hydrographic surveys undertaken without prior permission;
8. The prevention and punishment of infringement of the customs, fiscal, immigration or sanitation laws and regulations of the Republic of China; and
9. The prevention and punishment of other activities without direct bearing on innocent passage.

The laws and regulations relating to innocent passage in the territorial sea prescribed in the preceding paragraph shall be duly promulgated by the Executive Yuan.

Article 12

The Government of the People's Republic of China may, for the purposes of safety of navigation, prevention of destroying on the sea and under the sea installations or marine resources as well as the prevention of marine environment pollution, require the foreign vessels exercising the right of innocent passage through its territorial sea to observe designated sea lanes or traffic separation schemes.

The designated sea lanes or traffic separation schemes prescribed in the preceding paragraph shall be established and duly promulgated by the Executive Yuan.

Article 13

In the part of the Taiwan Straits not part of the territorial sea of the Republic of China used for international navigation, the Government of the Republic of China may enact laws and regulations relating to transit passage of foreign vessels and aircraft, in respect of all or any of the following:

1. The maintenance of navigation safety and the regulation of maritime traffic;
2. The prevention, reduction and control of pollution of the environment;
3. The prohibition of fishing;
4. The prevention and punishment of loading or unloading of any commodity, currency or person in contravention of the customs, fiscal, immigration or sanitary laws and regulations of the Republic of China.

The laws and regulations relating to transit passage prescribed in the preceding paragraph shall be established and duly promulgated by the Executive Yuan.

Article 14

The Government of the Republic of China may enact laws and regulations in the contiguous zone for the following purposes:

1. To prevent infringement of customs, fiscal, trade, inspection, immigration, sanitation or environmental protection laws and regulations within the territory or territorial sea, and unauthorized broadcasting; and
2. To punish infringement of customs, fiscal, trade, inspection, immigration, sanitation or environmental protection laws and regulations within the territory or territorial sea, and unauthorized broadcasting.

The laws and regulations prescribed in the aforementioned two paragraphs shall be promulgated by the Executive Yuan.

Article 15

All objects of a historical nature or relics found in the territorial sea and the contiguous zone of the Republic of China, while undertaking archaeological and scientific research or other activities, shall belong to the Republic of China and be administered by the Government in accordance with related laws and regulations.

Article 16

If the authorities of the national defense, policy, customs or other authorized agencies of the Republic of China consider that person or any object which is in the territorial sea of the Republic of China or the contiguous zone is engaged in any activity violating laws and regulations of the Republic of China, such authorities may engage in hot pursuit, boarding, inspection, and when necessary, detaining, arresting, or putting in custody such person or objects.

The authorities prescribed in the preceding paragraph may replace each other consecutively if undertaking hot pursuit, boarding, and inspection.

Article 17

This law shall enter in force on the date of promulgation.

Following are extracts from the Declaration of the Government of the People's Republic of China on the Baseline of the Territorial Sea of 15 May 1996.

In accordance with the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone adopted and promulgated on 25 February 1992, the Government of the People's Republic of China hereby announces the baselines of part of its territorial sea adjacent to the mainland and those of its territorial sea adjacent to its Xisha [Paracel] Islands as follows:

- I. The baselines of part of the territorial sea adjacent to the mainland are composed of all the straight lines joining the adjacent base points listed below:

TABLE C1.T46.
CHINA STRAIGHT BASELINES: MAINLAND AND HAINAN ISLAND

CHINA STRAIGHT BASELINES: MAINLAND AND HAINAN ISLAND			
POINT	NAME OF POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
1	Shandonggaojiao (1)	37° 24.0'	122° 42.3'
2	Shandonggaojiao (2)	37° 23.7'	122° 43.3'
3	Moyedao (1)	36° 57.8'	122° 34.2'
4	Moyedao (2)	36° 55.1'	122° 32.7'
5	Moyedao (3)	36° 53.7'	122° 31.1'
6	Sushandao	36° 44.8'	122° 15.8'
7	Chaoliandao	35° 53.6'	120° 53.1'
8	Dashandao	35° 00.2'	119° 54.2'
9	Macaiheng	33° 21.8'	121° 20.8'
10	Waikējiao	33° 00.9'	121° 38.4'
11	Sheshandao	31° 25.3'	122° 14.6'
12	Haijiao	30° 44.1'	123° 09.6'
13	Dongnanjiao	30° 43.5'	123° 09.7'
14	Liangxiongyu	30° 10.1'	122° 56.7'
15	Yushanliedao	28° 53.3'	122° 16.5'
16	Taizhouliedao (1)	28° 23.9'	121° 55.0'
17	Taizhouliedao (2)	28° 23.5'	121° 54.7'
18	Daotiaoshan	27° 27.9'	121° 07.8'
19	Dongyindao	26° 22.6'	120° 30.4'
20	Dongshadao	26° 09.4'	120° 24.3'
21	Niushandao	25° 25.8'	119° 56.3'
22	Wiqiuyu	24° 58.6'	119° 28.7'
23	Dongdingdao	24° 09.7'	118° 14.2'
24	Daganshan	23° 31.9'	117° 41.3'
25	Nanpengliedao (1)	23° 12.9'	117° 14.9'
26	Nanpengliedao (2)	23° 12.3'	117° 13.9'
27	Shibeishanjiao	22° 56.1'	116° 29.7'
28	Zhentouyan	22° 18.9'	115° 07.5'
29	Jiapengliedao	21° 48.5'	113° 58.0'
30	Weijiadao	21° 34.1'	112° 47.9'
31	Dafanshi	21° 27.7'	112° 21.5'
32	Qizhouliedao	19° 58.5'	111° 16.4'

CHINA STRAIGHT BASELINES: MAINLAND AND HAINAN ISLAND			
POINT	NAME OF POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
33	Shuangfan	19° 53.0'	111° 12.8'
34	Dazhoudao (1)	18° 39.7'	110° 29.6'
35	Dazhoudao (2)	18° 39.4'	110° 29.1'
36	Shuangfanshi	18° 26.1'	110° 08.4'
37	Lingshuijiao	18° 23.0'	110° 03.0'
38	Dongzhou (1)	18° 11.0'	109° 42.1'
39	Dongzhou (2)	18° 11.0'	109° 41.8'
40	Jinmujiao	18° 09.5'	109° 34.4'
41	Shenshijiao	18° 14.6'	109° 07.6'
42	Xigudao	18° 19.3'	108° 57.1'
43	Yinggezui (1)	18° 30.2'	108° 41.3'
44	Yinggezui (2)	18° 30.4'	108° 41.1'
45	Yinggezui (3)	18° 31.0'	108° 40.6'
46	Yinggezui (4)	18° 31.1'	108° 40.5'
47	Gan'enjiao	18° 50.5'	108° 37.3'
48	Sigengshajiao	19° 11.6'	108° 36.0'
49	Junbijiao	19 21.1'	108° 38.6'

II. The baselines of the territorial sea adjacent to the Xisha [Paracel] Islands of the People's Republic of China are composed of all the straight lines joining the adjacent base points listed below:

TABLE C1.T47.
CHINA STRAIGHT BASELINES: XISHA (PARACEL) ISLANDS

CHINA STRAIGHT BASELINES: XISHA (PARACEL) ISLAND			
POINT	NAME OF POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
1	Dongdao (1)	16° 40.5'	112° 44.2'
2	Dongdao (2)	16° 40.1'	112° 44.5'
3	Dongdao (3)	16° 39.8'	112° 44.7'
4	Langhuajiao (1)	16° 04.4'	112° 35.8'
5	Langhuajiao (2)	16° 01.9'	112° 32.7'
6	Langhuajiao (3)	16° 01.5'	112° 31.8'
7	Langhuajiao (4)	16° 01.0'	112° 29.8'
8	Zhongjiandao (1)	15° 46.5'	111° 12.6'
9	Zhongjiandao (2)	15° 46.4'	111° 12.1'
10	Zhongjiandao (3)	15° 46.4'	111° 11.8'
11	Zhongjiandao (4)	15° 46.5'	111° 11.6'

CHINA STRAIGHT BASELINES: XISHA (PARACEL) ISLAND			
POINT	NAME OF POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
12	Zhongjiandao (5)	15° 46.7'	111° 11.4'
13	Zhongjiandao (6)	15° 46.9'	111° 11.3'
14	Zhongjiandao (7)	15° 47.2'	111° 11.4'
15	Beijiao (1)	17° 04.9'	111° 26.9'
16	Beijiao (2)	17° 05.4'	111° 26.9'
17	Beijiao (3)	17° 05.7'	111° 27.2'
18	Beijiao (4)	17° 06.0'	111° 27.8'
19	Beijiao (5)	17° 06.5'	111° 29.2'
20	Beijiao (6)	17° 07.0'	111° 31.0'
21	Beijiao (7)	17° 07.1'	111° 31.6'
22	Beijiao (8)	17° 06.9'	111° 32.0'
23	Zhaoshudao (1)	16° 59.9'	112° 14.7'
24	Zhaoshudao (2)	16° 59.7'	112° 15.6'
25	Zhaoshudao (3)	16° 59.4'	112° 16.6'
26	Beidao	16° 58.4'	112° 18.3'
27	Zhongdao	16° 57.6'	112° 19.6'
28	Nandao	16° 56.9'	112° 20.5'
29	Dongdao (1)	16° 40.5'	112° 44.2'

COLOMBIA

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Aug 78	Law No. 10	12nm	
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Aug 78	Law No. 10		General language for application for straight baseline system and closing lines for bays, gulfs and rivers.
	Jun 84	Decree No. 1436		Established straight baselines. (See <u>LIS</u> No. 103.) <i>This baseline claim is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claim in 1988 and conducted operational assertions in 1988 and 1996.</i>
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Aug 78	Law No. 10	200nm	Established claim over continental shelf throughout same area as EEZ.
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Aug 78	Law No. 10	200nm	EEZ.
ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION	Aug 78	Law No. 10	200nm	"Preservation of marine environment"; exclusive jurisdiction to preserve environment claimed within EEZ.
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Dec 75	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Ecuador EIF. See <u>LIS</u> No. 69.
	Mar 77	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Costa Rica (in the Caribbean Sea) signed. See <u>LIS</u> No. 84.
	Nov 77	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Panama (in the Caribbean and Pacific) EIF. See <u>LIS</u> No. 79.
	Feb 79	Agreement		Maritime boundary with Dominican Republic EIF. See <u>LIS</u> No. 105.
	Feb 79	Agreement		Maritime boundary with Haiti EIF.
	Apr 84	Agreement		Maritime boundary with Costa Rica (Pacific) signed.
	Aug 86	Agreement		Maritime boundary with Honduras EIF.
	Mar 94	Agreement		Maritime boundary with Jamaica EIF.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention; never ratified.

STRAIGHT BASELINES LEGISLATION

Following are extracts from Decree No. 1436 of the President of the Republic of Colombia of 13 June 1984.

Article 1

The breadth of the territorial sea shall be measured from the normal baseline, as established by Article 4 of Law 10 of 1978, and from the straight baselines indicated below. Names for the geographic end points have been taken from U.S. Defense Mapping Agency -

Hydrographic/Topographic Center nautical charts No. 21033 scale 1:1,000,000 and No. 24036, scale 1:956,170, for the Colombian coasts on the Pacific Ocean and Caribbean Sea, respectively:

TABLE C1.T48.
COLOMBIAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: PACIFIC COAST

COLOMBIAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: PACIFIC COAST					
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST	POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
1	07°12'39.3" (Colombia-Panama Boundary)	77°53'20.9"	2	06°47'07" (Octavia Rocks)	77°41'30"
2	06°47'07" (Octavia Rocks)	77°41'30"	3	06°11'35"	77°29'37"
3	06°11'35"	77°29'37"	4	05°29'15" (Cape Corrientes)	77°32'53"
4	05°29'15" (Cape Corrientes)	77°32'53"	5	04°12'30" (Cacahual Island-SW)	77°31'45"
5	04°12'30" (Cacahual Island-SW)	77°31'45"	6	03°00'23" (Coll-Gorgona Point)	78°10'00"
7	02°56'23" (Gongonilla Island)	78°13'17"	8	02°35'35" **	78°26'04"
9	02°11'00" (San Ignacio Bay-Patía River Delta)	78°41'07"	10	01°37'18" (Cape Manglares)	79°02'36"

** Point 8 reads 33" in the written law, but is shown as 35" on a map filed with the UN. The coordinate given on the map has been used above, in the assumption that it is more likely to be accurate

TABLE C1.T49.
COLOMBIAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: ATLANTIC COAST

COLOMBIAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: ATLANTIC COAST					
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST	POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
1	11°51'07.41" (Castilletes)	71°19'23"	2	12°00'25"	71°08'20"
3	12°26'10"	71°43'45"	4	12°14'50" (Pilon de Azucar)	72°08'00"
5	12°13'08" (Farallon Island)	72°10'50"	6	11°20'18" (Cape Aguja)	74°12'47"
6	11°20'18" (Cape Aguja)	74°12'47"	7	11°06'53" (Tajamar Bocas De Ceniza)	74°50'38"
8	11°06'50" (Tajamar Bocas de Ceniza)	74°51'05"	9	10°48'12" (Garita Point)	75°15'42"
9	10°48'12" (Garita Point)	75°15'42"	10	10°44'45" (Arena Island)	75°21'10"
10	10°44'45" (Arena Island)	75°21'10"	11	10°34'35" (Canoas Point-North)	75°30'28"
12	10°33'30" (Canoas Point-South)	75°30'52"	13	10°10'10" (Rosario Islands-	75°48'10"

COLOMBIAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: ATLANTIC COAST					
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST	POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
				Occidental Rock)	
13	10°10'10" (Rosario Islands-Occidental Rock)	75°48'10"	14	09°23'42" (Fuerte Island)	76°11'23"
14	09°23'42" (Fuerte Island)	76°11'23"	15	08°41'07.3" (Cape Tiburon)	77°21'50.9"

Article 2

The waters enclosed by the straight baselines established in the preceding article shall be considered internal waters and thus the State shall have the right to exercise absolute sovereignty over them in accordance with the rules accepted by international law.

Article 3

This decree shall become effective from the date of its issuance.

MARITIME BOUNDARY AGREEMENTS**COLOMBIA - COSTA RICA**

The following comments regarding an agreement between the Governments of Colombia and Costa Rica regarding the maritime boundary in the Caribbean Sea, signed in March 1977, were extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 84, "Maritime Boundary: Colombia-Costa Rica," 15 February 1979.

U.S. ANALYSIS

The boundary commences in the east at the intersection of a line drawn at 225° azimuth (true) from 11°00'00"N., 81°15'00"W., with the 10°49'00"N. parallel. The approximate coordinates of this point calculate to be 10°49'00"N., 81°26'15"W., and are shown as point A. The boundary continues along this parallel of latitude until the intersecting the meridian of 82°14'00"W. longitude; turning point B thus has the coordinates 10°49'00"N., 82°14'00"W. From point B, the boundary follows the 82°14'00"W. meridian due north to "where delimitation must be made with a third State" (i.e., Nicaragua).

The distance of the known boundary (A-B) is 46.99 nm. Although it is impossible to determine precisely the northwest terminus of the Colombia-Costa Rica boundary, the boundary probably would extend at least to 11°N. before the Colombia-Nicaragua or Costa Rica-Nicaragua maritime boundary would be encountered.

No boundary delimitation principles have been specified in the treaty. The delimitation appears to have been negotiated on the basis of equitable principles established by agreement between the two states....

TABLE C1.T50.
COLOMBIA – COSTA RICA MARITIME BOUNDARY: CARIBBEAN SEA

COLOMBIA – COSTA RICA MARITIME BOUNDARY: CARIBBEAN SEA		
Boundary Point	Nearest Land Territory	Dist. to Boundary Pt. (nm)
A	Colombia-Cayos de Albuquerque	83.14
	Costa Rica-Punta Mona	99.29
	Panama-Wreck Rock	95.65
B	Colombia-Cayos de Albuquerque	85.62
	Costa Rica-Isla Uvita	67.15
	11°00'00"N 82°14'00"W	72.12

COLOMBIA – COSTA RICA MARITIME BOUNDARY: CARIBBEAN SEA		
Boundary Point	Nearest Land Territory	Dist. to Boundary Pt. (nm)
	Costa Rica-Isla Uvita	75.49
	Nicaragua-Blowing Rock	78.02

Following is an excerpt from the Treaty between Colombia and Costa Rica regarding the maritime boundary in the Pacific, signed 6 April 1984 (Additional to the Treaty signed in March 1977).

Article 1

The boundary between their respective marine and submarine areas in the Pacific Ocean shall consist of a straight line drawn from a point located at latitude 05° 00' 00" north and longitude 84° 19' 00" west of Greenwich, which is the end of the maritime boundary between Costa Rica and Panama, southward towards another point located at latitude 03° 32' 00" north and longitude 84° 19' 00" west of Greenwich. From the latter point, the boundary shall continue along the boundary of the 200-mile marine area of Isla de Coco to a point at latitude 03° 03' 00" north and longitude 84° 46' 00" west of Greenwich

COLOMBIA - DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Following are excerpts from the Agreement on the Delimitation of Marine and Submarine Areas and Maritime Cooperation between Colombia and the Dominican Republic which entered into force on February 1979.

Article 1

The boundary between the marine and submarine areas belonging to each country shall be determined by using, as a general rule, the principle of the median line whose points are all equidistant from the nearest points of the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea of each State is measured.

Article 2

In accordance with the procedure established in the preceding article, the boundary shall be constituted by a line drawn from a point whose geographical position is at latitude 15° 02' 00" N and longitude 73° 27' 30" W through a point at latitude 15° 00' 40" N and longitude 71° 40' 30" W towards another point at latitude 15° 18' 00" N and longitude 69° 29' 30" W as far as the point where delimitation with a third State is required.

COLOMBIA - ECUADOR

Following are excerpts from the Agreement concerning Delimitation of Marine and Submarine Areas and Maritime Cooperation between the Republics of Colombia and Ecuador signed 23 August 1975. The U.S. Analysis following Articles 1 and 2 of the agreement was extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 69, "Maritime Boundary: Colombia-Ecuador," 1 April 1976.

Article 1

To designate the line of the geographical parallel traversing the point at which the international land frontier between Ecuador and Colombia reaches the sea as the boundary between their respective marine and submarine areas, which have been established or may be established in the future.

Article 2

To establish, beyond the twelve-mile limit from the coast, a special zone, ten miles wide, on either side of the parallel forming the sea boundary between the two countries, to ensure that the fortuitous presence of small private fishing craft from either country in the aforesaid zone is not considered a violation of the maritime frontier. This does not imply recognition of any right to engage in fishing or hunting in the special zone.

U.S. ANALYSIS

The boundary begins at the sea terminus of the Colombia-Ecuador land boundary..., which is situated approximately 1° 27' 24" N, 78° 57' 12" W. The maritime boundary extends 200 nautical miles seaward along the 1° 27' 24" N parallel.

COLOMBIA - HAITI

Following are excerpts from the Agreement on Delimitation of the Maritime Boundaries between Colombia and Haiti which entered into force on February 1979.

Article 1

The boundary between the marine and submarine areas of the Republic of Colombia and the exclusive maritime economic zone and continental shelf of the Republic of Haiti shall be determined by a median line whose points are equidistant from the nearest points of the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea of each State is measured.

Article 2

In accordance with the procedure established in article 1, the boundary shall be constituted by a straight line joining the following points:

TABLE C1.T51.
COLOMBIA - HAITI MARITIME BOUNDARY

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
1	14° 44' 10"	74° 30' 50"
2	15° 02' 00"	73° 27' 30"

COLOMBIA - HONDURAS

Following are excerpts from the Maritime Delimitation Treaty between Colombia and Honduras which entered into force on 2 August 1986.

Article 1

The marine frontier between the Republic of Colombia and the Republic of Honduras is constituted by geodetic lines that connect the points located in the following coordinates:

TABLE C1.T52.
COLOMBIA - HONDURAS MARITIME BOUNDARY

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
1	14° 59' 08"	82° 00' 00"
2	14° 59' 08"	79° 56' 00"
3	15° 30' 10"	79° 56' 00"
4	15° 46' 00"	80° 03' 55"
5	15° 58' 40"	79° 56' 40"
6	16° 04' 15"	79° 50' 32"

Between points 4 and 5, the marine frontier shall be constituted by a circular line, the radius of which shall be measured from a point located in coordinates 15° 47' 50" N and 79° 51' 20" W.

From point 6, the marine frontier shall continue towards the east by parallel 16° 04' 15" N up to the point where a delimitation must be made with a third State.

COLOMBIA - JAMAICA

The following is an excerpt from the 12 November 1993 maritime delimitation treaty between Jamaica and Colombia (EIF March 1994) as set forth in Law of the Sea Bulletin, No. 26 of October 1994.

Article 1

The maritime boundary between Jamaica and the Republic of Colombia is constituted by geodesic lines drawn between the following points:

**TABLE C1.T53.
COLOMBIA - JAMAICA MARITIME BOUNDARY**

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
1	14°29'37"	78°38'00"
2	14°15'00"	78°19'30"
3	14°05'00"	77°40'00"
4	14°44'10"	74°30'50"

5. From point 4, the delimitation line proceeds by a geodesic line in the direction to another point with coordinates 15°02'00"N, 73°27'30"W, as far as the delimitation line between Colombia and Haiti is intercepted by the delimitation line to be decided between Jamaica and Haiti.

COLOMBIA - PANAMA

Following are excerpts from an agreement between the Governments of the Republic of Colombia and the Republic of Panama delimiting maritime boundaries in the Caribbean Sea and Pacific Ocean, signed 20 November 1976 and entered into force 30 November 1977 as set forth in Limits in the Seas, No. 79, "Maritime Boundaries: Colombia-Panama," 3 November 1978.

A. In the Caribbean Sea:

1. The median line all points on which are equidistant from the closest points on the base lines from which the width of each nation's territorial sea is measured, from the point at which the international land boundary touches the sea at Cab Tiburon (8°41'7.3" north latitude and 77°21'50.9" west longitude) to the point situated at 12°30'00" north latitude and 78°00'00" west longitude.

In accordance with the principle of equidistance agreed upon herein, with the exception of some minor deviations that have been approved to simplify the route, the median line in the Caribbean Sea is comprised of straight lines drawn between the following points:

**TABLE C1.T54.
COLOMBIA - PANAMA TERRITORIAL SEA BOUNDARY: CARIBBEAN SEA**

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
A	8 41 7.3	77 21 50.9
B	9 09 00	77 13 00
C	9 27 00	77 03 00
D	10 28 00	77 15 00
E	11 27 00	77 34 00
F	12 00 00	77 43 00
G	12 19 00	77 49 00
H	12 30 00	78 00 00

2. Starting at the point situated at 12°30'00" north latitude and 78°00'00" west longitude, the delimitation of the marine and submarine areas belonging to each of the two nations consists of a series of straight lines drawn between the following points:

TABLE C1.T55.
COLOMBIA - PANAMA EEZ BOUNDARY: CARIBBEAN SEA

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
H	12 30 00	78 00 00
I	12 30 00	79 00 00
J	11 50 00	79 00 00
K	11 50 00	80 00 00
L	11 00 00	80 00 00
M	11 00 00	81 15 00

B. In the Pacific:

1. The median line all [sic] points on which are equidistant from the closest points on the baselines from which the width of each nation's territorial sea is measured, from the point at which the international land boundary touches the sea at 7°12'39.3" north and 77°53'20.9" west longitude to the point situated at 5°00'00" north latitude and 79°52'00" west longitude.

In accordance with the principle of equidistance agreed upon herein, with the exception of some minor deviations that have been approved to simplify the route, the median line in the Pacific Ocean is comprised of straight lines drawn between the following points:

TABLE C1.T56.
COLOMBIA - PANAMA BOUNDARY: PACIFIC

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
A	7 12 39.3	77 53 20.9
B	6 44 00	78 18 00
C	6 28 00	78 47 00
D	6 16 00	79 03 00
E	6 00 00	79 14 00
F	5 00 00	79 52 00

2. Starting at the point situated at 5°00'00" north latitude and 79°52'00" west longitude, the delimitation of the marine and submarine areas belonging to each of the two nations consists of parallel 5°00'00" as far as the location where the delimitation must be made with a third nation.

COMOROS

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	May 82	Law No. 82-005	12nm	
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	May 82	Law No. 82-005		Claimed archipelagic status; baselines not specified.
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	May 82	Law No. 82-005	200nm	EEZ.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 84			Signed Convention.
	Jun 94			Ratified Convention.

CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE (Formerly Zaire)

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Jul 74	Law No. 74/009 Delimiting the Territorial Sea	12nm	
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	1983	Executive Announcement	200nm	Claimed to "follow... trend" of extension of EEZ to 200nm as allowed under the 1982 Law of the Sea Convention.
	Nov 92	EEZ Proclamation Act of 4 Nov 1992		Recommends declaration of an EEZ with delimitation to be based on negotiations.
LOS CONVENTION	Aug 83			Signed Convention.
	Feb 89			Ratified Convention.

CONGO, REPUBLIC OF THE

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Dec 77	Ordinance No. 049/77	200nm	200nm from the lowest water mark along the coast; sovereignty extends to the airspace over the territorial sea as well as to its bed and subsoil. Actually refers to the 200nm area as internal waters, and presumably requires all vessels to obtain permission to enter. <i>This claim and permission requirement are not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claim and requirement in 1987 and conducted operational assertions in 1981, 1986, 1989, 1990 and 1992 (overflights).</i>
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention; never ratified.

COSTA RICA

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Feb 72	Decree No. 2303	12nm	Applied also to Coco Island; innocent passage preserved.
	Jun 75	Decree No. 5699	12nm	Amended Article 6 of Constitution to establish 12nm territorial sea.
	Nov 88	Decree Law No. 18581-RE	12nm	Amends boundaries of territorial sea by redrawing straight baseline between the tip of the Nicoya Peninsula and the top of the Osa Peninsula.
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Nov 88	Decree Law No. 18581-RE		Established straight baselines along its Pacific Ocean coastline. <i>This claim is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claim in 1989. See LIS No. 111.</i>
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Jun 75	Decree No. 5699	200nm	Claimed complete and exclusive sovereignty over soil and subsoil.
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Jun 75	Decree No. 5699	200nm	EEZ.
	Aug 78	Law 6267		Law requiring foreign fishing vessels transiting EEZ to provide notification. <i>This requirement is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested requirement in 1979.</i>
	May 91	Exec. Decree 20404-P-MOPT		Permit required for foreign flag fishing to transit Costa Rican waters. <i>This requirement is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested requirement in 1992.</i>
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Mar 77	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Colombia (Caribbean Sea) signed. See LIS No. 84.
	Feb 82	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Panama (Caribbean Sea and Pacific Ocean) EIF. See LIS No. 97.
	Apr 84	Agreement /Law No. 8084		Maritime boundary agreement with Colombia (Pacific) signed.
	Mar 85	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Ecuador signed.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention, with Declaration relating to fishing for highly migratory species in the EEZ.
	Sep 92			Ratified Convention.
	Sep 2001			Bound by Part XI Agreement.

STRAIGHT BASELINE LEGISLATION

The following is extracted from the Republic of Costa Rica's Decree Law No. 18581-RE concerning straight baselines in the Pacific Ocean, signed 14 October 1988, EIF 15 November 1988.

Article 1

The width of the territorial sea of the Republic will be measured, in the Pacific Ocean, from the following baselines:

A. In accordance with the normal baseline method: from San Francisco Point, also known as Medero (10°17' 36" N., 85°51' 19" W), to Punta Guiones (9°54' 18" N., 85°40' 15" W), and from Punta Llorona (8°35' 03" N, 83°43' 25" W.) to Punta Salsipuedes (8°26' 32" N., 83°34' 13" W.).

B. In accordance with the straight baselines method: from a point that coincides with the southern extreme of the line that encloses the mouth of Salinas Bay, the line, as determined by the Cleveland Award, to Punta Descartes (11°01' 25" N., 85°45' 25" W) to Punta Blanca (10°57' 02" N., 85°53' 16" W); from Punta Blanca to Punta Santa Elena (10°53' 29" N., 85°57' 11" W); from Santa Elena to the westernmost key of the Murcielago Islands Group (10°51' 16" N., 85°58' 50" W.); from the westernmost key of the Murcielago Islands to Cabo Velas or Morro Hermoso (10°21' 25" N., 85°52' 39" W.); from Cabo Velas or Morro Hermoso to Punta San Francisco (10°17' 36" N., 85°51' 19" W.); from Punta Guiones (9°54' 18" N., 85°40' 15" W) to the southwest tip of Cabo Blanco Island (9°32' 20" N., 85°06' 54" W.); from the southwest tip of Cabo Blanco Island to the southwest tip of Isla Del Cano (8°42' 24" N., 83°53' 30" W.); from the southwest tip of Isla Del Cano to Punta Llorona on the Osa Peninsula (8°35' 03" N., 83°43' 25" W.); from Punta Salsipuedes (8°26' 32" N., 83°34' 13" W.) to the extreme southern end of the international border line with Panama at Punta Burica.

MARITIME BOUNDARY AGREEMENT**COSTA RICA - COLOMBIA**

The following comments regarding an agreement between Colombia and Costa Rica, signed in March 1977, were extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 84, "Maritime Boundary: Colombia-Costa Rica."

U.S. ANALYSIS

The boundary commences in the east at the intersection of a line drawn at 225° azimuth (true) from 11°00'00"N., 81°15'00"W., with the 10°49'00"N. parallel. The approximate coordinates of this point calculate to be 10°49'00"N., 81°26'15"W., and are shown as point A. The boundary continues along this parallel of latitude until intersecting the meridian of 82°14'00"W. longitude; turning point B thus has the coordinates 10°49'00"N., 82°14'00"W. From point B, the boundary follows the 82°14'00"W. meridian due north to "where delimitation must be made with a third State" (i.e., Nicaragua).

The distance of the known boundary (A-B) is 46.99 nm. Although it is impossible to determine precisely the northwest terminus of the Colombia-Costa Rica boundary, the boundary probably would extend at least to 11°N. before the Colombia-Nicaragua or Costa Rica-Nicaragua maritime boundary would be encountered.

No boundary delimitation principles have been specified in the treaty. The delimitation appears to have been negotiated on the basis of equitable principles established by agreement between the two states....

TABLE C1.T57.
COSTA RICA - COLOMBIA MARITIME BOUNDARY COORDINATES

COSTA RICA - COLOMBIA MARITIME BOUNDARY COORDINATES		
Boundary Point	Nearest Land Territory	Distance to Boundary Point (NM)
A	Colombia-Cayos de Albuquerque	83.14
	Costa Rica-Punta Mona	99.29
	Panama-Wreck Rock	95.65
B	Colombia-Cayos de Albuquerque	85.62
	Costa Rica-Isla Uvite	67.15

COSTA RICA - COLOMBIA MARITIME BOUNDARY COORDINATES		
Boundary Point	Nearest Land Territory	Distance to Boundary Point (NM)
11°00'00"N 82°14'00"W	Colombia-Cayos de Albuquerque	72.12
	Costa Rica-Isla Uvita	75.49
	Nicaragua-Blowing Rock	78.02

The following is extracted from the Treaty on the Delimitation of Marine and Submarine Areas and Maritime Cooperation between the Republic of Colombia and the Republic of Costa Rica of 6 April 1984, Additional to the Treaty signed on 17 March 1977.

Article 1

The boundary between their respective marine and submarine areas in the Pacific Ocean shall consist of a straight line drawn from a point located at latitude 05° 00' 00" north and longitude 84° 19' 00" west of Greenwich, which is the end of the maritime boundary between Costa Rica and Panama, southward towards another point located at latitude 03° 32' 00" north and longitude 84° 19' 00" west of Greenwich. From the latter point, the boundary shall continue along the boundary of the 200-mile marine area of Isla de Coco to a point at latitude 03° 03' 00" north and longitude 84° 46' 00" west of Greenwich

COSTA RICA - PANAMA

The following is extracted from the Treaty concerning Delimitation of Marine Areas and Maritime Cooperation between the Republic of Costa Rica and the Republic of Panama signed 2 February 1980, EIF February 1982.

(1) In the Caribbean Sea: The median line every point of which is equidistant from the nearest points on the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea of each State is measured in accordance with public international law; from the termination of the land boundary between the two countries, at a point located in the mouth of the Sixaola River, latitude 09° 34' 16" North, longitude 82° 34' 00" West, along a straight line to a point located at latitude 10° 49' 00" North, longitude 81° 26' 08.2" West, where the boundaries of Costa Rica, Colombia and Panama intersect.

(2) In the Pacific Ocean: The median line every point of which is equidistant from the nearest points on the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea of each State is measured in accordance with international public law; the boundary between the maritime areas of the two countries shall consist of a straight line starting at the southernmost point of the land boundary at Punta Burica and terminating at a point at latitude 05° 00' 00" North and longitude 84° 19' 00" West.

COTE D'IVOIRE

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Nov 77	Law No. 77-926	12nm	
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Nov 77	Law No. 77-926		Enabling legislation for straight baselines.
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Nov 77	Law No. 77-926	200nm	EEZ expressly "replaces" continental shelf claim.
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Nov 77	Law No. 77-926	200nm	EEZ.
ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION	Nov 77	Law No. 77-926	200nm	Right to take "any action to prevent, reduce, or control pollution" claimed within EEZ.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention.
	Mar 84			Ratified Convention.
	Nov 94			Signed Part XI Agreement.
	Jul 95			Bound by Part XI Agreement.

CROATIA, REPUBLIC OF

Croatia is one of the nations created by the break-up of the Former Yugoslavia. Unless repudiated or amended by Croatia, maritime boundary agreements entered into by Yugoslavia are considered to be still in force.

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Jul 87	Law of the Coastal Sea & the Continental Shelf of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia		Enabling legislation limiting port visits and ship overhauls. Announced 24 hour advance notice requirement for foreign naval ships for harmless passage in territorial waters. Use of designated sea lanes for passage by foreign naval ships, tankers, nuclear powered ships and ships which carry nuclear weapons.
	Jan 94	Maritime Code	12nm	Prohibits more than three foreign warships from transiting the territorial sea in innocent passage at the same time.
	Apr 95	Declaration upon Ratification of 1982 LOS Convention		Declaration that no peremptory norm of international law forbids a coastal State from requiring foreign warships to notify their intention of innocent passage and to limit the number of warships allowed to exercise the right of innocent passage at the same time. <i>These notification requirements and limits on numbers of warships are not recognized by the U.S. U.S. conducted operational assertions in 1998 and 2001.</i>
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jan 94	Maritime Code		Adopted straight baselines designated by the Former Yugoslavia (see analysis below).
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Jan 94	Maritime Code		Enabling legislation to declare an EEZ "from the outer limit of the territorial sea in the direction of the open sea up to its outer limit permitted by general international law."
	Oct 2003	Decision by Croatian Parliament	200nm	Established "ecological and fisheries protection zone."
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Aug 92	Declaration	1958 DEF	Declaration of succession to 1958 Continental Shelf Convention.
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jan 68	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement between Italy and Yugoslavia signed; EIF Jan 70. Unclear whether Croatia intends to be bound by this treaty signed by its predecessor government.
	Jul 99	Treaty		Treaty on State Borders (including maritime boundaries) between Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina signed.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
LOS CONVENTION	Apr 95			Succeded to Convention, with Declaration (see Territorial Sea, above). Bound by Part XI Agreement

STRAIGHT BASELINE LEGISLATION

In 1994, Croatia formally enacted a comprehensive Maritime Code that established straight baselines, in fact adopting those created in 1965 by the Former Yugoslavia. Following are extracts from the Maritime Code of 27 January 1994.

Article 7

The internal waters of the Republic of Croatia include:

- 1) harbors and bays on the seashore of the land and islands;
- 2) parts of the sea between the low-water line on the seashore on land and the straight baseline for the measurement of the width of the territorial sea referred to in article 16, paragraph 2, points (2) and (3), of this Law.

The bay referred to in point 1 of Paragraph 1 of this article is a clearly defined indentation into land whose sea surface is equal to or larger than the surface of the semi-circle the length of the diameter of which equals the length of the straight line closing the entrance to the bay.

The sea surface of the bay is measured from the low water mark around the shore of the bay and the straight line closing the entrance to the bay.

The ports open to international traffic in the Republic of Croatia are: Umag, Novigrad, Porec, Rovinj, Pula, Rasa, Rijeka, Mali Losinj, Senj, Maslenica, Zadar, Sibenik, Primosten, Split, Korula, Ploče, Metković, and Dubrovnik.

The Government of the Republic of Croatia may designate also other ports open to international traffic.

Article 19

The territorial sea of the Republic of Croatia is the sea belt 12 nautical miles wide, reckoning from the baseline in the direction towards the economic belt [the EEZ]

The baseline is formed by:

- 1) the line of the mean low waters along the shores of the land and the islands;
- 2) the straight lines closing the entrances to the ports or bays;
- 3) straight lines connecting these points on the coast of the land and on the shore of the islands;
 - a) Cape Zaruba - southeastern cape of the Island of Mrkan - southern cape of the Island of St. Andrija - Cape Gruj (Island of Mljet);
 - b) Cape Korizmeni (Island of Mljet) - Island of Glavat - Cape Struga (Island of Lastovo) - Cape Veljeg mora (Island of Lastovo) - southwestern cape of the island of Kopiste - Cape Velo dance (Island of Korcula) - Cape Proizd - southwestern cape of the Island of Vodnjak - Cape Rat (Island of Drvenik mali) - rock Mulo - rock Blitvenica - Island of Purara - Island of Balun - Island of Mrtovac - Island of Garmenjaki Veli - point on the Island of Dugi otok with coordinates 43° 53' 12" north latitude and 15° 10' 0" east longitude;
 - c) Cape Veli Rat (Island of Dugi Otok) - rock Masarine - Cape Margarina (Island of Susak) - Albanez Shallows - Island of Grunj - rock of St. Ivan na Pucini - Mramori Shallows - Island of Alteiz - Cape Kastanija.

The baselines are marked on the seachart "Jadransko more" (Adriatic Sea), published by the State Hydrographic Institute ("Državni hidrografski zavod").

In determining the straight baseline of the territorial sea, the most projecting permanent port buildings forming part of the port system will also be considered part of the seashore.

Article 20

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

Article 21

Any foreign waterborne craft has the right of innocent passage through the territorial sea of the Republic of Croatia.

Article 22

By innocent passage of a waterborne craft is understood navigation on the territorial sea of the Republic of Croatia without entering any of the country's ports open to international traffic, or navigation with the purpose of entering such port, or a port where the shipyard in which the waterborne craft will be repaired is situated or in order to leave it for the economic zone, on condition that the peace, order or safety of the Republic of Croatia are not disturbed.

The foreign waterborne craft shall accomplish the innocent passage by the shortest usual route, without interruption and delay.

Stopping and anchoring of a foreign waterborne craft using the right of innocent passage is permitted only if caused by events ascribed to regular navigation or force majeure or distress at sea, or in order to offer assistance to people, waterborne craft or aircraft in danger or trouble.

Article 23

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Croatia shall be informed through diplomatic channels by the State to which a warship belongs about the intention of innocent passage of the foreign warship through the territorial sea of the Republic of Croatia not later than 24 hours before the ship's entering the territorial sea of the Republic of Croatia.

Article 27

More than three foreign warships of the same nationality shall not be passing through the territorial sea of the Republic of Croatia at the same time.

Article 33

The exclusive economic zone of the Republic of Croatia comprises the marine spaces from the outer limit of the territorial sea in the direction of the open sea up to its outer limit as permitted by general international law.

The Croatian baselines are identical to those adopted by the Former Yugoslavia in 1965. The following comments regarding the Yugoslav straight baseline system (and thus applicable to the Croatian baselines) are extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 6, "Straight Baselines: Yugoslavia" of 6 February 1970.

U.S. ANALYSIS

The straight baselines, as decreed, constitute 26 individual segments which are combined three lines broken twice by island coasts. The straight baselines total approximately 244.7 nautical miles; the first segment extends for 22.9 miles from the coast north of Dubrovnik to Mljet island. The coast of the island forms the baseline for approximately 20.75 nautical miles before the second segment is encountered. This line, stretching to the island of Dugi Otok, measures 129.0 nautical miles. The low water line of Dugi Otok forms the baseline for the next 26.0 nautical miles. The final straight baseline extends for 92.8 nautical miles from Cape Veli Rat (NW Dugi Otok) to Cape Kastanija, northwest of Novi Grad, on the Istrian Peninsula.

The individual segments of the straight baseline are as follows:

TABLE C1.T58.
CROATIA STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: U.S. ANALYSIS

CROATIA STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: U.S. ANALYSIS		
POINTS	LENGTH IN NM	COMMENTS
Rt. (Cape) Zarubaca - O. (Island)	2.0	The straight baseline parallels Mrkan the coast at an average distance of 1 nautical mile.
O. Mrkan - O. Sveti Andrija	11.5	The trend continues; distance increases to 2 nautical miles on average.
O. Sveti Andrija - Rt. Gruj	9.4	The straight baseline closes the (O. Mljet) Mljetski Kanal, a fjord-like channel contained between mainland and O. Mljet.
The low-water line of the island of Mljet forms the baseline from Cape Gruj to Cape Korizmeni, a distance of 22.0 nautical miles.		

CROATIA STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: U.S. ANALYSIS		
POINTS	LENGTH IN NM	COMMENTS
Rt. Korizmeni (O. Mljet) - O. Glavat	8.2	The Yugoslav coastline in this region changes direction markedly, changing from a northwesterly to an almost westerly direction. The straight baseline from Mljet island to Kopiste island "parallels" the coast to the north while the continuation to Mali Dvenik follows the general trend of the mainland lying to the east. The straight baselines exclude many islands: Vis, Susak, Bisevo and Andrija which are all rather large. Other, smaller islets are also outside of the straight baselines.
O. Glavat - Rt. Struga (O. Lastovo)	11.8	
Rt. Struga - Rt. Veljega Mora	2.0	
Veljega Mora - O. Kopiste	6.2	
O. Kopiste - Rt. Velo Dance	11.2	
Rt. Velo Dance - Rt. Proizd	3.7	
Proizd - O. Vodnjak	17.2	
O. Vodnjak - O. Mali Drvenik	20.2	
O. Mali Drvenik - Hrid (Reef) Mulo	7.3	0.5 to 1.0 miles from coastal promontories. Lighthouse, built on reef, is utilized.
Hrid Mulo - Hrid Blitvenica	16.4	The straight baseline tends to close the bay-like opening formed between the coast and the series of continuous islands. Lighthouse on reef is used as a turning point.
Hrid Blitvenica - O. Purara	7.4	Completes closure of "bay-like" waters as above.
O. Purara - O. Balun	11.1	Line trends northwestward along "front" of islands virtually parallel to mainland.
O. Balun - O. Mrtovak	1.8	Same.
O. Mrtovak - O. Garmenjak Veli	3.2	Straight baseline subtends towards the island chain and the coast.
O. Garmenjak Veli - Dugi Otok (43°53'12" North 15°10' East)	1.3	Same.
The straight baseline is broken by the shore of Dugi Otok for 26 nautical miles. It resumes at the northwestern cape of the island.		
Rt. Veli Rat - Masarine Reef	14.6	The straight baseline follows the general trend of the coast and is backed, at an average distance of less than 2 nautical miles, by a virtually continuous chain of islands.
Masarine Reef - Rt. Margarina	15.7	The same general characteristics prevail except the island front is roughly five miles distant.
Rt. Margarina - Plicina Albanez	22.5	The straight baseline encloses a body of water which has the characteristics of a bay - the Kvar Ner.
Plicina Albanez - O. Grongera (Grunj)	13.3	From the reef to the Brioni Islands, which include Grongera, the coastline is indented with numerous bay-like openings. The number of islands is very small and they all are close-in to the shore.
O. Grongera - Hr. Sv Ivan na Pucini	8.9	The general conditions are similar to that south of the Brionis except that the straight baselines are approximately 2.5 nautical miles from the coast. The Brioni group and the mainland form a "bay" in the Kanal Fazana.
Hr. Sv Ivan na Pucini - Plic Marmi	6.6	The straight baseline returns closer to the mainland, averaging now approximately 0.9 nautical mile from the headlands.
Plic Marmi - O. Altez	3.2	Same. The number of offshore islands increases -- roughly 17 islands in the 3.2 miles.
O. Altez - Rt. Kastanija	8.0	Termination of the straight baseline at the coastal cape.

Summary

The total length of the Yugoslav straight baseline is 244.7 nautical miles with an average length for the 26 segments of 9.4 nautical miles. The longest segment is 22.5 nautical miles; it "closes" the bay-like opening of Kvar Ner.

In the main, the straight baselines do not depart appreciably from the general trend of the Yugoslav coast. The average variation is approximately 5° from the mainland coast and less from the general trend of the offshore islands. Several segments, however, vary from the average. The first straight baseline from the Dalmatian shore to the island of Mljet is approximately 15° from the general trend of the mainland. The straight baseline, in contrast, is virtually identical with the trend of the offshore islands. In the sector where the major island of Mljet and Lastovo are enclosed, the straight baselines are within 15° of the general trend of the northern coast. However, the straight baseline deviates nearly 45° from the trend of the coast from which it diverges.

CUBA

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Feb 77	Decree-Law No. 1	12nm	Recognized freedom of navigation and overflight of straits or channels used for international navigation.
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Feb 77	Decree-Law No. 1		Establishes straight baselines (repeals all prior versions). <i>This claim is not recognized by the U.S.</i> U.S. protested claim in 1983 and 1984 and conducted operational assertions in 1985, 1986 and 1987.
	Nov 85	Certification		Reaffirms baseline coordinates.
CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Apr 95	Legislative Decree No. 158	24nm	
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Apr 54	Presidential Decree No. 952	200m	
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Feb 77	Decree-Law No. 2	200nm	EEZ.
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jul 76	Diplomatic notes		Maritime boundary agreement with Mexico EIF. See <u>LIS</u> No. 104 (contains chart).
	Dec 77	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with U.S. signed; provisional agreement effective 1/1/78, pending permanent EIF following exchange of instruments of ratification. See <u>LIS</u> No. 110.
	Jan 78	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Haiti EIF.
	Feb 94	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Jamaica signed.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention.
	Aug 84			Ratified Convention, with Declaration rejecting the International Court of Justice as a forum for dispute settlement under Articles 297 and 298 and under 292 in cases where financial security has been posted for a vessel which is not promptly released.
	Oct 2002			Bound by Part XI Agreement.

STRAIGHT BASELINE LEGISLATION

Following is the text of Republic of Cuba Decree Law No. 1 of 24 February 1977.

Article 1

The territorial sea of the Republic of Cuba has a breadth of 12 nautical miles, measured from the baseline set forth herein. Its outer limit is constituted by a line each of whose points is located at distance equal to 12 nautical miles from the closest point of baseline.

Article 2

The baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea of the Republic of Cuba is measured is constituted by the straight lines joining the outermost points of the coast, islands, islets, keys and emerged reefs surrounding it and determined by the following geographic coordinates.

TABLE C1.T59.
CUBA STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM

CUBA STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM			
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST	LOCATION
1.	21°52.0'N	84°57.2'W	CABO SAN ANTONIO
2.	21°52.4'N	84°56.6'W	
3.	21°53.9'N	84°55.7'W	
4.	21°54.1'N	84°55.3'W	PUNTA CAJON
5.	22°09.6'N	84°45.0'W	BANCO SANCHO PARDO
6.	22°16.5'N	84°41.9'W	
7.	22°18.3'N	84°40.0'W	
8.	22°20.0'N	84°38.4'W	
9.	22°25.1'N	84°33.1'W	
10.	22°28.4'N	84°28.4'W	
11.	22°31.0'N	84°24.5'W	
12.	22°35.1'N	84°16.1'W	
13.	22°38.4'N	84°11.3'W	
14.	22°40.3'N	84°08.5'W	
15.	22°42.9'N	84°01.4'W	CAYO JUTIAS
16.	22°53.9'N	83°36.6'W	
17.	22°59.6'N	83°12.9'W	PUNTA GOBERNADORA
18.	23°08.7'N	82°23.6'W	PUNTA BRAVA
19.	23°09.0'N	82°21.4'W	PUNTA BARLOVENTO
20.	23°09.1'N	82°20.9'W	
21.	23°10.0'N	82°19.5'W	
22.	23°10.2'N	82°18.2'W	PUNTA COMPANILLA
23.	23°10.5'N	82°16.2'W	PUNTA GUAYACANES
24.	23°10.8'N	82°14.8'W	
25.	23°10.8'N	82°12.6'W	

CUBA STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM			
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST	LOCATION
26.	23°11.2'N	82°01.6'W	
27.	23°11.0'N	82°00.0'W	PUNTA TIJERAS
28.	23°16.0'N	81°05.2'W	CAYO MONO
29.	23°16.9'N	80°54.9'W	FARO CRUZ DEL PADRE
30.	23°13.6'N	80°19.6'W	
31.	22°56.8'N	79°45.4'W	CAYO LA VELA
32.	22°41.4'N	78°53.4'W	
33.	22°37.6'N	78°38.8'W	CAYOS GUILLERMITOS
34.	22°32.9'N	78°22.8'W	
35.	22°28.9'N	78°10.0'W	CAYO PAREDON GRANDE
36.	22°21.1'N	77°51.7'W	BAJD TRIBUTARIOS DE MINERVA
37.	22°11.5'N	77°39.8'W	CAYO CONFITES
38.	21°39.8'N	77°08.4'W	PUNTA MATERNILLOS
39.	21°16.1'N	76°21.4'W	
40.	21°07.6'N	75°43.0'W	
41.	21°06.9'N	75°41.7'W	
42.	21°04.3'N	75°37.2'W	PUNTA LUCRECIA
43.	20°41.9'N	74°49.9'W	CAYO HOA
44.	20°37.1'N	74°43.8'W	PUNTA GUARICO
45.	20°19.0'N	74°13.8'W	PUNTA FRAILE
46.	20°18.1'N	74°11.8'W	PUNTA AZULES
47.	20°15.5'N	74°09.0'W	QUEBRADO DEL MANGLE
48.	20°15.2'N	74°08.7'W	
49.	20°14.8'N	74°08.5'W	PUNTA MAISI
50.	20°13.6'N	74°08.1'W	
51.	20°13.1'N	74°07.9'W	
52.	20°12.7'N	74°07.8'W	PUNTA QUEMADO
53.	20°11.7'N	74°08.1'W	
54.	20°10.9'N	74°08.6'W	
55.	20°04.8'N	74°14.6'W	
56.	20°04.4'N	74°15.4'W	
57.	20°04.1'N	74°16.2'W	
58.	20°04.6'N	74°17.8'W	PUNTA CALETA
59.	19°55.0'N	74°59.0'W	

CUBA STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM			
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST	LOCATION
60.	19°54.3'N	75°01.3'W	
61.	19°53.9'N	75°04.9'W	
62.	19°53.4'N	75°09.4'W	
63.	19°52.9'N	75°18.2'W	
64.	19°52.6'N	75°21.4'W	
65.	19°52.9'N	75°29.6'W	
66.	19°52.9'N	75°32.3'W	
67.	19°53.4'N	75°35.2'W	
68.	19°53.6'N	75°36.4'W	
69.	19°57.8'N	75°52.6'W	PUNTA MORILLO
70.	19°57.3'N	75°57.9'W	PUNTA CABRERA
71.	19°57.3'N	76°00.4'W	
72.	19°57.7'N	76°04.3'W	
73.	19°57.9'N	76°05.9'W	
74.	19°58.8'N	76°11.1'W	
75.	19°58.0'N	76°19.2'W	
76.	19°57.3'N	76°21.3'W	PUNTA TABACAL
77.	19°56.9'N	76°31.2'W	PUNTA BAYANITA
78.	19°36.8'N	76°34.8'W	
79.	19°56.8'N	76°42.6'W	
80.	19°56.0'N	76°47.2'W	PUNTA TURQUINO
81.	19°53.3'N	76°58.7'W	
82.	19°53.2'N	76°59.4'W	
83.	19°53.2'N	77°00.8'W	
84.	19°53.2'N	77°04.4'W	
85.	19°53.6'N	77°07.8'W	
86.	19°51.2'N	77°21.0'W	
87.	19°50.8'N	77°23.8'W	
88.	19°50.8'N	77°25.2'W	PUNTA MONJE
89.	19°50.6'N	77°30.2'W	PUNTA ESCALERETA
90.	19°50.6'N	77°32.2'W	PUNTA PESQUERO DE LA ALEGRIA
91.	19°49.6'N	77°40.4'W	
92.	19°50.2'N	77°44.9'W	
93.	20°31.1'N	78°19.8'W	PUNTA CABEZA DEL ESTE

CUBA STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM			
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST	LOCATION
94.	20°32.2'N	78°23.0'W	PUNTA MACAO
95.	20°47.6'N	78°56.7'W	CAYO ANCLITAS
96.	20°52.2'N	79°03.3'W	PUNTA ESCONDIDO
97.	21°03.2'N	79°20.4'W	CAYO CINCO BALAS
98.	21°06.4'N	79°26.6'W	CAYO BRETON
99.	21°10.5'N	79°31.0'W	
100.	21°13.1'N	79°33.3'W	
101.	21°35.6'N	79°50.5'W	CAYO PUGA
102.	21°37.7'N	81°04.8'W	CAYO TRABUCO
103.	21°35.6'N	81°30.7'W	
104.	21°34.7'N	81°38.3'W	
105.	21°33.6'N	81°45.8'W	CABEZO DE LA ESTOPA
106.	21°28.4'N	82°12.8'W	CABEZO SAMBO
107.	21°26.5'N	82°50.3'W	
108.	21°26.2'N	82°53.0'W	
109.	21°26.3'N	82°53.8'W	CALETA DE AGUSTIN JOL
110.	21°28.0'N	83°04.2'W	CABO PEPE
111.	21°54.4'N	84°02.2'W	CABO FRANCES
112.	21°45.9'N	84°26.7'W	
113.	21°45.8'N	84°27.3'W	PUNTA LEONES
114.	21°45.2'N	84°30.2'W	
115.	21°45.1'N	84°30.6'W	
116.	21°48.6'N	84°48.1'W	PUNTA DEL HOLANDES
117.	21°48.6'N	84°48.6'W	
118.	21°49.6'N	84°55.0'W	
119.	21°49.7'N	84°55.2'W	
120.	21°50.1'N	84°55.9'W	PUNTA PERPETUA
121.	21°50.2'N	84°56.1'W	
122.	21°50.6'N	84°56.6'W	
123.	21°51.4'N	84°57.1'W	
124.	21°51.7'N	84°57.2'W	

U.S. ANALYSIS

The following comments regarding the Cuban straight baseline system are extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 76, "Straight Baselines: Cuba" of 28 October 1977.

By passing Decree-Law 1, Cuba joins approximately 55 other countries in creating straight baselines. The Cuban straight baselines listed in Article 2 of Decree-Law 1 are depicted on DMA/HC N.O. chart 27000. The 1977 law creates a system of straight baselines which completely envelops Cuba and its offshore islands as well as the U.S.-leased Guantanamo Naval Station. The system's total length measures 1,380.65 nautical miles and has 124 turning points for an average segment length of 11.14 nautical miles. Point 1 is situated on the southwestern point of Cuba, and the basepoints numerically extend clockwise about the island to No. 124 (and by implication to No. 1).

Table 1 classifies the baseline segments according to distance. The length of the various segments varies from 0.21 nautical miles (118-119) to 69.24 nautical miles (101-102). Approximately one-half of the baselines (66 of 123) are between 1.0 and 9.9 nautical miles in length. The system contains five segments (27-28, 31-32, 92-93, 101-102, and 110-111) longer than 50 nautical miles.

TABLE C1.T60.
DISTANCE BETWEEN CUBAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SEGMENTS

Table 1	
Distance between Basepoints (Nautical Miles)	Number of Baseline Segments
0.1-0.9	21
1.0-9.9	66
10.0-19.9	12
20.0-29.9	8
30.0-39.9	6
40.0-49.9	5
50 or longer	5

Points 1-10 of the Cuban straight baselines system define the general limits of the claimed historic bay of Guanahacabibes.

Between points 10-17 it appears (according to U.S. charts) that low-tide elevations on the Cuban fringing reefs have been utilized as basepoints for the system. From point 17 (Punta Gobernadora, west of Bahia Honda) through point 28, the Cuban coastline is neither indented nor fringed with islands. Beginning at about 81°10' West (near point 28) to approximately 77°40' West (between 37 and 38), the coastline is "fringed" with islands. From 77°40' West to No. 92, the southern entrance to the Gulf of Guacanayabo, the Cuban coastline again is not deeply indented or fringed with islands.

From point No. 92 to No. 93, the baseline extends northwestward across the mouth of the bay to connect with a line of cays that are oriented in the same general direction. A more northward-trending line to follow the entire string of cays, rather than this particular line of cays, would more aptly define the natural closing points of the geographic bay and hence the general direction of the coast.

The continuation along the line of cays from 93 through 100 generally conforms with State practice and the Convention. The extension of the system from 100 to 101 projects northwestward, seaward of a "thin" line of cays. From 101-102 the straight baseline continues nearly due west to Cayo Trabuco, an eastern cay of the Canary Archipelago, across an area that contains no islands for over 69 nautical miles. Moreover, the Cuban coast north of point 101 westward to Pta. Aristizabal is basically without indentation.

From 102 to 107, the straight baselines extend seaward of the Canary Archipelago cays to the Isle of Pines. Shorter straight baselines would follow more closely the general direction of the coast.

Lines 107-110 follow the southern coast of the Isle of Pines, which is neither indented nor fringed with islands.

West of the Isle of Pines, the straight baselines again depart from the actual general direction of the Cayos de San Felipe and extend seaward directly to Cape Frances. The departure advances the baseline approximately 25 nautical miles seaward. The next segment, 111-114, encloses a smooth coast; lines 114-115 close a juridical bay (Corrientes). The remainder of the system follows the relatively smooth coast of southwestern Cuba.

MARITIME BOUNDARY AGREEMENTS**CUBA - UNITED STATES**

The following coordinates from and comments regarding the Maritime Boundary Agreement between Cuba and the United States are extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 110, " Maritime Boundary: Cuba - United States " of 21 February 1990.

Article 1

The maritime boundary between the United States of America and the Republic of Cuba shall be determined by the geodetic lines connecting the following coordinates:

TABLE C1.T61.
CUBA - U.S. MARITIME BOUNDARY COORDINATES

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
1	23°55'30"	81°12'55"
2	23°53'50"	81°19'44"
3	23°50'50"	81°30'00"
4	23°50'00"	81°40'00"
5	23°49'03"	81°50'00"
6	23°49'03"	82°00'12"
7	23°49'40"	82°10'00"
8	23°51'12"	82°25'00"
9	23°51'12"	82°40'00"
10	23°49'40"	82°48'54"
11	23°49'30"	82°51'12"
12	23°49'22"	83°00'00"
13	23°49'49"	83°15'00"
14	23°51'51"	83°25'50"
15	23°52'25"	83°33'02"
16	23°54'02"	83°41'36"
17	23°55'45"	83°48'12"
18	23°58'36"	84°00'00"
19	24°09'35"	84°29'28"
20	24°13'18"	84°38'40"
21	24°16'39"	84°46'08"
22	24°23'28"	85°00'00"
23	24°26'35"	85°06'20"
24	24°38'55"	85°31'55"
25	24°44'15"	85°43'12"
26	24°53'55"	86°00'00"
27	25°12'25"	86°33'12"

U.S. ANALYSIS

On December 16, 1977, the Governments of the United States of America and the Republic of Cuba signed an agreement delimiting a maritime boundary in the Straits of Florida and eastern Gulf of Mexico. The parties agreed to provisional application of the agreement, effective January 1, 1978, pending permanent entry into force of the agreement following the exchange of instruments of the signing of this agreement. Notes have been exchanged on six occasions (every two years) extending the provisional application of the agreement. The latest agreement occurred December 26, 1989.

The 1977 negotiations leading to the maritime boundary agreement were one of the first formal and direct discussions the United States and Cuba held for many years. Each country had, in 1977, extended its maritime jurisdiction to 200 miles, Cuba claiming an exclusive economic zone, the United States claiming an exclusive fishing zone. Since the two countries are less than 400 miles apart there exists an area in the southern portion of the Straits of Florida and eastern Gulf of Mexico where their respective claims overlap.

...

The United States does not recognize Cuba's straight baselines along its northern coast on the grounds that the geographic conditions, as prescribed under international law, are not met. Specifically, Cuba's coastline is neither deeply indented nor fringed with islands in this area. The United States does not claim straight baselines along its coast. Cuba gains an advantage over the United States in the eastern part of the boundary if an equidistant line is created by using Cuba's straight baselines against the United States low-water line. The western portion of the boundary was not influenced by Cuba's straight baselines.

To avoid an impasse in the talks, Cuba and the United States agreed to calculate an equidistant line from the relevant basepoints on their respective low-water lines and a second equidistant line from the Cuban straight baselines and comparable hypothetical construction lines separated by as much as approximately three miles. A compromise line was then negotiated that ran between these two equidistant lines, essentially dividing the intervening area equally between them. Comparing the negotiated boundary line to the original line published by the United States in March 1977, the United States gained a net area of approximately 235 square nautical miles; a slight area loss in the eastern part of the boundary area, offset in the central and western portions of the boundary.

The boundary consists of 27 turning and terminal points and is 313.4 miles long. In the east, the starting point is a tripoint, approximately 40 miles distant from the coasts of the Bahamas (Cay Sal), Cuba, and the United States. From the tripoint the boundary extends in a general westward direction until turning point 13; it then turns in a northwestward direction until reaching the terminus, 200 miles from the Cuban and U.S. coasts. The distance between boundary turning points ranges from 2.12 miles (between points 10 and 11) to 35.34 miles (between points 26 and 27) and averages about 12 miles.

The boundary separates all types of maritime jurisdiction permitted under international law. At the time the treaty was signed, Cuba claimed a 200-mile exclusive economic zone and the United States a 200-mile fishery zone. Subsequent to the signing the United States, in 1983, claimed a 200-mile exclusive economic zone.

CUBA - MEXICO

The following coordinates from and comments regarding the exchange of notes constituting an agreement on the delimitation of the EEZ of Mexico in the bordering area with Cuban waters (EIF 26 July 1976) are extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 104, " Maritime Boundary: Cuba - Mexico " of 10 September 1985.

TABLE C1.T62.
CUBA - MEXICO MARITIME BOUNDARY COORDINATES

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
1	24°56'28.83"	86°56'16.69"
2	23°30'31.50"	86°24'14.70"
3	23°26'54.30"	86°22'33.80"
4	22°45'32.80"	86°06'55.00"
5	22°18'55.80"	86°00'35.20"
6	21°41'31.50"	85°52'43.40"
7	21°36'00.10"	85°51'18.20"

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
8	21°35'20.90"	85°51'09.30"
9	20°49'36.40"	85°32'23.10"
10	20°17'46.70"	85°07'24.25"
11	20°04'37.10"	84°57'56.30"
12	19°39'16.60"	84°42'46.50"
13	19°32'25.80"	84°38'30.66"

U.S. ANALYSIS

The two governments have delimited their maritime boundary on the basis of an equidistant line whereby the line separating their respective marine jurisdictions is equally distant from the two coastlines. Although Cuba has claimed straight baselines..., it appears that the straight baselines themselves have not been used in calculating the equidistant line....

CYPRUS

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Aug 64	Law No. 45	12nm	The 1964 law was proclaimed by the Greek Cypriot government. The portion of Cyprus under Turkish control did not expand its portion of the territorial sea to 12nm until Jun 2002.
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	May 93	Note Verbale No.2001/254		Declared straight baseline coordinates.
CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Apr 2004	Legislation	24nm	Enacted legislation declaring contiguous zone.
CONTINENTAL SHELF	May 72	Ministry of Foreign Affairs Note Verbale	200m	Beyond 200 meter isobath, if part of the natural prolongation of land territory.
	Apr 74	Law No. 8		Same as above, but never beyond the median line between Cyprus and another nation.
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Apr 2004	Legislation	200nm	Enacted legislation declaring EEZ.
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Aug 60	Independence Act		Established territorial sea boundaries with U.K. base area. See <u>LIS</u> No. 49.
	Feb 2003	Agreement		Established median EEZ coordinates with Egypt.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention.
	Dec 88			Ratified Convention.
	Nov 94			Signed Part XI Agreement.
	Jul 95			Ratified Part XI Agreement.

STRAIGHT BASELINE LEGISLATION

The text of Note Verbale No.2001/254 transmitted by the Permanent Mission of Cyprus to the United Nations on 3 May 1993, below, is taken from UN Law of the Sea Bulletin, No. 24, of December 1993.

Geographical coordinates showing baselines for measuring the breadth of the territorial sea:

**TABLE C1.T63.
CYPRUS BASELINE SYSTEM**

CYPRUS BASELINE SYSTEM		
POINT	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
1	35° 06' 49"	32° 16' 52"
2	35° 05' 40"	32° 16' 31"
3	35° 04' 15"	32° 16' 12"

CYPRUS BASELINE SYSTEM		
POINT	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
4	35° 02' 21"	32° 16' 15"
5	35° 01' 30"	32° 16' 29"
6	34° 57' 05"	32° 18' 15"
7	34° 53' 59"	32° 18' 32"
8	34° 51' 30"	32° 21' 03"
9	34° 45' 19"	32° 24' 15"
10	34° 42' 13"	32° 29' 42"
11	34° 39' 17"	32° 39' 29"
12	34° 38' 30"	32° 42' 19"
13	34° 38' 42"	32° 54' 07"
14	34° 34' 01"	32° 56' 06"
15	34° 33' 47"	33° 01' 45"
16	34° 34' 06"	33° 02' 12"
17	34° 40' 14"	33° 02' 30"
18	34° 42' 19"	33° 15' 42"
19	34° 43' 12"	33° 19' 37"
20	34° 43' 52"	33° 22' 06"
21	34° 46' 45"	33° 29' 47"
22	34° 49' 08"	33° 36' 18"
23	34° 51' 48"	33° 38' 18"
24	34° 55' 41"	33° 38' 57"
25	34° 58' 44"	33° 43' 52"
26	34° 56' 32"	33° 51' 46"
27	34° 58' 52"	33° 57' 23"
28	34° 57' 20"	34° 05' 05"
29	34° 57' 38"	34° 05' 13"
30	34° 59' 21"	34° 04' 38"
31	35° 00' 40"	34° 03' 55"
32	35° 13' 10"	33° 54' 15"
33	35° 16' 50"	33° 55' 36"
34	35° 19' 45"	34° 04' 00"
35	35° 22' 25"	34° 05' 22"
36	35° 29' 40"	34° 18' 40"
37	35° 33' 21"	34° 24' 30"

CYPRUS BASELINE SYSTEM		
POINT	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
38	35° 38' 31"	34° 33' 40"
39	35° 39' 04"	34° 34' 15"
40	35° 42' 36"	34° 36' 22"
41	35° 39' 10"	34° 25' 52"
42	35° 33' 41"	34° 10' 38"
43	35° 28' 57"	34° 03' 11"
44	35° 24' 33"	33° 45' 11"
45	35° 21' 37"	33° 36' 25"
46	35° 21' 00"	33° 17' 27"
47	35° 22' 08"	33° 06' 52"
48	35° 24' 08"	32° 55' 10"
49	35° 13' 42"	32° 55' 15"
50	35° 08' 38"	32° 50' 15"
51	35° 10' 58"	32° 44' 25"
52	35° 11' 45"	32° 40' 11"
53	35° 11' 45"	32° 38' 37"
54	35° 10' 35"	32° 33' 15"
55	35° 08' 37"	32° 31' 27"
56	35° 03' 20"	32° 27' 05"
57	35° 02' 30"	32° 23' 52"

MARITIME BOUNDARIES

CYPRUS - U.K. (SOVEREIGN BASE AREAS)

U.S. ANALYSIS

The following comments are extracted from the International Boundary Study Series A Limits in the Seas, No. 49, "Territorial Sea Boundary: Cyprus-Sovereign Base Area (U.K.)".

Introduction

When Cyprus became independent in 1960, the United Kingdom retained, as sovereign British territory, certain base areas on the island. These non-ceded lands did not pass to the new state. The limits between the base areas and Cyprus were precisely delimited as international boundaries, and provisions were made for the demarcation on the lines.

In addition, Section 3 of the Treaty Concerning the Establishment of the Republic of Cyprus provided for territorial sea boundaries between the Republic and the U.K. Sovereign Base Area (SBA). These limits also may have a potential influence on continental shelf boundaries although the possibility is not dealt with specifically in the Treaty.

Section 3 states:

1. The Republic of Cyprus shall not claim, as part of its territorial sea, waters lying between Line I and Line II as described in paragraph 2 of this Section, or between Line III and Line IV as described therein.

2. The lines for the purposes of paragraph 1 of this Section shall be as follows:-

Line I: From the position of the low-water line lying in a 163° direction from Point No. 57 D/I, as defined in Schedule A to this Annex, in a 163° direction for 6.85 miles; then in a 207° direction for 3 miles; and then in a 204° direction.

Line II: From the position on the low-water line lying in a 108-1/2° direction from Point 59 A/5, as defined in Schedule A to this Annex, in a 108-1/2° direction for 7.8 miles; and then in a 136° direction.

Line III: From the position on the low-water line lying in a 170° direction from Point No. 41 B/10, as defined in Schedule B to this Annex, in a 170° direction for 3.1 miles; and then in a 156° direction.

Line IV: From the position on the low-water line lying in a 103° direction from Point No. 42 B/3, as defined in Schedule B to this Annex; in a 103° direction for 0.9 miles; then in a 150° direction for 6.3 miles; and then in a 176°.

3. In paragraph 2 of this Section, the distances quoted are in sea miles reckoned at 1,582 international metres to one sea mile, and the bearings are referred to the True North and are given in degrees reckoned clockwise from 000° (North) to 359°.

The Schedules A and B cited in the Section list the various United Kingdom base sites mentioned in the agreement. The specified points were plotted on large-scale maps which were deposited with the treaty but never publicly printed. The U.K. Government, however, has informed us that the values of the four points are as follows:

TABLE C1.T64.
CYPRUS - U.K. (SOVEREIGN BASE AREAS) TERRITORIAL SEA BOUNDARY

LOCATION	COORDINATES	GRID
57 D/I	48401098	Cyprus Metric Grid
59 A/5	71971008	Cyprus Metric Grid
41 B/10	564009.7 E 3871228.2	UTM Grid Coordinates
42 B/3	582264.6 3869698.3	UTM Grid Coordinates

A precise determination of the principles used by the negotiators is impossible. The limits, however, are not based on the equidistance principle. Rather they appear to have been drawn as simplified normals to generalized coastal baselines. As the limit extends seaward, the coastal area involved in the normalization increases and the line vector must change. The result is a simplified but effective method of maritime boundary determination. The principal difficulty, if indeed normalization was the basis, would involve the determination of the "general direction" and sector of the coastline to be used for the particular perpendicularity.

The eastern sector's limits appear to converge at a distance of approximately 32 nautical miles from the shore. The eastern boundary of the western U.K. SBA will not connect, if prolonged, with the limits of the eastern SBA zone.

The United Kingdom is party to both the Convention on the Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone and the Convention on the Continental Shelf. Cyprus has adhered to neither.

CYPRUS - EGYPT

The following is extracted from the Agreement between the Republic of Cyprus and the Arab Republic of Egypt on the Delimitation of the Exclusive Economic Zone signed on 17 February 2003.

Article 1

(a) The delimitation of the exclusive economic zone between the two Parties is effected by the median line of which every point is equidistant from the nearest point on the baseline of the two Parties.

Annex 1

List of geographical coordinates of points 1 to 8 defining the median line and its limits annexed to the Agreement between the Republic of Cyprus and the Arab Republic of Egypt on the Delimitation of the Exclusive Economic Zone.

TABLE C1.T65.
CYPRUS - EGYPT EEZ BOUNDARY

POINT	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
1	33° 45' 00"	30° 05' 00"
2	33° 34' 00"	30° 28' 30"
3	33° 30' 40"	30° 36' 40"
4	33° 21' 20"	31° 07' 00"
5	33° 11' 30"	31° 36' 30"
6	33° 07' 20"	32° 01' 20"
7	33° 00' 40"	32° 31' 00"
8a	32° 53' 20"	32° 58' 20"

DENMARK

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	May 99	Act No. 200 on the Delimitation of the Territorial Sea	12nm	Extends territorial sea from 3nm to 12nm. Preserves right of innocent passage through internal waters of Little Belt, Great Belt and the Sound. Does not apply to Faroe Islands or Greenland; see MCRM entry on Denmark Dependencies.
	May 99	Ordinance Governing Admission of Foreign Warships and Military Aircraft to Danish Territory in Time of Peace		Prior notification required of more than three warships of same nation for passage in Great Belt, Samsøe Belt or the Sound. Prior notification also required for passage in Hollaenderdybet/Drogden, Little Belt and the waters between Funen, Endelave and Samsøe.
				This Act revokes that of 1973, which had required warships and other state vessels to provide prior notice of transit in innocent passage. The US had protested that requirement in 1991.
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	May 99	Executive Order 242	12nm	Straight baseline coordinates.
	Aug 2003	Executive Order No. 680		Amends May 99 Act No. 200 to provide straight baseline coordinates.
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Jun 63	Royal Decree	1958 DEF	
	Jun 71	Act No. 259		Establishes regulations on permitting activities on continental shelf. Amended Jun 1972, Dec 1977.
	May 99	Executive Order 242		Asserts sovereignty over shelf north of boundary defined by June 1965 agreement with Germany.
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	May 96	Act No. 411	200nm	Not applicable to Faroe Islands and Greenland; see MCRM entry on Denmark Dependencies.
	Jun 96	Executive Order No. 584	200nm	Establishes boundaries in the Sound and the Baltic between EEZs of Denmark and Germany, UK, Sweden and Norway.
	Jul 2002	Executive Order No. 613		Amends above.
ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION	Apr 80	Law No. 130		Protection of the marine environment.

Note: Denmark has *many* boundary treaties, MOUs, diplomatic exchanges of letters, etc., with neighboring States. The list below includes those which remain in effect, but may it not be exhaustive. These agreements can be downloaded from the UN Law of the Sea website at <http://www.un.org/Depts/los/index.htm>. See also the MCRM entry for Denmark Dependencies regarding agreements concerning Greenland, Faroe Islands.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Sept 21	Protocol		Territorial sea boundary with Germany in the North Sea. Amended. See also Executive Order No. 497 of 21 Dec 1923.
	Jan 32	Agreement		Territorial sea boundary agreement with Sweden in the Sound. Amended. See also Executive Order No. 41 of 22 Feb 1932 and No. 117 of 5 Oct 1995.
	Dec 65	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Norway EIF. Amended 1968, 1974.
	Jun 65	Agreement and Protocol		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Germany regarding North Sea. See also Executive Order No. 37 of 11 Jun 1966.
	Feb 67	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with UK EIF.
	Jun 69	ICJ Judgment		Established continental shelf boundaries with Germany in the North Sea.
	Oct 70	Exchange of Notes		Establishes boundaries with Germany in Flensburg Fiord area of the Baltic Sea. Amended 1971.
	Dec 72	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Germany (North Sea) EIF. Establishes coordinates for areas not covered by 1969 ICJ Judgment.
	Sep 85	Agreement		Continental shelf and fishing zone boundary agreement with Sweden EIF.
	Jun 89	Agreement		Continental shelf and fishing zone boundary agreement with GDR EIF.
	Jun 93	ICJ Judgment		Delimited the continental shelf and fishing zones boundaries between Denmark and Norway. Established maritime boundary between Greenland and Jan Mayen.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention.
	Jul 94			Signed Part XI Agreement.
	Nov 2004			Ratified Convention and Part XI Agreement.

STRAIGHT BASELINE LEGISLATION

The following are the baselines from Executive Order 242 which became effective 1 May 1999 and revoked the prior version (Royal Decree No. 437 of 21 December 1966, as amended by Decree No. 189 of 19 April 1978). All coordinates are indicated in geodetic datum WGS84. Denmark's straight baseline system covers the following areas of Denmark (including Sjaelland).

TABLE C1.T66.
DENMARK STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: JUTLAND-FUNEN

DENMARK STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: JUTLAND-FUNEN		
POINT	LATITUDE – LONGITUDE	LOCATION
1.	55°04'.104 N 8°23'.297 E	Danish-German Maritime Boundary
From there a straight line to		
2.	55°19'.743 N 8°24'.873 E	Fano S
From there a straight line to		
3.	55°28'.664 N 8°17'.221 E	Skallingen W
From there a coastal line to		
4.	55°59'.924 N 8°06'.862 E	Hvide Sande S
From there a straight line to		
5.	55°59'.932 N 8°06'.540 E	Hvide Sande N
From there a coastal line to		
6.	56°22'.310 N 8°06'.934 E.	Thorsminde S
From there a straight line to		
7.	56°22'.355 N 8°06'.801 E	Thorsminde W
From there a straight line to		
8.	56°42'.636 N 8°12'.694 E	Harboore Tange NW
from there a straight line to		
9.	56°43'.306 N 8°12'.726 E	Agger Tange W
From there a coastal line to		
10.	57°44'.634 N 10°38'.836 E	Grenen
From there a straight line to		
11.	57°29'.135 N 10°37'.648 E	Hirsholmene E
from there a coastal line to		
12.	57°28'.895 N 10°37'.644 E	Hirsholmene S
from there a straight line to		
13.	57°13'.617 N 10°32'.830 E	Stensnaes N
from there a coastal line to		
14.	57°13'.388 N 10°32'.711 E	Stensnaes S
from there a straight line to		
15.	56°56'.853 N 10°18'.990 E	Islet of Korsholm

DENMARK STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: JUTLAND-FUNEN		
POINT	LATITUDE – LONGITUDE	LOCATION
from there a straight line to		
16.	56°54'.352 N 10°16'.146 E	Dokkedal
from there a coastal line to		
17.	56°42'.484 N 10°19'.957 E	Als Odde
from there a straight line to		
18.	56°42'.085 N 10°20'.320 E	Daemning N
from there a coastal line to		
19.	56°39'.717 N 10°21'.794 E	Daemning S
from there a straight line to		
20.	56°33'.748 N 10°21'.600 E	Ingerslev A
from there the coastal line to		
21.	56°17'.996 N 10°51'.813 E	Glatved Strand
from there a straight line to		
22.	56°08'.031 N 10°48'.669 E	Hjelm E
from there a straight line to		
23.	55°56'.044 N 10°47'.605 E	Bosserne E
from there a straight line to		
24.	55°51'.991 N 10°40'.493 E	Stalhoj Hage
from there a coastal line to		
25.	55°45'.939 N 10°37'.327 E	Lushage
from there a straight line to		
26.	55°37'.174 N 10°37'.067 E	Fyns Hoved E
from there a coastal line to		
27.	55°28'.615 N 10°44'.857 E	Stavreshoved
from there a straight line to		
28.	55°24'.926 N 10°43'.526 E	Risinge Hoved
from there a coastal line to		
29.	55°17'.594 N 10°51'.362 E	Knudshoved
from there a straight line to		
30.	55°09'.884 N 10°56'.400 E	Langeland N
from there a coastal line to		
31.	54°43'.426 N 10°41'.164 E	Gulstav Klint
from there a straight line to		
32.	54°48'.978 N 10°25'.439 E	Vejsnaes Nakke

DENMARK STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: JUTLAND-FUNEN		
POINT	LATITUDE – LONGITUDE	LOCATION
from there a coastal line to		
33.	54°55'.149 N 10°14'.782 E	Vitso S
from there a straight line to		
34.	54°52'.403 N 10°03'.872 E	Polshuk
from there a coastal line to		
35.	54°51'.141 N 9°59'.260 E	Kegnaes
from there a straight line to		
36.	54°49'.160 N 9°56'.440 E	Danish-German maritime boundary

TABLE C1.T67.
DENMARK STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM:
SEALAND AND THE ISLANDS SOUTH OF SEALAND

DENMARK STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: SEALAND AND THE ISLANDS SOUTH OF SEALAND		
POINT	LATITUDE – LONGITUDE	LOCATION
37.	55°44'.604 N 10°52'.098 E	Rosnaes
from there a straight line to		
38.	55°55'.169 N 11°04'.738 E	Sejero N
from there a straight line to		
39.	56°04'.210 N 11°13'.299 E	Sjaellands Rev redningbake
from there a straight line to		
40.	56°12'.312 N 11°40'.551 E	Hesselo NW Reef
from there a straight line to		
41.	56°07'.790 N 12°18'.652 E	Gilleleje W. Pier
from there a coastal line to		
42.	56°03'.114 N 12°35'.540 E	Kronborg NW
from there a straight line to		
43.	56°03'.114 N 12°37'.045 E	In the sea
from there a straight line to		
44.	56°02'.598 N 12°37'.745 E	In the sea
from there a straight line to		
45.	56°01'.698 N 12°37'.749 E	In the sea
from there a straight line to		
46.	56°00'.965 N 12°36'.695 E	In the Sea
from there a straight line to		

DENMARK STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: SEALAND AND THE ISLANDS SOUTH OF SEALAND		
POINT	LATITUDE – LONGITUDE	LOCATION
47.	56°00'.957 N 12°36'.001 E	Snekkersten NE
from there a coastal line to		
48.	55°47'.246 N 12°35'.813 E	Taarbaek Harbour
from there a straight line to		
49.	55°47'.078 N 12°40'263 E	Taarbaek Reef
from there a straight line to		
50.	55°41'.915 N 12°50'.747 E	In the sea
from there a straight line to		
51.	55°40'.210 N 12°46'.560 E	Islet off Saltholm
from there a straight line to		
52.	55°37'.245 N 12°48'.909 E	Svaneklapper N
from there a straight line to		
53.	55°36'.858 N 12°49'.061 E	Svaneklapper S
from there a straight line to		
54.	55°36'.047 N 12°49'.356 E	Sondre Flint
from there a straight line to		
55.	55°35'.326 N 12°46'.618 E	Peberholm
from there a straight line to		
56.	55°32'.180 N 12°42'.697 E	Drogden Light
from there a straight line to		
57.	55°30'.930 N 12°35'.530 E	In the Sea
from there a straight line to		
58.	55°19'.808 N 12°27'.298 E	Mandehoved
from there a coastal line to		
59.	55°17'.419 N 12°27'.284 E	Stevns
from there a straight line to		
60.	55°00'.467 N 12°31'.309 E	Hellehavn Nakke
from there a coastal line to		
61.	54°56'.697 N 12°32'.242 E	Mon Lighthouse SW
from there a straight line to		
62.	54°50'.031 N 12°09'.940 E	Hestehoved
from there a straight line to		
63.	54°33'.749 N 11°58'.390 E	Gedser Odde SE
from there a coastal line to		

DENMARK STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: SEALAND AND THE ISLANDS SOUTH OF SEALAND		
POINT	LATITUDE – LONGITUDE	LOCATION
64.	54°33'.549 N 11°58'.150 E	Gedser Odde S
from there a straight line to		
65.	54°33'.718 N 11°52'.231 E	Rodsand S
from there a straight line to		
66.	54°35'.655 N 11°30'.313 E	Hyllekrog
from there a coastal line to		
67.	54°50'.230 N 10°57'.914 E	Albuen
from there a straight line to		
68.	54°53'.329 N 11°00'.936 E	Tars NW
from there a coastal line to		
69.	54°54'.094 N 11°02'.095 E	Korsnakke
from there a straight line to		
70.	55°09'.588 N 11°07'.990 E	Omo W
from there a straight line to		
71.	55°20'.817 N 11°05'.548 E	Halsskov
from there a straight line to		
72.	55°28'.439 N 11°04'.357 E	Musholm SW
from there a straight line to		
73.	55°30'.905 N 11°04'.825 E	Reerso SW
from there a straight line to		
74.	55°39'.808 N 10°56'.005 E	Asnaes
from there a straight line to		
37.	55°44'.604 N 10°52'.098 E	Rosnaes

TABLE C1.T68.
DENMARK STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: LAESO

DENMARK STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: LAESO		
POINT	LATITUDE – LONGITUDE	LOCATION
75.	57°21'.874 N 10°55'.979 E	Nordre Ronner N
from there a straight line to		
76.	57°19'.418 N 11°11'.791 E	Syrodde
from there a coastal line to		
77.	57°17'.097 N 11°11'.621 E	Bloden Hale
from there a straight line to		

DENMARK STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: LAESO		
POINT	LATITUDE – LONGITUDE	LOCATION
78.	57°12'.328 N 11°02'.226 E	Hornfiskron SE
from there a coastal line to		
79.	57°11'.989 N 10°59'.735 E	Hornfiskron SW
from there a straight line to		
80.	57°12'.640 N 10°57'.318 E	Als Dyb Holme
from there a straight line to		
81.	57°4'.234 N 10°53'.666 E	Stokken S
from there a coastal line to		
82.	57°15'.930 N 10°51'.415 E	Stokken N
from there a straight line to		
83.	57°21'.287 N 10°54'.085 E	Bordfeld
from there a straight line to		
84.	57°21'.695 N 10°55'.354 E	Norde Ronner NW
from there a straight line to		
75.	57°21'.874 N 10°55'.979 E	Nordre Ronner N

TABLE C1.T69.
DENMARK STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: CHRISTIANSO

DENMARK STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: CHRISTIANSO		
POINT	LATITUDE – LONGITUDE	LOCATION
85.	55°19'.848 N 15°10'.490 E	Tat N
from there a straight line to		
86.	55°19'.424 N 15°11'.438 E	Rock N of Christianso
from there a straight line to		
87.	55°19'.391 N 15°11'.491 E	Christianso NE
from there a straight line to		
88.	55°19'.123 N 15°11'.845 E	Osterskaer NE
from there a straight line to		
89.	55°19'.094 N 15°11'.842 E	Osterskaer SE
from there a straight line to		
90.	55°19'.070 N 15°11'.804 E	Osterskaer SW
from there a straight line to		
91.	55°19'.036 N 15°11'.361 E	Christianso S
from there a coastal line to		

DENMARK STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: CHRISTANSO		
POINT	LATITUDE – LONGITUDE	LOCATION
92.	55°19'.041 N 15°11'.274 E	Christianso SW
from there a straight line to		
93.	55°19'.390 N 15°10'.521 E	Graesholm SW
from there a straight line to		
94.	55°19'.473 N 15°10'.455 E	Graesholm W
from there a straight line to		
95.	55°19'.760 N 15°10'.430 E	Rock SW of Tat
from there a straight line to		
96.	55°19'.796 N 15°10'.432 E	Rock W of Tat
from there a straight line to		
97.	55°19'.819 N 15°10'.439 E	Tat W
from there a coastal line to		
85.	55°19'.848 N 15°10'.490 E	Tat N

DENMARK STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: BORNHOLM

The coastal line.

TABLE C1.T70.
DENMARK STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: ANHOLT

DENMARK STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: ANHOLT		
POINT	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
The coastal line.		
In the Skagerak and the northern part of the Kattegat between Skagen and Sweden, the outer limit of the territorial sea shall be drawn as straight geodetic lines between the following points		
1.	57°56'.627 N	10°43'.302 E
2.	57°47'.070 N	10°58'.518 E
3.	57°44'.159 N	11°01'.213 E
In the waters between Laeso and Sweden, the outer limit of the territorial sea shall be drawn as straight geodetic lines between the following points:		
4.	57°31'.666 N	11°13'.178 E
5.	57°25'.688 N	11°18'.858 E
6.	57°11'.085 N	11°30'.734 E
In the waters between Anholt and Sweden, the outer limit of the territorial sea shall be drawn as straight geodetic lines between the following points:		
7.	56°56'.069 N	11°42'.802 E
8.	56°45'.267 N	11°50'.758 E

DENMARK STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: ANHOLT		
POINT	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
9.	56°35'.452 N	11°54'.747 E
In the southern part of the Kattegat between Sealand and Sweden, the outer limit of the territorial sea shall be drawn as straight geodetic lines between the following points:		
10.	56°22'.308 N	11°59'.715 E
11.	56°16'.917 N	12°01'.987 E
12.	56°11'.045 N	12°20'.493 E
13.	56°12'.878 N	12°22'.103 E
In the Samsø Belt and the northern part of the Great Belt, the outer limit of the territorial sea shall be drawn as straight geodetic lines between the following points:		
14.	56°18'.602 N	11°15'.985 E
15.	55°55'.800 N	10°53'.000 E
16.	55°54'.800 N	10°52'.600 E
17.	55°54'.250 N	10°51'.800 E
18.	55°50'.300 N	10°45'.000 E
19.	55°48'.700 N	10°43'.800 E
20.	55°46'.800 N	10°43'.700 E
21.	55°45'.500 N	10°42'.533 E
22.	55°39'.700 N	10°42'.400 E
23.	55°42'.500 N	10°48'.000 E
24.	55°44'.000 N	10°46'.917 E
25.	55°45'.000 N	10°46'.800 E
26.	55°46'.333 N	10°47'.600 E
27.	55°56'.500 N	11°00'.000 E
28.	56°05'.800 N	11°08'.900 E
29.	56°06'.700 N	11°10'.300 E
30.	56°08'.200 N	11°15'.167 E
31.	56°22'.858 N	11°30'.344 E
In the Baltic Sea between Sealand and Sweden, the outer limit of the territorial sea shall be drawn as straight geodetic lines between the following points:		
32.	55°20'.200 N	12°38'.448 E
33.	55°19'.500 N	12°35'.400 E
34.	55°13'.400 N	12°36'.200 E
35.	55°08'.300 N	12°43'.350 E
36.	55°06'.718 N	12°51'.912 E

DENMARK STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: ANHOLT		
POINT	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
In the western part of the Baltic Sea, including the southern parts of the Great Belt and the Little Belt, the outer limit of the territorial sea shall be drawn as straight geodetic lines between the following points:		
37.	54°49'.006 N	12°48'.261 E
38.	54°48'.300 N	12°41'.600 E
39.	54°37'.600 N	12°14'.400 E
40.	54°36'.400 N	12°13'.000 E
41.	54°31'.500 N	12°09'.700 E
42.	54°28'.100 N	12°08'.700 E
43.	54°27'.300 N	12°03'.800 E
44.	54°27'.300 N	12°00'.000 E
45.	54°27'.100 N	11°47'.700 E
46.	54°33'.250 N	11°26'.800 E
47.	54°35'.400 N	11°21'.800 E
48.	54°36'.400 N	11°17'.800 E
49.	54°38'.050 N	11°15'.300 E
50.	54°39'.800 N	11°08'.000 E
51.	54°40'.400 N	11°00'.000 E
52.	54°42'.500 N	10°54'.300 E
53.	54°45'.350 N	10°54'.000 E
54.	54°44'.833 N	10°49'.700 E
55.	54°43'.500 N	10°49'.000 E
56.	54°42'.000 N	10°47'.300 E
57.	54°41'.100 N	10°45'.500 E
58.	54°40'.400 N	10°45'.250 E
59.	54°38'.550 N	10°49'.500 E
60.	54°34'.600 N	10°42'.900 E
61.	54°34'.467 N	10°40'.200 E
62.	54°38'.667 N	10°25'.200 E
63.	54°44'.000 N	10°19'.250 E
64.	54°46'.750 N	10°16'.250 E
65.	54°48'.800 N	10°15'.000 E
66.	54°50'.700 N	10°15'.000 E
67.	54°51'.200 N	10°12'.000 E
68.	54°45'.567 N	10°12'.000 E

DENMARK STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: ANHOLT		
POINT	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
Point 68 will be finally determined following consultations with Germany.		
In the Baltic Sea between Bornholm and Sweden, the outer limit of the territorial sea shall be drawn as straight geodetic lines between the following points:		
69.	55°08'.634 N	14°20'.586 E
70.	55°16'.800 N	14°31'.593 E
71.	55°29'.613 N	14°51'.194 E

DENMARK DEPENDENCIES

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	May 63	Royal Ordinance No. 191	3nm	Greenland.
	Dec 76	Royal Ordinance No. 599	3nm	Faroe Islands.
	May 99	Act No. 200		Specifically excludes Greenland and Faroe Islands from extension to 12nm.
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jan 77	Royal Ordinance No. 599		Straight baselines (Faroe Islands). <i>These straight baseline claims are not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested these claims and conducted operational assertions in 1991.</i>
	Jan 77	Executive Order No. 629		Straight baselines (southern part of Greenland).
	May 80	Executive Order No. 176		Straight baselines (northern part of Greenland).
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Jan 77	Decree No. 598	200nm	Fishing zone (Faroe Islands).
	Jan 77	Executive Order No. 629	200nm	Fishing zone (southern part of Greenland).
	May 80	Executive Order No. 176	200nm	Fishing zone (northern part of Greenland).
	Aug 81	Executive Order No. 437		Amends Greenland fishing limits.
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Mar 74	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Canada (for Greenland) EIF. See <u>LIS</u> No. 72.
	June 80	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Norway (between Faroe Islands and Norway) EIF.
	June 93	ICJ Decision		Established boundary for fishing zones and continental shelf between Greenland and Jan Mayen (Norway).
	Dec 95	Agreement and Protocol		Agreement with Norway on fishing zones and continental shelf between Greenland and Jan Mayen not covered by ICJ Decision. Protocol amending same in 1997.
	Nov 97	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement between Denmark, local government of Greenland, and Iceland regarding continental shelf and fishery zone boundaries between Greenland and Iceland.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
MARITIME BOUNDARIES, Continued	May 99	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement between Denmark, home government of Faroe Islands, and the UK regarding area between Faroe Islands and the UK.
LOS CONVENTION	Nov 2004			Denmark ratified Convention and Part XI Agreement. Denmark's ratifications normally include the Faroe Islands and Greenland.

STRAIGHT BASELINE LEGISLATION**FAROE ISLANDS**

The following is extracted from Ordinance No. 599 of 21 December 1976 on the Delimitation of the Territorial Sea around the Faroe Islands (unofficial English text transmitted to the United Nations).

1. (1) The territorial sea of the Faroe Islands shall consist of external and internal territorial waters.
- (2) The breadth of the external territorial sea shall extend from the parts of the sea which are limited internally by the baselines set out in section 2 and externally by a line every point of which is at a distance of 3 nm from the respective baselines.
- (3) The internal territorial sea shall consist of water areas such as harbours, harbour entrances, roadsteads, bays, fjords, sounds and belts which are situated within the baselines set out in section 2.
2. The straight baselines from which, pursuant to section 1, the breadth of the external territorial sea shall be determined shall be drawn between the following points (low-water mark at mean spring) in the sequence stated below:

**TABLE C1.T71.
FAROE ISLANDS STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM**

POINT	DESCRIPTION	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
1	Dry reef SW of island group Munken	61°20'19" 306	06°40'06" 790
2	W-most point of the island of Knopur near Famara	61°28'34" 772	06°52'18" 834
3	W-most point of island W of Myggenaes Lighthouse	62°05'46" 439	07°41'25" 623
4	NW-most point of island NW of Myggenaes Lighthouse	62°05'52" 783	07°41'12" 936
5	NW-most point of island NW of Myling	62°18'19" 856	07°12'59" 409
6	NW-most point of Kalsfles N of Kadlur	62°22'26" 968	07°12'59" 409
7	Dry reef N of Enniberg	62°23'49" 299	06°33'38" 438
8	Skopari point at Nordbjerg, Fuglo	62°21'16" 163	06°17'59" 058
9	NE-most point of Fuglo	62°20'40" 637	06°15'16" 003
10	E-most point of Bispen E of Fuglo	62°20'27" 398	06°15'00" 521
11	E-most point of island group Munken	61°20'30" 124	06°39'30" 108
12	S-most point of Storefles in island group Munken	61°20'26" 953	06°39'03" 711

GREENLAND

The following is extracted from Executive Order No. 629 on the Fishing Territory of Greenland of 22 December 1976. In the context of establishment of the fishery zone off Greenland, the Kingdom of Denmark has established straight base-lines from which the fishery zone and territorial sea are measured.

Pursuant to Article 1 of Law No. 597 of December 17, 1976 on the Fishing Territory of the Kingdom of Denmark, it is provided:

Article 1

1. The fishing territory of Greenland shall comprise on the West coast as far as 75° North and on the East coast as far as 67° North, in addition to internal waters, an area of water which is bounded by a line (fishery limit) running at a distance of 200 nautical miles (1 nautical mile = 1852 metres) from the baselines referred to in Article 2.

2. The boundary of the fishing territory in relation to Canada as far as 75° North, shall, where that country's coasts are less than 400 nautical miles from Greenland, be a series of geodesic lines between the following points:

[113 points are then specified. With the exception of Point 1 (the co-ordinates of which are 61°24.7' North, 57°16.3' West), these 113 points are the same as the first 113 points forming the continental shelf boundary between Greenland and Canada, as provided in Article II of the Agreement between Denmark and Canada relating to the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf between Greenland and Canada.]

3. From Point 113 the fishery limit shall be the line of latitude between the following points: 113 75°00'00 N and 73°16.3' W; 113a 75°00'00 N, and 59°48.0' W

4. The boundary of the fishing territory in relation to Iceland, where that country's coasts are less than 400 nautical miles from Greenland, shall, in the absence of a special agreement, be the line every point of which is equidistant from the specified points on the baselines along the coasts of the countries concerned (median line) as far as 67° North, and from there shall be the line of latitude running to 67°00'00 North, 32°50.6' West.

Article 2

The straight baselines (compass lines) or coast-lines, which in accordance with Article 1 are to be used for measuring the fishery limit, shall be drawn between the following points (the low water mark at mean Spring tide) in the order specified:

**TABLE C1.T72.
WEST GREENLAND STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM**

WEST GREENLAND STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM			
POINT	LOCATION	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
Point 1.	Southernmost island in the group of islands south-south-west of Cape Farewell	59°43.2' N	44°00.7' W
Point 2.	Island south of Kulusuk	59°50.7' N	44°59.5' W
Point 3.	Naujat	59°58.6'N	45°21.9'W
Point 4.	Qeqertat	60°34.7'N	47°34.9'W
Point 5.	Island 2.5 nm south of Thorstein Islaender	60°43.3'N	48°24.9'W
Point 6.	Island 2.0 nm south of Thorstein Islaender	60°43.8'N	48°26.6'W
Point 7.	Island 1.5 nm west-southwest of Thorstein Islaender	60°45.1'N	48°29.1'W
Point 8.	Island 1.5 nm west of Thorstein Islaender	60°45.9'N	48°29.6'W
Point 9.	Semersut umanarssua	61°14.6'N	48°57.4'W
Point 10.	Qioqe	61°31.4'N	49°23.0'W

WEST GREENLAND STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM			
POINT	LOCATION	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
Point 11.	Frederikshab Umanak (Qajaerserfik)	61°45.0'N	49°37.4'W
Point 12.	Frederikshab Qioqe (Varde)	61°56.0'N	49°48.9'W
Point 13.	Ikermiut	62°23.2'N	50°16.1'W
Point 14.	Island 1 nm southwest of Tulugartalik	62°28.3'N	50°21.5'W
Point 15.	Sndre Kitdlit	62°42.5'N	50°33.8'W
Point 16.	South-westernmost island of the Hellefiske Islands	63°02.2'N	51°00.0'W
Point 17.	Kitdlit	63°08.3'N	51°10.4'W
Point 18.	Dry rock about 2.3 nm south-south-west of Qilangaussua	63°22.8'N	51°23.9'W
Point 19.	Kook Islands	63°59.6'N	52°11.3'W
Point 20.	Kook Islands	64°00.1'N	52°11.8'W
Point 21.	Southernmost island about 1.5 nm southwest of Qagssup Igdlua	64°24.8'N	52°20.0'W
Point 22.	Avatdlerparssuaq	65°30.4'N	53°15.9'W
Point 23.	Southernmost island west of Qerralik	66°03.6'N	53°40.7'W
Point 24.	Northernmost island west of Qerralik	66°04.6'N	53°41.2'W
Point 25.	Ikerasagtut	66°13.5'N	53°48.1'W
Point 26.	Ikardlugssuaq	66°25.8'N	53°55.5'W
Point 27.	Qagssit	66°59.6'N	54°08.1'W
Point 28.	Kitsigsut	67°47.1'N	53°58.6'W
Point 29.	Kingigtut	68°00.8'N	53.52.5'W
Point 30.	Kitdliat	68°16.9'N	53°45.9'W
Point 31.	Blaafjeld (Uivfag)	69°22.3'N	54°14.4'W
Point 32.	Ingigssuaq	69°36.3'N	54°49.1'W
Point 33.	Nordre Laksebugt's northernmost point	69°39.0'N	54°50.0'W
Point 34.	Westernmost point of Kingigtup gaga	69°42.9'N	54°59.2'W
Point 35.	Jernpynten (Navssap nua)	69°50.1'N	54°56.1'W
Point 36.	Hareen (Navdluarssuraussaq)	70°26.7'N	55°02.8'W
Point 37.	Narssaq	71°27.8'N	55°29.8'W
Point 38.	Sigguk (Svartenhuk)	71°41.3'N	55°52.3'W
Point 39.	Tikerarssauq (Dark Head)	72°08.3'N	56°04.0'W

WEST GREENLAND STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM			
POINT	LOCATION	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
Point 40.	Nunaguit (Smalandene)	72°46.3'N	56°38.1'W
Point 41.	Kingigtortagdlit	73°02.0'N	56°56.0'W
Point 42.	Southernmost point of Eddefugle Islands	74°01.0'N	57°50.0'W
Point 43.	Westernmost point of Eddefugle Islands	74°02.3'N	57°51.1'W
Point 44.	Qutdleg	74°39.9'N	57°57.8'W
Point 45.	Westernmost Sabine Island	75°29.8'N	60°14.0'W
Point 46.	Bushman Island	75°57.4'N	65°00.9'W
Point 47.	Cape York	75°54.4'N	66°29.3'W
Point 48.	Conical Rock's south-westernmost point	76°04.8'N	68°43.0'W
Between Points 33 and 34 the baseline is the coast-line.			

TABLE C1.T73.
EAST GREENLAND STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM

EAST GREENLAND STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM			
POINT	LOCATION	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
Point 1.	Southernmost island in the group of islands south-south-west of Cape Farewell	59°43.2'N	44°00.7'W
Point 2.	Island about 2.6 nm south of Avalernga	59°45.4'N	43°47.2'W
Point 3.	South-easternmost point of the southernmost island east-south-east of Cape Hoppe	59°55.3'N	43°10.9'W
Point 4.	Easternmost point of the above island	59°55.4'N	43°10.7'W
Point 5.	Easternmost point of the northernmost island east-south-east of Cape Hoppe	59°55.4'N	43°10.6'W
Point 6.	South-easternmost point of the island 1.5 nm east of Qagssit	60°01.0'N	43°03.1'W
Point 7.	North-easternmost point of the island 1.5 nm east of Qagssit	60°01.3'N	43°02.9'W
Point 8.	Island 1.9 nautical miles east-north- east of Qagssit	60°01.8'N	43°02.6'W
Point 9.	South-easternmost point of the island about 2 nm east of Aluk	60°09.4'N	42°58.8'W
Point 10.	Easternmost island north-east of Cape Discord	60°53.3'N	42°37.3'W
Point 11.	Qutdleg	61°32.4'N	42°13.7'W
Point 12.	Umanarssuk	61°49.6'N	42°02.0'W
Point 13.	South-easternmost point of Griffenfeld Island	62°51.9'N	41°30.0'W
Point 14.	Easternmost Island off Cape Skjold	63°06.2'N	41°10.7'W
Point 15.	Qertartivaq	63°32.1'N	40°39.5'W
Point 16.	Tvillinge Islands (off Cape Msting)	63°41.1'N	40°30.6'W

EAST GREENLAND STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM			
POINT	LOCATION	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
Point 17.	Umivita	64°20.0'N	40°11.7'W
Point 18.	Qertartip Saliaqita	64°59.7'N	39°43.1'W
Point 19.	Island about 3 nautical miles east-south-east of Cape Dan	65°29.1'N	37°03.3'W
Point 20.	Easternmost Kitsigsit Island	65°33.6'N	36°35.9'W
Point 21.	Uigertertivit	65°44.5'N	36°08.1'W
Point 22.	South-west limit of Wahl Fjord	66°19.3'N	34°47.4'W
Point 23.	Nagsigpik	66°21.3'N	34°42.3'W
Point 24.	Nanortalik	66°35.5'N	34°12.7'W
Point 25.	Island about 1.75 nm east of Cape S.M. Jrgensen	66°45.5'N	33°52.6'W
Point 26.	Lille Tindholm	66°54.5'N	33°34.9'W
Point 27.	Pagtulajivit	67°36.1'N	32°30.1'W
Point 28.	Point 1.5 nm west of Cape I.C. Jacobsen	68°05.3'N	30°34.3'W
Point 29.	Cape I.C. Jacobsen	68°05.6'N	30°30.0'W
Point 30.	Nunap Isua	68°07.5'N	30°10.9'W
Point 31.	Cape Nansen	68°13.1'N	29°24.5'W
Point 32.	Cape Vedel	68°28.9'N	27°37.1'W
Between Points 3 and 4, 6 and 7 and 28 and 29 the baseline is the coast-line.			

DJIBOUTI

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Jan 79	Law 52/AN/78	12nm	Nuclear-powered vessels and vessels carrying nuclear or other radioactive material must give prior notification. Law does not modify "international rules of navigation" in strait of Bab al Mandeb.
	May 85	Law 59	12nm	<i>This requirement is not recognized by the U.S.</i> U.S. protested requirement in 1989 and conducted operational assertions in 1998-2000.
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jan 79	Law 52/AN/78		Established closing lines for the Gulf of Tadjoura.
	May 85	Decree No. 85-048		Established straight baselines for Seba Islands. <i>These straight baseline claims are excessive and are not recognized by the U.S.</i> U.S. protested claims in 1989 and conducted operational assertions in 1992, 1995 and 1997.
CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Jan 79	Law 52/AN/78	24nm	
	May 85	Law 59	24nm	
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Jan 79	Law 52/AN/78	200nm	EEZ.
	May 85	Law 59	200nm	EEZ.
ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION	Jan 79	Law 52/AN/78		Claimed exclusive jurisdiction to prevent and control pollution within EEZ.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention.
	Oct 91			Ratified Convention.

STRAIGHT BASELINE LEGISLATION

Following are extracts from Decree No. 85-048 of the Council of Ministers of 5 May 1985.

The straight baselines which are used as a basis for the determination of the breadth of the territorial sea are drawn as follows on the charts of the French Hydrographic and Oceanographic Service....

TABLE C1.T74.
DJIBOUTI STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM

THE SEBA ISLANDS (MAP NO. 6329, PUBLISHED IN 1961) TANGENT ORIGINATING AT POINT D	
POINT	COORDINATES
D.	M - 43°15'.22 East L - 12°32'.10 North
To the low tide water mark on the islands of Siyyan Himar and Kadda Dabali, respectively;	
E.	M - 43°17'.90 East L - 12°31'.20 North
F.	M - 43°25'.80 East L - 12°28'.50 North
Tangent originating at point F above, to the low tide water mark on the island of Rhounda Komaytou at point:	
G.	M - 43°27'.22 East L - 12°26'.68 North
From point G above, to the low tide water mark Khor Angar at point:	
H.	M - 43°21'.88 East L - 12°22'.62 North
THE TADJOURAH GULF (Ref: Law No. 52/AN/78)	
A (North point of the mouth of Dalley Wadi):	M - 43°05'.10 East L - 11°50'.30 North
B (Musha Island lighthouse):	M - 43°12'.75 East L - 11°43'.80 North
C (South point of the mouth of Aatar Wadi):	M - 43°15'.50 East L - 11°30'.20 North

Article II

Outside of the above prescribed segments, measured from their intersection with the low tide water mark, the baseline from which the width of territorial waters is measured is the low tide water mark along the coast and around islands, sand bars and mud banks within those territorial waters.

U.S. ANALYSIS

The following analysis of Djibouti's straight baseline system is extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 113, "Straight Baseline Claims: Djibouti and Oman" of 22 April 1992.

From the straight baselines and the Gulf of Tadjoura closing lines Djibouti measures its 12 nm territorial sea. Along the remaining coastline the territorial sea is measured from the normal baseline (the low-water line).

The Gulf of Tadjoura is closed by two lines, A-B (9.9 nm) and B-C (13.9 nm), which extend from two points on the mainland to Isles Moucho. A closing line that would better delimit the waters of the Gulf as a juridical bay would be from point A to a point on the coast near the city of Djibouti. As claimed, the closing lines incorporate, in part, waters associated with the Gulf of Aden rather than the Gulf of Tadjoura.

The straight baselines connect the mainland to several of the Seba Islands which are situated off Djibouti's northeast coast at the southern entrance to Bab el Mandeb and the Red Sea. The seaward-most island, named Kadd Dabali in the Decree on which basepoint F is located, is about 7 miles from the mainland and about 10 miles from Yemen's Perim Island situated across the entrance to Bab el Mandeb.

Djibouti's mainland coast, in the vicinity of the Seba Islands, is smooth with some attached fringing coral reefs and, from the land boundary with [Eritrea], runs in a generally southeast direction. The approximately six small islands that comprise the Seba group run virtually perpendicular to the mainland coastline. As such, the islands do not fringe the coast, one of the prerequisites under Article 7 of the LOS Convention, for a state to claim straight baselines.

TABLE C1.T75.
DJIBOUTI STRAIGHT BASELINES: U.S. ANALYSIS

DISTANCES BETWEEN RESPECTIVE BASEPOINTS	
SEGMENT	LENGTH (NM)
D-E	2.8
E-F	8.2
F-G	3.1
G-H	6.0

The straight baselines do not have any impact on the drawing of Djibouti's territorial sea. Due to the close proximity of Yemen across the entrance to Bab el Mandeb, Djibouti's territorial sea in this direction will be less than 12 miles as a territorial sea boundary is required. To the south of the islands, Djibouti's mainland coast affects the 12-mile limit instead of baseline segment G-H. The straight baseline system does incorporate approximately 32 square (sq.) nautical miles (110 sq. kilometers) of water area as internal waters that, absent the straight baselines, would be territorial sea.

DOMINICA

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Aug 81	Territorial Sea, Contiguous Zone, Exclusive Economic & Fishery Zones Act No. 26	12nm	Recognized rights of innocent passage of foreign warships and overflight of aircraft.
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Aug 81	Act No. 26		Enabling legislation for straight baselines.
CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Aug 81	Act No. 26	24nm	
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Aug 81	Act No. 26	200nm	EEZ.
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Dec 88	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with France (Guadeloupe and Martinique) EIF.
LOS CONVENTION	Mar 83			Signed Convention.
	Oct 91			Ratified Convention.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Sep 67	Law No. 186	6nm	
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jul 52	Law No. 3342		Samana, Ocoa, and Neiba Bays claimed as historic bays.
	Sep 67	Law No. 186		Established straight baselines; claimed Escocesa and Santo Domingo Bays as historic bays; also enclosed Yuma, Andres, Ocoa, and Ensenada de los Aguilas Bays. <i>These claims are not recognized by the U.S. U.S. conducted operational assertions against these claims in 1987, 1991, and 1992.</i>
CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Apr 77	Law No. 573	24nm	
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Sep 67	Law No. 186	1958 DEF	
	Apr 77	Law No. 573	200nm or CM	
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Apr 77	Law No. 573	200nm	EEZ. Provides coordinates for outer limits of EEZ (based on 1967 baselines).
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Feb 79	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Colombia EIF. See <u>LIS</u> No. 105.
	Jan 82	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Venezuela EIF.
	Aug 96			Agreement with the UK (Turks and Caicos) signed.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention; never ratified.

STRAIGHT BASELINE LEGISLATION

The following is extracted from Act No. 186 of September 1967 on the Territorial Sea, Contiguous Zone, Exclusive Economic Zone and Continental Shelf.

Article 1

The territorial sea of the Dominican Republic shall comprise the sea area adjacent to its coasts, and to the coasts of the islands over which the Dominican Republic exercises sovereignty, and extending from the low-water line or from the straight baselines, as the case may be, to a distance of six miles seawards.

Article 2

The bays of Manzanillo, comprising the coastal area lying between the median line of the mouth of the River Massacre or Dajabon and Punta Manzanillo; Rincon, between Cabo Cabron and Cabo Samana; Samana, between Cabo Samana and Cabo San Rafael; Yuma, between Punta Espada and Punta Aljibe; Andres, between Punta Magdalena and Cabo Caucedo; Ocoa, between Punta Salinas and Punta Martin Garcia; Neiba, between Punta Martin Garcia and Punta Averena; and Aguilas, between Cabo Falso and Cabo Rojo, are bays according to the traditional geographical definition of the term, hence the waters lying within the straight lines joining the points which delimit them are internal waters and as such under the full sovereignty of the State.

Paragraph 1. The bay of Santo Domingo, comprising the coastal area between Punto Palenque and Cabo Caucedo, and the bay of Escocesa, between Cabo Frances Viejo and Cabo Cabron, are declared to be historic bays. Accordingly, the waters lying within the straight baselines passing through the points which delimit them are internal waters and under the full sovereignty of the State.

Paragraph 2. The territorial waters adjacent to the bays of Santo Domingo and Escocesa and other bays and portions of internal waters shall be measured seawards from the straight baselines joining the points which delimit them.

U.S. ANALYSIS

Following is an analysis of bay closing lines (8) and historic waters (2) claims that were included in Law No. 186 passed by the Government of the Dominican Republic on 7 September 1967. The analysis is extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 5, "Straight Baselines: Dominican Republic" of 25 January 1970.

The straight baseline segments have been plotted on large scale hydrographic charts. From these, the following analyses have been made:

TABLE C1.T76.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: U.S. ANALYSIS

POINTS	LENGTH	COMMENTS
Massacre R. - Punta Manzanillo	3.5	Point of origin is the terminal of the Haiti boundary. Enclosed Manzanillo Bay meets legal requirements of a bay.
Cape Viejo Frances - Cape Cabron	45.0	Escocesa Bay is claimed as a historic bay although it was not included in UN A/CONF. 13/1. See below.
Cape Cabron - Cape Samana	4.9	Encloses a legal and geographic bay (Rincon).
Cape Samana - Cape Raphael	21.4	Enclosed waters of Samana Bay meet legal and geographical requirements of a bay.
Punta Espado - Punta Aljibe	13.6	Bahia de Yuma does not meet the semi-circularity requirement.
Punta Magdalena - Cape Caucedo	6.7	The enclosed waters of Andres Bay do not meet the semi-circularity requirement.
Cape Caucedo - Punto Palenque	31.7	Santo Domingo Bay is claimed as a historic bay although not included in UN A/CONF. 13/1. See below.
Punta Salinas - Punta Martin Garcia	22.7	Ocoa Bay claimed as a geographic bay although it does not meet the semi-circularity requirement. Formerly claimed as a historic bay. See below.
Punta Martin Garcia - Punta Avarena	8.2	Neiba (Neyba) Bay as enclosed meets the semi-circularity requirement. Claimed earlier as a historic bay.
Cabo Falso - Cabo Rojo	7.8	Ensenada de los Aguilas as enclosed does not meet the semi-circularity requirement.
Total distance:	165.5	

The ten straight baseline segments have a total length of 165.5 nautical miles and they cover approximately fifty per cent of the Dominican coastline. According to the law, eight of the straight baseline segments enclose geographic bays, four of which--Yuma, Andres, Ocoa and Aguilas--however, do not meet the semicircularity requirements of a legal bay. The final two coastal indentations are claimed as historic bays. In contrast, in Memorandum Concerning Historic Bays (Preparatory Document No. 1) by the Secretariat of the United Nations for the U.N. Conference on the Law of the Sea (A/CONF. 13/1 20 September 1957), three bays--Samana, Ocoa and Neyba (Neiba)--are listed as

"historic bays." The source for this declaration is Dominican Act No. 3342 of 13 July 1952 as quoted in Laws and Regulations on the Regime of the Territorial Sea (ST/LEG/SER.B/6, p.II). All three bays are claimed in the 1967 legislation as geographic bays. Two of the bays have closing lines longer than 10 but shorter than 24 nautical miles while the third, Neiba, has a bay closing line of only 8.2 nautical miles.

The legislation of 1967, however, adds the "bights" of Escocesa and Santo Domingo as "historic bays"; the 1952 legislation, in contrast, does not include them within Dominican historic waters. Ocoa Bay, claimed in the 1967 legislation to meet the requirements of a bay, which it does not, was stated in the earlier law to be a historic bay. Presumably, Ocoa retains this status although it fails the legal definition as a bay.

The following is extracted from Act No. 573 of 1 April 1977 amending Act No. 186 of 13 September 1967 on the Territorial Sea, Contiguous Zone, Exclusive Economic Zone and Continental Shelf.

Article 4

There shall be established a zone situated outside the territorial sea and adjacent to it known as the "Exclusive Economic Zone".

(1) The "Exclusive Economic Zone" shall extend in the direction of the high seas up to 200 nautical miles measured from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured. The limits of the zone shall be established by a broken line beginning at the first boundary mark on our frontier with the neighbouring Republic of Haiti, at the mouth of the River Masacre or Dajabón and passing through points whose geographical positions are as follows:

**TABLE C1.T77.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC EEZ COORDINATES**

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
A	River Masacre boundary	
B	19° 50' 30"	7° 27' 02"
C	20° 33' 30"	72° 08' 20"
D	20° 36'	71° 38'
E	20° 33'	71° 27'
F	20° 34' 30"	71° 08' 30"
G	20° 44' 30"	70° 23' 30"
H	21° 11' 30"	69° 29'
I	22° 23' 30"	67° 45'
J	21° 49'	67° 24'
K	18° 33' 20"	67° 44'
L	18° 29' 30"	67° 47' 30"
M	18° 21' 40"	68° 07'
N1	18° 06'	68° 15' 30"
N2	16° 08' 30"	68° 00' 21"
O	15° 18'	69° 29' 30"
P	15° 02'	73° 27' 30"
Q	16° 50"	72° 49'
R	17° 49"	72° 05' 30"

Final point S is the last boundary mark on border with Haiti, at Pedernales, to meet with the last boundary mark on the border with Haiti at the mouth of the River Pedernales.

EAST TIMOR (Timor-Leste)

A former Portuguese colony and then a province of Indonesia, East Timor was officially recognized in May 2002 as an independent nation.

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	May 2002	Law No. 7/2002, Maritime Borders of the Territory of the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste	12nm	
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	May 2002	Law No. 7/2002		Low-water mark; enabling legislation for straight baselines.
CONTIGUOUS ZONE	May 2002	Law No. 7/2002	24nm	.
CONTINENTAL SHELF	May 2002	Law No. 7/2002	200nm	Or by outer edge of continental margin, where applicable.
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	May 2002	Law No. 7/2002	200nm	

ECUADOR

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Nov 66	Decree No. 1542 (codified at Civil Code, Book II, Title III, Art. 628)	200nm	Claims territorial sea of 200nm and the airspace above as "national property." <i>This claim is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claim in 1967, 1986 and 1992 and conducted operational assertions in 1979, 1980, 1985-87, 1989-1994, 1999 and 2000.</i>
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jul 71	Supreme Decree No. 959-A		Established straight baselines for mainland and Galapagos (repeals earlier law regarding mainland. Baselines around Galapagos had been inferred since 1950). <i>These straight baseline claims are not recognized by the U.S. See LIS No. 42. U.S. protested claims in 1986.</i>
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Feb 51	Legislative Decree	200m	
	Sep 85	Presidential Proclamation		Extended continental shelf out "100nm beyond the 2,500 isobath" along undersea Carnegie Mountain range to include Galapagos Archipelago. <i>This claim is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claim in 1986.</i>
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Mar 69	Law of Fishing & Fishing Development	200nm	Fishing zone.
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Feb 75	Joint Declaration of Aug 52		Joint declaration with Chile and Peru delimiting general maritime zone of not less than 200nm from coast. See LIS No. 88.
	Dec 75	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Colombia EIF. See LIS No. 69.
	Mar 85	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Costa Rica signed.

STRAIGHT BASELINE LEGISLATION

The following is extracted from Supreme Decree No. 959-A of 28 June 1971, prescribing straight baselines for the measurement of the territorial sea. The Ecuadorian straight baseline system, consisting of geographic reference points, includes five points (four segments) along the continental coastline and eight points (eight segments) around the Galapagos Islands (Archipelago de Colon).

WHEREAS, article 628 of the Civil Code establishes that the Ecuadoran territorial sea shall be measured, in both the continental territory of the Republic and the Galapagos Islands, from the straight base lines which will be determined for this purpose under an Executive Decree; and

WHEREAS, a Commission composed of representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Relations, the Navy and the Military Geographic Institute has studied the plotting of such lines and determined their trajectory; and

WHEREAS, such study has been approved by the Ministry of Foreign Relations and the Ministry of National Defense on the grounds that it is in the national interest and fully conforms to the rules of international law which are in force on the matter,

It is decreed:

Article 1

The straight base lines from which the width of the territorial sea of the Republic shall be measured will be constituted by the following-described traverses:

I. On the Continent

- (a) The line will start from the point of intersection of the maritime border with Colombia with the straight line Punta Manglares (Colombia) - Punta Galera (Ecuador);
- (b) From this point a straight line passing through Punta Galera and meeting the northernmost point of Isla de la Plata;
- (c) From this point a straight line to Puntilla de Santa Elena;
- (d) A straight line from Puntilla de Santa Elena in the direction of Cabo Blanco (Peru) to the intersection with the geographic parallel constituting the maritime border with Peru.

II. In the Galapagos Islands

- (a) From Islote Darwin a straight line to the northeastern tip of Isla Pinta;
- (b) A straight line to the northernmost point of Isla Genovesa;
- (c) A straight line passing through Punta Valdizan, Isla San Cristobal, and intersecting the northern extension of the straight line joining the south-eastern tip of Isla Espanola to Punta Pitt, Isla San Cristobal;
- (d) A straight line from this intersection to the southeastern tip of Isla Espanola;
- (e) A straight line to Punta Sur, Isla Santa Maria;
- (f) A straight line passing through the southeastern tip of Isla Isabela, near Punta Essex, and intersecting the southern extension of the line joining the outermost projecting point of the western coast of Isla Fernandina, approximately in its middle, with the western tip of the southern sector of Isla Isabela, in the vicinity of Punta Cristobal;
- (g) From this point of intersection a line passing through the western tip of the southern sector of Isla Isabela, in the vicinity of Punta Cristobal, to the outermost projecting point on the western coast of Isla Fernandina, approximately in its middle; and
- (h) A straight line to Isla Darwin.

Article 2

The sea areas lying between the lines described in article 1 (I) and the coast line on the Continent, and within the lines described in article 1 (II), in the Galapagos Islands, constitute interior waters.

U.S. ANALYSIS

Following is an analysis of Ecuador's straight baseline system, extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 42, "Ecuador: Straight Baselines" of 23 May 1972. This analysis was done before the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, however the analysis uses the same criteria later adopted at UNCLOS and thus remains valid.

The straight baseline system consists of 13 points; 5 on or near the mainland, and 8 around the Galapagos Islands. The total length of all the straight baselines is 897 nautical miles. The longest segment, 136 nautical miles, connects Punta Galera (Point 2) and Isla de la Plata (Point 3). The shortest baseline, 37 nautical miles, connects Isla Isabela (Point 12) and Isla Fernandina (Point 13). The average length of the straight baseline segments is 74.8 nautical miles.

SUMMARY

The entire system of Ecuadorean straight baselines is questionable, based upon accepted international legal practices and on criteria established at the 1958 Geneva Law of the Sea Conference. The mainland coast is not "deeply indented and cut into," and it is not an accepted principle of customary international law that baselines can be constructed around archipelagos.

MARITIME BOUNDARY AGREEMENT

ECUADOR - PERU

The following excerpt from an agreement between the governments of Ecuador and Peru, and the analysis which follows, are extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 88, "Maritime Boundary: Ecuador-Peru" of 2 October 1979.

IV

The maritime zone of an island or group of islands belonging to one declarant country and situated less than 200 nautical miles from the general maritime zone of another declarant country shall be bounded by the parallel of latitude drawn from the point of which the land frontier between the two countries reaches the sea.

U.S. ANALYSIS

The Ecuador-Peru maritime boundary and the special maritime frontier zone are illustrated on the map [attached to LIS No. 88]. According to the 1952 Declaration on the Maritime Zone, the maritime boundary extends seaward on the parallel of latitude of the seaward terminus of the land boundary. Hito, or pillar, No. 1, established by the Rio de Janeiro Protocol in 1942 and demarcated by the Ecuador-Peru Mixed Demarcation Commission, is situated at Boca de Capones at 3°23'33.96"S., 80°19'16"W. There seems to be some question as to whether this point defines the latitude of the maritime boundary. An aide-memoire received by the United States Government from the Ecuadorean Government described the boundary in the following manner:

The de jure boundary line between Ecuador and Peru begins in the mouth of the Tumbes River in the Pacific Ocean. Consequently, the parallel which by law should serve as the maritime boundary between Ecuador and Peru has the following latitudinal coordinates: 3°23'33.96"S.

The de facto maritime boundary which corresponds to the Boca Capones parallel, the point at which the 1942 line reaches the sea has the following coordinates: 3°13'33.96"S.

EGYPT

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Feb 58	Pres. Order No. 180/1958	12nm	Extended from 6nm.
	Aug 83	Declaration upon Ratification of 1982 LOS Convention	12nm	Reaffirmed 12nm territorial sea; warships, nuclear-powered ships and ships carrying nuclear and other inherently dangerous and noxious substances require prior authorization for innocent passage. <i>This requirement is not recognized by the U.S.</i> U.S. protested claim in 1985 and conducted operational assertions in 1993, 1994, 1996, 1997, 1999, 2000 and 2001.
	Oct 95	Declaration to Basel Convention		Foreign ships carrying hazardous or other wastes required to obtain prior permission for passage through territorial sea. <i>This requirement is not recognized by the U.S.</i>
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jan 51	Royal Decree, Article 6		General language establishing straight baselines. Bay of el-Arab claimed as an historic bay.
	Jan 90	Pres. Decree No. 27/1990		Established straight baselines. <i>These claims are not recognized by the U.S.</i> U.S. protested claims in 1991 and conducted operational assertions in 1996 and 1997.
CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Feb 58	Presidential Order No. 180/1958	18nm	Claims security jurisdiction.
	Aug 83	Declaration upon Ratification of 1982 LOS Convention	24nm	Incorporates 1958 Presidential Order by reference, thus reiterating claimed security jurisdiction. <i>This claim is not recognized by the U.S.</i>
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Sep 58	Presidential Decision No. 1051	1958 DEF	
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Aug 83	Declaration upon Ratification of 1982 LOS Convention	200nm	EEZ.
ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION	Oct 95	Declaration to Basel Convention		Vessels carrying hazardous or other wastes require prior permission for passage through territorial sea.
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Feb 2003	Agreement		Established EEZ coordinates between Cyprus and Egypt.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention.
	Aug 83			Ratified Convention, with Declaration (see above).
	Mar 95			Signed Part XI Agreement.

STRAIGHT BASELINE LEGISLATION

Following are extracts from Presidential Decree No. 27/90 of 9 January 1990 declaring Egypt's straight baselines.

Article 1

The maritime areas coming under the sovereignty and rule of the Arab Republic of Egypt, including its territorial sea, shall be measured from the straight baselines connecting all the points defined by the co-ordinates referred to in article 2.

Article 2

The coordinates referred to in article 1, in accordance with the geodetic datum (Mercatur projection), are:

1. In the Mediterranean Sea, in accordance with annex 1, which constitutes an inseparable part of this decree;
2. In the Red Sea, in accordance with annex 2, which constitutes an inseparable part of this Decree.

Annex 1

The Mediterranean Sea

TABLE C1.T78.
EGYPTIAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM:
MEDITERRANEAN SEA

EGYPTIAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: MEDITERRANEAN SEA						
SEQUENCE	LATITUDE NORTH			LONGITUDE EAST		
1	31 d	40 m	30 s	25 d	08 m	56 s
2	31 d	34 m	24 s	25 d	10 m	48 s
3	31 d	30 m	56 s	25 d	14 m	30 s
4	31 d	30 m	12 s	25 d	19 m	55 s
5	31 d	38 m	00 s	25 d	53 m	24 s
6	31 d	36 m	18 s	26 d	14 m	24 s
7	31 d	31 m	18 s	26 d	38 m	30 s
8	31 d	27 m	12 s	26 d	59 m	06 s
9	31 d	24 m	30 s	27 d	03 m	48 s
10	31 d	22 m	12 s	27 d	21 m	00 s
11	31 d	12 m	36 s	27 d	28 m	30 s
12	31 d	12 m	00 s	27 d	38 m	00 s
13	31 d	14 m	48 s	27 d	51 m	36 s
14	31 d	06 m	12 s	27 d	55 m	00 s

EGYPTIAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: MEDITERRANEAN SEA						
SEQUENCE	LATITUDE NORTH			LONGITUDE EAST		
15	31 d	05 m	30 s	28 d	25 m	48 s
16	31 d	03 m	18 s	28 d	35 m	24 s
17	30 d	58 m	30 s	28 d	49 m	56 s
18	30 d	54 m	54 s	28 d	54 m	52 s
19	30 d	50 m	36 s	29 d	00 m	00 s
20	30 d	59 m	54 s	29 d	23 m	48 s
21	31 d	01 m	48 s	29 d	31 m	00 s
22	31 d	08 m	54 s	29 d	47 m	18 s
23	31 d	12 m	00 s	29 d	51 m	42 s
24	31 d	12 m	36 s	29 d	52 m	30 s
25	31 d	19 m	12 s	30 d	02 m	54 s
26	31 d	21 m	42 s	30 d	06 m	24 s
27	31 d	30 m	18 s	30 d	21 m	18 s
28	31 d	30 m	00 s	30 d	22 m	42 s
29	31 d	27 m	18 s	30 d	28 m	18 s
30	31 d	36 m	00 s	31 d	01 m	42 s
31	31 d	36 m	00 s	31 d	07 m	00 s
32	31 d	35 m	12 s	31 d	11 m	24 s
33	31 d	33 m	42 s	31 d	16 m	12 s
34	31 d	26 m	42 s	31 d	36 m	00 s
35	31 d	29 m	30 s	31 d	45 m	18 s
36	31 d	32 m	06 s	31 d	52 m	00 s
37	31 d	32 m	06 s	31 d	54 m	12 s
38	31 d	30 m	18 s	31 d	57 m	24 s
39	31 d	20 m	42 s	32 d	06 m	42 s
40	31 d	18 m	12 s	32 d	20 m	30 s
41	31 d	03 m	54 s	32 d	34 m	12 s
42	31 d	08 m	56 s	32 d	55 m	36 s
43	31 d	13 m	12 s	33 d	04 m	00 s
44	31 d	13 m	48 s	33 d	06 m	12 s
45	31 d	14 m	12 s	33 d	08 m	42 s
46	31 d	13 m	36 s	33 d	13 m	18 s
47	31 d	12 m	00 s	33 d	20 m	30 s
48	31 d	11 m	06 s	33 d	23 m	54 s

EGYPTIAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: MEDITERRANEAN SEA						
SEQUENCE	LATITUDE NORTH			LONGITUDE EAST		
49	31 d	07 m	06 s	33 d	32 m	00 s
50	31 d	07 m	42 s	33 d	43 m	24 s
51	31 d	11 m	54 s	33 d	58 m	18 s
52	31 d	14 m	36 s	34 d	05 m	18 s
53	31 d	19 m	24 s	34 d	13 m	06 s

Annex 2
The Red Sea

TABLE C1.T79.
EGYPTIAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: RED SEA

EGYPTIAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: RED SEA						
SEQUENCE	LATITUDE NORTH			LONGITUDE EAST		
1	29 d	29 m	36 s	34 d	54 m	18 s
2	29 d	29 m	00 s	34 d	52 m	12 s
3	29 d	26 m	12 s	34 d	50 m	48 s
4	29 d	25 m	26 s	34 d	49 m	48 s
5	29 d	22 m	36 s	34 d	48 m	12 s
6	29 d	22 m	00 s	34 d	47 m	18 s
7	29 d	20 m	30 s	34 d	46 m	36 s
8	29 d	18 m	18 s	34 d	44 m	24 s
9	29 d	13 m	24 s	34 d	44 m	30 s
10	29 d	11 m	48 s	34 d	44 m	00 s
11	29 d	10 m	24 s	34 d	42 m	48 s
12	29 d	09 m	36 s	34 d	41 m	30 s
13	29 d	02 m	12 s	34 d	40 m	12 s
14	29 d	00 m	42 s	34 d	41 m	03 s
15	28 d	59 m	18 s	34 d	41 m	10 s
16	28 d	58 m	30 s	34 d	40 m	48 s
17	28 d	58 m	10 s	34 d	38 m	56 s
18	28 d	56 m	42 s	34 d	38 m	12 s
19	28 d	55 m	54 s	34 d	38 m	42 s
20	28 d	51 m	42 s	34 d	38 m	48 s
21	28 d	50 m	48 s	34 d	37 m	42 s
22	28 d	44 m	03 s	34 d	37 m	36 s

EGYPTIAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: RED SEA						
SEQUENCE	LATITUDE NORTH			LONGITUDE EAST		
23	28 d	38 m	24 s	34 d	34 m	48 s
24	28 d	32 m	28 s	34 d	31 m	03 s
25	28 d	30 m	00 s	34 d	31 m	24 s
26	28 d	28 m	24 s	34 d	30 m	30 s
27	28 d	26 m	20 s	34 d	27 m	48 s
28	28 d	22 m	54 s	34 d	27 m	18 s
29	28 d	16 m	24 s	34 d	24 m	36 s
30	28 d	10 m	00 s	34 d	27 m	30 s
31	28 d	03 m	24 s	34 d	26 m	56 s
32	27 d	58 m	48 s	34 d	26 m	12 s
33	27 d	43 m	12 s	34 d	15 m	36 s
34	27 d	27 m	12 s	34 d	02 m	18 s
35	27 d	11 m	24 s	33 d	59 m	24 s
36	26 d	51 m	06 s	34 d	00 m	18 s
37	26 d	45 m	42 s	34 d	04 m	54 s
38	26 d	42 m	42 s	34 d	06 m	36 s
39	26 d	06 m	36 s	34 d	17 m	24 s
40	25 d	42 m	30 s	34 d	35 m	24 s
41	25 d	29 m	42 s	34 d	41 m	00 s
42	25 d	20 m	48 s	34 d	51 m	54 s
43	24 d	47 m	18 s	35 d	11 m	00 s
44	24 d	38 m	18 s	35 d	11 m	36 s
45	24 d	26 m	00 s	35 d	22 m	48 s
46	24 d	15 m	18 s	35 d	39 m	00 s
47	24 d	09 m	42 s	35 d	43 m	00 s
48	23 d	54 m	12 s	35 d	47 m	36 s
49	23 d	33 m	48 s	36 d	20 m	36 s
50	22 d	53 m	12 s	36 d	20 m	06 s
51	22 d	36 m	30 s	36 d	35 m	12 s
52	22 d	20 m	18 s	36 d	39 m	24 s
53	22 d	16 m	12 s	36 d	48 m	54 s
54	22 d	03 m	48 s	36 d	53 m	54 s
55	22 d	01 m	30 s	36 d	53 m	48 s
56	22 d	00 m	00 s	36 d	52 m	54 s

U.S. ANALYSIS

The following analysis of the Egyptian straight baseline system is extracted from Limits in the Sea, No. 116, "Straight Baseline Claims: Albania and Egypt" of 6 May 1994.

The Mediterranean

Egypt has created 52 continuous straight baseline segments along its Mediterranean coast. The length of the baselines range from 0.9 miles (segment 23-24) to 29.8 miles (segment 29-30) with the average length being 10.2 miles. Thirty four of the baselines are less than 12 miles in length, 14 are between 12 and 24 miles long, and 4 segments are longer than 24 miles.

The Egyptian Mediterranean coastline, in the vicinity of claimed base points 1 (which is essentially the Egyptian-Libyan land boundary terminus) to 25, is neither deeply indented and cut into nor is it fringed with islands. Segments 25-26 and 26-27 enclose a body of water labeled Abu Qir Bay. However, this water body does not meet the requirements, as specified in Article 10 of the LOS Convention, of a juridical bay. The well-marked indentation of a juridical bay must have an area "as large as, or larger than, that of the semi-circle whose diameter is a line drawn across the mouth of that indentation." In this situation, the two lines that close off the bay total 19.3 miles. The area inside the line must include at least 146 square nautical miles of water to qualify as a juridical bay. Only 105 square miles of water are landward of the closing lines. Thus, the baselines in this area should be the low-water line.

Continuing eastward the baseline segments connecting points 27 through 53 are situated along a coastline that is neither deeply indented nor fringed with islands. The low-water line and the pier (pt. 40) located at Port Said are the valid basepoints along this part of the coast. From the end of the pier the baseline should proceed back to the low-water and not to pt. 41. The effect of the straight baseline segments connecting points 42 through 53 on the territorial sea limit is minimal.

The Red Sea (Including the Gulf of Aqaba)

Along its Sinai Peninsula coastline, facing the Gulf of Aqaba, Egypt has established 31 contiguous straight baseline segments. The length of the baseline segments range from 0.9 miles (segments 15-16 and 18-19) to 7.5 miles (segments 12-13).

Base point 1 is situated at the land boundary terminus with Israel; point 32 is on the Sinai peninsula opposite Tiran Island. The entire coastline is relatively smooth, void of any deep indentations. There are no fringing islands in the Gulf of Aqaba. The only appropriate baseline is the low-water line.

Segment 32-33, 18.2 miles in length, is drawn near the entrance to the Strait of Tiran. The segment itself is drawn in an area where the coastline has only slight curvatures, not deserving of a straight baseline segment. A small juridical bay exists near point 33.

From the Sinai Peninsula, Egypt has created 24 continuous straight baseline segments, that close off the southern entrance to the Gulf of Suez, and that extend along the Red Sea coast to the Sudan boundary area. These segments range in length from 1.7 miles (segment 55-56) to 40.5 miles (segment 49-50).

Baseline segments 33-34, 34-35, and 35-36, from the Sinai Peninsula to the Egyptian mainland close off the southern entrance to the Gulf of Suez. This is neither a deeply indented portion of Egyptian coastline, nor would these few islands be considered to fringe the coast. In addition, making the Gulf of Suez internal waters is antithetical to the provisions of the Convention Respecting the Free Navigation of the Suez Canal, Constantinople, October 29, 1888. This Convention provides that "the Suez Maritime Canal shall always be free and open, in time of war and in time of peace, to every vessel of commerce [or] war, without distinction of flag." This was reaffirmed by Egypt in its Declaration on the Suez of April 24, 1957, and in the United Nations Security Council Resolution 118 of October 13, 1956, which provided that 'there should be free and open transit through the Canal without discrimination, overt or covert--this covers both political and technical aspects.'

The southeast coast of Egypt which faces the Red Sea is quite smooth with no deep indentations. A few islands are situated off this part of the coast, but they do not constitute fringing islands. Base point 49 is situated seaward of Saint Johns Islands, about 37 miles from the nearest mainland, at point 48. Portions of segment 49-50 exceed 40 miles from the mainland coast. In addition, five segments in this area exceed 24 miles in length. Thus, the straight baseline segments created by points 36 to 56 are improper. The territorial sea should be measured from the low-water line.

MARITIME BOUNDARY AGREEMENT

The following is extracted from the agreement between Egypt and Cyprus on the Delimitation of the Exclusive Economic Zone of 17 February 2003.

Article 1

The delimitation of the exclusive economic zone between the two Parties is effected by the median line of which every point is equidistant from the nearest point on the baseline of the two Parties....

TABLE C1.T80.
EGYPT - CYPRUS EEZ BOUNDARY

POINT	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
1	33° 45' 00"	30° 05' 00"
2	33° 34' 00"	30° 28' 30"
3	33° 30' 40"	30° 36' 40"
4	33° 21' 20"	31° 07' 00"
5	33° 11' 30"	31° 36' 30"
6	33° 07' 20"	32° 01' 20"
7	33° 00' 40"	32° 31' 00"
8a	32° 53' 20"	32° 58' 20"

EL SALVADOR

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Dec 2004	Civil Code Article 574	12nm	Rolled back territorial sea from 200nm to 12nm.
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Dec 2004	Civil Code Article 574		Reiterates claim to Gulf of Fonseca as "territorial waters governed by the special legal regime inherent in their status as a historic bay possessed of the characteristics of a closed sea, in accordance with international law, practice, and agreements between States."
CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Dec 2004	Civil Code Article 574	24nm	Established a contiguous zone.
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Dec 2004	Civil Code Article 574	200nm	Established "sovereign rights over the continental and island shelf for purposes of the conservation, exploration, and exploitation of its natural resources."
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Dec 2004	Civil Code Article 574	200nm	Established "sovereign rights to explore, exploit, conserve, and manage the living and non-living natural resources...and to engage in any other activities for the economic exploration and exploitation of said zone."
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 84			Signed Convention.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Nov 84	Act No. 15/1984	12nm	
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Nov 84	Act No. 15/1984	200nm	EEZ.
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jun 99	Treaty		Maritime delimitation treaty with Sao Tome and Principe.
	Sep 2000	Treaty		Maritime delimitation treaty with Nigeria.
LOS CONVENTION	Jan 84			Signed Convention.
	Jul 97			Ratified Convention; bound by Part XI Agreement.

MARITIME BOUNDARIES

The following is extracted from Act No.1/1999 of 6 March 1999, designating the Median Line as the Maritime Boundary of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea.

Office of the President

Considering Act No. 15/1984 on the Territorial Sea and Exclusive Economic Zone of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea;

Considering also the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, to which Equatorial Guinea is a party; and

In conformity with the geographical environment and the significant features of the area, as well as with the universal criterion of equidistance;

At the proposal of the Ministry of the Interior and Local Corporations and following consideration of the matter by the Council of Ministers at its meeting held on __ March 1999;

I do hereby provide as follows:

Article 1

The boundaries of the territorial sea and the exclusive economic zone in the northern maritime zone, off the island of Bioko and the coast of Rio Muni, Republic of Equatorial Guinea, are the geodetic lines connecting the following points:

**TABLE C1.T81.
EQUATORIAL GUINEA MARITIME BOUNDARY COORDINATES**

EQUATORIAL GUINEA MARITIME BOUNDARY		
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
1	2° 20' 14"	9° 48' 45"
2	2° 20' 57"	9° 48' 04"
3	2° 21' 05"	9° 48' 00"
4	2° 21' 17"	9° 47' 51"
5	2° 22' 40"	9° 47' 21"

EQUATORIAL GUINEA MARITIME BOUNDARY		
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
6	2° 24' 08"	9° 45' 58"
7	2° 26' 26"	9° 42' 12"
8	2° 27' 50"	9° 38' 39"
9	2° 36' 46"	9° 06' 05"
10	2° 37' 47"	9° 06' 42"
11	2° 42' 34"	9° 09' 21"
12	2° 43' 55"	9° 10' 08"
13	2° 49' 23"	9° 12' 58"
14	2° 51' 56"	9° 14' 05"
15	2° 53' 57"	9° 15' 10"
16	2° 58' 54"	9° 17' 13"
17	3° 02' 05"	9° 18' 29"
18	3° 09' 56"	9° 16' 30"
19	3° 10' 56"	9° 16' 22"
20	3° 13' 22"	9° 15' 59"
21	3° 18' 11"	9° 15' 28"
22	3° 18' 41"	9° 15' 26"
23	3° 21' 56"	9° 15' 34"
24	3° 25' 00"	9° 15' 48"
25	3° 25' 32"	9° 15' 51"
26	3° 32' 44"	9° 16' 44"
27	3° 35' 09"	9° 15' 25"
28	3° 39' 03"	9° 13' 26"
29	3° 40' 12"	9° 12' 44"
30	3° 40' 21"	9° 12' 36"
31	3° 42' 23"	9° 10' 48"
32	3° 44' 09"	9° 09' 26"
33	3° 45' 40"	9° 08' 05"
34	3° 48' 03"	9° 06' 07"
35	3° 48' 38"	9° 05' 30"
36	3° 51' 06"	9° 03' 13"
37	3° 51' 10"	9° 03' 08"
38	3° 54' 16"	8° 59' 37"
39	3° 54' 41"	8° 58' 25"
40	3° 54' 48"	8° 55' 30"

EQUATORIAL GUINEA MARITIME BOUNDARY		
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
41	3° 56' 47"	8° 53' 17"
42	3° 57' 46"	8° 49' 53"
43	3° 58' 29"	8° 48' 40"
44	3° 59' 11"	8° 47' 47"
45	4° 05' 04"	8° 40' 51"
46	4° 07' 20"	8° 36' 10"
47	4° 07' 14"	8° 34' 30"
48	4° 06' 40"	8° 33' 14"
49	4° 06' 12"	8° 30' 20"
50	4° 06' 40"	8° 29' 30"
51	4° 05' 51"	8° 27' 20"
52	4° 05' 40"	8° 26' 20"
53	4° 05' 30"	8° 23' 48"
54	4° 04' 30"	8° 21' 05"
55	4° 02' 29"	8° 16' 06"
56	4° 01' 44"	8° 14' 43"
57	4° 01' 00"	8° 13' 30"
58	4° 00' 09"	8° 11' 09"
59	3° 58' 40"	8° 07' 45"
60	3° 57' 34"	8° 05' 30"
61	3° 56' 35"	8° 03' 09,23"
62	3° 55' 06"	8° 00' 55"
63	3° 53' 50"	7° 58' 46"
64	3° 52' 14"	7° 56' 02"
65	3° 50' 39,23"	7° 53' 30"
66	3° 49' 15"	7° 51' 43,84"
67	3° 48' 30"	7° 50' 45"
68	3° 46' 09,23"	7° 48' 04"
69	3° 43' 54"	7° 45' 30"
70	3° 41' 15"	7° 42' 20,77"
71	3° 39' 52"	7° 39' 30"
72	3° 36' 18,46"	7° 36' 09,23"
73	3° 33' 30"	7° 33' 09,23"
74	3° 31' 50,76"	7° 31' 48,46"
75	3° 29' 18,46"	7° 29' 48,46"

EQUATORIAL GUINEA MARITIME BOUNDARY		
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
76	3° 27' 38"	7° 28' 08"
77	3° 25' 41.55"	7° 26' 18.46"
78	3° 04' 29"	7° 08' 33"
79	3° 02' 31.75"	7° 07' 17.45"
80	2° 50' 00"	7° 25' 52"
81	2° 38' 34"	7° 42' 13"
82	2° 31' 35.3"	7° 53' 20.4"
83	2° 25' 32"	8° 02' 40"
84	2° 12' 48"	8° 21' 57"
85	2° 04' 01.6"	8° 33' 00.5"
86	1° 54' 45"	8° 31' 15"
87	1° 49' 10"	8° 30' 15"
88	1° 38' 45"	8° 27' 58"
89	1° 24' 14"	8° 24' 08"
90	1° 17' 48"	8° 22' 48"
91	1° 11' 32.65"	8° 21' 38.75"
92	1° 00' 15"	8° 18' 10"
93	0° 37' 25"	8° 11' 42"
94	0° 41' 16"	9° 04' 14"
95	0° 41' 21"	9° 04' 51"
96	0° 42' 37"	9° 15' 06"
97	0° 42' 28"	9° 16' 10"
98	0° 42' 11"	9° 20' 00"
99	0° 42' 15"	9° 21' 10"
100	0° 42' 44"	9° 22' 32"
101	0° 43' 18"	9° 23' 05"
102	0° 43' 34"	9° 23' 28"
103	0° 43' 46"	9° 24' 44"
104	0° 44' 17"	9° 24' 44"
105	0° 44' 17"	9° 24' 45"
106	0° 44' 25"	9° 25' 18"
107	0° 44' 57"	9° 26' 25"
108	0° 45' 56"	9° 28' 12"
109	0° 47' 03"	9° 29' 34"
110	0° 52' 11"	9° 28' 46"

EQUATORIAL GUINEA MARITIME BOUNDARY		
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
111	0° 52' 16"	9° 28' 46"
112	0° 53' 00"	9° 28' 26"
113	0° 53' 05"	9° 28' 21"
114	0° 57' 08"	9° 31' 31"
115	0° 57' 58"	9° 31' 47"
116	0° 58' 22"	9° 32' 17"
117	0° 59' 13"	9° 32' 54"
118	0° 59' 41"	9° 32' 55"
119	0° 59' 52"	9° 32' 57"
120	1° 00' 37"	9° 32' 53"
121	1° 01' 30"	9° 32' 56"
122	1° 01' 20"	9° 33' 38"
123	1° 01' 20"	9° 34' 10"
124	1° 01' 11"	9° 34' 48"

Article 2

The boundaries of the exclusive economic zone in the southern maritime zone, off the island of Annobón, Republic of Equatorial Guinea, are the geodetic lines connecting the following points:

CONTINUATION OF TABLE C1.T81.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA MARITIME BOUNDARY		
POINTS	LATITUDE SOUTH	LONGITUDE EAST
125	4° 29' 32"	7° 02' 06"
126	4° 05' 13"	7° 08' 01"
127	4° 03' 12"	7° 08' 27"
128	3° 40' 47"	7° 13' 22"
129	3° 16' 18"	7° 16' 54"
130	2° 23' 04"	7° 22' 23"
131	2° 18' 34"	7° 22' 41"
132	2° 04' 27"	7° 21' 48"
133	1° 38' 49"	7° 18' 28"
134	1° 37' 27"	7° 18' 17"
135	1° 32' 19"	7° 17' 18"
136	1° 30' 20"	7° 16' 49"
137	1° 29' 04"	7° 16' 30"
138	0° 47' 15.8"	6° 11' 30.7"

EQUATORIAL GUINEA MARITIME BOUNDARY		
POINTS	LATITUDE SOUTH	LONGITUDE EAST
139	0° 12' 54"	5° 19' 23"
140	0° 41' 45.3"	3° 37' 03.2"
141	0° 54' 59.5"	3° 12' 32.95"

Article 3

Between points 125 and 141, the boundary of the exclusive economic zone shall lie 200 nautical miles out to sea from the baseline from which the territorial sea is measured.

All points and lines are with reference to the World Geodetic System (WGS) 84.

Article 4

The boundaries of the maritime jurisdiction of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, as designated in articles 1, 2 and 3-of this Act, are intended to be without prejudice to any other decision which the Government may take in the future in relation to each of its neighbouring Governments regarding the boundaries of the aforementioned maritime jurisdiction in the areas in question.

Abrogation of other provisions

All legislative provisions of an equal or lower order which are incompatible with the provisions of this Act are hereby abrogated.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA - NIGERIA

The following is extracted from the 23 September 2000 Treaty between Equatorial Guinea and Nigeria concerning their Maritime Boundary.

Article 1

The purpose of this Treaty is to establish the partial maritime boundary between the Federal Republic of Nigeria and the Republic of Equatorial Guinea described in Article 2, and provide for the remainder of the maritime boundary in accordance with Article 3.

Article 2

Southwards and westwards from Point (i) identified below, the maritime boundary between the Federal Republic of Nigeria and the Republic of Equatorial Guinea shall be constituted by successive straight lines connecting the following points:

TABLE C1.T82.
EQUATORIAL GUINEA - NIGERIA BOUNDARY

EQUATORIAL GUINEA - NIGERIA BOUNDARY		
POINTS	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
I	4° 01' 37"	8° 16' 33.0"
ii	3° 53' 01.8"	8° 04' 10.7"
lii	3° 51' 54.8"	8° 04' 58.9"
iv	3° 51' 20.2"	8° 04' 04.0"
v	3° 52' 25.8"	8° 03' 18.5"
vi	3° 42' 37.0"	7° 49' 10.0"
vii	3° 38' 42.4"	7° 49' 10.3"
viii	3° 26' 46.5"	7° 35' 40.7"
ix	3° 15' 12.0"	7° 22' 35.8"
x	2° 52' 10.9"	7° 22' 37.8"

Article 3

Northwards and eastwards from Point (i) identified in Article 2 the maritime boundary shall be established by the Contracting Parties, and recorded in a Protocol to this Treaty, following completion of the maritime aspects of the case before the ICJ between the Federal Republic of Nigeria and the Republic of Cameroon, concerning the land and maritime frontier between them.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA - SAO TOME & PRINCIPE

Following are extracts from the 26 June 1999 Treaty Regarding the Delimitation of the Maritime Boundary between Equatorial Guinea and Sao Tome and Principe.

Article 2

The Maritime Boundary between the Republic of Equatorial Guinea and the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe is established by the geodetic lines that join the following coordinates:

a) Between the Republic of Equatorial Guinea (Annobon Island) and the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe (Sao Tome Island).

TABLE C1.T83.
EQUATORIAL GUINEA - SAO TOME & PRINCIPE MARITIME BOUNDARY COORDINATES

EQUATORIAL GUINEA - SAO TOME & PRINCIPE MARITIME BOUNDARY		
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
1	1°29'04"S	7°16'30"E
2	0°47'15.8"S	6°11'30.7"E
3	0°12'54"S	5°19'23"E
4	0°41'45.3"N	3°37'03.2"E
5	0°54'59.5"N	3°12'32.95"E

b) Between the Republic of Equatorial Guinea (Bioko Island – Rio Muni) and the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe (Sao Tome and Principe Islands).

CONTINUATION OF TABLE C1.T83.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA - SAO TOME & PRINCIPE MARITIME BOUNDARY		
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
1	0°37'25"N	8°11'42"E
2	1°00'15"N	8°18'10"E
3	1°11'32.65"N	8°21'38.75"E
4	1°17'48"N	8°22'48"E
5	1°24'14"N	8°24'08"E
6	1°38'45"N	8°27'58"E
7	1°49'10"N	8°30'15"E
8	1°54'45"N	8°31'15"E
9	2°04'01.6"N	8°33'00.5"E
10	2°12'48"N	8°21'57"E
11	2°25'32"N	8°02'40"E
12	2°31'35.3"N	7°53'20.4"E

EQUATORIAL GUINEA - SAO TOME & PRINCIPE MARITIME BOUNDARY		
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
13	2°38'34"N	7°42'13"E
14	2°50'00"N	7°25'52"E
15	3°02'31.75"N	7°07'17.45"E

Article 3

The geodetic points defined in article 2 are established in reference to the World Geodetic System 1984.

ERITREA

Eritrea formally declared independence from Ethiopia on 24 May 1993. In 1991 it adopted aspects of the Maritime Code of Ethiopia as a Transitional Maritime Code of Eritrea.

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Sep 53	Maritime Proclamation No. 137	12nm	Measured from maximum high-tide line; see fishery limits below.
	Sep 91	Transitional Maritime Code	12nm	Adopted territorial sea provisions of Ethiopia.
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Sep 52	Federal Revenue Proclamation No. 126		Established customs boundaries around the Dahlac Islands.
	Sep 53	Maritime Proclamation No. 137		By reference to Proclamation No. 126 above, established territorial sea limits around the Dahlac Islands identical to the customs boundaries.
	Sep 91	Transitional Maritime Code		Adopted above boundaries around Dahlac Islands.
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Sep 53	Maritime Proclamation No. 137		In case of pearl and other sedentary fisheries, seaward limit of territorial waters extended to limits of fisheries.
MARITIME BOUNDARY	Dec 99	Arbitration Agreement		Established maritime boundary between Eritrea and Yemen on median line. (Chartlet available at UN LOS website; see Foreword for website information.)

STRAIGHT BASELINE LEGISLATION

The following is an extract from Maritime Proclamation No. 137 of 1953 in which the Ethiopian Government adopted the earlier-decreed customs zone around the Dahlac Islands as part of the territorial sea.

6 (f). The territorial waters of Our Empire are defined as extending from the extremity of sea-board at maximum annual high tide of the Ethiopian continental coast and of the coasts of Ethiopian islands, in parallel line on the entire sea-board and to an outward distance of twelve nautical miles, except that in the case of the Dahlac archipelago the seaward limit of the territorial waters shall be that defined in Our Federal Revenue Proclamation No. 126 of 1952, and that in the case of pearl and other sedentary fisheries the seaward limit of the territorial waters shall extend to the limits of the said fisheries. The Imperial Ethiopian Government have full dominion over the said waters and exclusive control over the natural resources within and beneath the said waters.

The following extract from Federal Revenue Proclamation No. 126 of 1952 shows the limits of the customs boundaries around the Dahlac Islands that later were decreed (see above) to be territorial sea boundaries as well:

[I]n the case of the Dahlac Archipelago, where, until further regulations, the customs boundaries shall be considered as being constituted by the quadrilateral consisting of lines joining the outermost northeastern and southeastern islands with the innermost northwestern and southwestern islands and except in the case of ports where the boundaries shall be the port areas as defined from time to time.

ESTONIA

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Jul 92	Decision of the Government No. 202		Foreign warships and research ships must give 48 hours notice before transit in innocent passage. Nuclear-powered ships must apply for permission 30 days in advance. <i>This requirement is not recognized by the U.S.</i>
	Mar 93	Decision No. 62 Law on Maritime Borders	12nm	
	Jul 98	Regulation 170		Prohibits innocent passage for ships carrying certain cargoes including radioactive material, explosives and marine pollutants defined as hazardous and certain oil and fertilizer products unless those cargoes are loaded or unloaded at an Estonian port. <i>This restriction is not recognized by the U.S.</i>
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Mar 93	Decision No. 62 Law on Maritime Borders		Geographic coordinates given for majority of straight baselines (some limits to be fixed in coordination with neighboring states).
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Mar 93	Decision No. 62 Law on Maritime Borders		EEZ to be determined in cooperation with neighboring states.
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jul 96	Agreement		Maritime delimitation agreement with Latvia (Gulf of Riga, Strait of Irbe, and the Baltic Sea) signed.
	Oct 96	Agreement		Maritime delimitation agreement with Finland (Gulf of Finland, Northern Baltic Sea) signed.
	Apr 97	Agreement		Agreement with Latvia and Sweden (Baltic Sea) signed.
	Oct 98	Agreement		Maritime delimitation agreement with Sweden (Baltic Sea) signed.
	Jan 2001	Agreement		Agreement with Finland and Sweden (Baltic Sea) signed.

STRAIGHT BASELINE LEGISLATION

The following is an extract from Decision No. 62, Law on Maritime Borders, passed 10 March 1993.

Article 1

In the present law, the maritime tract shall be determined to be part of the sea which is bordered by the mainland and falls under the jurisdiction of the Republic of Estonia.

Article 2

The basis of the determination of the maritime tract shall be the provisions of the Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone, 1958, concluded in Geneva and United Nations Convention on Law of the Sea, 1982.

Article 3

The normal baseline of territorial sea is an imaginary line which at low tide joins the points farthest from the shoreline of the mainland, islands, islets, rocks and single boulders. The coordinates of the normal baseline of the territorial sea are established in appendix 1.

Appendix 1

TABLE C1.T84.
ESTONIA BASELINE SYSTEM

ESTONIA BASELINE SYSTEM				
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST	CHART NO.	REMARKS
1	59°34,17	28°05,87	25013 23002 22000	Border between the Republic of Estonia and the Russian Federation at the shore of the Bay of Narva in accordance with the Estonian-Russian Peace Treaty
2	59°25,70	27°32,20	23002 22000	The western jetty of Puhajogi
3	59°25,70	27°13,50	23002 22000 22001	The shoreline near Saka
4	59°31,26	26°45,27	25014 23002 22000 22001	Rock east of Mahu beacon
5	59°49,35	26°21,85	23002 22001	Boulder north of Vaindlo Island
6	59°49,30	26°21,60	23002 22001	Boulder north of Vaindlo Island
7	59°40,76	25°41,98	28015 23005 22001	Boulder north of Purikarineen
8	59°42,09	25°01,10	25016 23005 22001	Rock north-west of Keri Island
9	59°36,40	24°30,55	25016 23006 22001	Boulder west of Pikasaare (Nais-saar Island)
10	59°23,40	24°02,43	28018 23006	Boulder north of Pakri lighthouse

ESTONIA BASELINE SYSTEM				
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST	CHART NO.	REMARKS
			23008 23010 22001 22002	
11	59°18,28	23°21,69	25020 23008 23010 22002	Rock north-west of Osmussaar Island
12	59°05,28	22°51,82	28025 23009 23010 22002	Rock at Seigrahu
13	59°05,70	22°35,10	23009 23014 22002 22003	Point of Tahkunanina
14	58°56,80	22°03,40	25026 23009 23014 22002 22003	Rock 358° 3,5 cables from Ristna lighthouse
15	58°56,50	22°02,70	25026 23014	Rock 288°,8° 3,8 cables from Ristna lighthouse
16	58°56,40	22°02,60	25026 23016 22003	Rock 278°,0° 4,3 cables from Ristna lighthouse
17	58°55,60	22°02,30	25026 23014 22003	Boulder 215,° 10,4 cables from Ristna lighthouse
18	58°55,30	22°03,00	25026 23014	Point 192,3° 11,4 cables from Ristan lighthouse
19	58°53,60	22°08,20	25026 23014 22003	Rock 236,0° 24,4 cables from Kopu lighthouse
20	58°31,36	21°54,46	25028 23014	Boulder north-west of the point of Undva

ESTONIA BASELINE SYSTEM				
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST	CHART NO.	REMARKS
			22003	
21	58°30,91	21°48,04	25028 23014 22003	Boulder north-west of the tip of Kiipsaarenukk
22	58°19,29	21°45,67	28028 25028	Boulder west of Nootamaa Island
23	58°19,26	21°45,67	28028 25028 23014 22003	Boulder west of Nootamaa Island
24	57°57,45	21°58,40	25029 23015 22003	Rock south of the point of Loodeneeme
25	57°53,28	22°02,45	25030 23015 22003	Southern Point of the Vestukimaa Islet
26	57°58,08	22°11,38	25031 23015 22003 22004	Rock south-west of the point of Kaavinina
27	58°09,07	22°49,01	25024 23015 22003 22004	Boulder south-east of Allirahu beacon
28	57°48,82	23°12,50	28040 23015 22004	Rock north-west of the Parsineeme (western shore Ruhnu Island)
29	57°48,19	23°12,27	28040	Rock
30	57°47,81	23°12,41	28040	Rock
31	57°47,26	23°13,03	28040	Rock west of the point of Homineem
32	57°47,13	23°13,62	28040	Boulder
33	57°46,72	23°15,73	28040 23012 22004	Rock
34	57°46,80	23°16,43	28040	Western jetty of the Port of Rinski

ESTONIA BASELINE SYSTEM				
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST	CHART NO.	REMARKS
			23012 22004	
35	58°05,69	23°58,42	25037 23012 22004	Rock south of Kihnu lighthouse
36	57°52,48	24°21,47	23012 22004	Border between the Republic of Estonia and the Republic of Latvia at the shore of the Bay of Riga

Article 4

Internal sea is a maritime tract which lies between the normal baseline of territorial sea and the shoreline.

Article 5

Territorial sea is a maritime tract adjacent to the internal sea whose external boundary shall be determined by the present law. The coordinates of the boundary of the territorial sea are established in appendix 2.

Article 6

The breadth of the territorial sea shall be twelve nautical miles. Exceptions shall be made in the breadth of the territorial sea due to international conventions and agreements made with neighboring states.

Appendix 2

TABLE C1.T85.
ESTONIAN TERRITORIAL SEA BOUNDARY

ESTONIAN TERRITORIAL SEA BOUNDARY			
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST	CHART NO.
1	59 34,17	28 05,87	25013 23002 22000
37	59 37,9	26 54,9	23002 22000 22001
38	59 56,3	26 26,4	23002 23004 22001
39	59 54,0	26 09,2	23004 23005 22001
40	59 48,9	26 01,3	223005 22001
41	59 49,6	25 34,7	23005 22001

ESTONIAN TERRITORIAL SEA BOUNDARY			
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST	CHART NO.
42	59 42,2	24 28,9	23006 22001
43	59 34,6	23 57,2	23006 23008 22001 22001
44	59 28,9	23 31,3	23008 23010 22002
45	59 29,0	23 11,5	23008 23010 22002
46 ¹	59 28,2	23 08,6	23010 22002
47	59 27,4	23 06,5	23008 23010 22002
48	59 17,5	22 44,0	23009 23010 22002
49 ²	59 17,7	22 36,2	23009 23010 22002
50	59 16,2	22 23,9	23009 22002
51	59 ,14,7	22 18,5	23009 22002 22003
52	59 ,03,4	21 51,0	23009 22002 22003
53 ³	58 55,1	21 39,1	23014 22003
54	58 49,9	21 41,8	23014 22003

ESTONIAN TERRITORIAL SEA BOUNDARY			
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST	CHART NO.
55 ⁴	58 41,3	21 36,4	23014 22003
56	58 32,2	21 25,3	23014 22003
57 ⁵	58 21,1	21 23,2	23014 22003
58	58 15,4	21 24,2	13015 13014 22003
59 ⁶	57 53,7	21 36,8	23015 22003
60	57 51,4	21 38,8	23015 22003
61	57 47,2	21 43,0	23015 22003
62	57 45,3	21 53,6	23015 22003
63	57 54,9	22 43,3	23015 22002 22004
64	57 35,0	23 11,0	23012 23015 22004
65 ⁷	57 35,2	23 22,1	23012 22004
66	57 37,5	23 30,6	2312 22004
67	57 49,2	23 56,6	23012 22004
68	57 48,7	23 57,3	23012 22004
69 ⁸	57 54,0	24 18,2	23012 22004

¹ Point 46 to be connected to point 47 by an arc with a radius of 12 nm from point 11, coordinates of which are 59°18,28' N 23°21,69' E.

² Point 49 to be connected to point 50 by an arc with a radius of 12 nm from point 13, coordinates of which are 59°05,70' N 22°35,10' E.

- ³ Point 53 to be connected to point 54 by an arc with a radius of 12 nm from point 17, coordinates of which are 58°55,60' N 22°02,30' E.
- ⁴ Point 55 to be connected to point 56 by an arc with a radius of 12 nm from point 21, coordinates of which are 58°30,91' N 21°48,04' E.
- ⁵ Point 57 to be connected to point 58 by an arc with a radius of 12 nm from point 23, coordinates of which are 58°19,26' N 21°45,67' E.
- ⁶ Point 59 to be connected to point 58 by an arc with a radius of 12 nm from point 23, coordinates of which are 58°57,45' N 21°58,40' E.
- ⁷ Point 65 to be connected to point 66 by an arc with a radius of 12 nm from point 34, coordinates of which are 57°46,80' N 23°16,43' E.
- ⁸ Point 69 to be connected by a straight line to point 36, coordinates of which are 57°52,48' N 24°21,47' E.

MARITIME BOUNDARIES

ESTONIA - LATVIA

The following is extracted from the July 1996 Agreement between Estonia and Latvia on the Maritime Delimitation in the Gulf of Riga, the Strait of Irbe and the Baltic Sea.

The Republic of Estonia and the Republic of Latvia, hereafter referred to as the Parties, desiring to establish the maritime boundary between the two States in the Gulf of Riga, the Strait of Irbe and the Baltic Sea,

acknowledging the provisions of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and general principles of international law as a basis for such a maritime delimitation,

recalling the importance of ensuring freedom of navigation and overflight in each other's vessels and aircraft in accordance with international law,

wishing to contribute to stability in the Baltic Sea region in general, and in particular to stability in the area being delimited,

recalling the traditional cooperation between Parties in the Gulf of Riga, the Strait of Irbe and the Baltic Sea,

recognizing the obligation under international law of protecting the marine environment,

desiring to cooperate with each other in the Gulf of Riga, the Strait of Irbe and the Baltic Sea with regard to the conservation, exploration, and exploitation of living resources in accordance with the provisions of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,

noting the Agreement between the Republic of Estonia and the Republic of Latvia on the re-establishment of the State Border of 20 March 1992,

have agreed as follows:

Article 1

The maritime boundary between the Republic of Estonia and the Republic of Latvia in the Gulf of Riga, the Strait of Irbe and in the Baltic Sea referred to in this Agreement is the maritime boundary with respect to the territorial seas, the exclusive economic zones, the continental shelf, and any other maritime zones which might be established by the contracting Parties in accordance with the provisions of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and principles of international law.

Article 2

The maritime boundary between the Republic of Estonia and the Republic of Latvia in the Gulf of Riga and the Strait of Irbe consists of straight geodetic lines connecting the points with the following geographical coordinates:

TABLE C1.T86.
ESTONIA - LATVIA MARITIME BOUNDARY COORDINATES

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
1	57° 52, 471'	24° 21, 406'
2	57° 55, 033'	24° 15, 667'
3	57° 53, 950'	24° 12, 567'
4	57° 53, 950'	23° 36, 067'
5	57° 46, 974'	23° 38, 910'
6	57° 40, 173'	23° 34, 940'
7	57° 35, 630'	23° 24, 361'
8	57° 35, 183'	23° 10, 850'
9	57° 42, 133'	22° 59, 950'
10	57° 46, 831'	22° 54, 461'
11	57° 56, 450'	22° 42, 450'
12	57° 55, 644'	22° 35, 016'
13	57° 46, 750'	22° 08, 600'
14	57° 44, 967'	21° 54, 967'
15	57° 45, 783'	21° 50, 567'

Article 3

The maritime boundary between the Republic of Estonia and the Republic of Latvia continuing into the Baltic Sea from point # 15 defined in Article 2 as a straight geodetic line in the azimuth of 289° 19, 35' up to the boundary of the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf of the Kingdom of Sweden. The azimuth is defined by adding 90° to the azimuth at the median point of the straight geodetic line between the point at the Southern Rock of Cape Loode with geographical coordinates 57° 57, 4760' N; 21° 58, 2789' E and the point at Ovisi Lighthouse with geographical coordinates 57° 34, 1234' N; 21° 42, 9574' E.

The precise coordinates of point # 16 where this maritime boundary meets the boundary of the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf of the Kingdom of Sweden shall be determined by a trilateral agreement between the Republic of Estonia, the Republic of Latvia and the Kingdom of Sweden.

FIJI

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Dec 77	Marine Spaces Act, No. 18	12nm	
	Oct 78	Marine Spaces Act (Amendment), No. 15		Recognized innocent passage in territorial sea and archipelagic waters for ships and aircraft.
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Dec 77	Marine Spaces Act, No. 18		Enabling legislation for straight and archipelagic baselines.
	Apr 78	Marine Spaces (Declaration) Order		Established internal waters closing lines and archipelagic baselines by reference to charts. Diplomatic note to UN announcing the declaration of an archipelagic regime. Fiji recognized its obligation to permit "transit sea and air passages" in and over its archipelagic waters. Continuing obligation to permit innocent passage also recognized.
	Oct 78	Marine Spaces Act (Amendment), No. 15		Modification of legislation to authorize archipelagic baselines around Rotuma archipelago; authorized designation of sea lanes and air lanes for transit passage.
	Dec 81	Marine Spaces Order, 1981 (Legal Notice No. 117)		Established archipelagic baseline regime. See <u>LIS</u> No. 101.
	Dec 81	Marine Spaces Order, 1981 (Legal Notice No. 118)		Promulgated coordinates for Rotuma's straight baselines. See <u>LIS</u> No. 101.
	1984	Marine Spaces Act (Amendment), 1984		Enabling legislation for changing waters around Rotuma to internal waters.
CONTIGUOUS ZONE	1984	Marine Spaces Act (Amendment), 1984	24nm	
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Dec 70	Continental Shelf Act	1958 DEF	Enabled Minister to designate applicable area.
	Apr 71	Designation of Area Order by Minister for Natural Resources		Area lying between 15°30'S and 21° 30'S as bounded by 176° 30'E and 178°W.
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Dec 77	Marine Spaces Act, No. 18	200nm	
	Oct 78	Marine Spaces Act (Amendment), No. 15		
	Dec 81	Marine Spaces Order, 1981 (Legal Notice No. 117)	200nm	Established limits of EEZ.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jan 83	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with France (New Caledonia, Wallis and Futuna) signed.
	Nov 90	Codicil		Modifies coordinates of boundary.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed and ratified Convention.
	Jul 94			Signed Part XI Agreement.
	Jul 95			Ratified Part XI Agreement.

ARCHIPELAGIC BASELINE LEGISLATION

The important elements of the Fijian archipelagic claims are contained in the Marine Spaces Act No. 18 of December 1977, as amended by Act No. 15 of October 1978, and in subsequent Marine Spaces Orders 117 and 118 of December 1981. Following are extracts from that legislation pertaining specifically to the archipelagic baseline regime and to internal waters and territorial seas claims.

Part II--Marine Spaces

Internal Waters

3.--(1) Except where closing lines are drawn under the provisions of subsection (2) the outer limits of the internal waters of Fiji shall be a line drawn along the low-water line of the coast of each island, provided nevertheless that in the case of islands situated on atolls or islands having fringing reefs the line shall be drawn along the seaward low-water line of the reef.

(2) The Minister responsible for Foreign Affairs may, in accordance with the rules of international law, declare, by reference to physical features marked on official charts or to lists of geographical co-ordinates specifying the geodetic datum, the points between which closing lines are to be drawn for the purpose of determining the outer limits of the internal waters of Fiji in the case of mouths of rivers, bays and permanent harbour works.

(3) Where closing lines are drawn under the provisions of subsection (2) the internal waters of Fiji shall include all waters on the landward side of those closing lines.

Archipelagic Waters

4.--(1) The archipelagic waters of Fiji comprise all areas of sea contained within the baselines established under the provisions of this section.

(2) The Minister responsible for Foreign Affairs, in accordance with the rules of international law may by order declare, by reference to physical features marked on official charts or to lists of geographical co-ordinates specifying the geodetic datum, the points between which straight baselines are to be drawn for the purpose of determining the outermost limits of the archipelagic waters of Fiji and the innermost limits of the territorial sea of the Fiji archipelago and the Rotuma archipelago.

(Amended by 15 of 1978, s. 3.)

Territorial Seas

5.--(1) The territorial seas of Fiji comprise all areas of sea having as their innermost limits the baselines established under the provisions of this section and as their outermost limits a line measured seaward from those baselines every point of which is at a distance of twelve miles from the nearest point of the baselines.

(2) Where archipelagic baselines are drawn under the provisions of section 4, those baselines shall be the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea of the Fiji archipelago and the Rotuma archipelago shall be measured.

(Amended by 15 of 1978, s. 5.)

(3) In all other cases the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured is the line determining the outer limits of the internal waters of Fiji drawn under the provisions of section 3.

Marine Spaces (Archipelagic Baselines and Exclusive Economic Zone) Order, 1981 [Legal Notice No. 117]

Baselines for the Fiji Archipelago

2. The points between which straight baselines are to be drawn for the purpose of determining the outermost limits of the archipelagic waters of Fiji and the innermost limits of the territorial sea of the Fiji archipelago are declared to be the geographical co-ordinates, based on the World Geodetic System 1972 (WGS72) datum, specified in the First Schedule, minus 7 seconds of latitude and 14 seconds of longitude in each case.

First Schedule, Archipelagic Waters Geographical Co-Ordinates, [Wgs 72 Geodetic Datum]

TABLE C1.T87.
FIJI ARCHIPELAGIC BASELINES

FIJI ARCHIPELAGIC BASELINES		
POINT	LATITUDE SOUTH	LONGITUDE WEST
1	16° 05' 30" S	179° 08' 36" W
2	16° 44' 48" S	178° 55' 54" W
3	17° 05' 06" S	178° 40' 24" W
4	17° 10' 00" S	178° 37' 06" W
5	17° 55' 30" S	178° 14' 00" W
6	18° 18' 30" S	178° 12' 48" W
7	18° 53' 00" S	178° 21' 00" W
8	18° 57' 30" S	178° 19' 45" W
9	19° 14' 00" S	178° 18' 36" W
10	19° 48' 00" S	178° 13' 24" W
11	19° 53' 30" S	178° 16' 18" W
12	20° 39' 48" S	178° 41' 24" W
13	20° 59' 54" S	178° 44' 30" W
14	21° 01' 42" S	178° 50' 48" W
15	20° 44' 00" S	178° 53' 30" W
16	19° 12' 18" S	179° 44' 48" E
17	19° 11' 30" S	178° 06' 00" E
18	19° 10' 42" S	178° 00' 00" E
19	19° 08' 42" S	177° 57' 18" E
20	19° 07' 48" S	177° 56' 54" E
21	18° 36' 24" S	177° 39' 36" E
22	18° 07' 00" S	177° 19' 00" E
23	17° 56' 36" S	177° 12' 24" E
24	17° 38' 54" S	176° 59' 48" E
25	17° 11' 54" S	176° 52' 42" E
26	17° 09' 24" S	176° 53' 30" E

FIJI ARCHIPELAGIC BASELINES		
POINT	LATITUDE SOUTH	LONGITUDE WEST
27	17° 06' 54" S	176° 54' 36" E
28	16° 47' 00" S	177° 17' 00" E
29	16° 39' 06" S	177° 34' 24" E
30	16° 26' 24" S	178° 05' 48" E
31	16° 19' 24" S	178° 27' 12" E
32	16° 10' 30" S	179° 04' 00" E
33	15° 42' 30" S	179° 58' 30" W
34	15° 56' 54" S	179° 23' 30" W

Marine Spaces (Territorial Seas) (Rotuma and its Dependencies) Order, 1981 [Legal Notice No. 118]

Territorial Seas Baselines

2. The points between which straight baselines are to be drawn for the purpose of determining the innermost limits of the territorial seas of Rotuma and its dependencies are declared to be the geographical co-ordinates, based on the World Geodetic System 1972 (WGS72) datum, specified in the Schedule, plus 3 seconds of latitude and plus 2 seconds of longitude in each case.

Schedule Geographical Co-Ordinates [Wgs72 Geodetic Datum]

TABLE C1.T88.
FIJI (ROTUMA AND ITS DEPENDENCIES) STRAIGHT BASELINES

FIJI (ROTUMA AND ITS DEPENDENCIES) STRAIGHT BASELINES		
POINT	LATITUDE SOUTH	LONGITUDE EAST
1	12° 28' 41" S	177° 07' 29" E
2	12° 29' 42" S	177° 08' 21" E
3	12° 29' 54" S	177° 08' 30" E
4	12° 30' 18" S	177° 08' 39" E
5	12° 31' 19" S	177° 08' 51" E
6	12° 31' 39" S	177° 08' 50" E
7	12° 31' 45" S	177° 08' 48" E
8	12° 31' 54" S	177° 08' 30" E
9	12° 31' 40" S	177° 06' 54" E
10	12° 31' 43" S	177° 05' 21" E
11	12° 31' 21" S	177° 01' 54" E
12	12° 29' 58" S	176° 56' 04" E
13	12° 29' 53" S	176° 55' 59" E
14	12° 29' 50" S	176° 56' 02" E
15	12° 28' 33" S	176° 57' 41" E

FIJI (ROTUMA AND ITS DEPENDENCIES) STRAIGHT BASELINES		
POINT	LATITUDE SOUTH	LONGITUDE EAST
16	12° 28' 10" S	176° 58' 15" E
17	12° 27' 47" S	176° 59' 11" E
18	12° 27' 44" S	176° 59' 20" E
19	12° 27' 46" S	176° 59' 35" E

U.S. ANALYSIS

The following explanatory comments are extracts from Limits in the Seas, No. 101, "Fiji's Maritime Claims" of 30 November 1984. An unofficial map of the straight baseline claims around Rotuma and adjacent islands appears in the Limits study.

Fiji, an island state situated in the southwest Pacific Ocean, comprises about 320 islands ranging in size from Viti Levu (10,390 square kilometers) to uninhabited rocks a few square meters in area. The total land area of Fiji (not including the water area within the fringing reefs) is approximately 18,272 square kilometers. The capital city of Suva is located on the southeast coast of Viti Levu.

With the exception of some outlying islands, the so-called Fiji Archipelago generally forms a circular configuration. The distances between extreme Fijian islands are approximately 570 nautical miles (1,055 kilometers) between the northern island of Rotuma and Ceva-i-Ra in the south and about 288 nautical miles (533 kilometers) between the easternmost island in the Lau Group (on the Mbukatatanoa Reefs) and Viwa Island in the west.*

For the purpose of its Marine Spaces Act, the Government of Fiji has distinguished the Fiji Archipelago from the Island of Rotuma and its dependencies and from the island of Ceva-i-Ra. Separate baseline systems are defined for each of these areas. Because of distances between Rotuma and the main island group and between Ceva-i-Ra and the main island group, it was impossible for Fiji, under the provisions of the 1982 Law of the Sea Convention (LOS Convention), to draw one archipelagic baseline system that would incorporate every Fijian island.*

Fiji's legislation establishes two different types of baselines. Archipelagic baselines join most of the country's islands to form the Fiji Archipelago; seaward of those baselines is the territorial sea and high seas, landward of them are archipelagic waters and internal waters. The other type of baseline delimits the internal waters from archipelagic waters (if situated inside archipelagic baselines) or from the territorial sea (as in the Rotuma Island area).

The archipelagic straight baseline system comprises 34 turning points and connects the outer points of the outer islands and drying reefs.... The baseline length criterion cited in Article 47(2) of the LOS Convention is met.... These baselines, along with the depiction of the internal waters and the territorial sea limit, are officially illustrated on Fiji Marine Spaces Chart 81/2 which is based on British Admiralty Chart 2691, 1970....

The baseline claimed by Fiji for its northern island of Rotuma may be questionable. In the Marine Spaces Act Rotuma is defined as the "Rotuma archipelago" comprising Rotuma and its dependencies, which include about six smaller islands situated between 1.5 and 4.5 nautical miles to the west of Rotuma.... [A]n amendment to the Marine Space Act [was passed in 1984] which, inter alia, deletes reference to Rotuma as an archipelago. Instead, the waters within the baselines are intended to be internal waters and not archipelagic waters. The baselines are shown on Fiji Marine Spaces Chart 81/1 titled, "Chart Showing Basepoints and Straight Baselines Enclosing the Internal Waters of Rotuma."

*Footnotes omitted.

FINLAND

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Jan 81 Dec 82	Decree Amend 656/80 Declaration upon Ratification of 1982 LOS Convention		These four documents require foreign warships to provide advance notice before transiting territorial sea and setting out procedures for doing so. These were not revoked by 1995 Act.
	Jan 89 Dec 90	Decree No. 1069/89 MFA Circular No. NC-28		<i>U.S. does not recognize this requirement.</i> U.S. protested requirement in 1989.
	Jul 95	Act 981/95 (Amending the Act on the Border of the Territorial Waters of Finland)	12nm	In the Gulf of Finland, the outer limit of the territorial sea shall at no place be closer to the midline than 3nm.
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jul 95	Act 981/95		Established new straight baselines (to remain in effect until 2024, revoking those drawn in 1956)
CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Dec 94	Customs Act No. 1466	14 nm	Extends two nautical miles further than the outer limit of the territorial sea.
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Mar 65	Continental Shelf Act, Act No. 149	1958 DEF	Baltic Sea, Gulf of Finland and Gulf of Bothnia all covered.
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Jan 75	Fishing-Zone Act 839/74	12nm	Fishing zone.
	Dec 77	Amendment to Act 839/74		Fishing zone extended to continental shelf boundary with Sweden in Gulf of Bothnia.
	Jun 78	Amendment to Act 938/74	12nm	Around Bogskar Island, fishing zone extended from 11 to 12nm.
	Jun 78	Amendment to Act 839/74	12nm	Around Bogskar Island, fishing zone extended from 11 to 12nm.
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	May 66	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary with former Soviet Union (Gulf of Finland) EIF. See <u>LIS</u> No. 16.
	Mar 68	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary with former Soviet Union (northeastern Baltic) EIF. See <u>LIS</u> No. 56.
	Jan 73	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary with Sweden (Gulf of Bothnia, Gulf of Finland) EIF. See <u>LIS</u> No. 71.
	Jul 80	Agreement		Fishing boundary agreement with the former Soviet Union EIF.
	Feb 85	Agreement		Agreement with former Soviet Union delimiting EEZ, fishing zone, and continental shelf in Gulf of Finland and northeastern Baltic Sea. EIF.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
MARITIME BOUNDARIES, Continued	Nov 86	Agreement		Agreement with former Soviet Union revising earlier continental shelf boundaries, EIF.
	Jun 94	Agreement		With Sweden, delimiting EEZ, fishing zone, and continental shelf in the Aland and Northern Baltic Seas. EIF.
	Oct 96	Agreement		Agreement with Estonia signed.
	Jan 2001	Agreement		With Estonia and Sweden, to establish common maritime boundary point in the Baltic Sea.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention, with Declaration requiring prior notification by warships and non-commercial government vessels transiting territorial sea, and declaring that Art 35(c) exception to transit-passage regime is applicable to Aland Strait.
	Jul 94			Signed Part XI Agreement.
	Jun 96			Ratified Convention and Part XI Agreement.

STRAIGHT BASELINE LEGISLATION

Following are extracts from Act 981/95 amending the Limits of the Territorial Waters of Finland (Decree No. 463 of 1956).

The outer limits of the territorial sea of Finland, with certain exceptions, extend to 12 nautical miles from the baselines. In the Gulf of Finland, the outer limit of the territorial sea shall at no place be closer to the midline than 3 nautical miles.

The baseline of the outer limit of the internal waters, referred to in Section 4(1) of the Finnish Territorial Waters Act, the degrees of latitude and longitude of which are given in the Finnish National Coordinate System, are during the thirty-year period 1995-2024 as follows:

**TABLE C1.T89.
FINLAND INNER TERRITORIAL WATERS COORDINATES**

FINLAND INNER TERRITORIAL WATERS		
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
1	60° 19' 452	27° 37' 202
2	60° 18' 581	27° 34' 716
3	60° 15' 904	27° 16' 433
4	60° 14' 238	27° 01' 845
5	60° 09' 672	26° 15' 752
6	60° 02' 419	25° 47' 682
7	60° 05' 437	25° 08' 157
8	60° 02' 128	24° 53' 709
9	59° 52' 101	24° 18' 368

FINLAND INNER TERRITORIAL WATERS		
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
10	59° 47' 218	23° 35' 505
11	59° 44' 862	23° 23' 941
12	59° 44' 958	22° 58' 431
13	59° 42' 828	22° 25' 102
14	59° 40' 504	21° 30' 088
15	59° 44' 171	20° 44' 352
16	59° 48' 483	19° 47' 125
17	60° 09' 403	19° 18' 241
18	60° 18' 019	19° 08' 124
19	60° 18' 081	19° 08' 148
20	60° 25' 902	19° 23' 935
21	60° 29' 875	19° 42' 563
22	60° 32' 411	20° 12' 524
23	60° 45' 947	20° 44' 638
24	61° 03' 050	21° 10' 211
25	61° 25' 339	21° 16' 255
26	61° 38' 782	21° 19' 747
27	62° 00' 992	21° 14' 072
28	62° 24' 801	21° 05' 203
29	62° 47' 068	20° 50' 217
30	62° 57' 655	20° 44' 296
31	63° 14' 228	20° 35' 058
32	63° 25' 460	20° 47' 346
33	63° 27' 198	21° 08' 482
34	63° 28' 491	21° 44' 639
35	63° 31' 707	22° 09' 732
36	63° 45' 089	22° 31' 404
37	63° 51' 837	22° 37' 409
38	63° 53' 196	22° 39' 136
39	63° 53' 726	22° 39' 847
40	63° 55' 701	22° 42' 981
41	63° 56' 237	22° 44' 467
42	63° 57' 627	22° 48' 639
43	64° 05' 572	23° 23' 951

FINLAND INNER TERRITORIAL WATERS		
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
44	64° 19' 981	23° 26' 818
45	64° 32' 274	24° 15' 150
46	64° 40' 893	24° 19' 362
47	65° 02' 379	24° 33' 062
48	65° 20' 151	24° 39' 306
49	65° 33' 835	24° 18' 807
50	65° 35' 962	24° 01' 847
51	59° 31' 158	20° 24' 700
52	59° 31' 090	20° 25' 328
53	59° 30' 240	20° 21' 077
54	59° 30' 291	20° 21' 011

Points 18 and 19 and points 50 and 51 respectively, are not connected by a baseline. Points 51 and 54 are connected by a baseline.

Section 2

The location of the outer limit of Finland's territorial sea is indicated by points that are connected either by the line of the shortest distance or by the circular arc defined by a given centre and radius.

As determined by the Peace Treaty signed in Paris on 10 February 1947 (690-691/47), starting from the western terminal point of the border limiting the territorial sea of Finland, the course of the border is through the following points, given in the Finnish National Coordinate System as degrees of latitude and longitude, to the south side of the islet of Market as far as the southern terminal point of the national frontier between Finland and Sweden (point no. 132 on the list):

TABLE C1.T90.
FINLAND - SWEDEN MARITIME BOUNDARY COORDINATES

FINLAND - SWEDEN MARITIME BOUNDARY		
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
103	60° 11' 341	26° 44' 675
104	60° 09' 692	26° 36' 845
105	60° 09' 198	26° 29' 702
106	60° 02' 779	26° 17' 867
107	60° 02' 281	26° 11' 498
108	60° 00' 832	26° 04' 689
109	59° 58' 596	26° 01' 223
110	59° 55' 909	25° 37' 404
111	59° 55' 681	25° 35' 147
112	59° 55' 868	25° 28' 462
113	59° 56' 596	25° 10' 348
114	59° 55' 271	24° 55' 986

FINLAND - SWEDEN MARITIME BOUNDARY		
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
115	59° 53' 514	24° 47' 310
116	59° 49' 015	24° 29' 487
117	59° 47' 800	24° 20' 116
118	59° 47' 014	24° 12' 554
119	59° 39' 406	23° 21' 313
120	59° 38' 131	22° 51' 638
121	59° 36' 472	22° 38' 266
122	59° 30' 781	22° 23' 985
123	59° 28' 584	21° 32' 209
Points 123 and 124 are connected by a circular arc the radius of which is 12 nautical miles and the centre of which, in accordance with section 1, is base point no.14.		
124	59° 28' 693	21° 26' 268
125	59° 31' 947	20° 45' 848
126	59° 27' 456	20° 23' 234
Points 126 and 127 are connected by a circular arc the radius of which is 3 nautical miles and the centre of which, in accordance with section 1, is base point no. 53.		
127	59° 27' 964	20° 17' 257
128	59° 35' 466	19° 59' 869
129	59° 35' 703	19° 56' 638
130	59° 47' 501	19° 39' 699
131	60° 11' 501	19° 05' 198
132	60° 14' 114	19° 06' 368
North of the islet of Market, starting from the northern terminal point of the national frontier between Finland and Sweden, the course of the border is through the following points:		
134	60° 22' 494	19° 09' 877
135	60° 36' 689	19° 13' 421
Points 135 and 136 are connected by a circular arc the radius of which is 12 nautical miles and the centre of which, in accordance with section 1, is base point no. 20.		
136	60° 36' 871	19° 14' 228
137	60° 40' 866	19° 32' 942
Points 137 and 138 are connected by a circular arc the radius of which is 12 nautical miles and the centre of which, in accordance with section 1, is base point no. 21.		
138	60° 41' 660	19° 38' 341

FINLAND - SWEDEN MARITIME BOUNDARY		
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
139	60° 43' 650	20° 01' 717
140	60° 54' 104	20° 26' 461
141	61° 07' 609	20° 46' 495
142	61° 26' 815	20° 51' 460
143	61° 38' 768	20° 54' 404
144	61° 59' 212	20° 48' 898
145	62° 21' 960	20° 40' 112
146	62° 43' 465	20° 25' 334
Points 146 and 147 are connected by a circular arc the radius of which is 12 nautical miles and the centre of which, in accordance with section 1, is base point no. 29.		
147	62° 44' 079	20° 24' 946
148	62° 54' 675	20° 18' 868
149	63° 09' 882	20° 10' 176
150	63° 19' 903	20° 24' 288
151	63° 28' 961	20° 42' 007
152	63° 31' 152	20° 56' 551
153	63° 40' 013	21° 30' 778
154	63° 40' 325	21° 39' 821
155	63° 42' 059	21° 53' 301
156	63° 50' 841	22° 07' 434
157	63° 56' 187	22° 12' 115
Points 157 and 158 are connected by a circular arc the radius of which is 12 nautical miles and the centre of which, in accordance with section 1, is base point no. 37.		
158	63° 57' 650	22° 13' 668
159	63° 59' 128	22° 15' 526
160	63° 59' 774	22° 16' 382
Points 160 and 161 are connected by a circular arc the radius of which is 12 nautical miles and the centre of which, in accordance with section 1, is base point no. 39.		
161	64° 00' 548	22° 17' 500
162	64° 02' 530	22° 20' 622
Points 162 and 163 are connected by a circular arc the radius of which is 12 nautical miles and the centre of which, in accordance with section 1, is base point no. 40.		
163	64° 04' 927	22° 25' 637
164	64° 05' 612	22° 27' 530

FINLAND - SWEDEN MARITIME BOUNDARY		
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
165	64° 07' 150	22° 32' 128
Points 165 and 166 are connected by a circular arc the radius of which is 12 nautical miles and the centre of which, in accordance with section 1, is base point no. 42.		
166	64° 08' 234	22° 36' 026
167	64° 13' 189	22° 57' 896
168	64° 20' 975	22° 59' 327
Points 168 and 169 are connected by a circular arc the radius of which is 12 nautical miles and the centre of which, in accordance with section 1, is base point no. 44.		
169	64° 30' 238	23° 12' 589
170	64° 39' 909	23° 50' 376
171	64° 43' 314	23° 51' 988
Points 171 and 172 are connected by a circular arc the radius of which is 12 nautical miles and the centre of which, in accordance with section 1, is base point no. 46.		
172	64° 43' 962	23° 52' 340
173	65° 04' 789	24° 05' 263
174	65° 17' 527	24° 09' 503
175	65° 30' 739	24° 08' 216
From the last-mentioned point, the course of the border is further in the direction of north-northwest towards the point referred to in section 7 (3) of the Act on the Border of the Territorial Waters of Finland.		

U.S. ANALYSIS

The following comments regarding Finland's straight baseline system are extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 48, "Straight Baselines: Finland" of 15 September 1972: Although written in 1972, the analysis is still applicable to the 1995 revised baselines.

The Finnish straight baseline system has been printed on large-scale charts published by the Finnish Hydrographic Office. The most recent editions, which have been examined by this office, were printed in 1965.

The law contains three interesting concepts. First, the system is subject to a periodic review. According to Article 4(3), the points must be corrected at intervals of 30 years. Second, the Government of Finland has commenced its straight baseline system by connecting Swedish and Finnish islets; the intersection of this line with the Finnish-Swedish maritime frontier marks the beginning of the Finnish system. This unusual technique has been employed by several North European states.

The third, and most important, concept is stated in Article 4(2) which provides that the basepoints will be chosen so that their [basepoint] distance from one another is 'at most twice the width of the marginal sea....' As a consequence, the longest Finnish straight baseline segment measures 8 nautical miles or less in length, a restriction which contrasts sharply with the practices of many states. The limitation of the length of baseline segment means that the Finnish system nearly duplicates the configuration of the fringing islands. The Finnish system has the least expansive straight baselines yet analyzed by this office.

The total length of the Finnish system measures approximately 793.2 nautical miles between the Swedish and Soviet maritime frontiers. The average length of a segment is approximately 4.4 nautical miles.

FRANCE

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Dec 71	Law 71-1060	12nm	See Maritime Boundaries section below for bilateral agreements on territorial sea limits.
	Feb 85	Decree No. 85/185		Regulates passage of foreign ships through territorial waters. Tankers, nuclear powered ships or nuclear cargo ships required to use designated sea lanes/traffic separation schemes.
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Oct 67	Decree		Established straight baselines.
CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Dec 87	Act of 31 December 1987	24nm	Modifies Customs Code. New Article 44 introduced contiguous zone.
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Dec 68	Law No. 68-1181	1958 DEF	
	May 77	Act No. 77-485		Amended technical provisions (did not change claimed area).
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Jul 76	Law No. 76-655	200nm	200nm defined as "extending up to 188nm from the outer limit of the territorial sea.
	Feb 77	Decree No. 77-130	200nm	Implemented EEZ for coasts bordering North Sea, English Channel, and Atlantic from Belgium to Spain. Breadth of EEZ subject to bilateral agreements, where appropriate.
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Apr 75	Agreements (2)		Territorial sea and continental shelf boundary with Spain (Bay of Biscay) EIF. See LIS No. 83.
	Jun 77 & Mar 78	Arbitral Award		Continental shelf boundary with the UK in English Channel (west of 0° 30' W) and Atlantic approaches delimited.
	Feb 83	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with the UK in English Channel (east of 0° 30' W) EIF.
	Aug 85	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Monaco EIF.
	Apr 89	Agreement		Territorial sea boundary agreement in the area of the Strait of Bonifacio with Italy EIF.
	May 89	Agreement		Territorial sea with UK in Straits of Dover EIF.
	Oct 90	Agreement		Boundary agreement with Belgium signed.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
MARITIME BOUNDARIES, Continued	Jul 91	Agreement		Boundary agreement with the UK in the southern North Sea signed.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention.
	Jul 94			Signed Part XI Agreement.
	Apr 96			Ratified Convention and Part XI Agreement, with Declaration.

STRAIGHT BASELINE LEGISLATION

Following is the text of a Decree by the Government of France of 19 October 1967 establishing the French straight baseline system:

DECREE defining the straight baselines and the closing lines of bays serving to determine the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial waters is measured.

On the basis of the report of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of the Armed Forces, the Minister of Supply and Housing, and the Minister of Transport, and

IN VIEW OF Decree No. 67-451 of June 7, 1967 extending the belt in which fishing by Foreign vessels is prohibited, in particular Article 2(1) thereof,

The Prime Minister decrees:

Article 1

The straight baselines and the closing lines of bays serving to determine the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial waters is measured shall be drawn as follows:

TABLE C1.T91.
FRENCH STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM

ENGLISH CHANNEL COAST	
AREA	BASELINE
Baie de Seine	From the Cap de la Heve light to the light on the west breakwater of Trouville harbor.
Saint-Vaast-la-Capelle Roadstead	From Pointe de Saire to the Iles Saint-Marcouf light and from the Iles Saint-Marcouf light to the northeastern end of the "Roches de Grand Camp" ferry-boat line.
Cherbourg Roadstead	From the Cap Levi lighthouse to Nacqueville Fort.
Anse de Vauville	From the Jobourg signal station to the Flamanville signal station.
Baie du Mont-Saint-Michel	From the Point du Roc light to Ilot Herpin and from there to Pointe du Grouin.

NORTH AND WEST BRITTANY

From Pointe du Grouin to the Menhir (Penmarch) light along a broken line connecting the following points:

Pointe du Grouin, Tourelle de Rochefort, the north-west point of Ile de Cézembre (off Saint-Malo), the northern tip of Cap Fréhel, Grand Léjon light (Baie de Saint-Brieuc), la Horaine light, les Héaux light, the northern tip of Ile Rouzic (Les Sept-Iles [the seven islands]), Triagoz light, Pen Ven rock (north of Ile de Batz), the northern tip of Ile Vierge, Corn-Carhai light, Ile de Keller, An Ividig light, the last rock uncovered at low tide west of the Chaussée [reef] de Sein (48°03'25" N and 05°02'20" W), Menhir light (Penmarc'h).

SOUTH BRITTANY AND VENDEE

From Menhir light (Penmarc'h) to les Baleineaux light (north of Ile de Ré) following the broken line joining the following points:

Menhir light (Penmarc'h), les Putains beacon, the southern point of Ile du Loch (Iles de Glénan), Pointe d'Enfer (south of Ile de Groix), Iles Baguénères (west of Belle-Ile), Pointe du Talut, Pointe de l'Echelle (south-east of Belle Ile), les Grands-Cardinaux light, la Banche light (off the estuaire de la Loire), Ile du Pilier light (north-west of Ile de Noirmoutier), le Bavard beacon, les Chiens-Perrins light (north-west of Ile d'Yeu), Pointe de la Tranche (tower at the south of Ile d'Yeu), Grande-Barge light (west of Les Sables d'Olonne), les Baleineaux light (north-west of Ile de Ré).

CONTINUATION OF TABLE C1.T91.

AREA	BASELINE
SOUTH VENDEE AND LANDES	
Pertuis l'Antioche	From the Chanchardon light to the Chassiron light.
Pertuis de Maumusson	From the la Cotiniere light to the la Coubre light.
Gironde Estuary	From the la Coubre light to the la Negade beacon.
MAINLAND COAST OF THE MEDITERRANEAN	
Golfe d'Aigues Mortes	From the mouth of the Grau de Palavas to the l'Espiquette lighthouse.
Golfe des Saintes Maries	From the Grau d'Orgon to the Beauduc beacon.
From Golfe de Fos to Baie de Sanary	From the point defined by coordinates 43° 19' 50" N and 4° 50' 00" E to Pointe de la Gardiole along a broken line connecting the following points: Point defined by coordinates 43° 19' 50" N and 4° 50' 00" E--Cap Couronne light--Ile du Planier light--eastern point of Ile Riou--la Cassidaigne light--Ile du Grand Rouveau light--southwestern point of Ile des Embiez--southern point of le Petit Gau--Pointe de la Gardiole.
From the Toulon roadstead to the Baie de Cavalaire	From the Cap Sicie light to the eastern tip of Cap Camarat along a broken line connecting the following points: Cap Sicie light--Cap d'Armes--Ilot de la Gabinierie--Cap Maupertuis--le Grand Cap--Pointe du Titan--Cap Taillat--eastern tip of Cap Camarat.
Baie de Pampelonne and Golfe de Saint-Tropez	From the eastern tip of Cap Camarat to Pointe des Issambres.
From Golfe de Frejus to Golfe Juan	From Pointe des Issambres to the l'Ilette lighthouse along a broken line connecting the following points: Pointe des Issambres--Ile de la Boute--les Moines turret--l'Ilette lighthouse.
Baie des Anges	From the northeast bastion of the Fort Carre d'Antibes to the Cap Ferrat (Villefranche) lighthouse.
Baie de Beaulieu	From Pointe de Saint Hospice to Cap d'Ail.
Haie de Roquebrune	From Pointe de la Vieille to Cap Martin.
COAST OF CORSICA	
Golfe de Saint-Florent	From Pointe de Canelle to Pointe de Mignole.
Golfe de Calvi	From Pointe d'Espagno to Pointe Revellata.
Cap de la Morsetta to Golfe de Pinarello	Between Cap de la Morsetta to the northeastern point of Golfe de Pinarello along a broken line connecting the following points: Cap de la Morsetta--Pointe des Scoglietti--Ilot de Gargalo--Cap Rosso--Pointe d'Omnigis--Cap de Feno (Golfe de Sagone)--western point of Iles Sanguinaires--Cap Muro light--Pointe de Senetose--les Moines light--Cap Pertusato light--Ilot Lavezzi light--eastern point of Ile Cavallo--southeastern point of Ile Forana (Iles Cerbicales)--southeastern point then northeastern point of Golfe de Pinarello.

Article 2

The following shall be repealed on the date of publication of this decree:

The decree of July 9, 1888 fixing, for the bays in the fifth maritime district, the line from which the three miles making up the French territorial sea are to be measured:

The decree of June 1, 1938 fixing, for the Maritime Registration Divisions [Directions d'Inscription Maritime] of Le Havre, Saint-Servan, and Bordeaux, the boundaries of the waters reserved for French fisheries.

Article 3

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of the Armed Forces, the Minister of Supply and Housing, and the Minister of Transport shall be responsible, each with respect to the matters under his jurisdiction, for enforcing this decree which shall be published in the Journal Officiel [Official Gazette] of the French Republic.

U.S. ANALYSIS

The following comments regarding France's straight baseline system are extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 37, "Straight Baselines: France" of 29 February 1972.

For the convenience of the discussion, the straight-baselines system has been divided into sectors....

TABLE C1.T92.
FRENCH STRAIGHT BASELINES: U.S. ANALYSIS

FRENCH STRAIGHT BASELINES: U.S. ANALYSIS	
SECTOR	BASELINE
Sector No. 1	The approximately 8.4 nautical mile line closes the mouth of the Seine River. The natural closing point on the north, Cap de la Heve, marks the seaward limit of the riverine estuary; on the south coast, which is essentially featureless, no distinctive locational point has been chosen.
Sector No. 2	Two continuous lines of 6.8 and 7.5 nautical miles in length enclose a rectangular indentation of the coast to the east of the Normandy peninsula. The indentation, which is not a juridical bay or a deep penetration of the land, is labeled as a roadstead. The maximum penetration of the sea into the land is about 3 nautical miles. Several small islets are enclosed; the waters within the baseline are essentially shoal.
Sector No. 3	Although defined in the decree, this area is not represented on the cited charts. The closing line, which measures 9.5 miles, delimits the Cherbourg roadstead.
Sector No. 4	The 8.9 nautical mile straight baseline encloses the shallow indentation of the Anse de Vauville which has a maximum penetration of 3 nautical miles.
Sector No. 5	This sector may be divided into two distinctive segments related to the coastal morphology: 1) the Bay of Mont-St. Michel, and 2) the indented coasts of Brittany and Vendee. The bay meets the specifications of a juridical bay, and it is enclosed by a two-segmented line totaling 11.5 nautical miles. The north coast of Brittany is deeply embayed and fringed with many small islands, reefs, rocks, and low-tide elevations. The straight-baseline system primarily utilizes the islands and islets as basepoints although one mainland cape (Frehel) also does serve. Thirteen segments cover the entire northern coast to the west of the Ile d'Ouessant. The segments total approximately 142.5 nautical miles and have an average length of 10.9 nautical miles. The longest segment measures 23.4 nautical miles; it is situated to the east of the Ile Vierge. Drying rocks are used as basepoints, but all are cited as navigational lights. The western shore of Brittany and Vendee is delimited by baselines which total approximately 212.3 nautical miles. Several apparent discrepancies exist between the textual description of the decree and charts (U.S. and French). The attached chart [omitted] may, as a result, be incorrect in the vicinity of the Ile de Groix. The point situated directly to the west of the island should probably be located several miles farther to the north. In addition, the straight baseline from this point should terminate at the west cape of the island. The line continuing southward is apparently correct; a break in the straight baselines exists on the cited chart. The coast of the island serves as the baseline in the intervening area. The longest segment measures approximately 39 nautical miles, although the average length is about 17.7 nautical miles.

FRENCH STRAIGHT BASELINES: U.S. ANALYSIS	
SECTOR	BASELINE
Sector 6	The single line closes the northern entrance of the bay-like indentation of La Rochelle. The line may be considered a continuation of the previous system or a bay/river closure. The line measures approximately 7.9 nautical miles in length.
Sector 7	The two segments serve to close the previously defined area in the south and the mouth of the Gironde River. The first segment does not, in the normal sense, enclose landlocked waters. The two segments measure 12.0 and 11.8 nautical miles, respectively.
Sector 8	The single 9.4 nautical mile line encloses the Golfe d'Aiguesmortes, which is neither a juridical bay nor a deep indentation of the coast. The line, however, has a very marginal effect on the seaward limit of territorial waters.
Sector 9	A single 8.25 nautical mile line delimits the Golfe de Beauduc, which is neither a juridical bay nor a deep indentation of the coast. As in the previous sector, the effect on the sea is minimal.
Sector 10	East of the Rhone delta, the Mediterranean straight baselines are noncontinuous; minor sections of insular or mainland coastline serve as the territorial sea baseline. From the Rhone to the Toulon roadstead, eight segments enclose embayments of a rugged coastal region utilizing offshore islands as primary basepoints. . . . The longest of these segments measures approximately 21.1 nautical miles, although the average length of line is slightly less than 8.5 nautical miles.
Sector 11	East of Toulon the same general coastal configuration continues. Eleven baseline segments total slightly more than 75 nautical miles. The longest is 15.4 nautical miles while the average is about 6.8 nautical miles.
Sectors 12 and 13	These two sectors comprise three detached segments. The western line (10.25 nautical miles) closes the Baie de Anges and the Baie de Villefranche. Viewed together, the two bays do not constitute a juridical bay although they do constitute a major indentation. The central segment (2.8 nautical miles) closes the Baie de St. Hospice, and the final segment (2.5 n.m.), which is not represented on the cited charts, delimits the Baie de Roquebrune.
Sector 14	The western and southeastern coasts of the islands of Corsica are deeply indented and/or fringed with many islands and islets. Two bay-closing lines have been delimited for the juridical bays of Golfe de St. Florent (8.7 nautical miles) and the Golfe de Calvi (3.45 nautical miles). From the Cap de la Marsetta, a continuous system of straight baselines encloses the remainder of the western and southeastern shores to the northeastern point of the Golfe de Pinarello. Eighteen segments constitute the system, and they total approximately 120.2 nautical miles in length. The longest segment measures approximately 12.25 nautical miles, while the average length is about one-half of this figure. The total French system of straight baselines measures about 715 nautical miles. Over one-half (366.3 nautical miles) delimits the rugged and embayed Brittany coast of northwestern France. Approximately 276 nautical miles serve the Mediterranean shores, including Corsica. The longest segment is less than 40 nautical miles in length. The straight-baseline system increases French internal waters significantly but, with the recent legislation for a 12 nautical mile territorial sea, has a limited effect on the extension of the seaward limit of the French territorial sea.

FRENCH OVERSEAS DEPARTMENTS AND DEPENDENCIES

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Dec 71	Law No. 71-1060	12nm	Referred to "the territorial waters of France." Assumed to apply to both mainland and all French dependencies.
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jun 71	Decree		Straight baselines for French Guiana.
	Sep 72	Decree No. 77-1067		Straight baselines for Mayotte.
	Sep 72	Decree No. 77-1068		Straight baselines for St. Pierre and Miquelon.
	Jan 78	Decree No. 78-112		Straight baselines for French Southern and Antarctic Lands (Kerguelen Islands).
	Apr 99	Decree No. 99-234		Straight baselines for Martinique and Guadeloupe.
	May 2002	Decree No. 2002-827		Straight baselines for New Caledonia.
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Jul 76	Law No. 76-655		Enabling legislation for 200nm zone, assumed to apply to both mainland and all French dependencies.
	Feb 77	Decrees (No. 77-169, 170)	200nm	EEZ: St. Pierre and Miquelon; French Guiana.
	Feb 78	Decrees (various)	200nm	EEZ: Kerguelen Islands, New Caledonia, French Polynesia, Wallis and Futuna, Tromelin Islands, Glorious Archipelago, Clipperton, Juan de Nova, the Europa Bassas, Mayotte, Reunion, and French Southern and Antarctic Islands.
	Mar 78	Decrees (No. 78-276, 277)	200nm	EEZ: Guadeloupe; Martinique.
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Mar 72	Agreement		St. Pierre and Miquelon: fisheries zone agreement with Canada EIF. See <u>LIS</u> No. 57.
	Jan 80	Agreement		Wallis and Futuna Islands: maritime boundary agreement with Tonga EIF.
	Apr 80	Agreement		Reunion: EEZ boundary agreement with Mauritius EIF. See <u>LIS</u> No. 95.
	Jul 80	Agreement		Guadeloupe and Martinique: maritime boundary agreement with Venezuela. EIF
	Jan 81	Agreement		Dept. of Guyane (French Guiana): maritime boundary agreement with Brazil EIF.
	Mar 81	Agreement		Martinique: maritime boundary agreement with St. Lucia EIF.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
MARITIME BOUNDARIES, Continued	Jan 82	Agreement		Kerguelen Islands and New Caledonia: maritime boundary agreement with Australia EIF.
	Jan 83	Agreement (modified Nov 90)		New Caladonia, Wallis and Futuna: maritime boundary agreement with Fiji signed.
	Apr 84	Agreement		French Polynesia: agreement with UK (area around Pitcairn) EIF.
	Nov 85	Exchange of Notes between France and Tuvalu		French Polynesia: provisionally declares equidistant line as boundary.
	Dec 88	Agreement		Guadeloupe and Martinique: agreement delimiting two boundaries with Dominica EIF.
	Aug 90	Agreement		French Polynesia: agreement with the Cook Islands EIF.
	Nov 90	Agreement		New Caledonia: agreement with Solomon Islands EIF.
	Jun 92	Court of Arbitration Decision		St. Pierre and Miquelon: maritime boundary delimited with Canada.
	Jun 96	Agreement		St. Martin and St. Barthelemy: agreement with UK (Anguilla) signed.
	Jun 96	Agreement		Guadeloupe: agreement with UK (Montserrat) signed.
	Feb 2001	Agreement		Ile de la Grande Glorieuse and Ile du Lys: delimiting EEZ and continental shelf with Seychelles.
LOS CONVENTION	Apr 96			France ratified Convention and Part XI Agreement; presumed applicable to its dependencies.

MARITIME BOUNDARY AGREEMENTS

FRANCE - CANADA (ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON)

The agreement and the comments following are extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 57, "Canada-St. Pierre and Miquelon Territorial Sea Boundary" of 12 September 1974.

The line which determines the limit of the territorial waters of Canada and the zones submitted to the fishery jurisdiction of France extends northward and westward in a series of eight connected straight lines joining the following points:

1. Equidistant 12 nm from L'Enfant Perdu (France) and Lamaline Shag Rock (Canada). Latitude 46°38'46"N., Longitude 55°54'12"W. approximately.
2. Equidistant from L'Enfant Perdu (France) and Lamaline Shag Rock and Otter Rock (Canada). Latitude 46°41'56"N., Longitude 55°58'57"W. approximately.

3. Equidistant from L'Enfant Perdu (France) and Otter Rock and Enfant Perdu (Canada). Latitude 46°48'10"N., Longitude 55°58'57"W. approximately.
4. The low water mark on the south-westernmost point on Enfant Perdu (Canada). Latitude 46°51'20"N., Longitude 56°05'30"W. approximately.
5. The low water mark on the west point of the south-westernmost island of the Little Green Island group. Latitude 46°51'36"N., Longitude 56°05'58"W. approximately.
6. The intersection of the French mid-channel line of 1907 with a line parallel to, and 3 miles distant from a line joining Green Island to Dantzic Point. Latitude 46°55'52"N., Longitude 56°07'47"W. approximately.
7. The intersection of the French mid-channel line of 1907 with the median line, equidistant from Bout du Nordet (France) and Little Plate Island (Canada). Latitude 47°06'02"N., Longitude 56°06'18" W. approximately.
8. Equidistant from Cap du Nid a l'Aigle (France) and Little Plate Island and the southwest Wolf Rock (Canada). Latitude 47°18'19"N. Longitude 56°15'18"W. approximately.
9. The intersection of the French mid-channel line of 1907 with the outer limit of Canada's 12-mile territorial Sea. Latitude 47°21'54"N., Longitude 56°29'40"W. approximately.

U.S. ANALYSIS

The analysis of the Canada-St. Pierre and Miquelon territorial sea boundary utilized DMAHC Chart N.O. 14340, 20th Edition, November 1943, revised November 11, 1972, and Canadian Hydrographic Service Chart 405, compiled in 1971. The territorial sea agreement and boundary delimitation were printed on the above Canadian chart.

The territorial sea boundary extends for a distance of 54.34 nm, with an average distance between the turning point of 6.79 nm. The average water depth at the turning points is 60.6 fathoms, with depths ranging from 35 to 160 fathoms.

Five of the territorial sea boundary turning points are equidistant from Canadian and French territory. Overall, the turning points are an average of 6.79 nm from Canadian territory and 7.62 nm from St. Pierre and Miquelon.

The southern terminus of the territorial sea boundary, Point 1, is located 12 nm equidistant from L'Enfant Perdu (France) 46°47'08"N., 56°06'48"W.) and Lamaline Shag Rock (Canada) (46°50'24"N., 55°49'40"W.).

Turning Point 2 is 9.30 nm equidistant from L'Enfant Perdu (France) and Lamaline Shag Rock and Otter Rock (46°51'00"N., 55°52'16"W.) (Canada). The distance between Point 1 and Point 2 is 3.16 nm.

Point 3 is 6.61 nm from Point 2 and 6.61 nm equidistant from L'Enfant Perdu (France) and Otter Rock and Enfant Perdu (Canada).

From Point 3 to Point 4 is a distance of 5.50 nm. Point 4 is not equidistant from French and Canadian territory; it is located at the low-water mark off the southwest point of Enfant Perdu, a Canadian islet. Petit Colombier, a French islet immediately north of Great Colombier, is 3.25 nm from Point 4 and is the nearest French territory.

Point 4 and 5 are separated by a distance of 0.35 nm. Point 5 is not equidistant from the two sovereignties, but is located at the low-water mark on the west point of the south-westernmost island of the Little Green Island group, which is Canadian. Petit Colombier, 3.18 nm southwest of Point 5, is the closest French islet.

The distance between Points 5 and 6 is 4.40 nm. Point 6 is not an equidistant site; it is located at the intersection of the French mid-channel line of 1907 with a line parallel to, and 3 nm west of, a line joining Green Island and Dantzic Point, Newfoundland. The nearest Canadian territory to Point 6 is 5.88 nm at a location a little north of Little Dantzic Cove. The French islet of Petit du Cap, north of Cap Perce, is 5.22 nm from Point 6.

Point 7 is 10.30 nm from Point 6, and is also 5.30 nm equidistant from Little Plate Island (Canada) and Bout du Nordet (47°04'43"N., 56°13'13"W.) (France). Point 7 also marks the intersection of the French mid-channel line of 1907 and the median line equidistant from the islands of Little Plate and Bout du Nordet.

It is 13.68 nm between Points 7 and 8. According to the annex to the agreement, Point 8 is equidistant from Cap du Nid a l'Aigle (variant name is Cap Miquelon) (France) and Little Plate Island and the southwest Wolf Rocks (Canada). An analysis of the Canadian and U.S. hydrographic charts reveals that it is Big Plate Island and not Little Plate Island that is the location which is equidistant from Point 8 on the

Canadian side. Further, it is the southernmost Wolf Rocks, and not the southwest Wolf Rocks, which is another site on the Canadian side equidistant from Point 8. Point 8 is 10.30 nm from both Canadian and French territory.

The distance from Point 8 to Point 9 is 10.34 nm. Point 9 is not equidistant from French and Canadian territory; it is situated at the intersection of the French-mid-channel line of 1907 and the outer limit of Canada's 12nm territorial sea. The territorial sea is measured from the Canadian straight baseline which closes Hermitage Bay. Point 9 is 12.85 nm from southwest Wolf Rocks (Canada and 14.50nm from Cap du Nid a l'Aigle (Cap Miquelon) (France).

Summary

The territorial sea boundary between St. Pierre and Miquelon (France) and Newfoundland (Canada) utilizes both the equidistance principle and negotiated locations in delimiting the 54.34 nm boundary. Five of the turning points are equidistant locations, whereas the other four points represent negotiated positions. Islands were both considered and ignored as locational factors in the boundary delimitation.

FRANCE - MAURITIUS (REUNION)

The following comments are extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 95, "Maritime Boundary: France (Reunion) – Mauritius" of 16 April 1982.

U.S. ANALYSIS

The boundary which, according to the treaty, separates the respective economic zones of the islands, consists of seven turning and terminal points and runs in a northwesterly-southeasterly direction. The boundary runs between the similarly shaped and sized islands of Reunion and Mauritius and traverses relatively deep water (3300-5000 meters) in the southwestern part of the Indian Ocean. In the northwest, the boundary commences as a tripoint approximately 153 nautical miles seaward of Reunion, Mauritius and the island Of Tromelin (an unassociated French island administered from Reunion)....

The boundary is a median line since, as noted in the treaty, the two countries agreed that in this particular situation the equidistant method constituted "an equitable system of delimitation." The distance between boundary points and the nearest territories are listed in the attached table. Distance in length of the entire boundary is 364.8 nm.

TABLE C1.T93.
FRANCE (REUNION) - MAURITIUS MARITIME BOUNDARY

POINT	LINES
1	Equidistant 153 nm from Saint Denis/Ile Tromelin (France) and Flat Island (Mauritius). Latitude 18°17'11"S., Longitude 55°30'20"E. approximately.
2	Equidistant 112 nm from Saint Denis (France) and Cononnières Pt. (Mauritius). Latitude 19°00'49"S., Longitude 55°50'45"E. approximately. From Point 1, 47.5 nm.
3	Equidistant 60.5 nm from Pte. De l'Etaing (France) and Ilot Morne vicinity (Mauritius). Latitude 20°04'57"S., Longitude 56°17'39"E. approximately. From Point 2, 68.7 nm.
4	Equidistant 47 nm from rock near Pte. De Piton (France) and point near Le Morne Brabant (Mauritius). Latitude 20°35'55"S., Longitude 56°27'44"E. approximately. From Point 3, 32.3 nm.
5	Equidistant 56 nm from Pte. de Bambou (France) and point near Le Morne Brabant (Mauritius). Latitude 21°18'19"S., Longitude 56°50'09"E. approximately. From Point 4, 47.2 nm.
6	Equidistant 90 nm from Pte. De la Table (France) and southwestern coast of Flat Island (Mauritius). Latitude 22°00'32"S., Longitude 57°14'40"E. approximately. From Point 5, 47.9 nm.
7	Equidistant 200 nm from Pte. De la Ravine d'Ango and Pte. De Sable-Blanca (France) and the south-central coast of Flat Island (Mauritius). Latitude 23°48'05"S., Longitude 58°14'23" E. approximately. From Point 6, 121.2 nm.

GABON

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Dec 92	Decree No. 002066	12nm	Reaffirmed 12nm territorial sea.
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Dec 92	Decree No. 002066		Straight baselines and normal baselines established (straight baselines from northern border to Cap Lopez, enclosing Bay of Nazare as internal waters). <i>These straight baseline claims are not recognized by the U.S.</i>
CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Jul 84	Law No. 9/84	24nm	
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Jul 84	Law No. 9/84	200nm	EEZ.
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Apr 2001	Agreement		Maritime Border agreement with Sao Tome and Principe.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention.
	Apr 95			Signed Part XI Agreement.
	Mar 98			Ratified Convention; bound by Part XI Agreement.

STRAIGHT BASELINE LEGISLATION

The following is extracted from the December 1992 Decree No. 002066/Pr/Mhcucdm, Defining the Baselines from which the Breadth of the Territorial Sea is Measured.

Article 1

The breadth of the territorial sea, which is established at 12nm... shall be measured from the straight baselines and normal baselines.

Article 2

In the maritime zone extending between Cocobeach and Cap Lopez, the territorial sea shall be measured from the straight baselines connecting the following points:

**TABLE C1.T94.
GABON STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM**

POINT	LOCATION	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
A	Cocobeach (Pointe Astro)	1°, 00', 02" N	9°, 34', 58" E
B	Mbanie	0°, 48', 39" N	9°, 22', 50" E
C	Cap Esterias (Pointe Megombie)	0°, 35', 19" N	9°, 19', 01" E
D	Pointe Ngombe (Lighthouse)	0°, 18', 35" N	9°, 18', 19" E
E	Cap Lopez	0°, 37', 54" S	8°, 42', 13" E

Article 3

In the maritime zone extending between Cap Lopez and the Gabon-Congo frontier, the territorial sea shall be measured from the low-water line along the coast, as marked on large scale charts officially recognized by Gabon.

Article 4

The ellipsoid and point of origin used to determine the geographical coordinates shall be:

The CLARKE 1880 ellipsoid at the following points of origin in UTM zones 32 and 33:

Latitude: 0° 42' 53" 3 S
Longitude: 0° 09' 49" 4 E

Article 5

The maritime boundary of the State of Gabon, established from the baselines, as defined, shall be subject to every jurisdiction arising from Gabonese rights of national sovereignty, as stipulated in the pertinent provisions of Law 9/84 of July 9, 1984, establishing an exclusive economic zone of 200 nautical miles.

GAMBIA, THE

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Jul 69	Act No. 9	12nm	
CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Jul 69	Act No. 9	18nm	Claimed right to "exercise control necessary to prevent and punish the infringement of any law or right of The Gambia."
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Jun 65	Continental Shelf Act, No. 25	Non-specific	Claimed authority to prohibit navigation in designated areas.
	Jul 66	Continental Shelf Act (Revised)		Claimed right to exercise control seaward of territorial sea with respect to seabed and subsoil.
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Aug 77	Fisheries Act, No. 17	200nm	Exclusive fishing zone.
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Aug 76	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Senegal EIF.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention.
	May 84			Ratified Convention.

MARITIME BOUNDARIES AGREEMENT

THE GAMBIA - SENEGAL

The following is extracted from the agreement between The Gambia and Senegal, signed on 4 June 1975, and entered into force on 27 August 1976, as set forth in Limits in the Seas, No. 85, "Maritime Boundaries: The Gambia-Senegal."

Article 1

The maritime boundary to the North commences from the point of intersection of the land boundary with the coast and follows the parallel of latitude 13° 35' 36" North.

Article 2

The maritime boundary to the South commences from the point T of intersection of the land boundary situated to the South of the River Allahein (or San Pedro) with the coast and of which the coordinates are:

Latitude: 13° 03' 51" North;
Longitude: 16° 44' 49" West.

From point T, the maritime boundary proceeds in a south-westerly direction as far as point M of which the coordinates are:

Latitude: 13° 01' 21" North;
Longitude: 16° 45' 19" West.

From point M, the maritime frontier proceeds in a northerly direction as far as point P of which the coordinates are:

Latitude: 13° 03' 27" North;
Longitude: 16° 45' 22" West.

From point P, the maritime frontier follows the parallel of latitude 13° 03' 27" North.

Article 3

The boundaries defined in Articles 1 and 2 above have been delimited on the basis of the French Chart No. 6125 on the scale of 1:300,500 (latitude 13° 40')....

GEORGIA

Maritime claims of the former Soviet Union are considered to remain in effect for its component successor States, unless otherwise declared. On 24 December 1998, Georgia passed domestic legislation regarding its maritime spaces, but an English translation has not been made available as of this printing.

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Apr 73	Protocol (amended 1983)	12nm	Territorial sea boundary between Soviet and Turkish waters delimited. See LIS No. 109.
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jan 85	Council of Ministers Decree		USSR established straight baselines for coasts on the Arctic Ocean, Black Sea, and Baltic Sea. However, none of the 1985 USSR straight baselines apply to the coast of what is now Georgia, where the USSR declared normal baselines.
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Jun 78	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary between USSR and Turkey (Black Sea) signed; EIF May 1981.
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Dec 86 - Feb 87	Exchange of Notes (Agreement)		Establishes that the continental shelf boundary from the 1978 agreement with Turkey also constitutes EEZ boundary.
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Apr 73	Agreement		Territorial sea boundary (Black Sea) agreement between Turkey and former USSR signed; ratified by Turkey May 82, by USSR Jan 74. A Protocol delimiting this boundary was signed Sep 83. See LIS Nos. 59 and 109.
	Jun 78	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary (Black Sea) agreement between Turkey and the former USSR signed; EIF May 81. See LIS No. 109.
	Feb 87	Exchange of Notes		Turkey and USSR agree to use the continental shelf boundary as the boundary for the EEZ.
	Jul 97	Protocol		Agreement with Turkey confirming the validity of the above treaties between Turkey and the former USSR.
LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Mar 96			Acceded to Convention; bound by Part XI Agreement.

MARITIME BOUNDARY AGREEMENT

GEORGIA - TURKEY

On 14 July 1997, Turkey and Georgia signed a Protocol confirming the validity of the agreements Turkey signed with the former USSR establishing the territorial sea, continental shelf, and EEZ boundaries between the two countries in the Black Sea. The Protocol that defined the territorial sea boundary was signed on 17 April 1973, ratified by the USSR on 3 January 1974, and ratified by Turkey on 3 May 1982. (The text and an analysis of the 1973 Protocol are printed in [Limits in the Seas](#), No. 59, "Soviet-Turkey Territorial Sea Boundary," 9 October 1974.) A Protocol-Description delimiting this boundary was signed on 11 September 1983. Excerpts from the Protocol-Description, below, and the analysis

following it are extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 109, "Continental Shelf Boundary: Turkey-U.S.S.R. and Straight Baselines: U.S.S.R. (Black Sea)" of 29 September 1988.

The sea boundary line between Soviet and Turkish territorial seas in the Black Sea is defined at the locality of two leading marks and one sea spar buoy in the sea.

...Calculation of the rectangular coordinates of the centers of the front and rear range marks, as well as the installation point of the sea spar buoy and the terminal point of the sea boundary line were done under the Turkish system of coordinates, under the Gauss-Kruger projection on the Hayford ellipsoid in the coordinated zone with axial meridian $L_0 = 42^\circ$. The elevations indicated in the documents were calculated on the mean level of the Black Sea.

The map of the sea boundary between the territorial waters of the [USSR] and the Republic of Turkey in the Black Sea is compiled on a scale of 1:100,000.

Moreover, the topographic plan was compiled of the border zone of the Soviet-Turkish boundary in the region where the range marks are located, on a scale of 1:5000.

With respect to the range marks which define the sea boundary line, the following documents have been compiled: protocol of the front range mark, protocol of the rear range mark, rough sketch-diagram on a scale of 1:2,500, and protocol of the sea spar buoy.

A map, plan and rough sketch-diagram were compiled by each side independently in its own language in accordance with instructions approved by the Joint Soviet-Turkish Commission on Delimiting the Sea Boundary.

The initial point of the sea boundary line between the territorial waters of the [USSR] and the Republic of Turkey in the Black Sea is the final point of the Soviet-Turkish state land boundary, defined during the redemarcation of the boundary in 1969-1973.

In accordance with documents of the border redemarcation of December 29, 1973, this point is located at the place where the shoreline of the Black Sea intersects with the continuation of the perpendicular dropped from the center of the special boundary mark, which is located on the land boundary line, onto the direct line uniting the Soviet and Turkish column of the main boundary mark No. 450.

The geographic and rectangular coordinates of the initial point of the sea boundary line are as follows:

**TABLE C1.T95.
GEORGIA - TURKEY BLACK SEA BOUNDARY**

Latitude = $41^\circ 31' 18.39''$	Longitude = $41^\circ 32' 55.06''$
X = 4,596,860.80	Y = 462,337.80

From the point indicated above, the Soviet-Turkish sea boundary line between the territorial waters of the [USSR] and the Republic of Turkey passes along a straight line in a northwesterly direction along the 290° azimuth, and approaches the final point of the Soviet-Turkish sea boundary line at a point that intersects the external boundary line of the territorial seas of the [USSR] and the Republic of Turkey.

The final point of the sea boundary line between the USSR and Turkey in the Black Sea is defined as the point where the 12-mile boundary of Soviet and Turkish territorial seas, formed by arcs drawn at a distance of 12 miles from the Soviet and Turkish coasts, intersects the boundary line between the territorial seas, passing along the $290^\circ 00' 00''$ azimuth.

The geographic and rectangular coordinates of the final point of the sea boundary line are as follows:

CONTINUATION OF TABLE C1.T95.

Latitude = $41^\circ 35' 43.41''$	Longitude = $41^\circ 16' 40.88''$
X = 4,605,187.44	Y = 439,827.34

The length of the sea boundary line between Soviet and Turkish territorial seas equals 12.96 nautical miles (24.01 km).

A sea spar buoy is emplaced in order to define the sea boundary line near the coast at a distance of 400 meters from the center of the front range mark.

The range marks built on the extension of the sea boundary line on the territory of the [USSR] and the Republic of Turkey are located at a distance of 288.50 meters from one another and are situated as follows: the front range mark in the region of main boundary mark No. 450, and the rear range mark in the region of main boundary mark No. 448.

The range marks provide shields for daytime visibility and for the lighting (beacon) equipment, and are counted on to ensure daytime and nighttime visibility during good atmospheric conditions all along the sea boundary line.

At night the direction of the sea boundary line is defined by combining the light of the rear range mark with the white light of the central light sector of the front range mark along the vertical line.

The lighting (beacon) equipment of the front range mark is equipped with a red and green light filter, each having a lighting sector of 10°. The red light warns vessels approaching from the Turkish Side, and the green light warns vessels approaching from the Soviet side that they are nearing the boundary line.

Two lateral white lights of the lighting sector of the front range mark point out to the vessels the location of that sign.

In terms of locality, the distance between range marks is slight (288.50 m). Therefore the range marks will be seen as overlapping at a certain distance on both sides from the sea boundary line. In the middle of the boundary this distance is approximately 150 meters, while at the end of the boundary it is approximately 550 meters to each side of the sea boundary line.

U.S. ANALYSIS

Territorial Sea Boundary

The territorial sea boundary between Turkey and the USSR was defined by a protocol signed on April 17, 1973. Under the terms of this protocol the territorial sea boundary was to begin at the terminus of their land boundary and extend northwest at a 290° azimuth to the outer limit of the territorial sea claims (12 nautical miles) of Turkey and the USSR; a joint commission was to undertake the delimitation of the territorial sea boundary. The results of this commission's work are given in the 1983 protocol. The coordinates of the terminal points of the territorial sea boundary listed in the protocol vary slightly from those given in the earlier study by the Office of the Geographer [LIS No. 59] due to differences in the initial point selected, charts used, and mathematical model (shape) assumed for the earth's surface.

Nature of the Boundary

The territorial sea boundary is a single, almost 13 nautical mile (nm), geodetic line segment extending from the terminus of the Turkey-USSR land boundary, which has been redemarcated between 1969 and 1973, to the outer limit of the 12 nm territorial seas claimed by both Turkey and the USSR. The geodetic character of the line segment can be deduced because a rhumb line with the same terminal points has a slightly smaller azimuth than that required under terms of the 1973 protocol and reiterated in the 1983 delimitation protocol (290° 00' 00"). A geodetic line with the terminal points listed in the 1983 protocol fulfills the azimuthal requirement.

A geodetic line also best fulfills the term "straight line," which is used in the 1980 Protocol. A rhumb line, though appearing as a straight line on a Mercator map, is a spiral on the surface of the earth, whereas a geodetic line is the shortest--and therefore straightest--line between two points on a mathematically-defined spheroid surface, such as the surface of the earth.

Depiction

The territorial sea boundary was depicted on maps reprinted with the 1983 protocol and technical appendices in the Turkish gazette. The protocol explicitly states that calculations were done on the Turkish system of coordinates using a Gauss-Kruger (transverse Mercator) projection and Hayford ellipsoid.

The following is extracted from the Agreement between Turkey and the USSR concerning the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf in the Black Sea (signed 23 June 1978, EIF May 1981).

Article I

The boundary of the continental shelf between the Republic of Turkey and the [USSR] in the Black sea is the line that begins on the final point of the sea boundary line between the territorial seas of Turkey and the Soviet Union in the Black Sea as established by a Protocol between the Government of the Republic of Turkey and the Government of the [USSR] on Determining the Sea Boundary Line between the Territorial Seas of Turkey and Soviet Union in the Black Sea, of April 17, 1973. This line proceeds in general in a westerly direction through points, the geographic coordinates of which are as follows:

TABLE C1.T96.
GEORGIA - TURKEY CONTINENTAL
SHELF/EEZ COORDINATES

LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
41°35'41	41°16'33"
41°57'00"	40°41'33"
42°01'52"	40°26'00"
42°08'21"	39°49'37"
42°20'15"	39°00'13"
42°25'28"	38°32'10"
43°10'55"	36°50'42"
43°26'04"	36°10'57"
43°26'08"	35°30'25"
43°11'17"	34°13'10"
43°11'50"	33°36'56"
43°20'43"	32°00'00"

[T]he delimitation line of the continental shelf between the Republic of Turkey and the [USSR] will be defined up to the point with the following coordinates: 43°20'43" north latitude and 32°00'00" east longitude. [S]ettling the question of drawing the delimitation line of the continental shelf further to the west...will be carried out...during...negotiations which will be held at a suitable time.

GERMANY

The Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) and the German Democratic Republic (GDR) unified on October 3, 1990. GDR claims are no longer in force following German unification.

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Jan 95	Proclamation of 11/11/94	12nm	Although a deep-water anchorage west of Helgoland remains a part of the territorial sea, the box in Helgolander Bucht is no longer claimed. The claim preserves a 4nm-wide high seas corridor through the Femer Belt, to a point north of the approaches to Rostock, to a point south of the Island of Man.
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	1970	Legislation		Established straight baselines in North Sea. See <u>LIS</u> No. 38.
	Jan 95	Proclamation of 11/11/94		Reiterated baselines in North Sea, revised the baseline coordinates in the Baltic Sea, authorized further bilateral agreements with neighboring states.
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Jan 64	Declaration of 1/20/64	1958 DEF	
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Jan 95	Proclamation of 11/25/94	200nm	Established the outer limits of the EEZ in North and Baltic Seas (200nm, to the extent geographically allowable).
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Dec 64	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with the Netherlands (North Sea) signed; EIF Sep 65.
	Jun 65	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement, and Protocol, with Denmark (North Sea) signed; EIF May 66.
	Oct 68	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Poland (Baltic Sea) signed.
	Feb 69	ICJ Judgment		Regarding continental shelf boundaries between Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands in the North Sea.
	Oct 70	Exchange of Notes (Agreement)		Change to boundary with Denmark in Flensburg Fiord area EIF (additional Protocol EIF Sep 71).
	Jan 71	Agreements (2)		Continental shelf boundary agreement and Protocol (based on ICJ Judgment of 1969) with Denmark and the Netherlands (North Sea) signed; EIF Dec 72.
	Nov 71	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with the UK (North Sea) signed.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
MARITIME BOUNDARIES, Continued	Sep & Nov 75	Exchange of Notes (Agreement)		Boundary with the Netherlands along the Molenbeek (Mihlenbach) and the Rammelbeek (Rammelbach) signed; EIF Jul 76.
	Jun 78	Agreement		Continental shelf and fishing zone boundary agreement and Protocol with Sweden signed.
	Sep 88	Agreement		Continental shelf and fishing zone boundary agreement with Denmark signed.
	May 89	Agreement		Boundary agreement with Poland in the Oder Bay (territorial sea, continental shelf & fishing zone) signed.
	Nov 90	Agreement		Confirmation of maritime boundary with Poland signed (post-German unification).
LOS CONVENTION	Jul 94			Signed Part XI Agreement.
	Oct 94			Acceded to Convention and ratified Part XI Agreement, with Declaration expressly affirming fundamental right of innocent passage for warships, right to conduct military exercises in EEZs of other nations.

TERRITORIAL SEA LEGISLATION

The following is extracted from the 11 November 1994 FRG Proclamation, which entered into force in January 1995, concerning the Breadth of the German Territorial Sea.

I

The outer limit of the territorial sea of the Federal Republic of Germany shall be determined in accordance with the specifications given hereunder. All earlier announcements concerning the delimitation of the German territorial sea shall thereby cease to apply.

North Sea

The outer limit of the territorial sea of the Federal Republic of Germany in the North Sea shall be a line running at a distance of 12 nautical miles, measured from the low-water line and the straight baselines, as appropriate.

The existing deep-water anchorage shall remain part of the territorial sea, its limits being a line connecting the following points:

TABLE C1.T97.
GERMAN TERRITORIAL SEA COORDINATES: NORTH SEA

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
1	54°08'11"N	7°24'36"E
2	54°08'19"N	7°26'59"E
3	54°01'39"N	7°33'04"E
4	54°00'27"N	7°24'36"E

The geographical coordinates of the above points shall be determined by reference to European Datum (ED 50).

Baltic Sea

The outer limit of the territorial sea of the Federal Republic of Germany in the Baltic Sea shall be a line connecting the following points:

TABLE C1.T98.
GERMAN TERRITORIAL SEA COORDINATES: BALTIC SEA

GERMAN TERRITORIAL SEA COORDINATES: BALTIC SEA		
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
1	54°44'17"N	10°10'14"E
2	54°41'46"N	10°13'12"E
3	54°39'27"N	10°15'34"E
4	54°36'45"N	10°18'36"E
5	54°35'35"N	10°20'24"E
6	54°34'08"N	10°25'47"E
7	54°32'51"N	10°30'24"E
8	54°31'14"N	10°35'63"E
9	54°30'39"N	10°39'12"E
10	54°30'51"N	10°54'21"E
11	54°32'50"N	10°49'16"E
12	54°33'21"N	1058'51"E
13	54°34'10"N	11°00'07"E
14	54°34'37"N	11°08'33"E
15	54°33'31"N	11°12'23"E
16	54°31'46"N	11°18'44"E
17	54°30'46"N	11°19'23"E
18	54°30'18"N	11°21'03"E
19	54°28'26"N	11°24'13"E
20	54°26'23"N	11°28'34"E
21	54°24'27"N	11°32'22"E
22	54°22'25"N	11°35'23"E
23	54°19'53"N	11°38'44"E
24	54°20'01"N	11°57'10"E
25	54°23'07"N	12°09'13"E
26	54°23'07"N	12°09'59"E
27	54°27'04"N	12°15'35"E
28	54°30'42"N	12°18'05"E
29	54°31'05"N	12°17'36"E
30	54°34'40"N	12°19'24"E
31	54°44'38"N	12°45'00"E

GERMAN TERRITORIAL SEA COORDINATES: BALTIC SEA		
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
From point (31), the limit shall continue running at a distance of 12 nm, measured from the low-water line and the straight baselines, as appropriate, until reaching point (32) as follows:		
32	54°16'30,3"N	14°04'49,9"E
From this point, the outer limit shall be a line connecting the following points:		
33	54°16'14,8"N	14°04'14,7",E
34	54°14'22,0"N	14°10'08,9"E
35	54°07'36,4"N	14°12'09,1"E
36	53°59'18,1"N	14°14'35,9"E
37	53°55'42,1"N	14°13'37,8"E

The geographic coordinates of the above points shall be determined by reference to European Datum (ED 50).

In some areas of the Baltic Sea, the breadth of the territorial sea as extended by virtue of the present Proclamation is less than the twelve nautical miles permitted under international law. This shall not be construed as meaning a renunciation of the Federal Republic of Germany's legal claim to the full breadth of the territorial sea.

EEZ LEGISLATION

The following is extracted from the Proclamation concerning the Establishment of an Exclusive Economic Zone of the Federal Republic of Germany in the North Sea and in the Baltic Sea of 25 November 1994.

I

The Federal Republic of Germany shall establish, as of 1 January 1995, an exclusive economic zone in the North Sea and in the Baltic Sea beyond the outer limit of its territorial sea.

II

The outer limit of the exclusive economic zone of the Federal Republic of Germany in the North Sea shall be a line connecting the following points:

TABLE C1.T99.
GERMAN EEZ COORDINATES: NORTH SEA

GERMAN EEZ COORDINATES: NORTH SEA		
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
E ₀	53° 43' 30.8" N	6° 20' 49.7" E
E ₁	53° 45' 03.0" N	6° 19' 58.3" E
E ₂	53° 48' 52.9" N	6° 15' 51.3" E
E ₃	53° 59' 56.8" N	6° 06' 28.2" E
E ₄	54° 11' 12.0" N	6° 00' 00.0" E
E ₅	54° 37' 12.0" N	5° 00' 00.0" E
E ₆	55° 00' 00.0" N	5° 00' 00.0" E
E ₇	55° 20' 00.0" N	4° 20' 00.0" E

GERMAN EEZ COORDINATES: NORTH SEA		
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
E ₈	55° 45' 54.0" N	3° 22' 13.0" E
D	55° 50' 06.0" N	3° 24' 00.0" E
S ₇	55° 55' 09.4" N	3° 21' 00.0" E
S ₆	55° 46' 21.8" N	4° 15' 00.0" E
S ₅	55° 24' 15.0" N	4° 45' 00.0" E
S ₄	55° 15' 00.0" N	5° 09' 00.0" E
S ₃	55° 15' 00.0" N	5° 24' 12.0" E
S ₂	55° 30' 40.3" N	5° 45' 00.0" E
S ₁	55° 10' 03.4" N	7° 33' 09.6" E
S ₀	55° 05' 59.4" N	8° 02' 44.4" E

The geographical coordinates of the above points shall be determined by reference to European Datum (ED 50).

III

The outer limits of the exclusive economic zone of the Federal Republic of Germany in the Baltic Sea shall be a line connecting the following points:

TABLE C1.T100.
GERMAN EEZ COORDINATES: BALTIC SEA

GERMAN EEZ COORDINATES: BALTIC SEA		
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
1	54° 45' 24.0" N	10° 13' 06.0" E
2	54° 42' 49.7" N	10° 16' 07.9" E
3	54° 40' 29.6" N	10° 18' 29.9" E
4	54° 37' 59.9" N	10° 21' 18.4" E
5	54° 37' 15.4" N	10° 22' 27.6" E
6	54° 35' 56.8" N	10° 27' 15.9" E
7	54° 34' 37.0" N	10° 31' 58.5" E
8	54° 33' 06.0" N	10° 36' 50.0" E
9	54° 32' 39.8" N	10° 39' 37.3" E
10	54° 32' 49.2" N	10° 43' 59.0" E
11	54° 34' 52.3" N	10° 48' 02.1" E
12	54° 37' 10.2" N	10° 52' 25.1" E
13	54° 38' 14.6" N	10° 54' 15.3" E
14	54° 38' 28.3" N	11° 00' 20.7" E
15	54° 38' 16.3" N	11° 04' 30.0" E
16	54° 37' 19.7" N	11° 09' 28.2" E

GERMAN EEZ COORDINATES: BALTIC SEA		
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
17	54° 36' 33.0" N	11° 12' 30.9" E
18	54° 35' 11.2" N	11° 15' 36.4" E
19	54° 34' 11.6" N	11° 19' 17.7" E
20	54° 31' 57.0" N	11° 23' 04.8" E
21	54° 29' 53.1" N	11° 26' 36.6" E
22	54° 27' 53.4" N	11° 30' 49.9" E
23	54° 25' 47.7" N	11° 34' 55.1" E
24	54° 23' 36.0" N	11° 38' 12.2" E
25	54° 21' 56.7" N	11° 40' 20.7" E
26	54° 21' 53.4" N	11° 40' 14.7" E
27	54° 22' 00.5" N	11° 56' 25.6" E
28	54° 24' 39.9" N	12° 06' 43.5" E
29	54° 41' 15.9" N	12° 26' 35.7" E
30	54° 45' 49.7" N	12° 44' 59.9" E
31	54° 50' 01.7" N	12° 56' 02.4" E
32	55° 00' 30.2" N	13° 08' 53.1" E
33	55° 00' 37.9" N	13° 09' 26.8" E
34	55° 01' 16.9" N	13° 47' 08.4" E
35	54° 57' 53.9" N	13° 59' 15.3" E
36	54° 57' 44.8" N	13° 59' 34.2" E
37	54° 48' 45.0" N	14° 10' 22.0" E
38	54° 48' 45.0" N	14° 24' 51.0" E
39	54° 39' 30.0" N	14° 24' 51.0" E
40	54° 32' 10.4" N	14° 38' 12.2" E
41	54° 31' 57.7" N	14° 37' 42.0" E
42	54° 29' 56.4" N	14° 44' 56.7" E
43	54° 22' 56.5" N	14° 35' 55.7" E
44	54° 10' 04.6" N	14° 21' 05.0" E
45	54° 07' 35.0" N	14° 14' 18.9" E
46	54° 07' 36.4" N	14° 12' 09.1" E

The geographical coordinates of the above points shall be determined by reference to European Datum (ED 50).

IV

The lines connecting, respectively, points 25 and 26, 32 and 33, 35 and 36, as well as 40 and 41 have been drawn on the proviso that they are subject to pertinent agreements with the neighboring States concerned in each case.

GHANA

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Aug 86	Maritime Zones (Delimitation) Law	12nm	Repealed 1973 and 1977 Decrees.
CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Aug 86	Maritime Zones (Delimitation) Law	24nm	
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Aug 86	Maritime Zones (Delimitation) Law	200nm	Repealed 1973 Decree.
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Aug 86	Maritime Zones (Delimitation) Law	200nm	Established EEZ; repealed 1973 Decree.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention.
	Jun 83			Ratified Convention.

GREECE

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Sep 31	Presidential Decree 6/18	10nm	Decree to define the extent of the territorial waters for the purposes of aviation and the control thereof.
	Sep 36	Law No. 230/1936	6nm	Presidential Decree 6/18 not affected. <i>The U.S. does not recognize territorial airspace claims which exceed the territorial sea claim.</i> U.S. protested claim in 1983, 1984 and 1985, and conducted operational assertions in 1983 and 1984 (overflights).
CONTINENTAL SHELF	1969	Decree Law No. 142/1969	1958 DEF	
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	May 77	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Italy signed; EIF Nov 80. See <u>LIS</u> No. 96.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention, with Declaration that, where there are numerous islands and alternative straits serving the same international navigation route, the coastal State has responsibility for designating routes for transit passage.
	Jul 94			Signed Part XI Agreement.
	Jul 95			Ratified Convention and Part XI Agreement, reiterating its Declaration on straits (above).

GRENADA

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Aug 91	Territorial Sea and Maritime Boundaries Act, No. 25 of 1989	12nm	
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Aug 91	Territorial Sea and Maritime Boundaries Act, No. 25 of 1989		Enabling legislation for straight baselines.
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Aug 91	Territorial Sea and Maritime Boundaries Act, No. 25 of 1989	200nm	
EEZ/FISHING ZONE	Aug 91	Territorial Sea and Maritime Boundaries Act, No. 25 of 1989	200nm	
ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION	Aug 91	Territorial Sea and Maritime Boundaries Act, No. 25 of 1989		Jurisdiction over preservation and protection of environment and prevention and control of pollution claimed within EEZ.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention.
	Apr 91			Ratified Convention.
	Nov 94			Signed Part XI Agreement.
	Jul 95			Bound by Part XI Agreement.

GUATEMALA

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Jul 76	Legislative Decree No. 20-76	12nm	
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jun 40	Decree No. 2393		Claimed Gulf of Amatique to be an historic bay.
	Feb 97	Declaration upon accession to 1982 LOS Convention		Reiterated historic bay claim.
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Sep 65	Constitution	1958 DEF	
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Jun 76	Legislative Decree No. 20-76	200nm	EEZ.
ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION	Jun 76	Congressional Decree No. 20-76		Jurisdiction over preservation of environment and control and elimination of pollution claimed within EEZ.
LOS CONVENTION	Jul 83			Signed Convention.
	Feb 97			Ratified Convention, with Declaration that the approval of the Convention shall not "affect the rights of Guatemala over the territory of Belize, including the islands, cays, and islets, or its historical rights over Bahia de Amatique, and accordingly, the territorial sea and maritime zones cannot be delimited until such time as the existing dispute is resolved." Bound by Part XI Agreement.

GUINEA

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Jul 80	Decree No. 336/PRG/80	12nm	Taking of photographs and transport of "toxic or dangerous substances" considered to be criminal acts.
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jul 80	Decree No. 336/PRG/80		Rescinded 1964 coordinates, appears to modify former objectionable concept of one straight baseline encompassing the entire coast. See <u>LIS</u> No. 40.
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Jul 80	Decree No. 336/PRG/80	200nm	EEZ: same lateral limits as territorial sea.
ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION	Jul 80	Decree No. 336/PRG/80		Pollution in territorial sea considered to be criminal act.
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Feb 85	Arbitral Panel Award		Boundary with Guinea-Bissau delimited.
LOS CONVENTION	Oct 84			Signed Convention.
	Sep 85			Ratified Convention, with Declaration asserting rights in dispute with Belize, and over Bay of Amatique as historic waters.
	Aug 94			Signed Part XI Agreement.
	Jul 95			Bound by Part XI Agreement.

STRAIGHT BASELINE LEGISLATION

The following is extracted from Decree No. 336/PRG of 30 July 1980.

Article 1

The breadth of the territorial waters of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea shall be twelve (12) nautical miles, measured from the low water line.

Article 2.

The breadth of the exclusive economic zone shall be two hundred (200) nautical miles, measured from the low-water line.

Article 4

The limits of the territorial waters and of the exclusive economic zone shall be established as follows:

In the north, by a line drawn from the intersection point of 10° 56' 42" north latitude and 15° 05' 00" west longitude along the thalweg of the Cajet River, thence to the southwest across the Passe des Pilotes as far as the parallel 10° 40' 00" (at the intersection point of the coordinates 10° 40' 00" north and 15° 20' 30" west), and thence along that parallel for a distance of 200 nautical miles out to sea;

In the south, by the parallel 9° 03' 18" north latitude for a distance of 200 nautical miles out to sea, measured from the low-water line.

GUINEA-BISSAU

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	May 85	Law No. 3/85	12nm	
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	May 85	Act No. 2/85		Delimits straight baselines. <i>These baseline claims are not recognized by the U.S. U.S. conducted operational assertion in 1989.</i>
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	May 85	Act No. 3/85	200nm	EEZ; foreign fishing prohibited in EEZ.
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Apr 60	Exchange of diplomatic notes between France & Portugal		Maritime boundary agreement with Senegal EIF. See <u>LIS</u> No. 68.
	Feb 85	Arbitral Panel Award		Boundary with Guinea delimited.
	Jul 89	Arbitral Panel Award		1960 boundary with Senegal upheld.
	Nov 91	ICJ Decision (regarding appeal by Guinea-Bissau of 1985, 1989 awards)		Upheld both arbitral panel awards.
	Oct 93	Agreement		Establishes "joint exploitation zone" (EEZ) with Senegal.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention.
	Aug 86			Ratified Convention.

STRAIGHT BASELINE LEGISLATION

The following is extracted from Act No. 2/85 of 17 May 1985.

In view of the need to establish straight baselines in accordance with the Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982;

At the proposal of the Council of Ministers and in exercise of the functions and powers conferred on it under article 56, item 8, of the Constitution, the People's National Assembly approves, and I promulgate, the following Act:

Article 1

In the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, the straight baselines for measuring the breadth of the territorial sea shall be defined by the points whose geographical co-ordinates are given in the following table:

**TABLE C1.T101.
GUINEA-BISSAU STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM**

POINT	NORTH LATITUDE	WEST LONGITUDE
1	12° 20' 20"	16° 43' 05"
2	11° 38' 12"	16° 35' 12"
3	11° 16' 18"	16° 28' 53"
4	11° 01' 34"	16° 11' 04"

POINT	NORTH LATITUDE	WEST LONGITUDE
5	10° 51' 25"	15° 43' 35"
6	10° 50' 00"	15° 10' 30"

Article 2

Any legal provisions which are at variance with this act shall be revoked.

Article 3

This act shall enter into force immediately.

MARITIME BOUNDARY**GUINEA-BISSAU - SENEGAL**

Decree No. 60-504 of 25 May 1960 published the exchange of notes, regarding the maritime boundary between Guinea-Bissau and Senegal (which, at the time, were territories of Portugal and France, respectively), signed in April 1960. In July 1989, an Arbitral Tribunal Award upheld this boundary. (In October 1993, Guinea-Bissau and Senegal signed an agreement establishing a joint exploitation zone (EEZ); however, the territorial seas of both countries were excluded from this zone.) Following are excerpts from Limits in the Seas, No. 68, "Territorial Sea and Continental Shelf Boundary: Guinea-Bissau - Senegal" of 15 March 1976.

To the external limit of the territorial seas, the boundary would be defined by a straight line, running at 240°, starting from the intersection of the extension of the land boundary and the low-water mark, represented for that purpose by the Cape Roxo light.

With regard to the contiguous zones and the continental shelf, the delimitation would consist of the straight line extension in the same direction of the territorial sea boundary.

U.S. ANALYSIS

The territorial sea boundary is defined in the Exchange of Notes as a straight-line 240° azimuth (assumed to be from true north) from "the intersection of the extension of the land boundary and the low-water mark, represented for that purpose by the Cape Roxo light." The outer limit of the territorial sea boundary is not specified.

The outer limit of the continental shelf boundary is not clearly defined in the Exchange of Notes. The boundary between the respective shelf areas is considered to be the straight-line extension of the territorial sea boundary.

Neither the territorial sea boundary nor the continental shelf boundary is based on the equidistance principle.

GUYANA

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Oct 77	Maritime Boundaries Act, 1977, Act No. 10	12nm	Prior notice requirement for foreign warships. <i>This requirement is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested requirement in 1982 and conducted operational assertion in 1988.</i>
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Oct 77	Maritime Boundaries Act 1977, Act No. 10		Declared baseline to be low-water mark. (However, implementing legislation for straight baselines.)
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Oct 77	Maritime Boundaries Act, 1977, Act No. 10	CM or 200nm	Claimed exclusive jurisdiction over artificial islands, installations, structures, and devices; over scientific research; and over protection of environment and control of pollution. Claims authority to designate areas for protection of environment, customs and other fiscal matters, and to establish sea lanes, traffic separation schemes, etc., for foreign ships to pass through designated areas. Consent required for course of cables and pipelines. <i>Such a broad claim is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claim in 1982.</i>
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Oct 77	Maritime Boundaries Act, 1977, Act No. 10	200nm	Fishing zone; enabling legislation for EEZ. Claims same jurisdiction in EEZ as in continental shelf. Claims jurisdiction in the airspace over the EEZ. <i>Such a broad claim is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claim in 1982.</i>
	Feb 91	EEZ Designation Order No. 19	200nm	Designated EEZ.
ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION	Oct 77	Maritime Boundaries Act, 1977, Act No. 10		Exclusive jurisdiction to preserve and protect the environment and to prevent and control pollution within EEZ and out to continental shelf.
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Dec 2003	Agreement		Cooperation Treaty with Barbados regarding joint jurisdiction over "area of bilateral overlap between the EEZs."
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention.
	Nov 93			Ratified Convention.

HAITI

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Apr 72	Decree	12nm	Coordinates given for an irregular polygon that, at some points, lies farther than 12nm from coast.
	Apr 77	Presidential Declaration No. 38	12nm	
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Apr 72	Decree		Straight baselines inferred from published coordinates of territorial sea limits; closed Gulf of Gonave. <i>This claim is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claim in 1973 and 1989, and conducted operational assertions in 1986, 1987 and 1991.</i>
CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Apr 77	Presidential Declaration No. 38	24nm	Claim includes security jurisdiction. <i>This claim is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claim in 1989.</i>
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Apr 77	Presidential Declaration No. 38		Claimed sovereign rights over the "continental platform," located outside the territorial sea, extending "to the point where the depth of the superjacent waters allows exploitation of the natural resources of such regions."
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Apr 77	Presidential Declaration No. 38	200nm	EEZ.
	Feb 88	Note Verbale from Ministry of the Interior, Decentralization, the General Police and the Civil Service		Earlier in the same month, Haiti declared a 200nm territorial sea. Declaration No. 38 revoked that, deleting claim to full sovereignty in the EEZ. Shipping lines, owners and operators of vessels of any tonnage are prohibited entry into ports, territorial waters and the EEZ if they are transporting wastes, refuse, residues or any other material likely to endanger the health of the country's population and to pollute the marine, air and land environment. <i>This prohibition is not recognized by the U.S.</i>
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jan 78	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Cuba EIF.
	Feb 79	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Colombia EIF.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention.
	Jul 96			Ratified Convention; bound by Part XI Agreement.

STRAIGHT BASELINE LEGISLATION

By Decree of 6 April 1972, the Government of Haiti established territorial seas limits (by reference to a map accompanying the Decree) from which a unique system of straight baselines may be inferred. The following comments explaining this system are extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 51, "Straight Baselines: Haiti" of 25 May 1973.

On April 6, 1972, the Government of Haiti issued a decree altering its claimed territorial sea and contiguous zone. Whereas no previous legislation existed concerning the breadth of the territorial sea, Haiti had consistently acknowledged a 6 mile limit since 1894. The new decree doubles the previous breadth to 12 nautical miles, measured "from the low-water line" of the coast. Moreover, Haiti, in article 5, has laid claim to an additional three-mile contiguous fisheries zone. Within this zone Haiti will also exercise all control it judges necessary to assure security of navigation, prevent infractions of its sanitary, fiscal, customs, and immigration laws, and prevent pollution and other risks that might endanger the marine environment.

A very small-scale map (c. 1:5,000,000) accompanied the decree. The map illustrates an irregular polygonal outer limit for the territorial sea, using specified coordinate pairs for turning points. The limits shown on the map have been plotted directly on the attached chart. [Due to the small scale of the Haitian map, all limits and distances discussed here are approximate.] When so plotted, the inner limit of the territorial sea (constructed from a similar polygon situated 12 nautical miles landward of the outer territorial sea limits) does not relate directly to the "low-water line" of the Haitian coast.

As a result, it would seem that the limits of the Haitian territorial sea either had to be measured from implied straight baselines or from an unexplained but equivalent baseline system. A request for clarification of the system used for establishing the territorial sea limits was sent to the Government of Haiti which noted that the lines were drawn from droites paralleles from "the points on the coast most-advanced into the sea." Of interest, the Haitian reply also stated that the waters between the polygon A-K and the coast were territorial waters. Had a true system of straight baselines been established, the territorial waters would have extended from the polygon to the baseline segments; internal waters would be situated between the segments and the low-water coastline. Consequently, the basis for the system is not clear. If a straight baseline system has not been utilized, then the limits of the territorial water should be everywhere 12 nautical miles from the low-water baseline of the Haitian coast as expressed in Article 1. An examination of the chart shows that this condition does not prevail.

It is also noted that the decreed limits of the territorial sea adjacent to the Dominican Republic in the north and the south represent, in effect, unilaterally declared territorial sea boundaries. The contiguous zone, moreover, would overlap the Dominican territorial sea in many places.

U.S. ANALYSIS

It is assumed that a series of "straight baselines" have been drawn to form the basis of the polygonal territorial sea limits. The following analysis implies these baseline segments and they have been drawn on the attached chart. Positional discrepancies, as noted, are discussed in detail below:

TABLE C1.T102.
HAITI BASELINE SEGMENTS: U.S. ANALYSIS

LINE	COMMENTS
A - B	Position A plots on the U.S. oceanographic chart (NO) approximately 1.25 nautical miles northwest of the terminus of the Dominican Republic - Haiti boundary. Line A - B passes about 0.5 nautical miles from the Dominican Manzanillo Point and 0.9 nautical miles from Arenas Cay in the Seven Brothers group. At this point, line A - B is approximately 2.8 and 8.25 nautical miles, respectively, from the nearest points on the low-water line of Haiti. The points, by definition, would lie 12 nautical miles from the implied Haitian straight baseline. The implied baseline, from which A - B might be measured, would extend about 6.6 nautical miles from Caracol Point northwestward to an imaginary and seemingly arbitrary point in the sea, 4.15 nautical miles from the low-water line of Haiti.
B - C	The implied baseline for this segment extends approximately 43.6 nautical miles from the previously-described point to a peak

LINE	COMMENTS
	on west-central Ile de la Tortue (Tortuga Island). The segment illustrates the problems of positioning. By the description, the northern point of Tortuga probably is intended to be the terminal basepoint of the straight baseline segment. However, from the inaccuracies of the small-scale map, the position has been displaced approximately 2.4 nautical miles to the south. As described, Point C on the polygon lies less than 10 nautical miles from the low-water line of Tortuga. The territorial sea breadth does not attain the requisite 12 nautical miles in this area, although it is much greater elsewhere. (Note: If the territorial sea were indeed measured from straight baselines, the line near the intersectional points, e.g., B, C, D, etc., would be arcs and not angles of straight lines. The angular product is, perhaps, what is meant by <u>droites paralleles</u> .) The greatest breadth of the territorial sea, if straight baselines have not been employed, would be 17 nautical miles.
C - D	The length of the implied straight baselines would be approximately 10.5 nautical miles extending from the previously-defined point southwestward. Point D, which most likely should be Pointe Ouest on Tortuga, plots in the Canal de la Tortue, 3.3 nautical miles south and west of the point. The minimum breadth of the (plotted) territorial sea would be 9.5 nautical miles.
D - E	The implied baseline extends 26.25 nautical miles from the previously defined point to a point near Cap San Nicolas, south of Cap du Mole. Since the latter cape extends seaward of the plotted point, it is safe to assume that Cap du Mole is the terminal point, i.e., although the coordinates dispute it, the intent probably was to join Pointe Ouest with Cap du Mole. The minimum territorial sea (as plotted) measures 10.1 nautical miles; the maximum, 13.5.
E - F	This segment closes the Golfe de la Gonave, a major indentation of the west coast (c. 95 nautical miles by 85 nautical miles). The implied baseline measures approximately 89 nautical miles. The terminal point (F) plots on the north shore of the southern peninsula to the east of Cap Dame-Marie. The latter is probably the selected closing point. The length of the implied line closing Gonave and the amount of water contained within the line would be excessive, by normal state practices for straight baselines. The length also exceeds the permitted closing for a bay, i.e., 24 nautical miles. The midpoint of the Line E - F lies approximately 40 nautical miles from the low-water line of the Haitian coast.
F - G	From the previously described point, the implied baseline extends 12.1 nautical miles south-southwestward to a point in the sea about 2 nautical miles north of Cap Fanchon. The intended turning point could be this cape or Cap Irois immediately to the south. The (plotted) territorial sea measures, at a minimum, 10.6 nautical miles from the implied baseline; the maximum, 12 nautical miles.
G - H	Extending southeastward, this segment presumably connects Cap Fanchon (or Irois) with Pte. Aigrette, the southwestern cape of Haiti. The plotted position, however, lies 2.70 nautical miles east-southeast of that point. The (plotted) minimum territorial sea thus becomes approximately 9.5 nautical miles. Point H, however, is situated approximately 14.25 nautical miles from the Haitian low-water baseline.
H - I	The implied straight baseline joins the previously described point to Pt. Gravois. The plotted position, however, lies approximately 9.75 nautical miles eastward of that point. The implied straight baseline measures 38.3 nautical miles in length. The maximum breadth of the territorial sea claim becomes 16.5 nautical miles; the minimum, 10.0.
I - J	The implied baseline extends due eastward at the same latitude as the previously described position to a point in the open sea (17°59'N; 72°05'W.) approximately 14.2 nautical miles from the low-water baseline. The maximum breadth of the resulting territorial sea measures about 26 nautical miles with an average width of 20 nautical miles.
J - K	The plotted position of point "K" lies onshore about 0.9 nautical miles from the coastal terminus of the boundary (on large-scale charts). The implied straight baseline joins the previously described point with an insignificant cape on the mainland. As noted above, the "contiguous" zone would extend beyond the territorial sea of Haiti to overlap, in part, the claimed Dominican Republic sea. The "territorial sea boundary," which in effect line J - K represents, is a unilaterally established limit.

Summary

The basic system utilized in the establishment of the limits of the Haitian territorial sea is obscure. While the law calls for measurement of the territorial sea from the low-water baseline of the coast, this system has not been utilized. Furthermore, the turning points were plotted on a very small-scale map and not from a reasonably-scaled nautical chart. As a result, the problem of interpretation is compounded by positional difficulties. The Haitian Government described the system as utilizing droites paralleles from the most seaward points of the Haitian coast. The government has basically drawn a "system of straight baselines" in a unique manner. The Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone, for example, states that a system of straight baselines may be utilized for deeply-indented coasts or coasts fringed with islands. The Haitian coastline in places contains islands. These, however, have not been used as the basepoints with the exception of Tortuga. Gonave represents an indentation of the coast but the scale of the resulting system dwarfs the physical features upon which the system has been developed. The breadth of the territorial sea (as plotted) measures not 12 nautical miles as decreed, but from less than 12 to more than 40 nautical miles.

HONDURAS

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Jan 82	Decree No. 131 (Revised Constitution)	12nm	
	Oct 99	Decree No. 172-99, Honduran Maritime Areas	12nm	This decree was passed to implement UNCLOS ratification into national law.
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jan 82	Const., Art.10		Claims Gulf of Fonseca as historic bay.
	Sep 92	ICJ Decision		Confirms Gulf of Fonseca's historic status.
	Oct 99	Decree No. 172-99 Honduran Maritime Areas		Legislation authorizing straight baselines in accordance with 1982 LOS Convention.
	Mar 2000	Executive Decree No. PCM 007-2000		Establishes a system of straight baselines around parts of its Caribbean coast from which to measure the limits of its territorial sea and other maritime zones. <i>Portions of these straight baselines are not recognized by the US, which formally protested in 2001. See LIS No. 124.</i>
CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Jan 82	Decree No. 131 (Revised Constitution)	24nm	
	Oct 99	Decree No. 172-99 Honduran Maritime Areas	24nm	
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Jan 82	Decree No. 131 (Revised Constitution)	1958 DEF	
	Oct 99	Decree No. 172-99 Honduran Maritime Areas	200nm	200nm or to outer edge of continental shelf.
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Oct 99	Decree No. 172-99 Honduran Maritime Areas	200nm	EEZ.
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Aug 86	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Colombia signed.
	Sep 92	ICJ Decision		ICJ Decision announced on the Salvador/Honduras border dispute. Decision addresses the islands in the Gulf of Fonseca and the maritime boundary in and beyond the closing line of the Gulf.
	Dec 2001	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with UK delimiting boundary between Cayman Islands and Honduras
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention.
	Oct 93			Ratified Convention.
	Jul 2003			Bound by Part XI Agreement.

STRAIGHT BASELINE LEGISLATION

The following system of straight baselines is extracted from the 21 March 2000 Executive Decree No. PCM 007-2000.

Article 1

The straight baselines in the Caribbean Sea and in the Pacific Ocean which shall be used to delimit the territorial sea, contiguous zone, exclusive economic zone, and continental shelf, shall be established as follows:

The straight baselines for the delimitation of the maritime spaces to which Article 3 of the Law on Maritime Spaces of Honduras refers shall be as follows:

(A) On the Atlantic Coasts of the Caribbean Sea: From the last marker of the land boundary between Honduras and Guatemala on the right bank of the mouth of the Motagua River, known as Station 233, with coordinates based on the Ocotepeque Datum, Point 1, 15° 43' 28.80" north latitude, 88° 13' 24.59" west longitude, to Point 2, the northern part of Punta Caballos, with the following coordinates: 15° 51' 50" north latitude, 87° 85' 55" west longitude.

From Point 3, with the following coordinates 15° 55' 25" north latitude, 87° 43' 25" west longitude, located west of the mouth of the Ulua River, to Point 4, the northern part of Punta Sul, with the following coordinates, 15° 55' 50" north latitude, 87° 32' 55" west longitude.

From Point 4 to the lighthouse ruins located on the western end of Utila Island, Point 5, with the following coordinates: 16° 05' 23" north latitude, 86° 59' 22" west longitude.

From Point 6, located at Blackish Point, with the following coordinates: 16° 07' 18" north latitude, 86° 56' 05" west longitude, on Utila Island, to Point 7, on the eastern part of Roatan Island known as Half Moon, with the following coordinates: 16° 18' 19" north latitude, 86° 35' 45" west longitude.

From Point 8, the eastern part of Roatan Island, known as Red Cliff, with the following coordinates: 16° 25' 48" north latitude, 86° 11' 52" west longitude, to Point 9 on Morat Island, with the following coordinates: 16° 26' 07" north latitude, 86° 11' 14" west longitude.

From Point 9 to Point 10 on Barbareta Island, known as Trunk Turtle Beach, with the following coordinates: 16° 26' 48" north latitude, 86° 08' 40" west longitude.

From Point 10, to Point 11 on Guanaja Island, known as Black Point, with the following coordinates: 16° 30' 51" north latitude, 85° 51' 48" west longitude.

From Point 12, Black Rock Point, on Guanaja Island, with the following coordinates: 16° 29' 53" north latitude, 85° 48' 55" west longitude, to Point 13, the Camaron Triangulation Station, on Cabo Camaron, with the following coordinates: 15° 59' 09" north latitude, 85° 01' 32" west longitude.

From Point 13 to Point 14 at Punta Patuca, west of the mouth of the Patuca River, with the following coordinates: 15° 48' 58" north latitude, 84° 18' 20" west longitude.

From Point 14 to Point 15, on the left bank of the mouth of the Cruta River, with the following coordinates: 15° 15' 15" north latitude to 83° 23' 28" west longitude.

From the Point on the left bank to another point on the right bank of the mouth of the Cruta River, Point 16, with the following coordinates: 15° 14' 59" north latitude, 83° 23' 07" west longitude.

From the Point on the right bank of the Cruta River to Point 17, the termination of the land boundary between Honduras and Nicaragua at the mouth of the Coco (Wanks) or Segovia River on Cape Gracias a Dios, with the following coordinates: 14° 59' 8" north latitude, 83° 08' 9" west longitude.

(B) In the Pacific Ocean, the straight baseline is the proportional segment corresponding to Honduras on the baseline common to the three Gulf of Fonseca coastal States, which in turn is part of the closing line or "mouth line" of the Gulf, between Punta Amapala in El Salvador and Punta Cosiguina in Nicaragua, all in accordance with the terms of the judgment rendered by the International Court of Justice on September 11, 1992, settling the Land, Island and Maritime Frontier Dispute between the Republics of Honduras and El Salvador.

The territorial sea and other Honduran maritime spaces shall be measured from the line segment corresponding to Honduras.

Article 2

The above-mentioned lines appear on the General Map of Honduras, scale 1:1,000,000, which is attached hereto and which shall be duly

published pursuant to the norms of international law currently in force.

Article 3

For those segments of continental coastline for which the drawing of straight baselines was not considered, the baseline shall be the low-water line.

Article 4

On the islands under Honduran sovereignty in the Caribbean Sea, such as Swan Island, Cayo Gorda, and the Cayo Sur, the baselines of the corresponding maritime spaces shall be the low-water line along the coast, from which the maritime spaces will be measured.

Article 5

With the exception of Station 233, all coordinates of the end points of straight baselines are based on the North American 1927 Datum.

U.S. ANALYSIS

The following comments regarding Honduras' straight baseline system are extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 124, "Straight Baseline Claim: Honduras" of 28 June 2001.

Pacific Ocean

In Article 1(B), Honduras claims a segment of the Gulf of Fonseca closing line as its straight baseline from which to determine the breadth of its maritime claims in the Pacific Ocean. This claim results from the ICJ's 1992 ruling in the *Land, Island and Maritime Frontier Dispute between Honduras and El Salvador*. The interpretation and application of this decision require the agreement among El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua....

Caribbean Sea

Honduras has created 16 straight baseline segments along its Caribbean coastline which range in length from 0.4 miles to 62.6 miles....

TABLE C1.T103.
HONDURAS BASELINE SEGMENTS: U.S. ANALYSIS

BASELINE SEGMENT	LENGTH (NM)
1-2	18.0
3-4	7.2
4-5	36.5
6-7	22.4
8-9	0.7
9-10	2.6
10-11	16.7
12-13	54.9
13-14	42.8
14-15	62.7
15-16	0.4
16-17	20.4

Segment 1-2 begins at the terminus of the Honduras-Guatemala international boundary "from the last marker of the land boundary...on the right bank of the mouth of the Motagua River") to the northern point of Punta Caballos. This stretch of Honduran coastline is smooth with no fringing islands. A straight baseline segment is inappropriate in this area where there are neither fringing islands nor a coastline which is deeply indented and cut into. The territorial sea should be measured from the low-water mark.

Baseline segment 3-4, slightly more than 7 miles in length, connects a point near Punta Ulua (just west of the Ulua River) to Punta Sal. The body of water enclosed by this line fails to meet Article 10 bay closing line requirements, and the straight baseline geographic requirements are not met, as well.

Claimed baseline segment 4-5 connects the mainland coast at Punta Sal to the western end of Isla de Utila, more than 36 miles to the northeast. There are no intervening islands between Punta Sal and this island and the mainland coastline is quite smooth and is not "deeply indented or cut into". The waters enclosed by this line segment would not be considered "sufficiently closely linked to the land domain to be subject to the regime of internal waters". Therefore, the appropriate baseline in this area would be the low-water mark.

Between basepoints 5, at the western end of Isla de Utila, and 6, situated about 3.7 miles east along the north coast of the island, Honduras claims the low-water mark as the baseline. Baseline segment 6-7 connects the north coast of Isla de Utila to a point on the west coast of Isla de Roatan, just north of Punta Oeste.

The baseline continues eastward for about 24 miles along the low-water mark of Isla de Roatan's north coast to point 8, situated on the eastern end of the island. From here, point 8 is connected to point 9 on Isla Morat by a straight baseline segment of less than one mile. Segment 9-10 then connects Isla Morat to the central part of the north coast of Isla Barbareta; the straight baseline system continues as segment 10-11 connects this island to the north coast of Isla de Guanaja.

From point 11 the baseline continues along the northeast coast of Isla de Guanaja as the low-water mark to point 12, situated at Black Rock Point on the eastern end of the island. From this point, Honduras claims a straight baseline segment, almost 55 miles to length, that extends to the southeast and point 13 at Cabo Camaron on the mainland. This straight baseline segment clearly exceeds the provisions of the LOS Convention as neither geographic criteria is met: there are no fringing islands nor is the mainland deeply indented or cut into....

From point 13, Honduras claims 4 straight baseline segments (13-14, 14-15, 15-16, and 16-17) that incorporate the remaining Caribbean-facing coastline to the mouth of the Rio Coco and its international boundary terminus with Nicaragua. With the exception of segment 15-16, which is a valid river closing line, these segments exceed the provisions of the LOS Convention. The Honduran coastline along this stretch is quite smooth with no deep indentations and there are no fringing islands. And, two of the baseline segments, 13-14 and 14-15, are quite long being approximately 43 and 63 miles, respectively, in length....

ICELAND

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS⁰

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Jun 79	Law No. 41	12nm	
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jun 79	Law No. 41		Revised straight baselines.
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Jun 79	Law No. 41	200nm/ CM	
	May 85	Regulation No. 196 of 9 May 85		Established limits of continental shelf where it extends beyond 200nm to the East, South and West of Iceland.
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Jun 79	Law No. 41	200nm	EEZ. Use of equidistant lines where EEZ abuts that of neighboring state.
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jun 82	Agreement (amended 1997)		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Norway (Jan Mayen) EIF.
	Nov 97	Agreement		Continental shelf and EEZ boundary agreement with Denmark (regarding Greenland).
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention.
	Jun 85			Ratified Convention.
	Jul 94			Signed Part XI Agreement.
	Jul 95			Bound by Part XI Agreement.

STRAIGHT BASELINE LEGISLATION

The following extracts from Law No. 41 of 1 June 1979 show the coordinates of the Icelandic straight baseline system.

Article 1

The territorial sea of Iceland shall be delimited by a line every point of which is 12 nautical miles from a baseline drawn between the following points:

**TABLE C1.T104.
ICELAND STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM**

POINT	LOCATION	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
1.	Horn	66°27.4'N	22°24.3'W
2.	Soarrif	66°08.1'N	22°11.0'W
3.	Siglunes	66°11.9'N	18°49.9'W
4.	Flatey	66°10.3'N	17°50.3'W
5.	Gey	66°17.8'N	17°06.8'W
6.	Rauoinupur	66°30.7'N	16°32.4'W
7.	Rifstangi	66°32.3'N	16°11.8'W

POINT	LOCATION	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
8.	Hraunhafnartangi	66°32.2'N	16°01.5'W
9.	Langanes	66°22.7'N	14°31.9'W
10.	Glettinganes	65°30.5'N	13°36.3'W
11.	Norofjaroarhorn	65°10.0'N	13°30.8'W
12.	Gerpir	65°04.7'N	13°29.6'W
13.	Imur	64°58.9'N	13°30.6'W
14.	Setusker	64°57.7'N	13°31.5'W
15.	Pursasker	64°54.1'N	13°36.8'W
16.	Ystibooi	64°35.2'N	14°01.5'W
17.	Selsker	64°32.8'N	14°07.0'W
18.	Hvitingar	64°23.9'N	14°28.0'W
19.	Stokksnes	64°14.1'N	14°58.4'W
20.	Hrollaugseyjar	64°01.7'N	15°58.7'W
21.	Tvisker	63°55.7'N	16°11.3'W
22.	Ingolfshofoi	63°47.8'N	16°38.5'W
23.	Hvalsiki	63°44.1'N	17°33.5'W
24.	Meoallandssandur I	63°32.4'N	17°55.6'W
25.	Meoallandssandur II	63°30.6'N	17°59.9'W
26.	Myrnatangi	63°27.4'N	18°11.8'W
27.	Kotlutangi	63°23.4'N	18°42.8'W
28.	Lundadrangur	63°23.5'N	19°07.5'W
29.	Surtsey	63°17.7'N	20°36.2'W
30.	Eldeyardrangur	63°43.8'N	22°59.4'W
31.	Geirfugladrangur	63°40.7'N	23°17.1'W
32.	Skalasnagi	64°51.3'N	24°02.5'W
33.	Bjargtangar	65°30.2'N	24°32.1'W
34.	Kopanes	65°48.4'N	24°06.0'W
35.	Baroi	66°03.7'N	23°47.4'W
36.	Straumnes	66°25.7'N	23°08.4'W
37.	Kogur	66°28.3'N	22°55.5'W
38.	Horn	66°27.9'N	22°28.2'W

The territorial sea shall moreover be delimited by a line every point of which is 12 nautical miles from the low-water line of Kolbeinsey (67°08.9'N 18°41.3'W), Hvalbakur (64°35.8'N 13°16.6'W) and the outermost points and rocks of Grimsey.

Article 2

The sovereignty of Iceland extends to the territorial sea, the bed of the territorial sea and the superjacent air space.

This sovereignty is exercised in accordance with Icelandic law and the rules of international law.

INDIA

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Aug 76	Act No. 80 (Territorial Waters, Continental Shelf, Exclusive Economic Zone & Other Maritime Zones Act)	12nm	Foreign warships must provide notice before entering territorial sea. <i>This requirement is not recognized by the U.S.</i> U.S. protested requirement in 1976, 1983 and 1997 and conducted operational assertions in 1985-89, 1991-1994, 1996, 1997, 1999, and 2001.
	Aug 76	Act No. 80		Enables government to declare waters as historic.
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jun 79	Law No. 41		Waters of Palk Bay between coast and boundary with Sri Lanka claimed as internal waters; waters of Gulf of Mannar between coast and maritime boundary claimed as historic waters. <i>This claim is not recognized by the U.S.</i> U.S. conducted operational assertions in 1993 and 1994, to Gulf of Mannar claim in 1999.
	Aug 76	Act No. 80	24nm	Claims authority over area for security purposes. <i>This claim is not recognized by the U.S.</i> The U.S. conducted operational assertions in 2001.
CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Aug 76	Act No. 80	200 /CM	
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Aug 76	Act No. 80	200 /CM	
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Aug 76	Act. No. 80	200nm	
	Jun 95	Declaration upon Ratification of 1982 LOS Convention		Requires prior consent for military exercises or maneuvers in EEZ or on continental shelf. <i>This requirement is not recognized by the U.S.</i> U.S. conducted operational assertions in 1999 and 2001.
	Jan 98	Naval HQ Navarea Notice		Requires 24-hour prior notice from vessels entering EEZ with cargoes "including dangerous goods and chemicals, oil, noxious liquid and harmful substances and radioactive material." <i>This requirement is not recognized by the U.S.</i> and was protested in 1998. U.S. conducted operational assertion in 1999.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jul 74	Agreement		Palk Strait boundary agreement with Sri Lanka EIF. See LIS No. 66.
	Dec 74 & Aug 77	Agreements		Continental shelf boundary agreements with Indonesia EIF. See LIS Nos. 62, 93.
	May 76	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Sri Lanka (Gulf of Mannar and Bay of Bengal) EIF. See LIS No. 77.
	Jul 76	Agreement (supplemented Nov 76)		Established trijunction point in Gulf of Mannar between Sri Lanka, India, and the Maldives.
	Jan 77	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Indonesia (Andaman Sea, Indian Ocean).
	Jun 78	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with the Maldives (Arabian Sea).
	Jun 78	Agreement		Established trijunction point in Andaman Sea between Thailand, India, and Indonesia.
	Dec 78	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Thailand (Andaman Sea) EIF.
	Mar 79	Agreement		Boundary agreement with Indonesia and Malaysia EIF.
	Dec 86	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Burma on the delimitation of the Andaman Sea in the Coco Channel and in the Bay of Bengal.
	Oct 93	Agreement		Established trijunction point in Andaman Sea between Burma, India, and Thailand.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention.
	Jul 94			Signed Part XI Agreement.
	Jun 95			Ratified Convention and Part XI Agreement, with Declaration requiring prior consent for military exercises in EEZ, continental shelf.

MARITIME BOUNDARIES

INDIA - BURMA

The following is extracted from the 23 December 1986 Agreement between India and Burma on the Delimitation of the Maritime Boundary in the Andaman Sea, the Coco Channel, and the Bay of Bengal.

Article I

The maritime boundary between Burma and India in the Andaman Sea and in the Coco Channel is the straight lines connecting points 1 to 14, the geographical co-ordinates of which are in the sequence given below:

TABLE C1.T105.
INDIA - BURMA MARITIME BOUNDARY: ANDAMAN SEA AND COCO CHANNEL

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
1	09° 38' 00"	95° 35' 25"
2	09° 53' 14"	95° 28' 00"
3	10° 18' 42"	95° 16' 02"
4	10° 28' 00"	95° 15' 58"
5	10° 44' 53"	95° 22' 00"
6	11° 43' 17"	95° 26' 00"
7	12° 19' 43"	95° 30' 00"
8	12° 54' 07"	95° 41' 00"
9	13° 48' 00"	95° 02' 00"
10	13° 48' 00"	93° 50' 00"
11	13° 34' 18"	93° 40' 59"
12	13° 49' 11"	93° 08' 05"
13	13° 57' 29"	92° 54' 50"
14	14° 00' 59"	92° 50' 02"

The extension of the maritime boundary beyond point 1 up to the maritime boundary trijunction point between Burma, India and Thailand will be done subsequently after the trijunction point is established by agreement between the three countries.

Article II

The Maritime Boundary between Burma and India in the Bay of Bengal is the straight lines connecting points 14 to 16, the geographical co-ordinates of which are in the sequence given below:

TABLE C1.T106.
INDIA - BURMA MARITIME BOUNDARY: BAY OF BENGAL

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
14	14° 00' 59"	92° 50' 02"
15	14° 17' 42"	92° 24' 17"
16	15° 42' 50"	90° 14' 01"

The extension of the maritime boundary beyond point 16 in the Bay of Bengal will be done subsequently.

INDIA - INDONESIA - THAILAND

The following is extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 93, "Continental Shelf Boundaries: India-Indonesia-Thailand" of 17 August 1981.

India, Indonesia, and Thailand agreed upon a common trijunction point on June 22, 1978, and the agreement came into force March 2, 1979.

The "Common Trijunction Point" of the three bilateral boundaries, situated at 7° 47'00"N, 95° 31'48"E, is essentially equidistant from India and Indonesia, but not from Thailand; it is approximately 31.5 miles farther from Thailand. The relationship of this trijunction point to the nearest point on the respective coastlines is as follows:

TABLE C1.T107.
INDIA - INDONESIA - THAILAND COMMON TRIJUNCTION POINTS

BASEPOINT	STATE	DIST. TO TRIJUNCTION PT. (NM)
Great Nocobar Island (northeast coast)	India	103.9
Pulau Rondo	Indonesia	104.1
Ko Huyong (southernmost island of Mu Ko Similan)	Thailand	132.5

INDIA - SRI LANKA

Excerpts from the agreement and the comments following it are extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 66, "Historic Water Boundary: India-Sri Lanka" of 12 December 1975.

The Governments of the Republic of India and the Republic of Sri Lanka agreed on June 26-28, 1974, to the delimitation of a boundary through the "historic waters" of Palk Bay. The agreement, which came into force on July 8, 1974, has been printed in the Government of India's Notice to Mariners, Edition No. 9, Notices 133 to 156, April 15, 1975. Selected portions of the text are as follows:

The boundary between India and Sri Lanka in the waters from Adam's Bridge to Palk Strait shall be arcs of Great Circles between the following positions, in the sequence given below, defined by latitude and longitude.

TABLE C1.T108.
INDIA - SRI LANKA MARITIME BOUNDARY COORDINATES

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
1	10° 05'	80° 03'
2	09° 57'	79° 35'
3	09° 40'.15	79° 22'.60
4	09° 21' .80	79° 30'.70
5	09° 13'	79° 32'
6	09° 06'	79° 32'

U.S. ANALYSIS

The India-Sri Lanka agreement delimits a maritime boundary containing two terminal and four turning points through the historic waters of Palk Bay. While the agreement does not specify the Palk Bay closing line, it may be inferred from the location of Position 1 and the geographic features of the adjacent coasts of India and Sri Lanka. On the north, the "natural entrance point" appears to be the low-water headland of Point Calimere, while the southern point is Palmyrah Point on the northeast coast of Ceylon. The total length of this closing line is approximately 35.107 nautical miles.

The total length of the maritime boundary is 85.375 nautical miles. Distances between the Positions of the treaty are as follows:

TABLE C1.T109.
INDIA - SRI LANKA MARITIME BOUNDARY: U.S. ANALYSIS

INDIA - SRI LANKA MARITIME BOUNDARY: U.S. ANALYSIS		
POSITIONS	DISTANCE (NM)	APPROXIMATE WATER DEPTHS
1 - 2	28.735	6.5 fathoms
2 - 3	20.832	6.5 - 7 fathoms
3 - 4	20.004	7 - 6.75 fathoms
4 - 5	8.883	6.75 - 6 fathoms

INDIA - SRI LANKA MARITIME BOUNDARY: U.S. ANALYSIS		
POSITIONS	DISTANCE (NM)	APPROXIMATE WATER DEPTHS
5 - 6	6.921	6 fathoms to low tide

The relationships between the positions and the national baselines of India and Sri Lanka are as follows:

TABLE C1.T110.
INDIA - SRI LANKA NATIONAL BASELINE POSITIONS

Position	Distance to Baseline (nm)		Baseline Points		Comments
	India	Sri Lanka	India	Sri Lanka	
1	15.748	19.360	Calimere	Palmyrah	No. 1 is situated approximately 15.748 nm, i.e., equidistant, between Pt. Calimere and an unnamed cape west of Kankasanturai (Ceylon). The ensuing line between Positions 1 and 2 may be deemed to be selectively but not strictly equidistant.
2	19.469	19.432	unnamed Island (09°57'N, 10°02'E)	Eluvativu Island	The slight discrepancy in the distances may stem from the determined positions of the base points. Position 2 may, as a result, be deemed to be selectively equidistant.
3	21.828	20.595	Pambar Delta	Delft I.	
4	10.879	12.279	Pamban I.	Delft I.	Position 4, of course, is situated much closer to the island of Kachchativu (1.187 nm). The island has been allocated to Sri Lanka by the maritime boundary.
5	5.815	6.921	unnamed		Position No. 5 is Adams Bridge Is. equidistant (12.163nm) from both Pamban (India) and Mannar (Sri Lanka).
6					According to USNHO chart No. 63250, Position 6 falls on a low-tide area which joins two small islands in Adams Bridge. The western island would fall to India; the eastern to Sri Lanka.

Summary

The delimitation reflects a selective, i.e. modified, application of the principle of equidistance. As noted, the maritime boundary divides the historic waters and the seabed of Palk Bay. Traditional fishing rights of both parties, however, are preserved. The boundary agreement further serves to settle peacefully the Kachchativu island dispute and to delimit the India-Sri Lanka boundary in the Adams Bridge region.

It is understood that further negotiations between the two States have begun to extend the maritime boundary eastward into the Bay of Bengal and southward through the Gulf of Mannar. The waters of the latter are also deemed to be "historic" by India and Sri Lanka.

INDONESIA

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Jul 62	Regulation No. 8		Foreign warships and other non-commercial vessels must give notice before entering the territorial sea. <i>This requirement is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. conducted operational assertions in 1992, 1993, 2000-3</i>
	Aug 96	Act No. 6	12nm	Incorporates by reference the above prior notice requirement.
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Aug 96	Act No. 6		Claims archipelagic status, enabling legislation for straight baselines.
	Jun 2002	Regulation No. 38		Established list of coordinates for archipelagic baselines.
	Dec 2003	Regulation No. 37		Officially designates and lists coordinates for partial system of archipelagic sea lanes; other lanes through archipelago to be used in innocent passage only. (Regulation actually dated Jun 2002; IMO interprets as effective Dec 2003.) <i>U.S. position is that since the designation is partial, archipelagic sea lanes passage still applies to all routes normally used for international navigation.</i>
CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Jul 62	Regulation No. 8		Claimed to restrict "stopping, dropping anchor, and/or cruising about without legitimate reason" in high seas "adjoining" Indonesian territorial waters; "adjoining" officially interpreted to extend up to 100 miles seaward of Indonesian territorial waters. <i>This claim is not recognized by the U.S.</i>
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Feb 69	Government Announcement	EXP	
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Oct 83	Act No. 5	200nm	EEZ; equidistant boundary lines between neighboring states, or as otherwise agreed.
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Nov 69	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Malaysia EIF.
	Mar 71	Agreement		Territorial sea boundary agreement with Malaysia (Strait of Malacca) EIF.
	Jul 73	Agreements		Continental shelf boundary agreements with Malaysia and Thailand EIF. Agreements established common point of maritime boundaries.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
MARITIME BOUNDARIES, Continued	Nov 73	Agreements (2)		Continental shelf boundary agreements with Australia including Papua New Guinea and Timor and Arafura Sea EIF.
	Aug 74	Agreement		Territorial sea boundary agreement with Singapore EIF.
	Dec 74 & Aug 77	Agreements		Continental shelf boundary agreements with India EIF.
	Feb 78	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Thailand (Andaman Sea) EIF.
	Mar 79	Agreement		Boundary agreement with India and Malaysia EIF.
	Dec 80	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Papua New Guinea (Pacific Ocean) EIF.
	Feb 82	Agreement		Fisheries agreement with Australia EIF.
	Jul 82	Agreement		Boundary agreement with Papua, New Guinea EIF.
	Feb 91	Agreement		Boundary agreement with Australia (Timor Gap) EIF.
	Mar 97	Agreement		Boundary agreement with Australia signed.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention.
	Feb 86			Ratified Convention.
	Jul 94			Signed Part XI Agreement.
	Jun 2000			Ratified Part XI Agreement.

ARCHIPELAGIC SEA LANES LEGISLATION

The following list of coordinates connecting points of archipelagic sea lanes' axis lines are excerpted from Regulation No. 37 of 28 June 2002, Implementing Right of Archipelagic Sea Lane Passage through Delimited Archipelagic Sea Lanes. (The coordinates track very closely to those adopted in 1998 by the International Maritime Organization (IMO) as a partial system. Modification is expected, since Lane III includes coordinates around East Timor, now a separate nation.)

TABLE C1.T111.
INDONESIAN ARCHIPELAGIC SEA LANES DESIGNATION: SEA LANE I

SEA LANE I Navigation from South China Sea traversing Natuna Sea, Karimata Strait, Java Sea and Sunda Strait to Indian Ocean, or vice versa			
REFERENCE NO.	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	REMARKS
I-1	03° 35' 00" N	108° 51' 00" E	Geographic position I-1 to I-3 defines the axis line from South China Sea, Natuna Sea. Geographic position I-3 to I-5 defines the axis line of Natuna Sea to Karimata Strait. Geographic position I-5 to I-7 defines the axis line through Karimata Strait. Geographic position I-7 to I-12 defines the axis line of western Java Sea. Geographic position I-12 to I-15 defines the axis line through Sunda Strait to Indian Ocean.
I-2	03° 00' 00" N	108° 10' 00" E	
I-3	00° 50' 00" N	106° 16' 20" E	
I-4	00° 12' 20" S	106° 44' 00" E	
I-5	02° 01' 00" S	108° 27' 00" E	
I-6	02° 16' 00" S	109° 19' 30" E	
I-7	02° 45' 00" S	109° 33' 00" E	
I-8	03° 46' 45" S	109° 33' 00" E	
I-9	05° 12' 30" S	106° 54' 30" E	
I-10	05° 17' 15" S	106° 44' 30" E	
I-11	05° 17' 15" S	106° 27' 30" E	
I-12	05° 15' 00" S	106° 12' 30" E	
I-13	05° 57' 15" S	105° 46' 20" E	
I-14	06° 18' 30" S	105° 33' 15" E	
I-15	06° 24' 45" S	104° 41' 25" E	
SEA LANE I, BRANCH 1A Navigation from Singapore Strait traversing Natuna Sea, Karimata Sea, Java Sea, and Sunda Strait to Indian Ocean or vice versa or traversing Natuna Sea to South China Sea or vice versa			
IA-1	01° 52' 00" N	104° 55' 00" E	Geographic position IA-1 to I-3 defines the axis line from Singapore Strait through Natuna sea.
I-3	00° 50' 00" N	106° 16' 20" E	

TABLE C1.T112.
INDONESIAN ARCHIPELAGIC SEA LANES DESIGNATION: SEA LANE II

SEA LANE II Navigation from Sulawesi Sea traversing Makassar Strait, Flores Sea, and Lombok Strait to Indian Ocean or vice versa			
REFERENCE NO.	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	REMARKS
II-1	00° 57' 00" N	119° 33' 00" E	Geographic position II-1 to II-2 defines the axis line from Sulawesi Sea to Makassar Strait. Geographic position II-2 to II-5 defines the axis line between Kalimantan Island and Sulawesi Island. Geographic position II-5 to II-7 defines the axis line through Flores Sea. Geographic position II-7 to II-8 defines the axis line through Lombok Strait to the Indian Ocean.
II-2	00° 00' 00" S	119° 00' 00" E	
II-3	02° 40' 00" S	118° 17' 00" E	
II-4	03° 45' 00" S	118° 17' 00" E	
II-5	05° 28' 00" S	117° 05' 00" E	
II-6	07° 00' 00" S	116° 50' 00" E	
II-7	08° 00' 00" S	116° 00' 00" E	
II-8	09° 01' 00" S	115° 36' 00" E	

TABLE C1.T113.
INDONESIAN ARCHIPELAGIC SEA LANES DESIGNATION: SEA LANE III

SEA LANE III-A Navigation from Pacific Ocean traversing Maluku Sea, Seram Sea, Banda Sea, Ombai Strait, and Sawu Sea, in the western part of Sawu Island to Indian Ocean or vice versa			
REFERENCE NO.	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	REMARKS
IIIA-1	03° 27' 00" N	127° 40' 30" E	Geographic position IIIA-1 to IIIA-5 defines the axis line from Pacific Ocean through Maluku Sea. Geographic position IIIA-5 to IIIA-7 defines the axis line through the Seram Sea. (Geographic position IIIA-7 to IIIA-9 defines the axis line through Banda Sea to Ombai Strait. Geographic position IIIA-9 to IIIA-13 defines the axis line through Ombai Strait and Sawu Sea between Sumba Island and Sawu Island to the Indian Ocean.
IIIA-2	01° 40' 00" N	126° 57' 30" E	
IIIA-3	01° 12' 00" N	126° 54' 00" E	
IIIA-4	00° 09' 00" N	126° 20' 00" E	
IIIA-5	01° 53' 00" S	127° 02' 00" E	
IIIA-6	02° 37' 00" S	126° 30' 00" E	
IIIA-7	02° 53' 00" S	125° 30' 00" E	
IIIA-8	03° 20' 00" S	125° 30' 00" E	
IIIA-9	08° 25' 00" S	125° 20' 00" E	

SEA LANE III-A			
Navigation from Pacific Ocean traversing Maluku Sea, Seram Sea, Banda Sea, Ombai Strait, and Sawu Sea, in the western part of Sawu Island to Indian Ocean or vice versa			
REFERENCE NO.	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	REMARKS
IIIA-10	09° 03' 00" S	123° 34' 00" E	
IIIA-11	09° 23' 00" S	122° 55' 00" E	
IIIA-12	10° 12' 00" S	121° 18' 00" E	
IIIA-13	10° 44' 30" S	120° 45' 45" E	

TABLE C1.T114.
INDONESIAN ARCHIPELAGIC SEA LANES DESIGNATION: SEA LANE III-B, III-C

SEA LANES III-B AND III C			
III-B Navigation from Pacific Ocean traversing Maluku Sea, Seram Sea, Banda Sea, Leti Strait to Timor Sea or vice versa; III-C Navigation from Pacific Ocean traversing Maluku Sea, Seram Sea, Banda Sea to Arafura Sea or vice versa			
REFERENCE NO.	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	REMARKS
IIIA-8	03° 20' 00" S	125° 30' 00" E	Geographic position IIIA-8 to IIIB-2 defines the axis line through Banda Sea and Leti Strait until Timor Sea. Geographic position IIIB-1 to IIIC-2 defines the axis line through Banda Sea to Arafura Sea.
IIIB-1	04° 00' 00" S	125° 40' 00" E	
IIIB-2	08° 31' 00" S	127° 33' 00" E	
IIIA-8	03° 20' 00" S	125° 30' 00" E	
IIIB-1	04° 00' 00" S	125° 40' 00" E	
IIIC-1	06° 10' 00" S	131° 45' 00" E	
IIIC-2	06° 44' 00" S	132° 35' 00" E	

TABLE C1.T115.
INDONESIAN ARCHIPELAGIC SEA LANES DESIGNATION: SEA LANE III-D, III-E

SEA LANES III-D AND III E			
III-D for Navigation from Pacific Ocean traversing Maluku Sea, Seram Sea, Banda Sea, Ombai Strait and Sawu Sea at the eastern part of Sawu Island to Indian Ocean or vice versa			
III-E for Navigation from Sulawesi Sea traversing Maluku Sea, Seram Sea, Banda Sea, Ombai Strait and Sawu Sea in the western part of Sawu Island or Sawu Sea in the eastern part of Sawu Island to Indian Ocean or vice versa; or traversing Maluku Sea, Seram Sea, Banda Sea, Leti Strait and Timor Sea to Indian Ocean or vice versa; or Seram Sea and Banda Sea to Arafura Sea or vice versa			
REFERENCE NO.	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	REMARKS
IIIA-11	09° 23' 00" S	122° 55' 00" E	Geographic position IIIA-ii to IIID-1 defines the axis line from Sawu Sea to seas between Sawu Island and Roti Island to the Pacific Ocean. Geographic position IIIE-2 to IIIA-2 defines the axis line from Sulawesi Sea to the Maluku Sea.
IIID-1	10° 58' 00" S	122° 11' 00" E	
IIIE-2	04° 32' 12" S	125° 10' 24" E	

SEA LANES III-D AND III E			
III-D for Navigation from Pacific Ocean traversing Maluku Sea, Seram Sea, Banda Sea, Ombai Strait and Sawu Sea at the eastern part of Sawu Island to Indian Ocean or vice versa			
III-E for Navigation from Sulawesi Sea traversing Maluku Sea, Seram Sea, Banda Sea, Ombai Strait and Sawu Sea in the western part of Sawu Island or Sawu Sea in the eastern part of Sawu Island to Indian Ocean or vice versa; or traversing Maluku Sea, Seram Sea, Banda Sea, Leti Strait and Timor Sea to Indian Ocean or vice versa; or Seram Sea and Banda Sea to Arafura Sea or vice versa			
REFERENCE NO.	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	REMARKS
IIIE-1	04° 12' 06" S	126° 01' 00" E	
IIIA-2	01° 40' 00" S	126° 57' 30" E	

ARCHIPELAGIC BASELINE LEGISLATION

The following coordinates are extracted from the Annex to Regulation No. 38 of 28 June 2002. Act No. 6 of 8 August 1996 revoked a 1960 law establishing baseline points. Regulation No. 38 replaces the 1960 coordinates, and revokes Regulation No. 61 of June 1998 which established archipelagic basepoints in the Natuna Sea.

TABLE C1.T116.
INDONESIAN ARCHIPELAGIC BASELINE SYSTEM

INDONESIAN ARCHIPELAGIC BASELINE SYSTEM				
NO	LONGITUDE-LATITUDE WATERS		INDICATORS, TYPE OF BASELINE, DISTANCE	CHART NO., SCALE, REF.
1.	Natuna Sea: 01°14'27" N	104°34'32" E	Tg. Berakit Basic Point no. TD.001 Approaching Pillar No. TR.001 Distance TD.001-TD.001A = 19.19 nm Archipelagic Straight Baseline	No. 431 1:200,000 WGS '84
2.	Natuna Sea: 01°02' 52" N	104°49'50"E	P. Sentut Basic Point no. TD.001A Approaching Pillar No. TR.001A Distance TD.001A-TD.022 = 88.06 nm Archipelagic Straight Baseline	No. 430, 431 1:200,000 WGS '84
3.	Natuna Sea: 02°18'00" N	105°35'47"E	P. Tokong Malang Biru Basic Point no. TD.022 Approaching Pillar No. TR.022 Distance TD.022-TD.023 = 29.50 nm Archipelagic Straight Baseline	No. 430 1:200,000 WGS '84
4.	Natuna Sea: 02°44'29" N	105°22'46"E	P. Damar Basic Point no. TD.023 Approaching Pillar No. TR.023 Distance TD.023-TD.024 = 24.34 nm Archipelagic Straight Baseline	No. 423 1:200,000 WGS '84
5.	Natuna Sea: 03°05'32" N	105°35'00"E	P. Mangkai Basic Point no. TD.024 Approaching Pillar No. TR.024 Distance TD.024-TD.025 = 26.28 nm Archipelagic Straight Baseline	No. 423 1:200,000 WGS '84
6.	Natuna Sea: 03°19'52" N	105°57'04"E	P. Tokong Nanas Basic Point no. TD.025 Approaching Pillar No. TR.025 Distance TD.025-TD.026 = 20.35 nm Archipelagic Straight Baseline	No. 423 1:200,000 WGS '84

INDONESIAN ARCHIPELAGIC BASELINE SYSTEM				
NO	LONGITUDE-LATITUDE WATERS		INDICATORS, TYPE OF BASELINE, DISTANCE	CHART NO., SCALE, REF.
7.	Natuna Sea: 03°27'04" N	106°16'08"E	P. Tokong Belayar Basic Point no. TD.026 Approaching Pillar No. TR.026 Distance TD.026-TD.028 = 79.03 nm Archipelagic Straight Baseline	No. 423 1:200,000 WGS '84
8.	Natuna Sea: 04°04'01" N	107°26'09"E	P. Tokongboro Basic Point no. TD.028 Approaching Pillar No. TR.028 Distance TD.028-TD.029 = 32.06 nm Archipelagic Straight Baseline	No. 422 1:200,000 WGS '84
9.	Natuna Sea: 04°31'09" N	107°43'17"E	P. Semiun Basic Point no. TD.029 Approaching Pillar No. TR.029 Distance TD.029-TD.030A = 15.76 nm Archipelagic Straight Baseline	No. 421, 422 1:200,000 WGS '84
10.	South China Sea: 04°42'25" N	107°54'20"E	P. Sebetul Basic Point no. TD.030A Approaching Pillar No. TR.030A Distance TD.030A-TD.030B = 8.18 nm Archipelagic Straight Baseline	No. 421 1:200,000 WGS '84
11.	South China Sea: 04°47'38" N	108°00'39"E	P. Sekatung Basic Point no. TD. 030B Approaching Pillar No. TR.030A Distance TD.030B-TD.030D Normal Baseline	No. 421 1:200,000 WGS '84
12.	South China Sea: 04°47'45" N	108°01'19"E	P. Sekatung Basic Point no. TD.030D Approaching Pillar No. TR.030 Distance TD.030D-TD.031 = 52.58 nm Archipelagic Straight Baseline	No. 421 1:200,000 WGS '84
13.	South China Sea: 04°00'48" N	108°25'04"E	P. Senau Basic Point no. TD.031 Approaching Pillar No. TR.031 Distance TD.031-TD.032 = 66.03 nm Archipelagic Straight Baseline	No. 421 1:200,000 WGS '84
14.	Natuna Sea: 03°01'51" N	108°54'52"E	P. Subi Kecil Basic Point no. TD.032 Approaching Pillar No. TR.032 Distance TD.032-TD.033 = 27.67 nm Archipelagic Straight Baseline	No. 420 1:200,000 WGS '84
15.	Natuna Sea: 02°38'43" N	109°10'04"E	P. Kepala Basic Point no. TD.033 Approaching Pillar No. TR.033 Distance TD.033-TD.035 = 44.10 nm Archipelagic Straight Baseline	No. 420 1:200,000 WGS '84
16.	Natuna Sea: 02°05'10" N	109°38'43"E	Tg. Datu Basic Point no. TD.035 Approaching Pillar No. TR.035 Between TD.035-TD.036C Kalimantan	No. 420 1:200,000 WGS '84
17.	Sulawesi Sea: 04°10'00" N	118°53'50"E	P. Ligitan Basic Point no. TD.036C	No. 489 1:200,000

INDONESIAN ARCHIPELAGIC BASELINE SYSTEM				
NO	LONGITUDE-LATITUDE WATERS		INDICATORS, TYPE OF BASELINE, DISTANCE	CHART NO., SCALE, REF.
			Approaching Pillar No. TR.036C Between TD.036C-TD.036B Normal Baseline	WGS '84
18.	Sulawesi Sea: 04°08'03" N	118°53'01"E	P. Ligitan Basic Point no. TD.036B Approaching Pillar No. TR.036B Distance TD.036B-TD.036A = 15.06 nm Archipelagic Straight Baseline	No. 489 1:200,000 WGS '84
19.	Sulawesi Sea: 04°06'12" N	118°38'02"E	P. Sipadan Basic Point no. TD.036A Approaching Pillar No. TR.036A Distance TD.036A-TD.037 = 59.25 nm Archipelagic Straight Baseline	No. 489 1:200,000 WGS '84
20.	Sulawesi Sea: 03°27'57" N	117°52'41"E	Tg. Arang Basic Point no. TD.037 Approaching Pillar No. TR.037 Distance TD.037-TD.039 = 86.04 nm Archipelagic Straight Baseline	No. 489 1:200,000 WGS '84
21.	Sulawesi Sea: 02°15'12" N	118°38'41"E	P. Maratua Basic Point no. TD.039 Approaching Pillar No. TR.039 Distance TD.039-TD.040 = 36.95 nm Archipelagic Straight Baseline	No. 488 1:200,000 WGS '84
22.	Sulawesi Sea: 01°46'53" N	119°02'26"E	P. Sambit Basic Point no. TD.040 Approaching Pillar No. TR.040 Distance TD.040-TD.043 = 84.61 nm Archipelagic Straight Baseline	No. 488 1:200,000 WGS '84
23.	Sulawesi Sea: 00°59'55" N	120°12'50"E	P. Lingian Basic Point no. TD.043 Approaching Pillar No. TR.043 Distance TD.043-TD.044 = 40.21 nm Archipelagic Straight Baseline	No. 487 1:200,000 WGS '84
24.	Sulawesi Sea: 01°20'16" N	120°47'31"E	P-P Salando Basic Point no. TD.044 Approaching Pillar No. TR.044 Distance TD.044-TD.044A = 6.05 nm Archipelagic Straight Baseline	No. 487 1:200,000 WGS '84
25.	Sulawesi Sea: 01°22'40" N	120°53'04"E	P. Dolangan Basic Point no. TD.044A Approaching Pillar No. TR.044A Distance TD.044A-TD.044B Normal Baseline	No. 486, 487 1:200,000 WGS '84
26.	Sulawesi Sea: 01°22'41" N	120°53'07"E	P. Dolangan Basic Point no. TD.044B Approaching Pillar No. TR.044A Distance TD.044B-TD.045 = 33.70 nm Archipelagic Straight Baseline	No. 486, 487 1:200,000 WGS '84
27.	Sulawesi Sea: 01°18'48" N	121°26'36"E	Tg. Kramat Basic Point no. TD.045 Approaching Pillar No. TR.045 Distance TD.045-TD.046A = 60.10 nm	No. 486 1:200,000 WGS '84

INDONESIAN ARCHIPELAGIC BASELINE SYSTEM				
NO	LONGITUDE-LATITUDE WATERS		INDICATORS, TYPE OF BASELINE, DISTANCE	CHART NO., SCALE, REF.
			Archipelagic Straight Baseline	
28.	Sulawesi Sea: 01°08'17" N	122°25'47"E	Kr. Boliogut Basic Point no. TD.046A Approaching Pillar No. TR.046A Distance TD.046A-TD.047 = 41.32 nm Archipelagic Straight Baseline	No. 486 1:200,000 WGS '84
29.	Sulawesi Sea: 01°02'52" N	123°06'45"E	P. Bangkit Basic Point no. TD.047 Approaching Pillar No. TR.047 Distance TD.047-TD.048 = 74.17 nm Archipelagic Straight Baseline	No. 485 1:200,000 WGS '84
30.	Sulawesi Sea: 01°09'29" N	124°20'38"E	Laimpangi Basic Point no. TD.048 Approaching Pillar No. TR.048 Distance TD.048-TD.049A = 43.09 nm Archipelagic Straight Baseline	No. 485 1:200,000 WGS '84
31.	Sulawesi Sea: 01°45'47" N	124°43'51"E	Manterawu Basic Point no. TD.049A Approaching Pillar No. TR.049A Distance TD.049A-TD.051A = 63.82 nm Archipelagic Straight Baseline	No. 484 1:200,000 WGS '84
32.	Sulawesi Sea: 02°44'15" N	125°09'28"E	Makalehi Basic Point no. TD.051A Approaching Pillar No. TR.051 Distance TD.051A-TD.053A = 90.35 nm Archipelagic Straight Baseline	No. 484 1:200,000 WGS '84
33.	Sulawesi Sea: 04°14'06" N	125°18'59"E	Kawalusu Basic Point no. TD.053A Approaching Pillar No. TR.053 Distance TD.053A-TD.054 = 27.01 nm Archipelagic Straight Baseline	No. 483 1:200,000 WGS '84
34.	Mindanao Sea: 04°40'16" N	125°25'41"E	P. Kawio Basic Point no. TD.054 Approaching Pillar No. TR.054 Distance TD.054-TD.055 = 4.98 nm Archipelagic Straight Baseline	No. 482 1:200,000 WGS '84
35.	Mindanao Sea: 04°44'14" N	125°28'42"E	P. Marore Basic Point no. TD.055 Approaching Pillar No. TR.055 Distance TD.055-TD.055A Normal Baseline	No. 482 1:200,000 WGS '84
36.	Mindanao Sea: 04°44'25" N	125°28'56"E	P. Marore Basic Point no. TD.055A Approaching Pillar No. TR.055 Distance TD.055A-TD.055B = 0.58 nm Archipelagic Straight Baseline	No. 482 1:200,000 WGS '84
37.	Minadanau Sea: 04°44'46" N	125°29'24"E	P. BatNbawaikang Basic Point no. TD.055B Approaching Pillar No. TR.055 Distance TD.055B-TD.056 = 81.75 nm Archipelagic Straight Baseline	No. 482 1:200,000 WGS '84
38.	The Philippines		P. Miangas	No. 481, 482

INDONESIAN ARCHIPELAGIC BASELINE SYSTEM				
NO	LONGITUDE-LATITUDE WATERS		INDICATORS, TYPE OF BASELINE, DISTANCE	CHART NO., SCALE, REF.
	Sea: 05°34'02" U	126°34'54"E	Basic Point no. TD.056 Approaching Pillar No. TR.056 Distance TD.056-TD.056A Normal Baseline	1:200,000 WGS '84
39.	The Philippines Sea: 05°33'57" N	126°35'29"E	P. Mianggas Basic Point no. TD.056A Approaching Pillar No. TR.056 Distance TD.056A-TD.057A = 57.91 nm Archipelagic Straight Baseline	No. 481, 482 1:200,000 WGS '84
40.	The Philippines Sea: 04°46'18" N	127°08'32"E	P. Marampit Basic Point no. TD.057A Approaching Pillar No. TR.057 Distance TD.057A-TD.057 Normal Baseline	No. 481 1:200,000 WGS '84
41.	The Philippines Sea: 04°45'39" N	127°08'44"E	P. Marampit Basic Point no. TD.057 Approaching Pillar No. TR.057 Distance TD.057A-TD.05A = 7.10 nm Archipelagic Straight Baseline	No. 481 1:200,000 WGS '84
42.	The Philippines Sea: 04°38'38" N	127°09'49"E	P. Intata Basic Point no. TD.058A Approaching Pillar No. TR.058A Distance TD.058A-TD.058 Normal Baseline	No. 481 1:200,000 WGS '84
43.	The Philippines Sea: 04°37'36" N	127°09'53"E	P. Kakarutan Basic Point no. TD.058 Approaching Pillar No. TR.058 Distance TD.058-TD.059 = 55.63 nm Archipelagic Straight Baseline	No. 481 1:200,000 WGS '84
44.	Halmahera Sea: 03°45'13" N	126°51'06"E	Tg. Tampida Basic Point no. TD.059 Approaching Pillar No. TR.059 Distance TD.059-TD.060 = 122.75 nm Archipelagic Straight Baseline	No. 480 1:200,000 WGS '84
45.	Halmahera Sea: 02°38'44" N	128°34'27"E	Tg. Sopi Basic Point no. TD.060 Approaching Pillar No. TR.060 Distance TD.060-TD.061A Normal Baseline	No. 479 1:200,000 WGS '84
46.	Halmahera Sea: 02°25'39" N	128°41'57"E	Tg. Gorua Basic Point no. TD.061A Approaching Pillar No. TR.061 Distance TD.061A-TD.062 = 50.97 nm Archipelagic Straight Baseline	No. 479 1:200,000 WGS '84
47.	Halmahera Sea: 01°34'44" N	128°44'14"E	Tg. Lelai Basic Point no. TD.062 Approaching Pillar No. TR.062 Distance TD.062-TD.063 = 56.55 nm Archipelagic Straight Baseline	No. 479 1:200,000 WGS '84
48.	Halmahera Sea: 00°43'39" N	129°08'30"E	P. Jiew Basic Point no. TD.063 Approaching Pillar No. TR.063 Distance TD.063-TD.065 = 96.05 nm	No. 478 1:200,000 WGS '84

INDONESIAN ARCHIPELAGIC BASELINE SYSTEM				
NO	LONGITUDE-LATITUDE WATERS		INDICATORS, TYPE OF BASELINE, DISTANCE	CHART NO., SCALE, REF.
			Archipelagic Straight Baseline	
49.	Pacific Ocean: 00°32'08" N	130°43'52"E	P. Budd Basic Point no. TD.065 Approaching Pillar No. TR.065 Distance TD.065-TD.066 = 45.91 nm Archipelagic Straight Baseline	No. 477 1:200,000 WGS '84
50.	Pacific Ocean: 01°05'20" N	131°15'35"E	P. Fani Basic Point no. TD.066 Approaching Pillar No. TR.066 Between TD.066-TD.066A Normal Baseline	No. 477 1:200,000 WGS '84
51.	Pacific Ocean: 01°04'28" N	131°16'49"T	P. Fani Basic Point no. TD.066A Approaching Pillar No. TR.066 Distance TD.066A-TD.070 = 99.81 nm Archipelagic Straight Baseline	No. 477 1:200,000 WGS '84
52.	Pacific Ocean: 00°20'16" S	132°09'34"E	P. Miossu Basic Point no. TD.070 Approaching Pillar No. TR.070 Distance TD.070-TD.070A = 15.77 nm Archipelagic Straight Baseline	No. 476 1:200,000 WGS '84
53.	Pacific Ocean: 00°20'34" S	132°25'20"E	Tg. Yamursba Basic Point no. TD.070A Approaching Pillar No. TR.070A Distance TD.070A-TD.071 = 17.72 nm Archipelagic Straight Baseline	No. 476 1:200,000 WGS '84
54.	Pacific Ocean: 00°21'42" S	132°43'01"E	Tg. Wasio Basic Point no. TD.071 Approaching Pillar No. TR.071 Distance TD.071-TD.072 = 122.74 nm Archipelagic Straight Baseline	No. 476 1:200,000 WGS '84
55.	Pacific Ocean: 00°56'22" N	134°17'44"E	P. Fanildo Basic Point no. TD.072 Approaching Pillar No. TR.072 Between TD.072-TD.072A Normal Baseline	No. 475 1:200,000 WGS '84
56.	Pacific Ocean: 00°55'57" N	134°20'30"E	P. Bras Basic Point no. TD.072A Approaching Pillar No. TR.072 Distance TD.072A-TD.074 = 97.28 nm Archipelagic Straight Baseline	No. 475 1:200,000 WGS '84
57.	Pacific Ocean: 00°23'38" S	135°16'27"E	P. Bepondi Basic Point no. TD.074 Approaching Pillar No. TR.074 Distance TD.074-TD.076B = 39.41 nm Archipelagic Straight Baseline	No. 474 1:200,000 WGS '84
58.	Pacific Ocean: 00°41'56" S	135°51'21"E	Tg. Wasanbari Basic Point no. TD.076B Approaching Pillar No. TR.077 Distance TD.076B-TD.077 = 38.90 nm Archipelagic Straight Baseline	No. 474 1:200,000 WGS '84
59.	Pacific Ocean:		Tg. Basari	No. 473

INDONESIAN ARCHIPELAGIC BASELINE SYSTEM				
NO	LONGITUDE-LATITUDE WATERS		INDICATORS, TYPE OF BASELINE, DISTANCE	CHART NO., SCALE, REF.
	01°04'13" S	136°23'14"E	Basic Point no. TD.077 Approaching Pillar No. TR.077 Distance TD.077-TD.078 = 95.145 nm Archipelagic Straight Baseline	1:200,000 WGS '84
60.	Pacific Ocean: 01°27'23" S	137°55'51"E	Tg. Narwaku Basic Point no. TD.078 Approaching Pillar No. TR.078 Distance TD.078-TD.079 = 47.61 nm Archipelagic Straight Baseline	No. 472 1:200,000 WGS '84
61.	Pacific Ocean: 01°34'26" S	138°42'57"E	P. Liki Basic Point no. TD.079 Approaching Pillar No. TR.079 Distance TD.079-TD.080 = 97.06 nm Archipelagic Straight Baseline	No. 472 1:200,000 WGS '84
62.	Pacific Ocean: 02°19'12" S	140°09'07"E	Tg. Kamdara Basic Point no. TD.080 Approaching Pillar No. TR.080 Distance TD.080-TD.080A = 28.56 nm Archipelagic Straight Baseline	No. 471 1:200,000 WGS '84
63.	Pacific Ocean: 02°26'22" S	140°36'47"E	Tg. Kelapa Basic Point no. TD.080A Approaching Pillar No. TR.080A Distance TD.080A-TD.081 = 25.22 nm Archipelagic Straight Baseline	No. 471 1:200,000 WGS '84
64.	Pacific Ocean: 02°36'16" S	141°00'00"E	Tg. Oinake Basic Point no. TD.081 Approaching Pillar No. TR.081 Distance TD.081-TD.082 Irian Jaya	No. 471 1:200,000 WGS '84
65.	Arafuru Sea: 09°07'40" S	141°01'10"E	S. Torasi Basic Point no. TD.082 Approaching Pillar No. TR.082 Between TD.082-TD.082A Normal Baseline	No. 470 1:200,000 WGS '84
66.	Arafuru Sea: 09°10'53" S	140°59'07"E	S. Torasi Basic Point no. TD.082A Approaching Pillar No. TR.082 Distance TD.082A-TD.082B Normal Baseline	No. 470 1:200,000 WGS '84
67.	Arafuru Sea: 09°12'13" S	140°57'27"E	S. Torasi Basic Point no. TD.082B Approaching Pillar No. TR.082 Between TD.082B-TD.082C Normal Baseline	No. 470 1:200,000 WGS '84
68.	Arafuru Sea: 09°12'00" S	140°56'08"E	S. Torasi Basic Point no. TD.082C Approaching Pillar No. TR.082 Between TD.082C-TD.083 Normal Baseline	No. 470 1:200,000 WGS '84
69.	Arafuru Sea: 09°05'42" S	140°50'58"E	S. Blatar Basic Point no. TD.083 Approaching Pillar No. TR.083 Distance TD.083-TD.085 = 97.35 nm	No. 470 1:200,000 WGS '84

INDONESIAN ARCHIPELAGIC BASELINE SYSTEM				
NO	LONGITUDE-LATITUDE WATERS		INDICATORS, TYPE OF BASELINE, DISTANCE	CHART NO., SCALE, REF.
			Archipelagic Straight Baseline	
70.	Arafuru Sea: 08°16'11" S	139°26'11"E	Kr. Sametinka Basic Point no. TD.085 Approaching Pillar No. TR.085 Distance TD.085-TD.086 = 33.00 nm Archipelagic Straight Baseline	No. 470 1:200,000 WGS '84
71.	Arafuru Sea: 08°26'09" S	138°54'23"E	Ug. Komoran Basic Point no. TD.086 Approaching Pillar No. TR.086 Distance TD.086-TD.088A = 74.11 nm Archipelagic Straight Baseline	No. 469 1:200,000 WGS '84
72.	Aru Sea: 08°26'44" S	137°39'28"E	Ug. Salah Basic Point no. TD.088A Approaching Pillar No. TR.088 Between TD.088A-TD.088E Archipelagic Straight Baseline	No. 469 1:200,000 WGS '84
73.	Aru Sea: 08°12'49" S	137°41'24"E	P. Kolepon Basic Point no. TD.088E Approaching Pillar No. TR.088 Distance TD.088E-TD.088F = 25.15 nm Archipelagic Straight Baseline	No. 469 1:200,000 WGS '84
74.	Aru Sea: 07°49'28" S	137°50'50"E	S. Korima Basic Point no. TD.088F Approaching Pillar No. TR.088 Distance TD.088F-TD.090 = 93.90 nm Archipelagic Straight Baseline	No. 469 1:200,000 WGS '84
75.	Aru Sea: 06°21'31" S	138°23'59"E	S. Cook Basic Point no. TD.090 Approaching Pillar No. TR.090 Distance TD.090-TD.091 = 30.63 nm Archipelagic Straight Baseline	No. 468 1:200,000 WGS '84
76.	Aru Sea: 05°58'45" S	138°03'22"E	Gosong Triton Basic Point no. TD.091 Approaching Pillar No. TR.091 Distance TD.091-TD.092 = 40.83 nm Archipelagic Straight Baseline	No. 467, 468 1:200,000 WGS '84
77.	Aru Sea: 05°23'14" S	137°43'07"E	P. Laag Basic Point no. TD.092 Approaching Pillar No. TR.092 Distance TD.092-TD.093 = 64.15 nm Archipelagic Straight Baseline	No. 467 1:200,000 WGS '84
78.	Aru Sea: 04°54'24" S	136°45'35"E	P. Pohonbatu Basic Point no. TD.093 Approaching Pillar No. TR.093 Distance TD.093-TD.094 = 41.32 nm Archipelagic Straight Baseline	No. 467 1:200,000 WGS '84
79.	Aru Sea: 04°38'41" S	136°07'14"E	Amarapya Basic Point no. TD.094 Approaching Pillar No. TR.094 Distance TD.094-TD.097A = 96.49 nm Archipelagic Straight Baseline	No. 466 1:200,000 WGS '84
80.	Aru Sea:		P. Ararkula	No. 466

INDONESIAN ARCHIPELAGIC BASELINE SYSTEM				
NO	LONGITUDE-LATITUDE WATERS		INDICATORS, TYPE OF BASELINE, DISTANCE	CHART NO., SCALE, REF.
	05°35'42" S	134°49'05"E	Basic Point no. TD.097A Approaching Pillar No. TR.097 Distance TD.097A-TD.098 = 25.02 nm Archipelagic Straight Baseline	1:200,000 WGS '84
81.	Aru Sea: 06°00'09" S	134°54'26"E	P. Karaweira Br Basic Point no. TD.098 Approaching Pillar No. TR.098 Distance TD.098-TD.099 = 19.29 nm Archipelagic Straight Baseline	No. 465 1:200,000 WGS '84
82.	Aru Sea: 06°19'26" S	134°54'53"E	P. Panambulai Basic Point no. TD.099 Approaching Pillar No. TR.099 Distance TD.099-TD.099A = 19.95 nm Archipelagic Straight Baseline	No. 465 1:200,000 WGS '84
83.	Aru Sea: 06°38'50" S	134°50'12"E	P. Kultubai Utara Basic Point no. TD.099A Approaching Pillar No. TR.099 Distance TD.099A-TD.100 = 11.45 nm Archipelagic Straight Baseline	No. 465 1:200,000 WGS '84
84.	Aru Sea: 06°49'54" S	134°47'14"E	P. Kultubai Selatan Basic Point no. TD.100 Approaching Pillar No. TR.100 Distance TD.100-TD.100A = 12.62 nm Archipelagic Straight Baseline	No. 465 1:200,000 WGS '84
85.	Aru Sea: 07°01'08" S	134°41'26"E	P. Karang Basic Point no. TD.100A Approaching Pillar No. TR.100A Between TD.100A-TD.100B Normal Baseline	No. 465 1:200,000 WGS '84
86.	Aru Sea: 07°01'48" S	134°40'38"E	P. Karang Basic Point no. TD.100B Approaching Pillar No. TR.100B Distance TD.100B-TD.101 = 10.25 nm Archipelagic Straight Baseline	No. 465 1:200,000 WGS '84
87.	Aru Sea: 07°06'14" S	134°31'19"E	P. Enu Basic Point no. TD.101 Approaching Pillar No. TR.100B Between TD.101-TD.101A Normal Baseline	No. 465 1:200,000 WGS '84
88.	Aru Sea: 07°05'23" S	134°28'18"E	P. Enu Basic Point no. TD.101A Approaching Pillar No. TR.100B Distance TD.101A-TD.102 = 18.54 nm Archipelagic Straight Baseline	No. 465 1:200,000 WGS '84
89.	Aru Sea: 06°57'01" S	134°11'38"E	P. Batugoyang Basic Point no. TD.102 Approaching Pillar No. TR.102 Distance TD.102-TD.103 = 98.34 nm Archipelagic Straight Baseline	No. 464, 465 1:200,000 WGS '84
90.	Aru Sea: 06°00'25" S	132°50'42"E	Tg. Weduar Basic Point no. TD.103 Approaching Pillar No. TR.103 Distance TD.103-TD.104 = 90.19 nm	No. 464 1:200,000 WGS '84

INDONESIAN ARCHIPELAGIC BASELINE SYSTEM				
NO	LONGITUDE-LATITUDE WATERS		INDICATORS, TYPE OF BASELINE, DISTANCE	CHART NO., SCALE, REF.
			Archipelagic Straight Baseline	
91.	Aru Sea: 07°14'26" S	131°58'49"E	P. Larat Basic Point no. TD.104 Approaching Pillar No. TR.104 Distance TD.104-TD.105B = 29.55 nm Archipelagic Straight Baseline	No. 463 1:200,000 WGS '84
92.	Aru Sea: 07°39'49" S	131°43'33"E	Karang Sarikilmasa Basic Point no. TD.105B Approaching Pillar No. TR.104 Distance TD.105B-TD.105 = 34.38 nm Archipelagic Straight Baseline	No. 463 1:200,000 WGS '84
93.	Timor Sea: 08°03'07" S	131°18'02"E	P. Asutubun Basic Point no. TD.105 Approaching Pillar No. TR.105 Between TD.105-TD.105C Normal Baseline	No. 463 1:200,000 WGS '84
94.	Timor Sea: 08°03'57" S	131°16'55"E	P. Asutubun Basic Point no. TD.105C Approaching Pillar No. TR.105 Distance TD.105C-TD.106 = 11.26 nm Archipelagic Straight Baseline	No. 463 1:200,000 WGS '84
95.	Timor Sea: 08°10'17" S	131°07'31"E	P. Selaru Timur Basic Point no. TD.106 Approaching Pillar No. TR.106 Distance TD.106-TD.106A = 16.24 nm Archipelagic Straight Baseline	No. 462, 463 1:200,000 WGS '84
96.	Timor Sea: 08°18'27" S	130°53'20"E	P. Selaru Barat Basic Point no. TD.106A Approaching Pillar No. TR.106 Distance TD.106A-TD.107 = 4.52 nm Archipelagic Straight Baseline	No. 462, 463 1:200,000 WGS '84
97.	Timor Sea: 08°20'30" S	130°49'16"E	P. Batarkusu Basic Point no. TD.107 Approaching Pillar No. TR.107 Distance TD.107-TD.107A = 0.51 nm Archipelagic Straight Baseline	No. 462 1:200,000 WGS '84
98.	Timor Sea: 08°20'41" S	130°48'47"E	Fursey Basic Point no. TD.107A Approaching Pillar No. TR.107 Distance TD.107A-TD.107C Normal Baseline	No. 462 1:200,000 WGS '84
99.	Timor Sea: 08°20'54" S	130°45'21"E	Tg. Arousu Basic Point no. TD.107C Approaching Pillar No. TR.107 Distance TD.107C-TD.108 = 55.73 nm Archipelagic Straight Baseline	No. 462 1:200,000 WGS '84
100.	Timor Sea: 08°13'29" S	129°49'32"E	P. Masela Basic Point no. TD.108 Approaching Pillar No. TR.108 Distance TD.108-TD.109 = 78.22 nm Archipelagic Straight Baseline	No. 462 1:200,000 WGS '84
101.	Timor Sea:		P. Meatimiarang	No. 461

INDONESIAN ARCHIPELAGIC BASELINE SYSTEM				
NO	LONGITUDE-LATITUDE WATERS		INDICATORS, TYPE OF BASELINE, DISTANCE	CHART NO., SCALE, REF.
	08°21'09" S	128°30'52"E	Basic Point no. TD.109 Approaching Pillar No. TR.109 Between TD.109-TD.115 East Timor	1:200,000 WGS '84
102.	Timor Sea: 09°38'09" S	124°59'39"E	Tg. Wetoh Basic Point no. TD.115 Approaching Pillar No. TR.115 Distance TD.115-TD.116 = 20.69 nm Archipelagic Straight Baseline	No. 459 1:200,000 WGS '84
103.	Timor Sea: 09°52'58" S	124°45'00"E	Tg. Batu Merah Basic Point no. TD.116 Approaching Pillar No. TR.116 Distance TD.116-TD.117 = 21.27 nm Archipelagic Straight Baseline	No. 459 1:200,000 WGS '84
104.	Timor Sea: 10°07'14" S	124°28'59"E	Tg. Haikmeo Basic Point no. TD.117 Approaching Pillar No. TR.117 Distance TD.117-TD.118 = 6.02 nm Archipelagic Straight Baseline	No. 459 1:200,000 WGS '84
105.	Timor Sea: 10°10'19" S	124°23'44"E	Tg. Tunfano Basic Point no. TD.118 Approaching Pillar No. TR.118 Distance TD.118-TD.120 = 79.65 nm Archipelagic Straight Baseline	No. 459 1:200,000 WGS '84
106.	Indian Ocean: 10°49'47" S	123°13'22"E	Tg. Puleh Basic Point no. TD.120 Approaching Pillar No. TR.120 Distance TD.120-TD.121 = 23.07 nm Archipelagic Straight Baseline	No. 458 1:200,000 WGS '84
107.	Indian Ocean: 11°00'36" S	122°52'37"E	P. Dana Basic Point no. TD.121 Approaching Pillar No. TR.121 Distance TD.121-TD.122 = 65.43 nm Archipelagic Straight Baseline	No. 458 1:200,000 WGS '84
108.	Indian Ocean: 10°37'37" S	121°50'15"E	Tg. Merebu Basic Point no. TD.122 Approaching Pillar No. TR.122 Distance TD.122-TD.123 = 34.98 nm Archipelagic Straight Baseline	No. 457 1:200,000 WGS '84
109.	Indian Ocean: 10°50'00" S	121°16'57"E	P. Dana Basic Point no. TD.123 Approaching Pillar No. TR.123 Between TD.123-TD.123A Normal Baseline	No. 457 1:200,000 WGS '84
110.	Indian Ocean: 10°49'54" S	121°16'38"E	P. Dana Basic Point no. TD.123A Approaching Pillar No. TR.123 Distance TD.123A-TD.124 = 57.55 nm Archipelagic Straight Baseline	No. 457 1:200,000 WGS '84
111.	Indian Ocean: 10°19'02" S	120°27'13"E	Tg. Ngunju Basic Point no. TD.124 Approaching Pillar No. TR.124 Distance TD.124-TD.125 = 19.90 nm	No. 456 1:200,000 WGS '84

INDONESIAN ARCHIPELAGIC BASELINE SYSTEM			
NO	LONGITUDE-LATITUDE WATERS	INDICATORS, TYPE OF BASELINE, DISTANCE	CHART NO., SCALE, REF.
		Archipelagic Straight Baseline	
112.	Indian Ocean: 10°20'22" S	120°07'02"E P. Mangundu Basic Point no. TD.125 Approaching Pillar No. TR.125 Between TD.125-TD.125A Normal Baseline	No. 456 1:200,000 WGS '84
113.	Indian Ocean: 10°20'08" S	120°05'56"E P. Mangundu Basic Point no. TD.125A Approaching Pillar No. TR.125 Distance TD.125A-TD.128B = 72.43 nm Archipelagic Straight Baseline	No. 456 1:200,000 WGS '84

MARITIME BOUNDARY AGREEMENTS

INDONESIA - AUSTRALIA AND PAPUA NEW GUINEA

U.S. ANALYSIS

The following comments are extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 87, "Territorial Sea and Continental Shelf Boundaries: Australia and Papua New Guinea-Indonesia" of 20 August 1979.

As a consequence of a series of three agreements, the Governments of Australia and Papua New Guinea, on the one hand, and Indonesia, on the other, have delimited territorial sea and continental shelf boundaries between the respective states. The agreements create, north of the island of New Guinea, a single-segment boundary extending northward from the shore for a distance of approximately 27 miles. The boundary terminates in water depths approaching 1500 fathoms (2,743 meters). In the south, the boundary extends along the western reaches of the Torres Strait and the Arafura Sea and stops near the limits of the former Portuguese territory of Timor. After the Timor gap, an area currently undelimited, the maritime boundary resumes and is delimited southwestward through the Timor Sea.

On December 18, 1978, Papua New Guinea and Australia signed a treaty at Sydney concerning sovereignty and maritime boundaries in the area between the two countries, including the area known as Torres Strait, and related matters.

The boundary between Indonesia and Papua New Guinea, in the Pacific Ocean north of the Island of New Guinea, extends nearly due north from the coastal terminus of the land boundary to a point approximately 27 miles seaward. Because both states claim 12-mile territorial sea breadths, the single-segment boundary serves as both a territorial sea and, in part, a continental shelf boundary. The geologic shelf north of the island, however, is very narrow; and within a few miles of the shoreline, water depths in excess of 6,000 feet (1,829 meters) are encountered. As a result, the terminus of the shelf boundary is approximately 9,000 feet (2,743 meters) of water, well beyond existing limits of exploitability.

In the south, the maritime boundaries pass through the Arafura Sea in the east and the Timor Sea in the west. The Arafura Sea extends approximately from the limit of the Torres Strait westward to the island of Timor.

[T]he boundary between Indonesia and Papua New Guinea in the north consists of a line connecting two points, C1 - situated at 2°8'30"S. and 141°E., and C2 - situated at 2°8'30"S. and 141°1'30"E. C1 marks the terminus of the land boundary. C2, situated 27.14 miles seaward, is approximately equidistant from the main cape north of Djajapura and an unnamed cape on the New Guinea coastline. Between points C1 AND C2, the boundary is not equidistant from the respective national baselines.

In the south, the Indonesia-Papua New Guinea maritime boundary extends from point B3 through B2, B1, A1, A2, and terminates at A3. These turning points have the following coordinates:

TABLE C1.T117.
INDONESIA - PAPUA NEW GUINEA MARITIME BOUNDARY COORDINATES

POINT	COORDINATES	DIST. BTWN. POINTS (MILES)
B3	9°8'8"S., 141°1'10"E.	land terminus

POINT	COORDINATES	DIST. BTWN. POINTS (MILES)
		17.45
B2	9°23'S., 140°52'E.	2.89
B1	9°24'30"S., 140°49'30"E	34.13
A1	9°52'S., 140°29'E.	53.06
A2	10°24'S., 139°36'E.	42.32
A3	10°50'S., 139°12'E.	
	Total	149.85

Thus, the Indonesia-Papua New Guinea territorial sea and continental shelf boundaries total 176.99 miles: 149.85 in the south and 27.14 in the north.

The Australian sector of the Indonesian maritime boundary begins at the trijunction point A3 and extends through intermediate points to A16. The area divided by this part of the boundary has water depths of 200 meters or less.

Westward of A12 to A16, the boundary leaves the Ceram shelf and its location relates primarily to the geomorphologic provinces underlying the Arafura Sea.

INDONESIA - MALAYSIA

The agreement and the comments following are extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 50, "Indonesia-Malaysia: Territorial Sea Boundary" of 10 January 1973.

The Republic of Indonesia and the Government of Malaysia signed an agreement on March 17, 1970, delimiting the territorial sea boundary between the two states in the Strait of Malacca. The treaty came into force on March 10, 1971.

Article 1

(1) Without curtailment of provision in Section (2) of this Article, boundary lines of territorial waters of Indonesia and Malaysia at the Strait of Malacca in areas as stated in the preamble of this Treaty shall be the line at the center drawn from base lines of the respective parties in said areas.

(2) (a) Except that which is stated in sub b, Section (2) of this Article, co-ordinates of points of said boundary lines shall be as follows:

TABLE C1.T118.
INDONESIA - MALAYSIA MARITIME BOUNDARY COORDINATES

POINT	LONGITUDE EAST	LATITUDE NORTH
1	101° 00.2'E	02° 51.6'N
2	101° 12.1'E	02° 41.5'N
3	101° 46.5'E	02° 15.4'N
4	102° 13.4'E	01° 55.2'N
5	102° 35.0'E	01° 41.2'N
6	103° 02.1'E	01° 19.1'N
7	103° 03.9'E	01° 19.5'N

POINT	LONGITUDE EAST	LATITUDE NORTH
8	103° 22.8'E	01° 15.0'N

(b) Point 6 shall not apply to Malaysia.

(3) Co-ordinates of points stipulated in Section (2) shall be geographical co-ordinates and boundary lines which connect them as shown on the map attached to this Treaty as Attachment "A".

(4) Actual sites of points stated above shall be determined through means jointly approved by authorized officials of both parties.

(5) What are referred to by "authorized officials" stated in Section (4) shall be for Indonesia the Director of Naval Hydrography of the Republic of Indonesia, including every person so authorized, and for Malaysia, Director of Mapping of the State of Malaysia including every person so authorized.

U.S. ANALYSIS

For the analysis of the territorial sea boundary (TSB), the following chart was utilized: U.S. Naval Oceanographic Chart N.O. 71000, 15th Edition, June 1940, revised October 27, 1969.

NOTE: There are two cartographic errors on the chart. (1) Points 4 (red), and 7 (blue) are actually located two nautical miles southwest of the point shown on the chart. (2) During the reproduction process, slight slippage of the red line occurred but did not greatly displace the boundary points.

Both Indonesia and Malaysia claim a 12-nautical-mile territorial sea. The TSB establishes a boundary in a narrow section of the Strait of Malacca extending from 02°51'6N., 101°00'2E.; to 01°15'0N., 103°22'8E. The respective TSB's claimed by each state differ in length because of the small area of high seas that remains in the Strait. The Indonesian TSB is 174 and the Malaysian TSB 173 nautical miles in length.

TABLE C1.T119.
INDONESIA - MALAYSIA MARITIME BOUNDARY: U.S. ANALYSIS

INDONESIA - MALAYSIA MARITIME BOUNDARY: U.S. ANALYSIS			
TURNING POINTS (TERRITORIAL)	TURNING POINTS (CONTINENTAL)	DISTANCE TO BASELINE (NM)	DISTANCE BETWEEN POINTS (NM)
1	-	11.5	15.0
2	5	10.5	43.5
3	6	10.0	33.0
4	7	10.5	25.0
5	8	12.0	36.5*
6**	-	12.0	3.5*
7	9	11.5	17.5
8	10	4.0	-

* Distances are for the Indonesian TSB. The distance from Point 5-7 of the Malaysian TSB is 39.0 nm.

** Point 6 does not appertain to Malaysia as it is beyond the Malaysian territorial sea limit claimed by Malaysia.

The treaty specifies that the TSB is a median line between the respective baselines of Indonesia and Malaysia. Indonesia has promulgated straight baselines and issued charts showing the system.

Malaysia appears to have a system of straight baselines based on the Indonesian example. However, Malaysia has never promulgated straight baselines other than a reference to such a system in the Indonesia-Malaysia Continental Shelf Boundary Agreement of November 7, 1969. From looking at the territorial sea and continental shelf boundary agreements between Indonesia and Malaysia, it is

obvious that Malaysia employed some system of straight baselines from which to measure the extent of its claimed territorial sea. The system was also used by Malaysia to acquire an "equitable" share of the continental shelf of the Strait of Malacca.

The TSB coincides with the continental shelf boundary set in 1969 except in the vicinity of the triangular region 5-6-7. All turning points on the TSB coincide with points on the continental shelf boundary except for Points 1 and 6. Point 1 lies on the shelf boundary but not on a shelf boundary point. Point 6 relates only to the Indonesian TSB.

With the conclusion of the Indonesia and Malaysia territorial sea and continental shelf agreements regarding the Strait of Malacca, only agreements by Indonesia and Malaysia with Thailand remain to complete an assertion of maritime jurisdiction over the shelf and seas of the Strait.

Indonesia and Thailand have reportedly negotiated a continental shelf boundary agreement which has not entered into force. No Indonesia-Thailand TSB is required.

Both territorial sea and continental shelf agreements will be required between Malaysia and Thailand. The TSB would presumably be a 12-nautical mile seaward extension of land boundary between the two states.

INDONESIA - MALAYSIA - THAILAND

U.S. ANALYSIS

The following is an analysis concerning an agreement between the Governments of Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand for a partial delimitation of their common maritime boundary, signed on 17 December 1971, and entered into force on 16 July 1973, as set forth in Limits in the Seas, No. 81, "Maritime Boundaries: Indonesia-Malaysia-Thailand" of 27 December 1978.

The "Common Point" of the three maritime boundaries, situated at 5 57.0'N. and 98 01.5'E., has not been determined on the basis of equidistance because it is situated, in relation to the respective baselines, as follows:

TABLE C1.T120.
INDONESIA - MALAYSIA - THAILAND COMMON POINT

NAME OF BASEPOINT	STATE	DIST. IN NM
Cape Jambu Ayer	Indonesia	52.0
P. Langkawi	Malaysia	98.9
Ko Butang	Thailand	76.1

INDONESIA - SINGAPORE

The agreement and the comments following are extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 60, "Territorial Sea Boundary: Indonesia-Singapore" of 11 November 1974.

The Governments of the Republic of Indonesia and the Republic of Singapore signed a territorial sea boundary agreement on May 25, 1973. Indonesia ratified the agreement on December 3, 1973; Singapore ratified the agreement on August 29, 1974.

The agreement provides in part:

1. The boundary line of the territorial seas of the Republic of Indonesia and the Republic of Singapore in the Strait of Singapore shall be a line, consisting of straight lines drawn between points, the co-ordinates of which are as follows:

TABLE C1.T121.
INDONESIA - SINGAPORE MARITIME BOUNDARY: STRAIT OF SINGAPORE

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
1	1°10'46".0	103°40'14".6
2	1°07'49".3	103°44'26".5
3	1°10'17".2	103°48'18".0
4	1°11'45".5	103°51'35".4
5	1°12'26".1	103°52'50".7
6	1°16'10".2	104°02'00".0

U.S. ANALYSIS

The analysis of the Indonesia-Singapore territorial sea boundary has been based upon a plotting of the coordinates on DMAHC Chart N.O.71242, 17th ed., August 1963, revised October 21,1970.

Indonesia claims a 12 nm territorial sea dating from 1957. Singapore's 3 nm territorial sea claim dates from 1957.

The territorial sea boundary extends for a distance of 24.55 nm. The average distance between the turning points is 4.91 nm; the minimum is 1.35 nm; the maximum is 9.85 nm. The water depths along the territorial sea boundary range from 12 to 25 fathoms, with an average depth of 17.83 fathoms.

Three of the six territorial sea boundary turning points are equidistant from Indonesian and Singaporean territory. The turning points are an average of 1.90 nm from Indonesian territorial and 2.27 nm from Singaporean territory.

The turning points of the territorial sea boundary, which are equidistant from Indonesia and Singapore, are equidistant between the low-tide elevations of both countries. The median line between Indonesia and Singapore, as depicted on the attached chart [omitted], was constructed between the Indonesian system of straight baselines and the low-tide elevations of Singapore. As a consequence, points which are stated as equidistant for islands will not necessarily be situated on the equidistant line.

The western terminus of the territorial sea boundary is located in Main Strait. The boundary turning point, which is not equidistant from Indonesian and Singaporean territory, is 1.70 nm from Pulau Nipa (Singapore) and 2.80 nm from Pulau Sudong (Indonesia). Both points are islands.

The second turning point is 4.80 nm southeast of Point 1. Point 2 is 1.35 nm from Pulau Takong-besar (Indonesia) and 1.75 nm from Pulau Satumu (Singapore). In this extent of the territorial sea boundary, the boundary lies south of an Indonesia-Singapore median line. Moreover, the boundary also crosses over into Indonesian internal waters, i.e., Point 2 is located on the landward side of the Indonesian straight baselines.

The distance from Point 2 to Point 3 is 4.75 nm. Turning Point 3 is not an equidistant point, but rather it is located 1.10 nm from Buffalo Rock (Indonesia) and 1.80 nm from Pulau Sebarok (Singapore). Point 3 is also located on the Indonesia side of an Indonesia-Singapore median line.

Point 4 lies 3.80 nm northeast of Point 3. Point 4 is an equidistant point and lies 1.30 nm from Bt. Berhanti (Indonesia) and Pulau Sakijang Bendera (Singapore). The Indonesia-Singapore median line passes north of Point 4; therefore Point 4 lies on the Indonesian side of the median line.

Point 5 of the territorial sea boundary is an equidistant point located 1.35 nm northeast of Point 4. Point 5 is situated 1.30 nm from Bt. Berhanti (Indonesia) and an unnamed islet east of Pulau Sakijang Petepah (Singapore). Point 5 is the only turning point which lies on the Singapore side of the Indonesia-Singapore median line.

The eastern terminus of the territorial sea boundary, Point 6, is located on the Indonesian side of the Indonesia-Singapore median line and is 4.65 nm equidistant from Tg. Sengkuang (Indonesia) and Tg. Bedok (Singapore).

Summary

The Indonesia-Singapore territorial sea boundary utilizes both the equidistant principle (3 turning points) and negotiated positions (3 turning points). Five of the six turning points lie on the Indonesia side of an Indonesia-Singapore median line. Of particular interest is

the location of Point 2. This turning point is located inside the Indonesian straight baseline system and is therefore in Indonesian internal waters. Islands were utilized as basepoints for the construction of the territorial sea boundary.

INDONESIA - THAILAND

The Indonesia-Thailand maritime boundary measures from the Common Point to the two turning points as follows:

TABLE C1.T122.
INDONESIA - THAILAND TURNING POINTS

TURNING POINTS		DIST. IN NM
CP 5° 57.0'N	No. 1. 6° 21.8'N	59.35
98° 01.5'E	97° 54.0'E	
No. 1	No. 2 7° 05.8'N	88.67
	96° 36.5'E	
	Total	148.02

Since the Common Point is not situated equidistant from the three baselines, the line CP-point 1 cannot by definition be an equidistant line. Nevertheless, point 1 has been determined to be equidistant between two points, one on each of the respective national baselines.

TABLE C1.T123.
INDONESIA - THAILAND BASEPOINT 1

POINT	THAI BASEPOINT	DIST. (NM)	INDONESIAN BASEPOINT	DIST. (NM)
1	S. Brothers I.	70.04	Jambu Ayer	70.25

The same relative situation prevails for the line between points 1 and 2. The latter point is equidistant from the nearest points on the respective national baselines, although the intervening line, 1-2, is not equidistant from the respective baselines. The line is closer to Thailand than to the Indonesian baseline.

TABLE C1.T124.
INDONESIA - THAILAND BASEPOINT 2

POINT	THAI BASEPOINT	DIST. (NM)	INDONESIAN BASEPOINT	DIST. (NM)
2	S. Brothers I.	103.8	Pedir Pt.	104.1
			Pulo Weh	104.5

The boundary from CP to point 2 is not a true equidistant boundary; it appears to have been negotiated on equitable principles using a selective equidistant line.

IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	May 93	Act on the Marine Areas of the Islamic Republic of Iran	12nm	Prior permission for warships/submarines, nuclear-powered ships and any ship carrying nuclear or other dangerous or noxious substances to exercise innocent passage. See <u>LIS</u> No. 114. <i>This requirement is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested in 1983, 1987, and 1993; and conducted operational assertions in 1989, 1992-3, 1995-99.</i>
	Jul 73	Decree Law No. 225067		Listed straight baseline coordinates.
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	May 93	Act on the Marine Areas of the Islamic Republic of Iran		Republished straight baseline claims of Jul 73 Decree Law. See <u>LIS</u> No. 114. <i>These claims are not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claims in 1994 and conducted operational assertions to excessive straight baselines in 1998-through the present.</i>
	Jul 93	Note Verbale No. 152 transmitted to the UN	24nm	Established security jurisdiction. <i>The claimed security jurisdiction in the Contiguous Zone is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claim in 1994 and conducted operational assertion in 1995.</i>
CONTIGUOUS ZONE	May 93	Act on the Marine Areas of the Islamic Republic of Iran	24nm	Claims the right to legislate for the security of the State, as well as for customs, health and immigration. <i>This claim is not recognized by the U.S.</i>
	May 93	Act on the Marine Areas of the Islamic Republic of Iran	Equi-distant from base-lines	Prohibits foreign military "activities and practices" in the EEZ. <i>This claim is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claim in 1994 and conducted operational assertion in 1998 and 1999.</i>
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	May 93	Act on the Marine Areas of the Islamic Republic of Iran	Equi-distant from base-lines	Prohibits foreign military "activities and practices" in the EEZ. <i>This claim is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claim in 1994 and conducted operational assertion in 1998 and 1999.</i>
ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION	Dec 75	Law of Protection of the Sea from Oil Pollution		
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jan 69	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Saudi Arabia EIF. See <u>LIS</u> No. 24.
	May 70	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Qatar EIF. See <u>LIS</u> No. 25.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
MARITIME BOUNDARIES, Continued	May 72	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Bahrain EIF. See <u>LIS</u> No. 58.
	Aug 74	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with UAE (Dubai) signed. See <u>LIS</u> No. 63.
	May 75	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Oman EIF. See <u>LIS</u> No. 94.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention, with Declaration that "only parties to the Convention shall be entitled to benefit from the contractual rights created therein." Limited transit passage right in Strait of Hormuz to signatories of 1982 Convention. <i>This limitation is not recognized by the U.S., which conducts regular transits of the Strait.</i>

STRAIGHT BASELINE LEGISLATION

The Iranian straight baseline claims are contained in the Islamic Republic of Iran Decree-Law of 21 July 1973, and reasserted in the Act on the Marine Areas of the Islamic Republic of Iran of 6 July 1993, and consist of straight lines joining the following points.

TABLE C1.T125.
IRAN STRAIGHT BASELINE CLAIMS

IRAN STRAIGHT BASELINE CLAIMS	
POINTS	COMMENTS
Point 1	situated at the point where the thalweg of the Shatt El-Arab intersects the straight line joining the two banks of the mouth of the Shatt El-Arab at the low water line.
Point 2	situated at the mouth of the Behregan whose geographical co-ordinates are: latitude 29 degrees 59 minutes 50 seconds North and longitude 49 degrees 33 minutes 55 seconds East.
Point 3	situated on the south coast of Kharg Island whose geographical co-ordinates are: latitude 29 degrees 12 minutes 29 seconds North and longitude 50 degrees 18 minutes 40 seconds East.
Point 4	situated on the south coast of Nakhilu Island whose geographical co-ordinates are: latitude 27 degrees 50 minutes 40 seconds North and longitude 51 degrees 27 minutes 15 seconds East.
Point 5	situated on Lavan Island whose geographical co-ordinates are: latitude 26 degrees 47 minutes 25 seconds North and longitude 53 degrees 13 minutes 00 seconds East.
Point 6	situated on the south-west coast of Kish Island whose geographical co-ordinates are: latitude 26 degrees 30 minutes 55 seconds North and longitude 53 degrees 55 minutes 10 seconds East.
Point 7	situated on the south-east coast of Kish Island whose geographical co-ordinates are: latitude 26 degrees 30 minutes 10 seconds North and longitude 53 degrees 59 minutes 20 seconds East.
Point 8	situated at Ras-o-Shenas whose geographical co-ordinates are: latitude 26 degrees

IRAN STRAIGHT BASELINE CLAIMS	
POINTS	COMMENTS
	29 minutes 35 seconds North and longitude 54 degrees 47 minutes 20 seconds East.
Point 9	situated on the south-west coast of Qeshm Island whose geographical co-ordinates are: latitude 26 degrees 32 minutes 25 seconds North and longitude 55 degrees 16 minutes 55 seconds East.
Point 10	situated on the south coast of Hengam Island whose geographical co-ordinates are: latitude 26 degrees 36 minutes 40 seconds North and longitude 55 degrees 51 minutes 50 seconds East.
Point 11	situated on the south coast of Larak Island whose geographical co-ordinates are: latitude 26 degrees 49 minutes 30 seconds North and longitude 56 degrees 21 minutes 50 seconds East.
Point 12	situated on the east coast of Larak Island whose geographical co-ordinates are: latitude 26 degrees 51 minutes 15 seconds North and longitude 56 degrees 24 minutes 05 seconds East.
Point 13	situated on the east coast of Hormoz Island whose geographical co-ordinates are: latitude 27 degrees 02 minutes 30 seconds North and longitude 56 degrees 29 minutes 40 seconds East.
Point 14	whose geographical co-ordinates are: latitude 27 degrees 08 minutes 30 seconds North and longitude 56 degrees 35 minutes 40 seconds East.
Point 15	whose geographical co-ordinates are: latitude 25 degrees 47 minutes 10 seconds North and longitude 57 degrees 19 minutes 55 seconds East.
Point 16	whose geographical co-ordinates are: latitude 25 degrees 38 minutes 10 seconds North and longitude 57 degrees 45 minutes 30 seconds East.
Point 17	whose geographical co-ordinates are: latitude 25 degrees 33 minutes 20 seconds North and longitude 58 degrees 05 minutes 20 seconds East.
Point 18	whose geographical co-ordinates are: latitude 25 degrees 24 minutes 05 seconds North and longitude 59 degrees 05 minutes 40 seconds East.
Point 19	whose geographical co-ordinates are: latitude 25 degrees 23 minutes 45 seconds North and longitude 59 degrees 35 minutes 00 seconds East.
Point 20	whose geographical co-ordinates are: latitude 25 degrees 19 minutes 20 seconds North and longitude 60 degrees 12 minutes 10 seconds East.
Point 21	whose geographical co-ordinates are: latitude 25 degrees 17 minutes 25 seconds North and longitude 60 degrees 24 minutes 50 seconds East.
Point 22	whose geographical co-ordinates are: latitude 25 degrees 16 minutes 36 seconds North and longitude 60 degrees 27 minutes 30 seconds East.
Point 23	whose geographical co-ordinates are: latitude 25 degrees 16 minutes 20 seconds North and longitude 60 degrees 36 minutes 40 seconds East.
Point 24	whose geographical co-ordinates are: latitude 25 degrees 03 minutes 30 seconds North and longitude 61 degrees 25 minutes 00 seconds East.
Point 25	situated at the point of intersection of the meridian 61 degrees 37 minutes 03 seconds East and the straight line joining the shorelines at the entrance of the Gwadar Gulf at the low-water line.
Between points 6 and 7 situated on Kish Island points 11 and 12 situated on Larak Island and points 14 and 15 situated in the Strait of Hormuz the low-water line shall constitute the baseline.	

U.S. ANALYSIS

The following table relating to Iran's baseline claims is extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 114, "Iran's Maritime Claims," 16 March 1994.

TABLE C1.T126.
IRAN BASELINE CLAIMS: U.S. ANALYSIS

SEGMENT	LENGTH (MILES)
Group "A": Shatt al Arab (Shatt al Arab, Arvand Rud) to Jazireh-ye Kish)	
1-2	48 (approx.)
2-3	61.3
3-4	101.5
4-5	113.4
5-6	41.2
Group "B": Jazirehy-ye Kish to Jazireh-ye Larak to the Rudkhaneh-ye Shirin	
7-8	43.1
8-9	26.7
9-10	31.6
10-11	29.8
12-13	12.8
13-14	8.0
Group "C": Gulf of Oman - Damagheh-ye Kuh to Khalij-e Gavater (Gwatar Bay)	
15-16	24.8
16-17	18.6
17-18	55.4
18-19	26.6
19-20	34.0
20-21	11.6
21-22	2.6
22-23	8.3
23-24	45.7
24-25	11 (approx.)

IRAQ

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Nov 58	Law No. 71	12nm	Acknowledged right of innocent passage.
CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Nov 58	Law No. 71		Mentions contiguous zone; does not declare coordinates or width.
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Nov 57	Proclamation		Does not declare coordinates or width.
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jun 93	U.N. Final Report on the Demarcation of the International Boundary between Iraq and Kuwait (approved, UN Resolution 833)		Boundary included land as well as waters of Khows abd Allah. Coordinates applicable to the maritime boundary are discussed below.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention, with Declaration that transit passage provisions apply to navigation between nearby islands.
	Jul 85			Ratified Convention.

MARITIME BOUNDARIES

The following geographic coordinates are taken from the U.N. Final Report on the Demarcation of the International Boundary between Iraq and Kuwait, of June 1993, adopted in U.N. Resolution No. 833.

TABLE C1.T127.
IRAQ - KUWAIT BOUNDARY COORDINATES:
BETWEEN UMM QASR AND THE JUNCTION OF THE KHOWRS

ALONG THE LOW-WATER LINE BETWEEN UMM QASR AND THE JUNCTION OF THE KHOWRS		
POINT	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
107	N 30° 00' 30.6311"	E 47° 57' 19.1337"
108	N 30° 00' 25.5597"	E 47° 57' 22.1204"
109	N 30° 00' 20.1338"	E 47° 57' 26.6988"
110	N 30° 00' 17.0202"	E 47° 57' 27.9162"
111	N 30° 00' 07.3546"	E 47° 57' 38.5615"
112	N 30° 00' 04.0223"	E 47° 57' 43.0972"
113	N 30° 00' 02.4886"	E 47° 57' 45.0878"
114	N 29° 59' 59.9883"	E 47° 57' 50.2931"
115	N 29° 59' 54.3048"	E 47° 58' 00.0921"
116	N 29° 59' 51.1851"	E 47° 58' 07.3891"
117	N 29° 59' 48.5075"	E 47° 58' 15.0012"
118	N 29° 59' 45.9004"	E 47° 58' 23.9522"

ALONG THE LOW-WATER LINE BETWEEN UMM QASR AND THE JUNCTION OF THE KHOWRS		
POINT	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
119	N 29° 59' 44.0034"	E 47° 58' 34.7048"
120	N 29° 59' 42.9652"	E 47° 58' 41.8016"
121	N 29° 59' 40.8118"	E 47° 59' 01.6401"
122	N 29° 59' 39.9809"	E 47° 59' 05.2917"
123	N 29° 59' 38.3873"	E 47° 59' 15.6241"
124	N 29° 59' 37.0503"	E 47° 59' 26.0722"
125	N 29° 59' 35.7797"	E 47° 59' 28.9642"
126	N 29° 59' 33.5772"	E 47° 59' 37.8413"
127	N 29° 59' 30.9373"	E 47° 59' 51.7876"
128	N 29° 59' 30.8353"	E 47° 59' 55.2387"
129	N 29° 59' 29.7002"	E 48° 00' 04.7347"
130	N 29° 59' 27.9211"	E 48° 00' 23.7886"
131	N 29° 59' 27.4473"	E 48° 00' 31.1501"
132	N 29° 59' 27.0442"	E 48° 00' 33.8539"
133	N 29° 59' 25.6931"	E 48° 00' 37.8351"
134	N 29° 59' 23.6762"	E 48° 00' 42.0794"
135	N 29° 59' 37.4841"	E 48° 00' 53.4169"

TABLE C1.T128.
IRAQ - KUWAIT BOUNDARY COORDINATES:
JUNCTION OF THE KHOWRS ALONG THE MEDIAN LINE OF THE KHOWR ABD ALLAH

FROM THE JUNCTION OF THE KHOWRS AND ALONG THE MEDIAN LINE OF THE KHOWR ABD ALLAH		
POINT	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
136	N 29° 59' 47.3389"	E 48° 00' 52.6840"
137	N 29° 59' 47.9344"	E 48° 01' 03.2547"
138	N 29° 59' 58.1832"	E 48° 01' 20.7047"
139	N 30° 00' 26.1002"	E 48° 01' 50.4004"
140	N 30° 00' 50.4002"	E 48° 02' 14.4005"
141	N 30° 00' 09.0001"	E 48° 02' 39.0004"
142	N 30° 00' 18.9000"	E 48° 03' 00.0002"
143	N 30° 01' 33.5167"	E 48° 03' 41.3692"
144	N 30° 01' 40.3556"	E 48° 04' 05.2773"
145	N 30° 01' 45.5265"	E 48° 04' 34.0137"
146	N 30° 01' 48.5499"	E 48° 05' 20.2407"

FROM THE JUNCTION OF THE KHOWRS AND ALONG THE MEDIAN LINE OF THE KHOWR ABD ALLAH		
POINT	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
147	N 30° 01' 47.7000"	E 48° 05' 53.7002"
148	N 30° 01' 42.3674"	E 48° 06' 31.1234"
149	N 30° 01' 39.9238"	E 48° 07' 16.8423"
150	N 30° 01' 35.6000"	E 48° 08' 00.9000"
151	N 30° 01' 32.7610"	E 48° 08' 47.0644"
152	N 30° 01' 28.5001"	E 48° 09' 17.3994"
153	N 30° 01' 19.5909"	E 48° 09' 51.7837"
154	N 30° 00' 52.0000"	E 48° 11' 04.0000"
155	N 30° 00' 18.0000"	E 48° 11' 41.0000"
156	N 29° 59' 39.0021"	E 48° 12' 26.3921"
157	N 29° 59' 04.8481"	E 48° 13' 41.3329"
158	N 29° 58' 33.7229"	E 48° 14' 34.6628"
159	N 29° 57' 54.1645"	E 48° 15' 17.7224"
160	N 29° 57' 17.8346"	E 48° 16' 30.2549"
161	N 29° 54' 25.3068"	E 48° 20' 16.4802"
162	N 29° 51' 09.6324"	E 48° 24' 50.8383"

IRELAND

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Sep 88	Maritime Jurisdiction Act 1959 - 1988	12nm	
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Oct 59	Maritime Jurisdiction Act No. 22		Enabling legislation for straight baselines; recognized right of innocent passage in all sea areas enclosed by straight baselines that were previously high seas.
	Jan 69	Statutory Instrument Act, No. 173		Established straight baseline system. See LIS No. 3.
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Jun 68	Continental Shelf Act, No. 14		Enabling legislation to declare a continental shelf.
	1970	Continental Shelf (Designated Areas) Order, No. 96.		Certain areas designated as continental shelf.
	Feb 74	Continental Shelf (Designated Areas) Order, No. 36		Additional areas designated.
	1977	Continental Shelf (Designated Areas) Order, No. 2, 1977		Additional areas designated.
	Mar 93	Continental Shelf (Designated Area) Order No. 92		Additional areas designated.
	1977- 98	Various		Safety zones prohibiting transit by ship, including foreign warships, established for 500 meters around offshore oil installations (Kinsale Head, Ballycotton, Corrib North and Connemara Fields).
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Jan 77	Order No. 320	200nm	Exclusive fishing zone. Use of equidistant line between neighboring States.
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jan 90	Agreement (supplemented 1992)		Continental shelf boundary agreement with UK EIF.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention.
	Jul 94			Signed Part XI Agreement.
	Jun 96			Ratified Convention and Part XI Agreement, with Declaration.

STRAIGHT BASELINE LEGISLATION

The coordinates below are extracted from Statutory Instrument No. 173, effective 1 January 1960, establishing Ireland's straight baselines.

TABLE C1.T129.
IRELAND STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM

IRELAND STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM SCHEDULE TERMINAL POINTS OF STRAIGHT BASELINES			
REFERENCE NUMBER	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST	LOCATION
PART A			
1.	55° 22.6'	7° 24.2'	Scart Rocks, Malin Head
2.	55° 15.4'	7° 47.1'	Melmore Head
3.	55° 13.7'	7° 58.9'	Horn Head
4.	55° 12.4'	8° 09.5'	Inishbeg
5.	55° 09.6'	8° 17.0'	Bloody Foreland
6.	55° 04.5'	8° 28.9'	Stag Rocks
7.	55° 00.8'	8° 33.8'	Rinrawros Point, Aran Island
8.	54° 42.0'	8° 48.2'	Malinmore Head
PART B			
9.	54° 39.6'	8° 47.3'	West entrance to Malinbeg Bay
10.	54° 17.8'	9° 03.3'	Lenadoon Point
11.	54° 19.7'	9° 20.5'	Downpatrick Head
PART C			
12.	54° 19.8'	9° 51.9'	Kid Island, Broadhaven
13.	54° 18.6'	9° 59.9'	Rocky Island, Erris Head
14.	54° 16.9'	10° 05.6'	Eagle Island
15.	54° 03.7'	10° 21.0'	Blacksod Bay (Rocks to S.W. of Black Rock)
16.	53° 58.3'	10° 16.5'	Carrickakin, Achill Island
17.	53° 36.3'	10° 19.2'	Kimmeen Rocks, Inishark
18.	53° 24.0'	10° 14.5'	Slyne Head
19.	53° 08.8'	9° 51.6'	Eoragh Island, Aran Islands
20.	53° 08.4'	9° 50.9'	South Island, Aran Islands
PART D			
21.	53° 05.2'	9° 38.5'	S.E. corner Inishmore, Aran Islands
22.	53° 03.9'	9° 37.0'	Inishmaan, Aran Islands
23.	53° 02.8'	9° 33.3'	Inisheer, Aran Islands

IRELAND STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM SCHEDULE TERMINAL POINTS OF STRAIGHT BASELINES			
REFERENCE NUMBER	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST	LOCATION
24.	52° 56.4'	9° 28.5'	Cregga More
25.	52° 43.8'	9° 38.2'	Donegal Point
PART E			
26.	52° 33.6'	9° 56.3'	Loop Head
27.	52° 25.2'	9° 56.8'	Kerry Head
28.	52° 17.6'	10° 10.4'	Deelick Point
PART F			
29.	52° 10.9'	10° 28.4'	Sybil Point
30.	52° 08.3'	10° 34.5'	Inishtooskert, Blasket Islands
31.	52° 07.7'	10° 35.7'	Carrigduff, Blasket Islands
32.	52° 04.6'	10° 41.0'	Tearaght Rocks West, Inistearaght
33.	52° 01.3'	10° 41.3'	Great Foze Rock
34.	51° 45.8'	10° 32.7'	Washerwoman Rock, Great Skellig
35.	51° 35.5'	10° 18.5'	Gull Rock, Dursey Island
36.	51° 34.2'	10° 14.8'	Calf Rock, Dursey Island
37.	51° 26.9'	9° 49.2'	Mizen Head
38.	51° 25.2'	9° 30.8'	Bream Point, Cape Clear
39.	51° 28.0'	9° 13.4'	The Stags, Toe Head
40.	51° 31.8'	8° 57.2'	Galley Head
41.	51° 34.2'	8° 42.7'	Seven Heads
42.	51° 36.3'	8° 32.0'	Old Head of Kinsale
43.	51° 49.5'	7° 59.0'	Ballycotton Island
44.	51° 52.9'	7° 51.2'	Capel Island, Knockadoon Head
45.	51° 56.5'	7° 42.4'	Ram Head
46.	51° 59.6'	7° 34.6'	The Rogue, Mine Head
47.	52° 07.4'	6° 55.7'	Hook Head
48.	52° 06.5'	6° 37.4'	Great Saltee Island (Southernmost Point)
49.	52° 09.2'	6° 24.6'	Black Rock, Carnsore
50.	52° 10.3'	6° 21.8'	Carnsore Point

U.S. ANALYSIS

The following comments regarding Ireland's straight baseline system are extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 3, "Straight Baselines: Ireland" of 23 January 1970.

The fifty points specified in the Order are situated: a) twenty-one on capes of the mainland, b) an equal number on islands or islets and c) the remaining eight points on rocks. No low-tide elevations or drying rocks have been utilized. All straight baselines begin and terminate on the mainland of Ireland with a single exception. Point No. 20 is on South Island of the Aran Islands. The next point, No. 21, comprises the southeast corner of adjacent Inishmore Island in the same group. Because of geographic configuration and the lack of gain in the sea, a line has not been drawn to connect these two points. In effect, however, this means that the continuous baseline is drawn so as to enclose Galway Bay within the Irish internal waters. The low water line of Inishmore effectively joins the points.

The Irish Government has applied the straight baseline principle in a unique manner. Six straight baselines alternate with seven normal baselines utilizing the low water line of the mainland or of adjacent islands. The eastern coast, on the Irish Sea, which is generally only locally indented and which lacks offshore islands, has not been supplemented by straight baselines. In the north, the coast between the boundary fjord (Lough Foyle) and Malin Head, a point on Ireland's North Point, forms the baseline. To the west and south, however, a series of baselines stretch to the southeast cape of Ireland. The straight baselines have replaced the low water line for more than 90% of this part of the coast. The individual segments of the Irish straight baselines measure approximately as follows:

TABLE C1.T130.
IRELAND STRAIGHT BASELINE SEGMENTS: U.S. ANALYSIS

IRELAND STRAIGHT BASELINE SEGMENTS: U.S. ANALYSIS		
LINE	LENGTH (NM)	REMARKS
1-2	15.00	Enclose Lough Swilly
2-3	7.00	Enclose Sheep Haven (bay)
3-4	6.25	
4-5	5.00	Island studded coast
5-6	8.50	same
6-7	4.60	same
7-8	20.60	Enclose Baylagh Bay
Total	66.96*	
9-10	23.8	Enclose Donegal Bay
10-11	10.3	Enclose Killala Bay
Total	44.1*	
12-13	4.8	Island studded coast
13-14	3.6	same
14-15	16.2	same
15-16	6.1	same
16-17	22.2	Enclose Clew Bay
17-18	12.6	Island studded coast
18-19	20.9	Same; serves to close Galway Bay on north
19-20	.5	
Sub-total	76.9*	
21-22	1.5	

IRELAND STRAIGHT BASELINE SEGMENTS: U.S. ANALYSIS		
LINE	LENGTH (NM)	REMARKS
22-23	2.4	
23-24	7.6	Closes Galway Bay on the south
24-25	13.3	
Sub-total	24.8*	
Total	101.7*	
26-27	8.25	Closes Shannon River estuary
27-28	11.40	Enclose Tralee Bay and two others
Total	19.65*	
29-30	4.50	Island studded coast
30-31	1.00	
31-32	4.50	
32-33	3.30	
33-34	16.30	Enclose Dingle Bay
34-35	13.60	Fjorred coast
35-36	2.70	
36-37	17.60	same
37-38	11.75	Southwest corner of Ireland
38-39	11.20	
39-40	11.00	
40-41	9.40	
41-42	7.10	Enclose Countermacsherry Bay
42-43	24.25	Closes Cork embayment
43-44	6.10	
44-45	6.50	Enclose Youghal Bay
45-46	5.90	
46-47	25.20	Longest straight baseline; enclose Dungarvan Bay and Waterford harbor
47-48	11.30	
48-49	8.25	
49-50	2.10	
Total	240.90	
Grand Total	474.20	

ISRAEL

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Feb 90	Territorial Waters (Amendment) Law 5750-1990	12nm	Amended previous 1956 law – increased territorial waters from 6nm to 12nm.
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Feb 53	Submarine Areas Law No. 5713	EXP	
	Sep 61			Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf.
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	1937	Fisheries Ordinance No. 6	None specified	Palestine Mandate licensing system.
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jan 96	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Jordan signed, establishing the maritime boundary in the Gulf of Aqaba as the equidistant line.
	Sep 96	Agreement regarding maritime boundaries in Gulf of Aqaba		See table below.
LOS CONVENTION				Voted against; did not sign.

MARITIME BOUNDARIES

ISRAEL - JORDAN

The following article is extracted from the Maritime Boundary Agreement between Jordan and Israel of 18 January 1996.

Article 1

1. The maritime boundary in the Gulf of Aqaba between the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the State of Israel begins at Boundary Pillar 0 on the seashore and follows a straight line for 2.84 kilometres where it meets the median line of the Gulf. Thence the maritime boundary follows the median line of the Gulf southwards until the last point of the maritime boundary between the two countries.

The following coordinates are extracted from the September 1996 Agreement establishing the coordinates of the maritime boundary between Jordan and Israel in the Gulf of Aqaba.

**TABLE C1.T131.
ISRAEL - JORDAN BOUNDARY: GULF OF AQABA**

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
BP 0	29:32:33.316 N	34:58:41.4190 E (boundary line enters the coast)
MB 1	29:31:08.7253 N	34:47:59.4512 E
MB 2	29:28:00.6141 N	34:56:01.0296 E
MB 3	29:27:12.1667 N	34:55:16.3595 E

ITALY

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Aug 74	Law No. 359	12nm	Amended 1942 Navigation Code from 6nm to 12nm.
	Apr 85	Ministry of Merchant Marine decree		Closed Strait of Messina to vessels 10,000 tons or more carrying oil and other pollutants. <i>This prohibition is not recognized by the U.S.</i>
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Feb 78	Presidential Decree No. 816 of 26 April 1977		Established straight baselines; historic bay claim to Gulf of Taranto. <i>These claims are not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested baseline claim in 1986 and historic claim in 1984, 1986 and 1987.</i>
CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Sep 40	Law No. 1424	24nm	
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Jul 67	Law No. 613	1958 DEF	
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jan 68	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Yugoslavia (Croatia, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro) signed; EIF Jan 70. See <u>LIS</u> No. 9. (Uncertain whether Italy considers itself bound by this agreement.)
	Nov 75	Agreement		Territorial sea boundary agreement with Yugoslavia (Slovenia) signed; EIF Apr 77.
	Nov 78	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Spain EIF. See <u>LIS</u> No. 90.
	Dec 78	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Tunisia EIF. See <u>LIS</u> No. 89.
	Nov 80	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Greece EIF. See <u>LIS</u> No. 96.
	May 89	Agreement		Territorial sea boundary agreement in the area of the Strait of Bonifacio with France EIF.
	Dec 92	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Albania signed.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 84			Signed Convention, with Declaration that coastal State jurisdiction in the EEZ does not extend to the right to be notified of or grant permission for military exercises or maneuvers in the EEZ..
	Jul 94			Signed Part XI Agreement.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
LOS CONVENTION, Continued	Jan 95			Ratified Convention and Part XI Agreement.

STRAIGHT BASELINE LEGISLATION

The following are extracted from Presidential Decree No. 816 of 26 April 1977 showing Italy's straight baseline system.

Article 1

The direct baselines and the lines enclosing natural and historic bays, for the determination of the baselines from which is measured the breadth of the Italian territorial sea, shall be marked out as follows:

TABLE C1.T132.
ITALY STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM

ITALY STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM	
STARTING POINT	ENDING POINT
ADRIATIC SEA	
From Punta Sottile (45°36.30' - 13°43.15')	to lighthouse at Punta Sdo [. .] [*] (45°43.30' - 13°34.35') to lighthouse on bank of Mula di Muggia (45°39.35' - 13°26[. .] [*]) to Punta Tagliamento (45°38.00' - 13°05.90');
From lighthouse at Punta Piave Vecchia (45°28.65' - 12°35.05')	to Punta di Maestra (44°57.50' - 12°32.80');
From south bank branch Sud Po di Gnocca (44°47.55' - 12°24.60')	to mouth of Reno River right bank (44°37.45' - 12°16.80');
From Da Punta Penna - pier head (42°10.60' - 14°42.80')	to beacon east pier Termoli (42°00.30' - 15°00.35') to point NNW Isola Caprara (42°08.35' - 15°30.80');
From easternmost point of Isola Caprara (42°08.25' - 15°31.40') to easternmost point of Isola S. Nicola (42°07.60' - 15°31.10')	to Torre M. Pu [. .] [*] (41°56.65' - 15°59.45');
From promontory east of T. Molinello (41°54.40' - 16°09.20')	to Scoglio S. Eufemia (41°53.25' - 16°11.20') to Isola Campi (41°48.80' - 16°12.10') to Torre Proposti (41°46.90' - 16°11.65') to red beacon entrance to Porto Barletta (41°19.95' - 16°17.70');
From Torre Guaceto (40°42.95' - 17°48.05')	to Punta Penne (40°41.10' - 17°56.20') to Isola Pedagna Grande (40°39.25' - 18°00.20') to Capo Torre Cavallo (40°38.45' - 18°01.40') to Punto ex Colonia S. Teresa (40°27.80' - 18°12.80');
From I Posti - northernmost rock Nord (40°17.30' - 18°25.75')	to Scoglio due Sorelle (northernmost) (40°16.40' - 18°26.50') to Punta Faci (40°08.05' - 18°31.05') to Capo d'Otranto (40°06.40' - 18°31.20') to point (39°49.00' - 18°23.45').
IONIAN SEA	
From S. Maria di Leuca (39°47.55' - 18°22.10')	to Punta Alice (39°23.90' - 17°09.50') (historic bay) to mouth of Neto River (39°12.50' - 17°09.00') to Capo Colonna nord (39°01.60' - 17°12.50');
From Capo Colonna south (39°01.20' - 17°12.40')	to Capo Cimiti (38°57.40' - 17°10.40');
From Capo Rizzuto (38°53.50' - 17°05.80')	to mouth of Stilaro riverbed (right bank) (38°25.45' - 16°34.40');
From mouth of Allaro riverbed (38°20.60' - 16°28.45')	to point (37°56.75' - 16°05.45').
TYRRHENIAN SEA	
From Scilla Faro (38°15.30' - 15°43.00')	to Scoglio Foraneo C. Vaticano (38°37.10' - 15°49.50') to Capo

ITALY STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM	
STARTING POINT	ENDING POINT
	Vaticano (38°37.30' - 15°49.70');
From Capo Cozzo (38°42.80' - 15°58.50')	to mouth of Savuto River (north bank) (39°01.90' - 16°06.00');
From Capo Scalea (southeast) (39°49.15' - 15°46.75')	to Punta Iscolleti (39°59.35' - 15°25.30') to Isola di Camerota (39°59.70' - 15°21.75') to Capo Palinuro (40°01.45' - 15°16.25') to Acciaroli (40°10.60' - 15°01.50') to Punta dell'Ogliastro (40°13.60' - 14°56.35');
From Capo Licosa - Isolotto (40°15.15' - 14°54.00')	to Isola Capri - Punta Carena (40°32.15' - 14°11.80') to Punta S Angelo-Ischia (40°41.50' - 13°53.60') to Isola Ventotene-Punta dell'Arco (40°47.00' - 13°24.60') to Scoglio della Botte (40°50.40' - 13°06.25') to Punta della Guardia - Isola di Ponza (40°52.60' - 12°57.20') to rock southwest of Palmarola (40°55.15' - 12°50.80') to rock northwest of Palmarola (40°56.80' - 12°51.10') to Capo d'Anzio (41°26.80' - 12°37.20');
From Fiumara Grande-molo (41°44.60' - 12°13.40')	to Capo Linaro (42°01.70' - 11°50.20');
From Civitavecchia beacon (42°05.75' - 11°46.65')	to Isola Giannutri Punta del Capel Rosso (42°14.20' - 11°06.60') to Isola Giannutri-Punta W (42°14.30' - 11°06.20') to Isola Giglio - Punta Di Capel Rosso (42°18.95' - 10°55.25') to Isola Montecristo - South Point (42°18.75' - 10°19.10') to Isola Montecristo - Punta alle grotte (42°18.90' - 10°17.90') to Scoglio Africa (42°21.45' - 10°03.85') to Isola Pianosa (W) (42°34.90' - 10°02.70') to Isola d'Elba (Punta Nera) (42°46.00' - 10°06.10') to Isola Capraia (point west of Punta Zenobito) (43°00.35' - 9°48.10');
From Punta del Trattoio (Isola Capraia) (43°01.40' - 9°47.55')	to Isola Gorgona (W) (43°25.60' - 9°53.40);
From Punta Zirri - Isola Gorgona (43°26.15' - 9°53.75')	to Secche della Meloria (north lighthouse) (43°35.45' - 10°12.75') to beacon mouth of Arno River (43°40.65' - 10°16.15') to Marina di Carrara (44°01.70' - 10°02.45') to Scoglio Tinetto (44°01.30' - 9°51.15') to Scoglietto W. Punta del Mesco (44°08.00' - 9°38.05') to Punta Manara (44°15.05' - 9°24.35') to Punta di Portofino (44°17.80' - 9°13.15');
From Punta Chiappa (44°19.30' - 9°08.70')	to Fanale extension Molo Galliera (44°23.30' - 8°56.30') to Capo Arenzano (SW) (44°23.50' - 8°40.70') to Punta dell'Olmo (44°20.70' - 8°33.85') to Porto di Vado fanale (44°15.70' - 8°27.40') to Isolotto Bergeggi (44°14.00' - 8°26.85') to Capo Noli (44°11.70' - 8°25.50') to Isola Gallinara (44°01.45' - 8°13.80') to Capo Mele (43°57.25' - 8°10.50') to Capo Berta (43°53.55' - 8°04.60'); from Capo dell'Arma (43°48.95' - 7°49.95') to Capo S. Ampelio (43°46.60' - 7°40.45') to Capo Mortola (43°46.75' - 7°33.40).
SICILY	
From Capo S. Andrea (37°51.05' - 15°18.50')	to Torre Archirafi (37°42.50' - 15°13.20');
From Capo Molini (37°34.50' - 15°10.75')	to Capo S. Croca (rock) (37°14.45' - 15°15.60') to Capo S. Panagia (37°06.30' - 15°17.90');
From point (37°04.75' - 15°18.20')	to point (37°02.05' - 15°17.90');
From Capo Murro di Porco (37°00.05' - 15°20.30')	to Isola di Capo Passero - point south of lighthouse (36°41.00' - 15°09.20') to cape east of bay of Porto Palo - east point (36°39.95' - 15°08.05');
From cape east of bay of Porto Palo - W point (36°39.85' - 15°07.90')	to Isola delle Correnti (36°38.55' - 15°04.70') to Punta del Corro (36°43.00' - 14°42.20') to Capo Scalabmbri (36°47.05' - 14°29.85') to point W of Licata (37°06.00' - 13°52.60') to Punta Tenna (37°08.85' -

ITALY STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM	
STARTING POINT	ENDING POINT
	13°45.10' to Scoglio Pietra Patella (37°11.20' - 13°39.50') to Capo Rossello (37°17.50' - 13°27.00');
From Torre Capo (37°21.70' - 13°19.40')	to Capo S. Marco (37°29.65' - 13°01.25') to Capo Granitola (37°33.50' - 12°40.50') to Capo Granitola-faro (37°33.85' - 12°39.80') to Capo Feto (37°39.55' - 12°31.20');
From Capo Lilibeo (37°48.05' - 12°25.50')	to Punta Libeccio - Isola Marettimo (37°57.40' - 12°02.60');
From Punta Mugnone (37°59.45' - 12°01.85')	to Capo Grosso-Isola Levanzo (38°01.15' - 12°20.20'); to Scoglio Porcelli (38°02.55' - 12°26.35') to Scoglio Asinelli (38°03.80' - 12°31.90') to Capo S. Vito - west (38°11.30' - 12°43.80');
From Capo S. Vito - east (38°11.30' - 12°44.20')	to Punta di Solanto (38°10.70' - 12°46.20') to Punta Raisi (38°11.45' - 13°06.50') to Isola delle Femmine (38°12.70' - 13°14.20') to Capo Gallo (38°13.40' - 13°19.05') to Capo Zafferano (38°06.70' - 13°32.40') to Capo Cefalu (38°02.40' - 14°01.40') to Capo d'Orlando (38°09.85' - 14°44.95') to Capo Calara (38°11.50' - 14°55.10') to Capo Milazzo W (38°16.15' - 15°13.55');
From Capo Milazzo - east (38°16.15' - 15°14.45')	to Capo Rasocolmo (38°18.00' - 15°32.60').
SARDINIA	
From Capo Cavalla (40°50.60' - 9°43.70')	to Scogli Pedrami (40°41.10' - 9°46.00') to Capo Comino (40°31.65' - 9°49.75');
From Punta Ginepro (40°26.45' - 9°47.80')	to Capo di Monte Santo (40°05.10' - 9°44.20') to Capo Bellavista (39°55.65' - 9°43.00') to Punta Mastixi (39°51.25' - 9°41.90') to Capo Sfraccavallo (39°42.75' - 9°40.65') to Scoglio di Quirra (39°31.40' - 9°39.60') to Capo Ferrato (39°17.90' - 9°38.05') to Isola Serpentara (39°08.55' - 9°36.55');
From Isola Serpentara - Punta della Guardia (39°07.95' - 9°36.35')	to Isola dei Cavoli - Isolotti east (39°04.95' - 9°32.45') to Isola dei Cavoli - Isolotti south (39°04.85' - 9°32.15') to Isolotto S. Macario (39°00.10' - 9°01.95') to point (39°00.10' - 9°01.65');
From Capo Spartivento (38°52.50' - 8°51.35')	to Capo Teulada (38°51.80' - 8°38.75') to Isola del Toro (38°51.50' - 8°24.50') to Isolotto del Corno (39°08.80' - 8°12.50') to Cala Domestica (39°22.45' - 8°22.45') to Capo Pecora-Isolotto (39°27.25' - 8°22.60') to Punta Fontanas (39°45.50' - 8°26.70') to Scoglio Il Catalano (39°52.85' - 8°16.50') to Isolotto Mal di Ventre' - Scogli to southern route (39°58.15' - 8°16.80') to Capo Marargiu (rocks) (40°20.15' - 8°22.95') to Isola Foradaca (40°34.10' - 8°09.05') to Isola Piana (40°36.10' - 8°08.30') to Capo Argentiera (40°43.85' - 8°08.00') to rock northwest of Punta Scoglietti (40°56.35' - 8°10.35') to Punta Tumbarino (41°02.40' - 8°13.25') to Punta Grabara (41°06.20' - 8°16.50');
From Punta Sabina (41°05.25' - 8°21.00')	to Isola Rossa (41°00.90' - 8°51.55') to Cala Falsa (41°00.90' - 8°52.25');
From Punta di li Francesi (41°08.25' - 9°02.80')	to Capo Testa (41°14.65' - 9°08.50');

ITALY STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM	
STARTING POINT	ENDING POINT
From point north of Capo Testa (41°14.80' - 9°08'75')	to Punta Falcone (41°15.55' - 9°13.55') to Isola Razzoli - north rock Scoglio (41°18.55' - 9°20.20') to Isolotto La Presa (41°18.70' - 9°22.65') to Isola Corcelli (41°18.10' - 9°24.05') to Isola Caprera (41°14.30' - 9°28.90') to Isolotto Monaci (41°13.10' - 9°31.15') to Isola Delle Biscie (41°09.70' - 9°31.65') to Isola I Nibani (41°07.65' - 9°34.40') to Isola Mortoriotto (beacon)(41°05.15' -9°37.20') to Capo Figari (40°59.75' - 9°39.95') to Punta Timone (Isola Tavolara) (40°55.65' - 9°44.30') to Isola Molarotto (40°52.50' - 9°46.75') to Punta Coda Cavallo (40°50.60' - 9°43.70').

Article 2

The baselines for the measurement of the breadth of the Italian territorial sea are indicated on the marine chart which, having been approved by the proposing Ministers and annexed to this decree, as an integral part of it, shall be officially recognized by the State.

Article 3

Marine charts indicating the baselines of the Italian territorial sea, together with the list of the geographical co-ordinates of the points through which these lines pass, shall be posted by the maritime authorities at all the ports and landing-stages of the Republic.

MARITIME BOUNDARY AGREEMENTS**ITALY - FRANCE**

The following is extracted from the Territorial Sea Boundary Agreement in the area of the Strait of Bonifacio with France, EIF May 1989.

Article 1

The demarcation line between the territorial waters of the two States in the area of the Strait of Bonifacio shall be defined by the loxodromic curves joining the following points, in the order in which they are listed, whose coordinates shall be:

TABLE C1.T133.
ITALY - FRANCE MARITIME BOUNDARY COORDINATES

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
1	41° 15' 31.2"	08° 48' 49.2"
2	41° 19' 09.0"	09° 08' 09.1"
3	41° 17' 34.2"	09° 16' 15.0"
4	41° 20' .13.8"	09° 19' 03.0"
5	41° 24' 27.0"	09° 27' 03.6"
6	41° 26' 04.8"	09° 37' 54.0"

ITALY - GREECE

The following is extracted from the November 1980 Agreement on the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf Areas between Italy and Greece.

Article 1

In order to apply the principle of the median line referred to in the preamble to this Agreement and taking into account mutually agreed minor adjustments, the boundary line between the respective continental shelf areas of the two States shall be defined by the arcs of a great circle which join the following points:

TABLE C1.T134.
ITALY - GREECE MARITIME BOUNDARY COORDINATES

ITALY-GREECE MARITIME BOUNDARY COORDINATES		
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
1	39° 57.7'	18° 57.5'
2	39° 52.4'	18° 56.1'
3	39° 49.0'	18° 54.9'
4	39° 17.3'	18° 55.6'
5	39° 02.0'	18° 54.0'
6	38° 30.0'	18° 43.9'
7	37° 52.0'	18° 28.6'
8	37° 21.3'	18° 17.0'
9	36° 59.5'	18° 19.1'
10	36° 54.4'	18° 19.2'
11	36° 45.0'	18° 18.6'
12	36° 26.5'	18° 18.0'
13	36° 24.1'	18° 17.7'
14	36° 11.0'	18° 15.7'
15	36° 09.0'	18° 15.7'
16	35° 34.2'	18° 20.7'

ITALY - SLOVENIA (FORMER YUGOSLAVIA)

The following is extracted from the Territorial Sea Boundary Agreement between Italy and Yugoslavia (signed 10 November 1975, EIF 3 April 1977).

Schedule III

The maritime border runs from the main No. 1 landmark on San Bartolomeo Bay, on the right bank of San Bartolomeo stream to its mouth at the plain coordinates in both systems:

TABLE C1.T135.
ITALY - SLOVENIA (FORMER YUGOSLAVIA)
MARITIME BOUNDARY COORDINATES

x=5049835.77}	x=5050841}
Italian}	Yugoslav}
y=2020416.72}	y=5400753.47}

and is determined by the largest arcs of a circle joining the following points:

CONTINUATION OF TABLE C1.T135.

POINT	ITALIAN COORDINATES CHART NO. 39		YUGOSLAVIAN COORDINATES CHART NO. 100-15	
	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
1	45° 35'.65"	13° 43'.15"	45° 35'.70"	13° 43'.40"
2	45° 35'.90"	13° 42'.75"	45° 35'.95"	13° 43'.00"
3	45° 37'.80"	13° 37'.80"	45° 37'.91"	13° 38'.00"
4	45° 32'.70"	13° 18'.75"	45° 32'.80"	13° 19'.00"
5	45° 27'.20"	13° 12'.70"	45° 27'.20"	13° 12'.90"

The aforementioned coordinates are drawn on the Italian map No. 39 published by the 'Istituto Idografico della Marina', scale 1 : 100.000, 3rd edition, dated March 1962, reprinted in July 1974, and on the Yugoslav maritime chart No. 100-15 published by the Yugoslav Hydrographic Institute, scale 1 : 100.000, new edition dated June 1971, reprinted in July 1974, and updated in the Bulletin 'Notice to Mariners' No. 22 of 1974.

ITALY-TUNISIA

The following chart plotting the maritime boundary is extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 89, "Continental Shelf Boundary: Italy-Tunisia" of 7 January 1980. The coordinates are from the 20 August 1971 Agreement regarding the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf between Italy and Tunisia.

List of Points Constituting the Median Line and Envelope Sections Defined in Articles I and II of the Agreement:

TABLE C1.T136.
ITALY - TUNISIA MARITIME BOUNDARY COORDINATES

ITALY - TUNISIA MARITIME BOUNDARY COORDINATES		
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
0	38° 00.6'	07° 49.0'
1	38° 04.9'	08° 09.6'
2	38° 07.8'	08° 22.3'
3	38° 10.5'	08° 32.5'
4	38° 13.1'	08° 48.8'
5	38° 15.0'	09° 33.8'
6	38° 13.5'	09° 40.4'
7	38° 14.5'	09° 54.2'
8	38° 24.6'	10° 41.7'
9	38° 03.5'	10° 52.7'
10	37° 47.4'	11° 10.3'
11	37° 41.2'	11° 09.0'
12	37° 24.5'	11° 42.0'
13	37° 22.4'	11° 45.5'
14	37° 20.6'	11° 48.2'

ITALY - TUNISIA MARITIME BOUNDARY COORDINATES		
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
15	37° 14.2'	11° 52.7'
16	37° 08.4'	11° 56.8'
17	37° 03.8'	12° 00.9'
18	North intersection of the envelope line of circles having the low-water line of Pantelleria as centers and a radius of 13 miles, and of the median line joining point 17 and auxiliary point 18A defined hereunder.	
18A	36° 55.5'	12° 06.5'
19	South intersection of the envelope line of circles having the low-water line of Pantelleria as centers and a radius of 13 miles, and of the median line joining auxiliary point 18A defined above and point 20 defined hereunder.	
	The line of delimitation between points 18 and 19 is constituted by the west arc of the envelope of circles having the low-water line of Pantelleria as center and a radius of 13 miles.	
20	36° 35.0'	12° 21.2'
21	36° 23.0'	12° 29.4'
22	36° 21.7'	12° 30.2'
23	36° 15.2'	12° 32.4'
24	36° 08.7'	12° 38.1'
25	The north intersection of the envelope line of circles having the low-water line of Linosa as centers and a radius of 13 miles, and of the median line joining point 24 to auxiliary point 25a defined hereunder.	
25A	35° 52.3'	12° 51.0'
26	North intersection of the envelope line of circles having the low-water line of Linosa as centers and a radius of 13 miles, and of the envelope line of circles having the low-water line of Lampedusa as centers and a radius of 13 miles.	
	The line of delimitation between points 25 and 26 is constituted by the north arc of the envelope of circles having the low-water line of Linosa as centers and a radius of 13 miles.	
27	North intersection of the envelope line of circles having the low-water line of Lampedusa as centers and a radius of 13 miles and of the envelope line of circles having the low-water line of Lampione as centers and a radius of 12 miles.	
	The line of delimitation between points 26 and 27 is constituted by the north arc of the envelope of circles having the low-water line of Lampedusa as centers and a radius of 13 miles.	
28	South intersection of the envelope line of circles having	

ITALY - TUNISIA MARITIME BOUNDARY COORDINATES		
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
	the low-water line of Lampione as centers and a radius of 12 miles and of the envelope line of circles having the low-water line of Lampedusa as centers and a radius of 13 miles.	
	The line of delimitation between points 27 and 28 is constituted by the west arc of envelope of circles having the low-water line of Lampione as centers and a radius of 12 miles.	
29	South intersection of the envelope line of circles having the low-water line of Lampedusa as centers and a radius of 13 miles and of the envelope line of circles having the low-water line of Linosa as centers and a radius of 13 miles.	
	The line of delimitation between points 28 and 29 is constituted by the south arc of envelope of circles having the low-water line of Lampedusa as centers and a radius of 13 miles.	
30A	35° 46.5'	13° 01.7'
30	South intersection of the envelope line of circles having the low-water line of Linosa as centers and a radius of 13 miles and of the median line joining auxiliary point 30A and point 31 defined hereunder.	
31	35° 39.6'	13° 11.5'
32	35° 15.0'	13° 36.6'

The points of the line of delimitation as defined above were represented geographically on Italian maritime chart No. 260 at a scale of 1:750,000, Mercator projection, 40° 04' latitude, 1963 edition, reprinted in March 1972, published by the Marine Hydrographic Institute at Genoa.

The line of delimitation is constituted by the arcs of great circles which join the points defined above and by envelope sections around the islands mentioned in Article 2 of the Agreement.

The auxiliary points used in the plotting are not part of the line of delimitation.

This map and the present document were drawn up in application of the Agreement of August 20, 1971 and form an integral part thereof, notwithstanding any other legislative or regulatory provision regarding the definition of baselines enacted after the aforementioned date.

JAMAICA

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Nov 96	Maritime Areas Act No. 25 of 1996 in Jamaica Gazette Supplement 2 Jan 1997	12nm	Measured from archipelagic straight baselines.
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Oct 92	EEZ Act (Baselines) regulations (Gazette Proclamation CXV, No. 31A)		Established archipelagic baselines (coordinates).
	Nov 96	Maritime Areas Act No. 25 of 1996 in Jamaica Gazette Supplement 2 Jan 1997		Claims archipelagic status. (U.S. acknowledges this status. See LIS No. 125.)
CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Nov 96	Maritime Areas Act No. 25 of 1996 in Jamaica Gazette Supplement 2 Jan 1997	24nm	
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Nov 96	Maritime Areas Act No. 25 of 1996 in Jamaica Gazette Supplement 2 Jan 1997	200nm/ CM	
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Dec 91	EEZ Act of 1991 (Act No. 33)	200nm	EEZ.
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Feb 94	Agreement		Agreement with Cuba signed.
	Mar 94	Agreement		Agreement with Colombia EIF.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention.
	Mar 83			Ratified Convention.
	Jul 94			Signed Part XI Agreement.
	Jul 95			Bound by Part XI Agreement.

STRAIGHT BASELINE LEGISLATION

The following geographical co-ordinates defining the basepoints to be joined by archipelagic baselines around the mainland of and the outlying islands of Jamaica are extracted from the Exclusive Economic Zone Act (Baselines) Regulations of 12 October 1992.

**TABLE C1.T137.
JAMAICA ARCHIPELAGIC BASELINE SYSTEM**

JAMAICA ARCHIPELAGIC BASELINE SYSTEM		
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
1	18° 15' 51"	78° 22' 06"
2	18° 16' 09"	78° 22' 06"

JAMAICA ARCHIPELAGIC BASELINE SYSTEM		
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
3	18° 21' 23"	78° 20' 43"
4	18° 21' 57"	78° 20' 19"
5	18° 22' 06"	78° 20' 12"
6	18° 26' 23"	78° 14' 15"
7	18° 27' 20"	78° 12' 48"
8	18° 27' 21"	78° 12' 46"
9	18° 31' 09"	77° 53' 25"
10	18° 31' 15"	77° 52' 45"
11	18° 31' 25"	77° 51' 34"
12	18° 31' 30"	77° 50' 49"
13	18° 31' 30"	77° 50' 08"
14	18° 31' 28"	77° 49' 21"
15	18° 31' 26"	77° 48' 59"
16	18° 28' 22"	77° 18' 49"
17	18° 24' 43"	76° 53' 54"
18	18° 10' 05"	76° 21' 37"
19	18° 09' 20"	76° 20' 18"
20	18° 09' 10"	76° 20' 09"
21	17° 55' 02"	76° 10' 48"
22	17° 24' 39"	75° 57' 48"
23	17° 24' 16"	75° 57' 53"
24	17° 23' 42"	75° 58' 19"
25	17° 23' 22"	75° 58' 53"
26	17° 23' 01"	76° 00' 00"
27	17° 02' 28"	77° 31' 05"
28	16° 47' 26"	78° 11' 30"

U.S. ANALYSIS:

Following is an analysis of Jamaica's archipelagic claim extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 125, "Jamaica's Maritime Claims and Boundaries" of 5 February 2004.

Jamaica's Archipelagic Claim

Jamaica is comprised of one main island and about a half-dozen small rocks, islets and cays generally situated about 60 miles south of the main island. Archipelagic straight baselines connect the main island to a rock, Southwest Rock, and to a series of small cays, Morant Cays. Morant Cays and Southwest Rock are, in turn, connected by straight lines to Blower Rock. While Jamaica may not be the model archipelagic State the negotiators had in mind when they developed the archipelagic legal regime during UNCLOS III, it nevertheless meets the criteria set forth in Part IV of the Convention.

The archipelagic straight baseline lengths range from 0.04 miles (segment 7-8) to 89.56 miles (segment 26-27). Nineteen of the 28 baseline

segments are less than 8 miles in length. The longest segments are those that connect the main island to the small Morant Cays, Blower Rock, and Southwest Rock. All baseline segments are within the LOS Convention permissible range....

Jamaica's Maritime Claims

It is from these archipelagic straight baselines that Jamaica measures its 12 mile territorial sea, 24 mile contiguous zone, and exclusive economic zone. Due to its location in the central Caribbean Sea, Jamaica is not able to extend its exclusive economic zone claim to a full 200 miles, but its outer limits are defined by negotiated and potential maritime boundary [agreements]....

MARITIME BOUNDARY AGREEMENTS

JAMAICA - COLOMBIA

The following is an excerpt from the 12 November 1993 Maritime Delimitation treaty between Jamaica and Colombia.

Article 1

The maritime boundary between Jamaica and the Republic of Colombia is constituted by geodesic lines drawn between the following points:

TABLE C1.T138.
JAMAICA - COLOMBIA MARITIME BOUNDARY COORDINATES

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
1.	14°29'37"	78°38'00"
2.	14°15'00"	78°19'30"
3.	14°05'00"	77°40'00"
4.	14°44'10"	74°30'50"
5.	From point 4, the delimitation line proceeds by a geodesic line in the direction to another point with coordinates 15°02'00"N, 73°27'30"W, as far as the delimitation line between Colombia and Haiti is intercepted by the delimitation line to be decided between Jamaica and Haiti.	

U.S. ANALYSIS:

From Limits in the Seas, No. 125, "Jamaica's Maritime Claims and Boundaries" of 5 February 2004.

Although the maritime boundary approximates an equidistant line between the two countries, it is equidistant measured from the main Jamaican island and not the small cays in the south nor the archipelagic straight baselines.

JAMAICA – CUBA

The following is an excerpt from the 18 February 1994 Agreement between Jamaica and Colombia on the Delimitation of the Maritime Boundary.

Article 1

The Government of Jamaica and the Government of the Republic of Cuba agree that the equidistance method is the equitable solution for the establishment of the delimitation line between their exclusive economic zones and the continental shelves.

Article 2

The delimitation line referred to in Article 1 is constituted by geodesic lines determined by the following points: [Note: There are 106 points which follow an equidistant line between Cuba and the northern side of the Jamaican main island.]

JAPAN

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Jun 96	Law on the Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone (Law No. 30 of 1977, as amended by Law No. 73 of 1996)	12nm	Amended Law No. 30 of 1977 by extending territorial sea from 3 to 12nm. Soya Strait, Tsugaru Strait, the eastern and western channels of the Tsushima Strait, and the Osumi Strait remain at 3nm "for the time being."
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jun 96	Law on the Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone (Law No. 30 of 1977, as amended by Law No. 73 of 1996)		Established straight baselines. (See map at U.N. Law of the Sea website. See Foreward for website information.) <i>The U.S. does not recognize these baselines. (See LIS No. 120.) U.S. protested claim in 1998 and conducted operational challenge in 1999.</i>
CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Jun 96	Law on the Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone (Law No.30 of 1977, as amended by Law No. 73 of 1996)	24nm	
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Jun 96	Law on the Exclusive Economic Zone and Continental Shelf (Law No. 74 of 1996)	200nm	
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Jun 96	Law on the Exclusive Economic Zone and Continental Shelf (Law No. 74 of 1996)	200nm	
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jun 78	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary and joint development zone agreement with South Korea EIF. See LIS No. 75.
	Jul 94	Exchange of Notes No. 112/NA-1 with the U.S.		Confirms with the U.S. that the "line of delimitation" of its EEZ is identical to the U.S. EEZ limit north of the N. Marianas.
LOS CONVENTION	Feb 83			Signed Convention.
	Jul 94			Signed Part XI Agreement.
	Jun 96			Ratified Convention and Part XI Agreement.

STRAIGHT BASELINE LEGISLATION

The following is extracted from the Law on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone (Law No. 30 of 1977, as amended by Law No. 73 of 1996).

Article 2

1. The baseline shall be the low-water line, the straight baseline, and the straight line drawn across the mouth of or within a bay, or across the mouth of a river. Provided that, with respect to the Seto Naikai [Seto Inland Sea, often referred to in English as "the Inland Sea"], which is internal waters, the baseline shall be the lines prescribed by Cabinet Order as the boundaries with other areas of the sea adjacent thereto.

3. ...[T]he criteria to be used when employing, as baselines, the lines provided for in paragraph 1 and any other matters necessary for the drawing of baselines shall be prescribed by Cabinet Order.

The following is extracted from the Enforcement Order of the Law on the Territorial Sea (Cabinet Order No. 210 of 17 June 1977).

Article 1

The lines prescribed by Cabinet Order provided for in the proviso to article 2, paragraph 1, of the Law of the Territorial Sea (hereinafter referred to as "the Law") shall be the following:

1. The line drawn from the Kii Hi-no-Misaki Lighthouse (33°52'42" North Latitude, 135°03'50" East Longitude) to the Kamoda Misaki Lighthouse (33°49'50" North Latitude 134°45'08" East Longitude);
2. The line drawn from the Sada Misaki Lighthouse (33°20'24" North Latitude, 123°01' East Longitude) to the Seki Saki Lighthouse (33°15'48" North Latitude, 131°54'20" East Longitude);
3. The line drawn from Diaba Hana (33°56'50" North Latitude, 130°52'27" East Longitude) on Takenoko Sima to the Wakamatu Dokai Wan Entrance Breakwater Lighthouse (33°56'17" North Latitude, 130°51'11" East Longitude).

Article 2

Excluding the Seto Naikai, which is internal waters, the baseline shall be the low-water line along the coast (or, if a river flows directly into the sea, a straight line across the mouth of the river between points on the low-tide line of its banks; the same shall apply hereinafter). Provided that, with respect to bays, referred to in each of the following subparagraphs, the low-water line along the coast which is within the straight line (or lines) prescribed in the subparagraphs shall not be used as the baseline, the straight line (or lines) prescribed in the relevant subparagraphs being the baseline.

(1) Bays in which the distance between the low-water marks at the natural entrance points (where, because of the presence of islands, there is more than one natural entrance point, the sum total of the distances between the low-water marks at each natural entrance point; the same shall apply in the following subparagraph) does not exceed 24 nautical miles: the straight line joining the low-water marks at the natural entrance points.

(2) Bays in which the distance between the low-water marks at the natural entrance points exceeds 24 nautical miles: the straight line 24 nautical miles in length joining the two points on the low-water line along the coast within the bay which, with the low-water line along the shore, will enclose the maximum area of water.

2. The low-water line on a low-tide elevation which, when the lines laid down in the subparagraphs of the preceding article and in the preceding paragraph are used as the baseline, is situated wholly or partly within the area of water which is included in the territorial sea shall be the baseline.

3. By bays and islands, in paragraph 1, and low-tide elevations, in the preceding paragraph, are meant bays, islands, and low-tide elevations as defined in, respectively, article 7, paragraph 2, article 10, paragraph 1, and article 11, paragraph 1, of the Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone.

The following is extracted from the Territorial Sea Law of July 1996.

The following straight baselines, when viewed in conjunction with the mean low water mark baselines, delineate Japan's territorial sea. Straight baselines recognized by the United States are annotated with an asterisk (*).

(1) Connect lines 1 through 12 with straight baselines:

**TABLE C1.T139.
JAPAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM**

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST	BASELINE (PT. TO PT.)
1	43 23 00	145 49 20	173 – 1*
2	43 21 59	145 48 59	1 – 2
3	43 21 33	145 48 44	2 – 3
4	43 19 59	145 46 59	3 – 4
5	43 19 48	145 46 40	4 – 5
6	43 11 59	145 36 15	5 – 6
7	43 09 45	145 31 30	6 – 7
8	43 09 31	145 30 52	7 – 8
9	42 59 39	145 01 30	8 – 9
10	42 59 15	145 00 25	9 – 10
11	42 56 39	144 52 19	10 – 11*
12	42 55 51	144 47 07	11 – 12*

(2) The baseline from point 12 to point 144 follows the coastline of the island of Hokkaido at the mean low water mark. Straight baseline segments begin again at point 144 on the island of Hokkaido and at point 13 on the island of Honshu. Connect points 13 through 24 with straight baselines:

CONTINUATION OF TABLE C1.T139.

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST	BASELINE (PT. TO PT.)
13	40 12 51	141 50 18	143 – 13*
14	40 08 37	141 53 27	13 – 14*
15	39 58 36	141 57 48	14 – 15
16	39 33 22	142 04 24	15 – 16
17	39 33 08	142 04 28	16 – 17
18	39 32 41	142 04 33	17 – 18
19	39 32 37	142 04 33	18 – 19
20	39 27 43	142 03 52	19 – 20*
21	39 06 04	141 55 35	20 – 21*
22	38 16 29	141 35 25	21 – 22
23	38 15 57	141 35 00	22 – 23
24	37 49 11	140 59 27	23 – 24

(3) The baseline from point 24 to point 25 follows the coastline of the island of Honshu at the mean low water mark. Straight baseline segments begin again at point 25 on the island of Honshu. Connect points 25 through 28 with straight baselines:

CONTINUATION OF TABLE C1.T139.

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST	BASELINE (PT. TO PT.)
25	34 53 47	139 53 25	24 – 25*
26	34 40 31	139 26 32	25 – 26
27	34 34 09	138 56 48	26 – 27
28	34 35 17	138 13 50	27 – 28

(4) The baseline from point 28 to point 29 follows the coastline of the island of Honshu at the mean low water mark. Straight baseline segments begin again at point 29 on the island of Honshu. Connect points 29 through 34 with straight baselines:

CONTINUATION OF TABLE C1.T139.

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST	BASELINE (PT. TO PT.)
29	34 40 10	137 36 02	28 – 29*
30	34 16 38	136 54 43	29 – 30
31	34 12 46	136 49 12	30 – 31
32	33 37 58	135 59 06	31 – 32
33	33 34 41	135 57 50	32 – 33
34	33 34 34	135 57 46	33 – 34

(5) The baseline from point 34 to point 35 follows the coastline of the island of Honshu at the mean low water mark. Straight baseline segments begin again at point 35 on the island of Honshu. Connect points 35 through 45 with straight baselines:

CONTINUATION OF TABLE C1.T139.

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST	BASELINE (PT. TO PT.)
35	33 40 02	135 19 56	34 – 35*
36	33 37 34	134 30 03	35 – 36
37	33 14 34	134 11 10	36 – 37*
38	33 14 27	134 11 09	37 – 38*
39	33 14 14	134 10 47	38 – 39*
40	33 01 16	133 06 08	39 – 40
41	32 43 38	133 01 44	40 – 41*
42	32 43 08	133 01 24	41 – 42*
43	32 43 01	133 00 46	42 – 43*
44	32 41 57	132 32 47	43 – 44*
45	32 25 17	131 41 48	44 – 45

(6) The baseline from point 45 to point 46 follows the coastline of the island of Kyushu at the mean low water mark. Straight baseline segments begin again at point 46 on the island of Kyushu. Connect points 46 and 47 with straight baselines:

CONTINUATION OF TABLE C1.T139.

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST	BASELINE (PT. TO PT.)
46	32 25 14	131 41 43	45 – 46*
47	32 25 10	131 41 33	46 – 47*

(7) The baseline from point 47 to point 77 follows the coastline of the island of Kyushu at the mean low water mark. Straight baseline segments begin again at point 77 on the island of Kyushu and at point 48 on the island of Amami-shoto. Connect points 48 through 52 with straight baselines:

CONTINUATION OF TABLE C1.T139.

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST	BASELINE (PT. TO PT.)
48	28 24 11	129 41 47	59 – 48*
49	28 19 05	129 35 39	48 – 49
50	28 12 06	129 29 34	49 – 50
51	28 06 10	129 22 49	50 – 51
52	28 00 50	129 16 52	51 – 52*

(8) The baseline from point 52 to point 53 follows the coastline of the island of Amami-shoto at the mean low water mark. Straight baseline segments begin again at point 53 on the island of Amami-shoto. Connect points 53 and 54 with straight baselines:

CONTINUATION OF TABLE C1.T139.

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST	BASELINE (PT. TO PT.)
53	27 59 44	129 15 25	52 – 53*
54	28 01 04	129 10 01	53 – 54*

(8) The baseline from point 54 to point 55 follows the coastline of the island of Amami-shoto at the mean low water mark. Straight baseline segments begin again at point 55 on the island of Amami-shoto. Connect points 55 through 59 with straight baselines:

CONTINUATION OF TABLE C1.T139.

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST	BASELINE (PT. TO PT.)
55	28 01 14	129 08 41	54 – 55*
56	28 15 02	129 08 07	55 – 56*
57	28 17 58	129 10 43	56 – 57*
58	28 18 13	129 11 09	57 – 58*
59	28 31 25	129 40 30	58 – 59

(9) The baseline from point 59 to point 48 follows the coastline of the island of Amami-shoto at the mean low water mark. Straight baseline segments begin again at point 60 on the island of Okinawa. Connect points 60 and 61 with straight baselines:

CONTINUATION OF TABLE C1.T139.

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST	BASELINE (PT. TO PT.)
60	26 37 35	128 14 21	76 – 60*
61	26 11 22	127 57 07	60 – 61

(10) The baseline from point 61 to point 62 follows the coastline of the island of Okinawa at the mean low water mark. Straight baseline segments begin again at point 62 on the island of Okinawa. Connect points 62 and 63 with straight baselines:

CONTINUATION OF TABLE C1.T139.

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST	BASELINE (PT. TO PT.)
62	26 10 22	127 56 15	61 – 62
63	26 08 59	127 53 39	62 – 63

(11) The baseline from point 63 to point 64 follows the coastline of the island of Okinawa at the mean low water mark. Straight baseline segments begin again at point 64 on the island of Okinawa. Connect points 64 and 65 with straight baselines:

CONTINUATION OF TABLE C1.T139.

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST	BASELINE (PT. TO PT.)
64	26 08 50	127 53 22	63 – 64
65	26 05 07	127 43 29	64 – 65

(12) The baseline from point 65 to point 66 follows the coastline of the island of Okinawa at the mean low water mark. Straight baseline segments begin again at point 66 on the island of Okinawa. Connect points 66 and 67 with straight baselines:

CONTINUATION OF TABLE C1.T139.

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST	BASELINE (PT. TO PT.)
66	26 04 30	127 39 25	65 – 66
67	26 05 36	127 32 18	66 – 67

(13) The baseline from point 67 to point 68 follows the coastline of the island of Okinawa at the mean low water mark. Straight baseline segments begin again at point 68 on the island of Okinawa. Connect points 68 and 69 with straight baselines:

CONTINUATION OF TABLE C1.T139.

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST	BASELINE (PT. TO PT.)
68	26 06 30	127 31 57	67 – 68
69	26 15 39	127 31 41	68 – 69

(14) The baseline from point 69 to point 70 follows the coastline of the island of Okinawa at the mean low water mark. Straight baseline segments begin again at point 70 on the island of Okinawa. Connect points 70 and 71 with straight baselines:

CONTINUATION OF TABLE C1.T139.

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST	BASELINE (PT. TO PT.)
70	26 16 16	127 31 41	69 – 70
71	26 43 06	127 44 43	70 – 71

(15) The baseline from point 71 to point 72 follows the coastline of the island of Okinawa at the mean low water mark. Straight baseline segments begin again at point 72 on the island of Okinawa. Connect points 72 and 73 with straight baselines:

CONTINUATION OF TABLE C1.T139.

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST	BASELINE (PT. TO PT.)
72	26 44 00	127 45 25	71 – 72
73	26 59 20	127 54 34	72 – 73

(16) The baseline from point 73 to point 74 follows the coastline of the island of Okinawa at the mean low water mark. Straight baseline segments begin again at point 74 on the island of Okinawa. Connect points 74 through 76 with straight baselines:

CONTINUATION OF TABLE C1.T139.

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST	BASELINE (PT. TO PT.)
74	27 05 15	127 59 52	73 – 74
75	27 05 53	128 01 57	74 – 75
76	26 52 19	128 15 48	75 – 76

(17) The baseline from point 76 to point 60 follows the coastline of the island of Okinawa at the mean low water mark. Straight baseline segments begin again at point 77 on the island of Kyushu. Connect points 77 through 85 with straight baselines:

CONTINUATION OF TABLE C1.T139.

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST	BASELINE (PT. TO PT.)
77	31 21 38	131 21 00	47 – 77*
78	31 21 28	131 20 52	77 – 78
79	30 47 53	130 26 52	78 – 79
80	30 43 17	130 19 13	79 – 80
81	30 44 43	130 06 19	80 – 81
82	30 49 31	129 25 35	81 – 82
83	30 49 34	129 25 30	82 – 83
84	31 10 06	129 25 03	83 – 84
85	31 39 20	129 39 36	84 – 85

(18) The baseline from point 85 to point 86 follows the coastline of the island of Shimo-koshiki-shima at the mean low water mark. Straight baseline segments begin again at point 86 on the island of Shimo-koshiki-shima. Connect points 86 through 88 with straight baselines:

CONTINUATION OF TABLE C1.T139.

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST	BASELINE (PT. TO PT.)
86	31 42 50	129 42 01	85 – 86
87	31 52 48	129 50 06	86 – 87
88	32 33 29	128 54 27	87 – 88

(19) The baseline from point 88 to point 89 follows the coastline of a small island southeast of the island of Fukue-jima at the mean low water mark. Straight baseline segments begin again at point 89 on that island. Connect points 89 and 90 with straight baselines:

CONTINUATION OF TABLE C1.T139.

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST	BASELINE (PT. TO PT.)
89	32 33 46	128 53 35	88 – 89
90	32 34 10	128 46 32	89 – 90

(20) The baseline from point 90 to point 91 follows the coastline of the island of Fukue-jima at the mean low water mark. Straight baseline segments begin again at point 91 on the island of Fukue-jima. Connect points 91 and 92 with straight baselines:

CONTINUATION OF TABLE C1.T139.

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST	BASELINE (PT. TO PT.)
91	32 36 33	128 36 01	90 – 91
92	32 42 52	128 35 28	91 – 92

(21) The baseline from point 92 to point 93 follows the coastline of a small island west of the island of Fukue-jima at the mean low water mark. Straight baseline segments begin again at point 93 on that island. Connect points 93 through 98 with straight baselines:

CONTINUATION OF TABLE C1.T139.

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST	BASELINE (PT. TO PT.)
93	32 43 35	128 35 38	92 – 93
94	33 10 53	128 48 17	93 – 94
95	33 52 04	129 40 40	94 – 95
96	34 14 49	130 06 20	95 – 96
97	34 47 45	131 07 59	96 – 97
98	35 02 17	132 15 24	97 – 98

(22) The baseline from point 98 to point 128 follows the coastline of the island of Honshu at the mean low water mark. Straight baseline segments begin again at point 99 on the island of Tsushima. Connect points 99 through 127 with straight baselines:

CONTINUATION OF TABLE C1.T139.

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST	BASELINE (PT. TO PT.)
99	34 40 00	129 30 02	127 – 99*
100	34 39 50	129 30 01	99 – 100

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST	BASELINE (PT. TO PT.)
101	34 37 44	129 29 40	100 – 101
102	34 33 08	129 28 33	101 – 102
103	34 32 57	129 28 30	102 – 103
104	34 18 53	129 25 00	103 – 104
105	34 07 39	129 17 06	104 – 105
106	34 07 37	129 17 04	105 – 106
107	34 05 35	129 14 41	106 – 107
108	34 05 01	129 13 26	107 – 108
109	34 04 50	129 12 58	108 – 109
110	34 04 50	129 12 53	109 – 110
111	34 05 22	129 09 56	110 – 111
112	34 05 24	129 09 56	111 – 112
113	34 08 19	129 10 09	112 – 113
114	34 12 59	129 10 54	113 – 114
115	34 18 34	129 11 53	114 – 115
116	34 18 58	129 12 00	115 – 116
117	34 33 35	129 17 13	116 – 117
118	34 34 01	129 17 21	117 – 118
119	34 38 39	129 19 19	118 – 119
120	34 38 40	129 19 20	119 – 120
121	34 38 43	129 19 24	120 – 121
122	34 38 45	129 19 26	121 – 122
123	34 43 05	129 26 03	122 – 123
124	34 43 38	129 27 01	123 – 124
125	34 43 32	129 27 40	124 – 125
126	34 40 48	129 29 55	125 – 126
127	34 40 00	129 30 02	126 – 127

(23) The baseline from point 127 to point 99 follows the coastline of the island of Tsushima at the mean low water mark. Straight baseline segments begin again at point 128 on the island of Honshu. Connect points 128 and 129 with straight baselines:

CONTINUATION OF TABLE C1.T139.

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST	BASELINE (PT. TO PT.)
128	35 46 33	135 13 36	98 – 128*
129	36 14 48	136 07 32	128 – 129

(24) The baseline from point 129 to point 130 follows the coastline of the island of Honshu at the mean low water mark. Straight baseline segments begin again at point 130 on the island of Honshu. Connect points 130 and 131 with straight baselines:

CONTINUATION OF TABLE C1.T139.

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST	BASELINE (PT. TO PT.)
130	37 19 14	136 43 29	129 – 130*
131	37 50 42	136 54 50	130 – 131

(25) The baseline from point 131 to point 132 follows the coastline of the island of Hekura-jima at the mean low water mark. Straight baseline segments begin again at point 132 on the island of Hekura-jima. Connect points 132 through 134 with straight baselines:

CONTINUATION OF TABLE C1.T139.

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST	BASELINE (PT. TO PT.)
132	37 51 09	136 55 44	131 – 132
133	38 00 49	138 13 20	132 – 133
134	38 01 08	138 13 28	133 – 134

(26) The baseline from point 134 to point 135 follows the coastline of the island of Sadoga-shima at the mean low water mark. Straight baseline segments begin again at point 135 on the island of Sadoga-shima. Connect points 135 through 141 with straight baselines:

CONTINUATION OF TABLE C1.T139.

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST	BASELINE (PT. TO PT.)
135	38 19 52	138 31 05	134 – 135
136	38 29 35	139 15 12	135 – 136
137	39 10 59	139 31 23	136 – 137
138	40 00 43	139 41 56	137 – 138
139	40 31 54	139 30 03	138 – 139
140	41 15 37	140 20 47	139 – 140
141	41 33 12	140 54 45	140 – 141

(27) The baseline from point 141 to point 142 follows the coastline of the island of Honshu at the mean low water mark. Straight baseline segments begin again at point 142 on the island of Honshu. Connect points 142 and 143 with straight baselines:

CONTINUATION OF TABLE C1.T139.

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST	BASELINE (PT. TO PT.)
142	41 33 08	140 55 05	141 – 142
143	41 26 04	141 28 07	142 – 143

(28) The baseline from point 143 to point 13 follows the coastline of Honshu at the mean low water mark. Straight baseline segments begin again at point 144 on the island of Hokkaido. Connect points 144 through 173 with straight baselines:

CONTINUATION OF TABLE C1.T139.

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST	BASELINE (PT. TO PT.)
144	42 17 53	141 00 26	12 – 144*
145	41 48 23	141 11 31	144 – 145
146	41 47 57	141 11 26	145 – 146
147	41 46 48	141 09 36	146 – 147
148	41 43 24	141 03 23	147 – 148
149	41 42 45	141 01 59	148 – 149
150	41 42 36	141 00 10	149 – 150
151	41 42 23	140 58 21	150 – 151
152	41 42 24	140 57 57	151 – 152
153	41 42 31	140 57 37	152 – 153
154	41 42 42	140 57 16	153 – 154
155	41 44 59	140 52 30	154 – 155
156	41 23 38	140 12 12	155 – 156
157	41 20 57	139 48 10	156 – 157
158	41 29 34	139 20 40	157 – 158
159	41 30 57	139 20 17	158 – 159
160	42 10 33	139 24 18	159 – 160
161	42 13 08	139 26 04	160 – 161
162	42 36 59	139 49 48	161 – 162
163	43 20 09	140 20 38	162 – 163
164	43 43 21	141 19 57	163 – 164
165	44 24 44	141 17 40	164 – 165
166	45 16 41	141 01 08	165 – 166
167	45 22 41	140 59 08	166 – 167
168	45 26 13	140 58 00	167 – 168
169	45 28 24	140 57 51	168 – 169
170	45 30 08	140 57 53	169 – 170
171	45 30 13	140 57 59	170 – 171
172	45 31 28	141 55 22	171 – 172
173	45 31 18	141 56 40	172 – 173

(29) The baseline from point 173 to point 1 follows the coastline of the island of Hokkaido at the mean low water mark. Straight baseline segments begin again at point 174 on the island of Etorofu-to. Connect points 174 through 179 with straight baselines:

CONTINUATION OF TABLE C1.T139.

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST	BASELINE (PT. TO PT.)
174	44 37 47	146 57 10	179 – 174*
175	44 49 00	147 06 25	174 – 175*
176	45 06 25	147 30 02	175 – 176
177	45 25 46	147 54 26	176 – 177
178	45 26 12	147 55 50	177 – 178
179	45 32 03	148 39 17	178 – 179

(30) The baseline from point 179 to point 174 follows the coastline of the island of Etorofu-to at the mean low water mark. Straight baselines segments begin again at point 180 on the island of Shikotan-to. Connect points 180 through 194 with straight baselines:

CONTINUATION OF TABLE C1.T139.

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST	BASELINE (PT. TO PT.)
180	43 48 25	146 54 43	194 – 180*
181	43 44 38	146 48 20	180 – 181
182	43 42 12	146 40 52	181 – 182
183	43 41 50	146 38 51	182 – 183
184	43 41 56	146 38 36	183 – 184
185	43 43 59	146 35 49	184 – 185
186	43 44 25	146 35 24	185 – 186
187	43 44 37	146 35 18	186 – 187
188	43 48 08	146 35 19	187 – 188
189	43 48 15	146 35 22	188 – 189
190	43 48 20	146 35 30	189 – 190
191	43 48 55	146 36 38	190 – 191
192	43 49 06	146 37 02	191 – 192
193	43 52 25	146 46 46	192 – 193
194	43 53 16	146 49 41	193 – 194

(31) The baseline from point 194 to point 180 follows the coastline of the island of Shikotan-to at the mean low water mark.

(32) All other Japanese baselines follow the coastlines of the remaining islands at the mean low water mark.

MARITIME BOUNDARY AGREEMENTS

JAPAN - SOUTH KOREA

The following is extracted from the Agreement between Japan and the Republic Of Korea on the Establishment of the Boundary in the Northern Part of the Continental Shelf Adjacent to the Two Countries of June 1978.

Article 1

1. The boundary line between that part of the continental shelf appertaining to Japan and that part of the continental shelf appertaining to the Republic of Korea in the northern part of the continental shelf adjacent to the two countries shall be straight lines connecting the following points in the sequence given below:

TABLE C1.T140.
JAPAN - SOUTH KOREA MARITIME BOUNDARY COORDINATES

JAPAN - SOUTH KOREA MARITIME BOUNDARY		
POINTS	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
1	32°57.0'	127°41.1'
2	32°57.5'	127°41.9'
3	33°01.3'	127°44.0'
4	33°08.7'	127°48.3'
5	33°13.7'	127°51.6'
6	33°16.2'	127°52.3'
7	33°45.1'	128°21.7'
8	33°47.4'	128°25.5'
9	33°50.4'	128°26.1'
10	34°08.2'	128°41.3'
11	34°13.0'	128°47.6'
12	34°18.0'	128°52.8'
13	34°18.5'	128°53.3'
14	34°24.5'	128°57.3'
15	34°27.6'	128°59.4'
16	34°29.2'	129°00.2'
17	34°32.1'	129°00.8'
18	34°32.6'	129°00.8'
19	34°40.3'	129°03.1'
20	34°49.7'	129°12.1'
21	34°50.6'	129°13.0'
22	34°52.4'	129°15.8'
23	34°54.3'	129°18.4'
24	34°57.0'	129°21.7'
25	34°57.6'	129°22.6'
26	34°58.6'	129°25.3'
27	35°01.2'	129°32.9'
28	35°04.1'	129°40.7'
29	35°06.8'	130°07.5'
30	35°07.0'	130°16.4'

JAPAN - SOUTH KOREA MARITIME BOUNDARY		
POINTS	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
31	35°18.2'	130°23.3'
32	35°33.7'	130°34.1'
33	35°42.3'	130°42.7'
34	36°03.8'	131°08.3'
35	36°10.0'	131°15.9'

Article III

This Agreement shall not affect the legal status of the superjacent waters or air space above.

JORDAN

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	1943	Law No. 25	3nm	
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jan 96	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Israel signed, establishing the maritime boundary in the Gulf of Aqaba as the equidistant line.
	Sep 96	Agreement regarding maritime boundaries in Gulf of Aqaba		Provided coordinates for above agreement. (See table below.)
LOS CONVENTION	Nov 95			Acceded to Convention; bound by Part XI Agreement.

MARITIME BOUNDARIES

JORDAN - ISRAEL

The following article is extracted from the Maritime Boundary Agreement between Jordan and Israel of 18 January 1996.

Article 1

1. The maritime boundary in the Gulf of Aqaba between the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the State of Israel begins at Boundary Pillar 0 on the seashore and follows a straight line for 2.84 kilometres where it meets the median line of the Gulf. Thence the maritime boundary follows the median line of the Gulf southwards until the last point of the maritime boundary between the two countries.

The following coordinates are extracted from the September 1996 Agreement establishing the coordinates of the maritime boundary between Jordan and Israel in the Gulf of Aqaba.

TABLE C1.T141.
JORDAN - ISRAEL BOUNDARY: GULF OF AQABA

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
BP 0	29:32:33.316 N	34:58:41.4190 E (boundary line enters the coast)
MB 1	29:31:08.7253 N	34:47:59.4512 E
MB 2	29:28:00.6141 N	34:56:01.0296 E
MB 3	29:27:12.1667 N	34:55:16.3595 E

KENYA

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Aug 89	Maritime Zones Act	12nm	
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Aug 89	Maritime Zones Act		Established straight baseline system; claimed Ungwana (Formosa) Bay as an historic bay. <i>This historic bay claim is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. conducted operational assertions in 1990 and 1998.</i>
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Jun 69		1958 DEF	Accession to the 1958 Continental Shelf Convention.
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Aug 89	Maritime Zones Act	200nm	Claims the right to regulate passage of warships and military exercises in EEZ, but does not set forth any regulation. <i>The U.S. does not recognize the claimed right.</i>
	1989	Amendments to the Fisheries Act		Aligns the Fisheries Act to the newly proclaimed EEZ.
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jul 76	Diplomatic Notes		Maritime boundary agreement with Tanzania EIF.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention.
	Mar 89			Ratified Convention.
	Jul 94			Bound by Part XI Agreement.

STRAIGHT BASELINE LEGISLATION

Following are excerpts from the Maritime Zones Act, August 1989, in which the Government of Kenya specified straight baselines and historic waters claims:

An Act of Parliament to consolidate the law relating to the territorial waters and the continental shelf of Kenya; to provide for the establishment and delimitation of the exclusive economic zone of Kenya; to provide for the exploration and exploitation and conservation and management of the resources of the maritime zones; and for connected purposes.

1. This Act may be cited as the Maritime Zones Act...

3. (1) Except as provided in subsection (4), the breadth of the territorial waters of Kenya shall be twelve nautical miles.

(2) The breadth of such territorial sea shall be measured in the manner set out in the First Schedule calculated in accordance with the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea done at Montego Bay on 10th December, 1982.

(3) For the purpose of Article 7 of that Convention, Ungwana Bay (formerly known as Formosa Bay) shall be deemed to be and always to have been an historic bay; and the Minister may, by notice published in the Gazette, declare any other bays or waters to be historic bays or waters.

(4) On the coastline adjacent to neighbouring States the breadth of the territorial sea shall extend to every point of which is equidistant from the nearest points on the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial waters of each of the respective States is measured.

4. (1) There shall be an exclusive economic zone of Kenya.

(2) Subject to subsections (3) and (4), the exclusive economic zone shall comprise those areas of the sea, seabed and subsoil that are beyond and adjacent to the territorial waters, having as their limits a line measured seaward from the baselines, low waterlines or low tide elevations described in the First Schedule, every point of which is 200 nautical miles from the point on the baselines, low water marks or low tide elevations.

(3) The southern boundary of the exclusive economic zone with Tanzania shall be on an easterly latitude north of Pemba Island obtained by the northern intersection of two arcs one from the Kenya lighthouse at Mpunguti Ya Juu Island, and the other from Pemba Island lighthouse at Ras Kigomasha....

9. (1) Where no other provision is for the time being made by any other written law, the Minister may make regulations to regulate...for all or any of the following purposes:....

(e) providing for the passage of warships or other military vessels through the exclusive economic zone and the conduct of any military manoeuvres therein;....

First Schedule

**TABLE C1.T142.
KENYA TERRITORIAL SEA**

KENYA TERRITORIAL SEA
The area of the territorial waters of the Republic of Kenya extends on the coastline adjacent to the High Seas to a line twelve International Nautical Miles seawards from the straight baselines, low water lines or low tide elevations, hereinafter described as follows:--
Commencing on the straight line joining Diua Damasciaca Island and Kiungamwina Island at the point at which this line is intersected perpendicularly by the Median straight line drawn from Boundary Pillar 29 (being the terminal pillar of the Kenya-Somalia land boundary),
thence continuing south westerly by a straight base line to Kiungamwina Island;
thence south westerly by a straight base line for about 7 km. to an unnamed island;
thence south westerly by a straight base line for about 25 km. to Little Head;
thence south westerly by a straight base line for about 11 km. to Boteler Island;
thence south westerly by a straight base line for about 45 km. to Ras Takwa;
thence south westerly by a straight base line for about 18 km. to Kinyika Island;
thence south westerly by a straight base line for about 9 km. to Tenewi Ya Juu Island;
thence south westerly by a straight base line for about 26 km. to Ziwaiu Island;
thence south westerly by a straight base line across Ungwana Bay for about 56 km. to the northermost point of Ras Ngomeni;
thence continuing generally along the low water line to Ras Wasini (provided that the following bays are internal waters and the inner boundary of the territorial sea shall follow the closing lines across their entrances
Sabaki River, Mida Creek, Kilifi Creek, Takaungu Creek, Mtwapa Creek, Mombasa and Kilindini Harbours, Mwachema River, Maftaha (Gazi) Bay, Funzi Bay);
thence southerly across the Wasini Channel to Ras Kisinga Mkoni;
thence by the low water line to Mpunguti Ya Chini Island;
thence southerly by a straight base line for about 3 km. to Mpunguti Ya Juu Island;
thence westerly by a straight base line for about 5 km. to Kisite Island;
thence westerly by a straight base line for about 18 km. to the terminal of the Kenya/Tanzania land boundary at Ras Jimbo.

MARITIME BOUNDARY AGREEMENTS**KENYA - TANZANIA**

The following is extracted from an exchange of notes (dated 17 December 1975 and 9 July 1976) constituting an agreement between Kenya and Tanzania concerning the Delimitation of the Territorial Waters Boundary between the two States.

1. The Boundary:

TABLE C1.T143.
KENYA - TANZANIA MARITIME BOUNDARY BASELINES

BASELINES
(a) Ras Jimbo beacon-Kisite Island (rock)
(b) Ras Jimbo-Mwamba-wamba beacon
(c) Mwamba-wamba beacon-fundo Island beacon (rock)
(d) Fundo Island beacon (rock)-Ras Kigomasha lighthouse
(e) Kisite Island (rock)-mpunguti ya Juu-lighthouse

2. The description of the boundary:

TABLE C1.T144.
KENYA - TANZANIA: DESCRIPTION OF BOUNDARY

DESCRIPTION OF BOUNDARY
(a) On the West: The median line between the Ras Jimbo beacon - Kisite Island/Ras Jimbo - Mwamba-wamba beacon base lines to a point 12 nautical miles from Ras Jimbo up to a point hereinafter referred to as 'A', located at 4° 49' 56" S and 39° 20' 58" E;
(b) On the East: The median line derived by the Intersection of two arcs each being 12 nautical miles drawn from Mpunguti ya Juu lighthouse and Ras Kigomasha lighthouse respectively hereinafter referred to as point 'B', located at 4° 53' 31" S and 39° 28' 40" E and point C, located at 4° 40' 52" S and 39° 36' 18" E;
(c) On the South: An arc with the centre as the Northern Intersection of arcs with radii 6 nautical miles from point 'A' as described in paragraph 2 (a) above and point 'B' which is the Southern Intersection of arcs from Ras Kigomasha lighthouse and Mpunguti ya Juu lighthouse.
(d) The eastward boundary from point C, which is the Northern Intersection of arcs from Ras Kigomasha lighthouse and Mpunguti ya Juu lighthouse as described under paragraph 2 (b) above, shall be the latitude extending eastwards to a point where it intersects the outermost limits of territorial water boundary or areas of national jurisdiction of two States.
(e) The marine charts of 1:250,000 describing the co-ordinates of the above points shall form an integral part of this agreement.

KIRIBATI

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	May 83	Marine Zones (Declaration) Act No. 7	12nm	Baseline means the low-water line of the coast, or where there is a reef, the seaward side of the reef fronting the coast or bounding any lagoon waters adjacent to any part of that coast.
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	May 83	Marine Zones (Declaration) Act No. 7		Implementing legislation for archipelagic baselines to be drawn in accordance with international law.
CONTINENTAL SHELF	May 83	Maritime Zones (Declaration) Act No. 7	200nm	"[A]ll areas of the seabed, and the subsoil under the seabed of the EEZ shall be treated...as part of the continental shelf of Kiribati."
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	May 83	Maritime Zones (Declaration) Act No. 7	200nm	EEZ.
LOS CONVENTION	Feb 2003			Acceded to Convention, with Declaration protesting formula for calculating status as archipelago. Bound by Part XI Agreement.

KOREA, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF (North Korea)

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Mar 55	Resolution No. 25	12nm	Claimed restrictions on navigation; see section on Contiguous Zone, below.
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Aug 77	Army Command Announcement		Straight baselines not officially announced, but are inferred from announced limits of military security zone. <i>These claims are not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claims by public statement in 1977, diplomatic protest in 1990 and operational assertion (overflight) in 1988.</i>
CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Aug 77	Army Command Announcement	50- 200nm	Military Security Zone: 50nm beyond territorial sea off east coast in Sea of Japan (East Sea), and to limits of EEZ off west coast in Yellow Sea (West Sea). Foreign warships/aircraft are forbidden; navigation or overflight by merchant vessels requires prior permission. <i>This claim is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claim by public statement in 1977 and diplomatic protest in 1990 and conducted operational assertion (overflight) in 1988.</i>
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Aug 77	Decree Establishing the Economic Zone	200nm	"No foreign person, vessel or aircraft may ...take photographs,...[or] survey" in the EEZ. <i>This prohibition is not recognized by the U.S.</i>
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Apr 85	Agreement		Territorial sea boundary agreement with former USSR signed.
	May 86	Agreement		Maritime, exclusive economic zone and continental shelf boundary agreement with former USSR EIF.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention; never ratified.

MILITARY ZONE LEGISLATION

North Korea put economic zones into effect 1 August 1977 and, in a surprise announcement, proclaimed the establishment of a 50nm wide "military zone." The zone was described as extending 50nm beyond North Korea's present 12nm territorial sea limit on the east coast and as equating to the limits of the economic zone on the west coast. As with its previously announced 200 mile EEZ, no precise delineation of the limits of the military zones was given, thus leaving their boundaries open to interpretation.

The first substantive information regarding the coordinates of the eastern military zone was obtained by a Japanese delegation that had visited North Korea to negotiate a fishing agreement. The coordinates reported by the Japanese have come to be regarded as an accurate depiction of the limits of the security zone off the east coast. This zone is believed to be the area enclosed within the following points:

TABLE C1.T145.
NORTH KOREA MILITARY ZONE COORDINATES: EAST COAST

LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
38-36-48N	128-22-00E
38-36-48N	129-30-30E
41-46-13N	131-31-15E
42-17-00 N	130-41-00E

On the west coast, the Military Zone equates to the EEZ. Again, although coordinates have not been promulgated by North Korea, the Military Zone (and EEZ) is believed to be encompassed within the following points:

TABLE C1.T146.
NORTH KOREA MILITARY ZONE COORDINATES: WEST COAST

LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
39-48N	124-05E
38-05N	123-14E
38-03N	124-49E
37-34N	125-01E
37-38N	125-40E
37-56N	125-50E

Although the above area does not conform completely to a midline delineation of the EEZ in the Yellow Sea, and also fails to encompass a considerable body of water to the southwest that might logically be included, the above coordinates are believed to be correct based on North Korean enforcement practices. **It is emphasized, however, that no coordinates have been officially promulgated by the North Korean Government.**

MARITIME BOUNDARY AGREEMENTS

NORTH KOREA - RUSSIA

The following is extracted from the Agreement between North Korea and the USSR on the Delimitation of the Soviet-Korean National Border, signed 17 April 1985.

Article 1

The line of the national border between the USSR and DPRK passes from the junction of the borders of the USSR, the PRC, and the DPRK along the middle of the main channel of the Tumen (Tumannaya) River to its estuary, and therefrom in the Sea of Japan (East Korea Sea) to the line's point of intersection with the external boundary of Soviet and Korean territorial waters as shown [on a map appended to the treaty. See following description.]

Description of Demarcation Line of the National Border between the DPRK and USSR

The national border between the USSR and the DPRK begins from the junction of the borders of the USSR, the DPRK and the PRC (Point A).

From point A, located in the middle of the Tumen (Tumannaya) River, the line of the border proceeds along the middle of the river in a southeasterly direction approximately 1.1km from the aforementioned starting point A, turns southward, and reaches point B along the main channel of the river.

Point B is situated in the middle of the main channel of the river, approximately 1.4 km southeast of the western tip of the railway bridge and approximately 1.5m south of the eastern tip of this same bridge.

At point B the line of the border turns southeast and, proceeding along the middle of the main channel of the river, turns south approximately 3.5km from point B and approaches point C.

Point C is located in the middle of the main channel of the river, approximately 2.5 km southeast of height 89.9 situated on the Korean side, and approximately 3.3km northeast of height 120.1 on the Korean side.

From point C the line of the national border, proceeding southwest along the middle of the channel of the river, approaches point D.

Point D is located in the middle of the main channel of the river, approximately 1.2km southeast of height 120.1 situated on the Korean side, and approximately 1.5km east of height 148 on the Korean side.

From point D the line of the border passes southward along the middle of the river, leaving one island on the Soviet side and one island on the Korean side, and reaches point E.

Point E is located in the middle of the main channel of the river, approximately 1.5km southeast of height 154 situated on the Korean side, and approximately 1.0km northeast of height 185 on the Korean side.

From point E the line of the border proceeds along the middle of the river in a generally southeastern direction and, leaving on the Korean side the island Tkhory, the island Great Pkhunnyon, and the island Little Pkhunnyon [all these Korean names are transliterated from the Russian], reaches the middle of the Tumannaya (Tumen) River estuary.

The final point F of the line of the border on the river is located in the center of a line drawn in the Tumen (Tumannaya) River estuary from the southernmost point of the Soviet coast to the northernmost point of the Korean coast of the Sea of Japan (East Korean Sea).

From point F the line of the national border between Soviet and Korean territorial waters passes along a straight line to a point having the geographical coordinates lat. 42° 09' N. and long. 130° 53' E.

The following is extracted from the Agreement between North Korea and the USSR on the Delimitation of the Economic Zone and the Continental Shelf (signed 22 January 1986, EIF May 1986).

Article 1

The boundary of the economic zone and the continental shelf between the USSR and the DPRK intersects the line of the out limit of the Soviet and Korean territorial waters, with the geographic coordinates of latitude 42° 09.0' North and longitude 130° 53.0' East.... From this point, the boundary follows a straight line, first southeast, to a point having the geographic coordinates of latitude 39° 47.5' North and longitude 133° 13.7' East, and then turns eastward and proceeds to a point with the geographic coordinates of latitude 39° 39.3' North and longitude 133° 45.0' East.

KOREA, REPUBLIC OF (South Korea)

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Jul 96	Territorial Sea & Contiguous Zone Act, Law No. 4986 (implemented by Pres. Decree No. 15133)	12nm	3nm in western channel of Korean Strait. Amended 1978 Law No. 3037 which remains partially in effect. Retained 3-day prior notification requirement for foreign warships or non-commercial government vessels. <i>This requirement is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested requirement under original law in 1979, under amended law in 1998, and conducted operational assertion in 1999.</i>
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Sep 78	Presidential Decree No. 9162		Established straight baselines. See LIS No. 82.
	Dec 95	Territorial Sea & Contiguous Zone Act, Law No. 4986 (implemented by Pres. Decree No. 15133)		Minor amendments to baselines. See LIS No. 121. <i>The excessive baseline claims are not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claims in 1998 and conducted operational assertion in 1999.</i>
CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Dec 95	Territorial Sea & Contiguous Zone Act, Law No. 4986 (implemented by Pres. Decree No. 15133)	24nm	
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Jan 52	Presidential Proclamation		
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Sep 96	Exclusive Economic Zone Act No. 5151	200nm	EEZ.
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jun 78	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary and joint development zone agreement with Japan EIF. See LIS No. 75.
LOS CONVENTION	Mar 83			Signed Convention.
	Nov 94			Signed Part XI Agreement.
	Jan 96			Ratified Convention and Part XI Agreement.

STRAIGHT BASELINE LEGISLATION

The following is extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 121, "Straight Baseline and Territorial Sea Claims: South Korea" of 30 September 1998.

Introduction

The original claim to straight baselines was made by Presidential Decree No. 9162 which entered into force on 20 September 1978. The same Decree made special provisions for the territorial sea limit in the Western Channel of the Korean Strait.

The law amending the 1977 Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone Act, Law No. 4986, was promulgated on December 6, 1995... Six months later, Enforcement Decree of Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone Act (Presidential Decree No. 15133) was enacted on July 31, 1996... With one minor difference in one [actually, two – points 13 and 14] of the straight baseline turning points, the straight baseline turning points and the territorial sea limit claimed in 1978 and 1996 are identical.

Annex II

Enforcement Decree of Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone Act; Presidential Decree No. 9162, 20 September 1978; Amended by Presidential Decree No. 13463, 7 September 1991; and by Presidential Decree No. 15133, 31 July 1996

Table 1

Areas of the seas where straight lines are employed as baselines and the basepoints thereof

TABLE C1.T147.
SOUTH KOREA STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM

SOUTH KOREA STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM			
WATER AREA	POINT	GEOGRAPHICAL DESIGNATION	LATITUDE LONGITUDE
Yeongil Man (Yeongil Bay)	1	Dalman Gap (Talman Point)	N 36° 06' 05" E 129° 26' 06"
	2	Janggi Gap (Changki Point)	N 36° 05' 19" E 129° 33' 36"
Ulsan Man (Ulsan Bay)	3	Hwaam Chu	N 35° 28' 13" E 129° 24' 39"
	4	Beornweol Gap (Pomwol Point)	N 35° 25' 45" E 129° 22' 16"
South Sea	5	1.5 Meter Am (rock)	N 35° 09' 59" E 129° 13' 12"
	6	Saeng-do (south end)	N 35° 02' 01" E 129° 05' 43"
	7	Hong Do (island)	N 34° 31' 52" E 128° 44' 11"
	8	Ganyeo Am (Kanyo Rock)	N 34° 17' 04" E 127° 51' 25"
	9	Sangbaeg Do	N 34° 01' 38" E 127° 36' 48"
	10	Geomun Do	N 34° 00' 00" E 127° 19' 35"

SOUTH KOREA STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM			
WATER AREA	POINT	GEOGRAPHICAL DESIGNATION	LATITUDE LONGITUDE
	11	Yeoseo Do	N 33° 57' 56" E 126° 55' 39"
	12	Jangsu Do	N 33° 54' 55" E 126° 38' 25"
	13	Joelmyeong Seo	N 33° 54' 55" E 126° 38' 25"
	14	Soheugsan Do	N 34° 02' 40" E 125° 04' 42"
West Sea	15	Sogugheul Do (Northwest of Soheugsan Do)	N 34° 06' 51" E 125° 04' 42"
	16	Hong Do	N 34° 40' 18" E 125° 10' 25"
	17	Go Seo (North-west of Hong Do)	N 34° 43' 03" E 125° 11' 25"
	18	Hoeng Do	N 35° 20' 03" E 125° 59' 14"
	19	Sangwang-deung Do	N 35° 39' 30" E 126° 06' 16"
	20	Jig Do	N 35° 53' 10" E 126° 04' 15"
	21	Eocheong Do	N 36° 07' 05" E 125° 58' 11"
	22	Seogyeog-yeolbi Do	N 36° 36' 36" E 125° 32' 30"
	23	Soryeong Do	N 36° 58' 38" E 125° 45' 02"

Table 2
Outer limits of the territorial sea in the Korea Strait

1. The outer limit at a distance of three nautical miles measured from the straight baselines joining, in order, basepoint #5 (1.5 meter rock), basepoint #6 (Saeng-do), and basepoint 7 (Hong Do).
2. The line drawn from basepoint 5 (1.5 Meter Am) at 127 degrees intersects the above-mentioned line at a point which is three nautical miles from basepoint 5. From this intersection point a line drawn at 93° intersects the outer limit line of 12 nautical miles measured from the baseline.
3. The line drawn from basepoint 7 (Hong Do) at 120° intersects the line mentioned in paragraph 1 above at a point which is three nautical miles from basepoint 7. From this intersection point, a line drawn at 172° intersects the outer limit line of 12 nautical miles measured from the baseline.

U.S. ANALYSIS

Korea has claimed 19 straight baseline segments beginning along its southwest coast, near Pusan, enclosing all the islands and rocks off its southern and western coasts (except for Cheju Do). Twelve of these segments are 24 miles or shorter. Five of the segments are between 24 and 48 miles; and 2 segments exceed 48 miles, with the longest segment (which connects points 13-14 between Jeolmyseong Seo and Soheugsan Do off the southwest coast) being 60.3 miles in length. Once the baseline lengths exceed 24 miles, particularly when the features being connected are quite small (in some cases no more than rocks) and isolated, it becomes highly unlikely that the waters being enclosed are 'sufficiently closely linked to the land domain to be subject to the regime of internal waters.'

The first segment (points 1-2) encloses Yongil Bay with a 6.1 mile closing line. This bay meets the requirements of an article 10 bay. Segment two (points 3-4) also encloses an article 10 bay with a 3.1 mile closing line.

Point 5 is situated on a rock less than one mile seaward of Pusan. Not only is this feature not appropriate to be included in a straight baseline system, since it is an isolated feature with no other islands in the area, there is no straight baseline segment drawn from the mainland to the rock. This gap creates an uncertainty as to where the boundary is between internal waters and the territorial sea.

The island, Saeng Do, on which basepoint number 6 lies could be used in defining an article 10 bay along that part of the South Korean mainland near Pusan. From point 4 South Korea has drawn an excessive 34.9 mile baseline to Hong Do (Point 7), a small islet at the southern entrance to the Western Channel. From here the baseline system continues through point 8 (Ganyeo Am), point 9 (Sangbaeg Do) to point 10 (Geomun Do). Points 7, 8, and 9 are all very small features separated by distances of 36.1 and 19.6 miles, respectively. The distance between point 9 and Geomun Do, a slightly larger feature, is 14.4 miles. These features cannot be considered as fringing the Korean mainland; these point range from 12 to 129 miles distant from the mainland. A series of straight baselines could be drawn closer to the mainland where there are larger and more islands which meet the LOS Convention criteria.

Beginning at point 6, and continuing to an area landward of point 18, a valid straight baseline system could be established if the islands closer to the mainland were used. However, the baseline segments connecting points 6 to 18 are excessive. From point 6, South Korea creates baseline segments that connect isolated small features. The segment connecting points 13-14 is 60.3 miles in length, clearly an excessive length. The islands on which base points 7 through 23 are located may not be used to draw a straight baseline system. A 12-mile territorial sea, however, may be drawn from the low-water line of these islands.

It should be noted that the final point 23 is located on Soryeong Do and that there is no straight baseline attaching it to the mainland. Similar to basepoint 5, this creates a situation where it is unclear where the internal waters end and the territorial sea begins.

No straight baselines have been drawn to Cheju Do, a large island situated about 50 miles south of South Korea's mainland.

MARITIME BOUNDARY AGREEMENTS**SOUTH KOREA - JAPAN**

The following is extracted from the January 1974 Agreement between South Korea and Japan concerning the Establishment of a Boundary in the Northern Part of the Continental Shelf.(EIF June 1978).

Article 1

1. The boundary line between that part of the continental shelf appertaining to Japan and that part of the continental shelf appertaining to the Republic of Korea in the northern part of the continental shelf adjacent to the two countries shall be straight lines connecting the following points in the sequence given below:

TABLE C1.T148.
SOUTH KOREA - JAPAN MARITIME BOUNDARY COORDINATES

SOUTH KOREA - JAPAN MARITIME BOUNDARY		
POINTS	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
1	32°57.0'	127°41.1'
2	32°57.5'	127°41.9'
3	33°01.3'	127°44.0'
4	33°08.7'	127°48.3'
5	33°13.7'	127°51.6'

SOUTH KOREA - JAPAN MARITIME BOUNDARY		
POINTS	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
6	33°16.2'	127°52.3'
7	33°45.1'	128°21.7'
8	33°47.4'	128°25.5'
9	33°50.4'	128°26.1'
10	34°08.2'	128°41.3'
11	34°13.0'	128°47.6'
12	34°13.0'	128°52.8'
13	34°18.5'	128°53.3'
14	34°24.5'	128°57.3'
15	34°27.6'	128°59.4'
16	34°29.2'	129°00.2'
17	34°32.1'	129°00.8'
18	34°32.6'	129°00.8'
19	34°40.3'	129°03.1'
20	34°49.7'	129°12.1'
21	34°50.6'	129°13.0'
22	34°52.4'	129°15.8'
23	34°54.3'	129°18.4'
24	34°57.0'	129°21.7'
25	34°57.6'	129°22.6'
26	34°58.6'	129°25.3'
27	35°01.2'	129°32.9'
28	35°04.1'	129°40.7'
29	35°06.8'	130°07.5'
30	35°07.0'	130°16.4'
31	35°18.2'	130°23.3'
32	35°33.7'	130°34.1'
33	35°42.3'	130°42.7'
34	36°03.8'	131°08.3'
35	36°10.0'	131°15.9'

Article III

This Agreement shall not affect the legal status of the superjacent waters or air space above.

The following is extracted from the Agreement on the Joint Development of the Continental Shelf between South Korea and Japan (EIF June 1978).

TABLE C1.T149.
SOUTH KOREA - JAPAN JOINT DEVELOPMENT ZONE

SOUTH KOREA - JAPAN JOINT DEVELOPMENT ZONE		
POINTS	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
1	32°57.0'	127°41.1'
2	32°53.4'	127°36.3'
3	32°46.2'	127°27.8'
4	32°33.6'	127°13.1'
5	32°10.5'	126°51.5'
6	30°46.2'	125°55.5'
7	30°33.3'	126°00.8'
8	30°18.2'	126°05.5'
9	28°36.0'	127°38.0'
10	29°19.0'	128°00.0'
11	29°43.0'	128°38.0'
12	30°19.0'	129°09.0'
13	30°54.0'	129°04.0'
14	13°13.0'	128°50.0'
15	31°47.0'	128°50.0'
16	31°47.0'	128°14.0'
17	32°12.0'	127°50.0'
18	32°27.0'	127°56.0'
19	32°27.0'	128°18.0'
20	32°57.0'	128°18.0'
1	32°57.0'	127°41.1'

KUWAIT

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Dec 67	Amiri Decree	12nm	
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	1964	Law No. 12		Closure line for Kuwait Bay for purposes of pollution control.
	Dec 67	Amiri Decree		Adopted above line as baseline for territorial sea.
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Jun 49	Proclamation by the Ruler of Kuwait		Limits to be specified as required.
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	May 93	UN letter transmitting Security Council Final Report of the Demarcation of the International Boundary between Iraq and Kuwait		Boundary with Iraq.
	Jul 2000	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement ("submerged area," presumably continental shelf) with Saudi Arabia.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention.
	May 86			Ratified Convention.
	Aug 2002			Bound by Part XI Agreement.

MARITIME BOUNDARIES

The following geographic coordinates are taken from the U.N. Final Report on the Demarcation of the International Boundary between Iraq and Kuwait, dated Jun 1993, adopted in U.N. Resolution No. 833.

TABLE C1.T150.
KUWAIT - IRAQ BOUNDARY COORDINATES:
BETWEEN UMM QASR AND THE JUNCTION OF THE KHOWRS

ALONG THE LOW-WATER LINE BETWEEN UMM QASR AND THE JUNCTION OF THE KHOWRS		
POINT	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
107	N 30° 00' 30.6311"	E 47° 57' 19.1337"
108	N 30° 00' 25.5597"	E 47° 57' 22.1204"
109	N 30° 00' 20.1338"	E 47° 57' 26.6988"
110	N 30° 00' 17.0202"	E 47° 57' 27.9162"
111	N 30° 00' 07.3546"	E 47° 57' 38.5615"
112	N 30° 00' 04.0223"	E 47° 57' 43.0972"
113	N 30° 00' 02.4886"	E 47° 57' 45.0878"

ALONG THE LOW-WATER LINE BETWEEN UMM QASR AND THE JUNCTION OF THE KHOWRS		
POINT	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
114	N 29° 59' 59.9883"	E 47° 57' 50.2931"
115	N 29° 59' 54.3048"	E 47° 58' 00.0921"
116	N 29° 59' 51.1851"	E 47° 58' 07.3891"
117	N 29° 59' 48.5075"	E 47° 58' 15.0012"
118	N 29° 59' 45.9004"	E 47° 58' 23.9522"
119	N 29° 59' 44.0034"	E 47° 58' 34.7048"
120	N 29° 59' 42.9652"	E 47° 58' 41.8016"
121	N 29° 59' 40.8118"	E 47° 59' 01.6401"
122	N 29° 59' 39.9809"	E 47° 59' 05.2917"
123	N 29° 59' 38.3873"	E 47° 59' 15.6241"
124	N 29° 59' 37.0503"	E 47° 59' 26.0722"
125	N 29° 59' 35.7797"	E 47° 59' 28.9642"
126	N 29° 59' 33.5772"	E 47° 59' 37.8413"
127	N 29° 59' 30.9373"	E 47° 59' 51.7876"
128	N 29° 59' 30.8353"	E 47° 59' 55.2387"
129	N 29° 59' 29.7002"	E 48° 00' 04.7347"
130	N 29° 59' 27.9211"	E 48° 00' 23.7886"
131	N 29° 59' 27.4473"	E 48° 00' 31.1501"
132	N 29° 59' 27.0442"	E 48° 00' 33.8539"
133	N 29° 59' 25.6931"	E 48° 00' 37.8351"
134	N 29° 59' 23.6762"	E 48° 00' 42.0794"
135	N 29° 59' 37.4841"	E 48° 00' 53.4169"

TABLE C1.T151.
KUWAIT - IRAQ BOUNDARY COORDINATES:
JUNCTION OF THE KHOWRS ALONG THE MEDIAN LINE OF THE KHOWR ABD ALLAH

FROM THE JUNCTION OF THE KHOWRS AND ALONG THE MEDIAN LINE OF THE KHOWR ABD ALLAH		
POINT	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
136	N 29° 59' 47.3389"	E 48° 00' 52.6840"
137	N 29° 59' 47.9344"	E 48° 01' 03.2547"
138	N 29° 59' 58.1832"	E 48° 01' 20.7047"
139	N 30° 00' 26.1002"	E 48° 01' 50.4004"
140	N 30° 00' 50.4002"	E 48° 02' 14.4005"
141	N 30° 00' 09.0001"	E 48° 02' 39.0004"

FROM THE JUNCTION OF THE KHOWRS AND ALONG THE MEDIAN LINE OF THE KHOWR ABD ALLAH		
POINT	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
142	N 30° 00' 18.9000"	E 48° 03' 00.0002"
143	N 30° 01' 33.5167"	E 48° 03' 41.3692"
144	N 30° 01' 40.3556"	E 48° 04' 05.2773"
145	N 30° 01' 45.5265"	E 48° 04' 34.0137"
146	N 30° 01' 48.5499"	E 48° 05' 20.2407"
147	N 30° 01' 47.7000"	E 48° 05' 53.7002"
148	N 30° 01' 42.3674"	E 48° 06' 31.1234"
149	N 30° 01' 39.9238"	E 48° 07' 16.8423"
150	N 30° 01' 35.6000"	E 48° 08' 00.9000"
151	N 30° 01' 32.7610"	E 48° 08' 47.0644"
152	N 30° 01' 28.5001"	E 48° 09' 17.3994"
153	N 30° 01' 19.5909"	E 48° 09' 51.7837"
154	N 30° 00' 52.0000"	E 48° 11' 04.0000"
155	N 30° 00' 18.0000"	E 48° 11' 41.0000"
156	N 29° 59' 39.0021"	E 48° 12' 26.3921"
157	N 29° 59' 04.8481"	E 48° 13' 41.3329"
158	N 29° 58' 33.7229"	E 48° 14' 34.6628"
159	N 29° 57' 54.1645"	E 48° 15' 17.7224"
160	N 29° 57' 17.8346"	E 48° 16' 30.2549"
161	N 29° 54' 25.3068"	E 48° 20' 16.4802"
162	N 29° 51' 09.6324"	E 48° 24' 50.8383"

KUWAIT - SAUDI ARABIA

The following is extracted from the July 2000 Agreement between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia concerning the Submerged Area Adjacent to the Divided Zone.

Article 1

The line dividing the submerged area adjacent to the divided zone, which represents the border between the two countries, begins on the coast at Point G at geographical coordinates 28° 32' 02.488" north and 48° 25' 59.019" east and passes through four points with the following geographical coordinates:

TABLE C1.T152.
KUWAIT - SAUDI ARABIA MARITIME BOUNDARY

SEQUENCE	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
1	28° 38' 20"	48° 35' 22"
2	28° 39' 56"	48° 39' 50"
3	28° 41' 49"	48° 41' 18"

SEQUENCE	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
4	28° 56' 06"	48° 26' 42"

From Point 4, the line dividing the submerged area adjacent to the divided zone continues in an easterly direction.

Article 2

The northernmost limit of the submerged area adjacent to the divided zone, beginning on the coast at point No. 1, at geographical coordinates 28° 49' 58.7"north and 48° 17' 00.188" east, shall be determined on the basis of the principle of equal distance from the low-water mark....

LATVIA

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Dec 90	Law on the Border of the Republic of Latvia	12nm	Creates enabling legislation for procedures governing the arrival and stay of foreign warships in the territorial sea.
	Jan 2001	Government regulation		Bans foreign warships with nuclear engines/cargo from "entering Latvia's territorial waters and ports" without 30 days' prior notice and permission. <i>To the extent this is meant to restrict innocent passage, it is not recognized by the U.S.</i>
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Dec 92		1958 DEF	Accession to the 1958 Continental Shelf Convention.
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Feb 93	Act on Continental Shelf & Economic Zone	200nm	EEZ.
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jul 96	Agreement		Maritime delimitation agreement with Estonia (Gulf of Riga, Strait of Irbe, and the Baltic Sea) signed.
	Apr 97			Tripoint agreement with Estonia and Sweden signed.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 2004			Acceded to Convention and Part XI Agreement.

MARITIME BOUNDARY AGREEMENT

LATVIA – ESTONIA

The following is extracted from the July 1996 Agreement between Latvia and Estonia on Maritime Delimitation in the Gulf of Riga, the Strait of Irbe and the Baltic Sea.

The Republic of Estonia and the Republic of Latvia, hereafter referred to as the Parties, desiring to establish the maritime boundary between the two States in the Gulf of Riga, the Strait of Irbe and the Baltic Sea,

acknowledging the provisions of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and general principles of international law as a basis for such a maritime delimitation,

recalling the importance of ensuring freedom of navigation and overflight in each other's vessels and aircraft in accordance with international law,

wishing to contribute to stability in the Baltic Sea region in general, and in particular to stability in the area being delimited,

recalling the traditional cooperation between Parties in the Gulf of Riga, the Strait of Irbe and the Baltic Sea,

recognizing the obligation under international law of protecting the marine environment,

desiring to cooperate with each other in the Gulf of Riga, the Strait of Irbe and the Baltic Sea with regard to the conservation, exploration, and exploitation of living resources in accordance with the provision of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,

noting the Agreement between the Republic of Estonia and the Republic of Latvia on the re-establishment of the State Border of 20 March 1992,

have agreed as follows:

Article 1

The maritime boundary between the Republic of Estonia and the Republic of Latvia in the Gulf of Riga, the Strait of Irbe and in the Baltic Sea referred to in this Agreement is the maritime boundary with respect to the territorial seas, the exclusive economic zones, the continental shelf, and any other maritime zones which might be established by the contracting Parties in accordance with the provisions of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and principles of international law.

Article 2

The maritime boundary between the Republic of Estonia and the Republic of Latvia in the Gulf of Riga and the Strait of Irbe consists of straight geodetic lines connecting the points with the following geographical coordinates:

TABLE C1.T153.
LATVIA - ESTONIA MARITIME BOUNDARY COORDINATES

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
1	57° 52, 471'	24° 21, 406'
2	57° 55, 033'	24° 15, 667'
3	57° 53, 950'	24° 12, 567'
4	57° 53, 950'	23° 36, 067'
5	57° 46, 974'	23° 38, 910'
6	57° 40, 173'	23° 34, 940'
7	57° 35, 630'	23° 24, 361'
8	57° 35, 183'	23° 10, 850'
9	57° 42, 133'	22° 59, 950'
10	57° 46, 831'	22° 54, 461'
11	57° 56, 450'	22° 42, 450'
12	57° 55, 644'	22° 35, 016'
13	57° 46, 750'	22° 08, 600'
14	57° 44, 967'	21° 54, 967'
15	57° 45, 783'	21° 50, 567'

Article 3

The maritime boundary between the Republic of Estonia and the Republic of Latvia continuing into the Baltic Sea from point # 15 defined in Article 2 as a straight geodetic line in the azimuth of 289° 19, 35' up to the boundary of the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf of the Kingdom of Sweden. The azimuth is defined by adding 90° to the azimuth at the median point of the straight geodetic line between the point at the Southern Rock of Cape Loode with geographical coordinates 57° 57, 4760' N; 21° 58, 2789' E and the point at Ovisi Lighthouse with geographical coordinates 57° 34, 1234' N; 21° 42, 9574' E.

The precise coordinates of point # 16 where this maritime boundary meets the boundary of the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf of the Kingdom of Sweden shall be determined by a trilateral agreement between the Republic of Estonia, the Republic of Latvia and the Kingdom of Sweden.

LEBANON**SUMMARY OF CLAIMS**

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Sept 83	Decree-Law No. 138	12nm	
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 84			Signed Convention.
	Jan 95			Ratified Convention; bound by Part XI Agreement.

LIBERIA

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	June 68	Act to Establish & Delimit the Territorial Sea & Contiguous Zone	12nm	
	May 77	Act to Approve Executive Order of 24 Dec 76	200nm	<i>This claim is not recognized by the U.S.</i> U.S. protested claim in 1977 and conducted operational assertions in 1981, 1985-1992 (overflights), 1990-91, 1997-1998 (extended operations), and 1999.
CONTINENTAL SHELF	1969	Act to establish the Continental Shelf	1958 DEF	
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention; never ratified.

LIBYA

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Feb 59	Territorial Waters	12nm	
	Jun 85	Shipping Regulations		Innocent passage of commercial vessels requires prior notification and must occur in daylight; four prohibited zones established. <i>This requirement is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested in 1985.</i>
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Oct 73	Foreign Ministry Note Verbale MQ/40/5/1/3345		Claimed Gulf of Sidra ("Sirt") as Libyan internal waters (historic bay claim). Claimed closing line measuring approx. 300nm along 32° 30' N lat. <i>This claim is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claim in 1974, 1979 and 1985 and conducted operational assertions in 1981-1983 (overflights), 1984, 1986, 1997, 1998, and 2000.</i> Restricts airspace within 100nm radius of Tripoli. The U.S. protested this in 1973 and conducted operational assertions in 1989, 1992, 1995-1998 (FIR ops).
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	May 1924	Genoa Notice to Mariners 40/74	20nm	
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Feb 82	ICJ Judgment		Libya-Tunisia boundary determined; implementing agreement required (see below agreement).
	Jun 85	ICJ Judgment		Libya-Malta boundary determined, implementing agreement required (see below agreement).
	Dec 87	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement implementing Malta ICJ boundary decision, EIF.
	Apr 89	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement implementing Tunisia ICJ boundary decision, EIF.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 84			Signed Convention; never ratified.

MARITIME BOUNDARY AGREEMENTS

LIBYA - MALTA

The following is extracted from the Continental Shelf Boundary Agreement between Libya and Malta which Implemented Article III of the Special Agreement and the Judgment of the International Court of Justice (EIF December 1987).

Article 1

The delimitation of the area of continental shelf appertaining to [Libya] and the Republic of Malta respectively within the meridians 13° 50' E and 15° 10' E shall be arcs of great circles between the following points in the sequence given below:

TABLE C1.T154.
LIBYA - MALTA CONTINENTAL SHELF COORDINATES

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
1	34° 40' 46"	13° 50' 00"
2	34° 40' 10"	13° 52' 31"
3	34° 39' 16"	13° 56' 09"
4	34° 37' 11"	14° 04' 15"
5	34° 37' 02"	14° 05' 14"
6	34° 35' 20"	14° 15' 37"
7	34° 34' 07"	14° 23' 54"
8	34° 33' 07"	14° 31' 29"
9	34° 32' 18"	14° 37' 24"
10	34° 31' 20"	14° 49' 07"
11	34° 29' 53"	15° 10' 00"

LIBYA - TUNISIA

The following is extracted from the Continental Shelf Boundary Agreement between Libya and Tunisia which Implemented the Judgment of the International Court of Justice (EIF April 1989).

Article 1

The continental shelf delimitation line between the two countries consists of two sectors as follows:

A. The First Sector. Starts from the point where the outer limit of the territorial sea of the two countries is intersected by a straight line drawn from the land frontier point of Ras Ajdir, through the point 33° 55' North and 12° East seaward, forming a bearing of approximately 26° east, thus on the same bearing, to the point of its intersection with the parallel of latitude 34° 10' 30".

B. The Second Sector. At the point determined by the parallel latitude mentioned above (34° 10' 30") the line of delimitation is to veer towards the northeast, with a bearing of 52° and extends northeastwards till it meets a line of delimitation with third States.

LITHUANIA

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Jun 92	Act on the State Boundary	12nm	Prior permission required for innocent passage of warships, on a reciprocal basis (i.e., prior permission required only for those states having such a requirement themselves. Thus, this does not affect the U.S.) <i>The U.S. does not recognize prior authorization requirements.</i>
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jun 92	Act on the State Boundary		Establishes straight baseline "connecting the two outermost points of the coast."
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Oct 97	Agreement		Maritime boundary (EEZ and continental shelf) agreement with Russia in the Baltic Sea signed.
LOS CONVENTION	Nov 2003			Acceded to Convention and Part XI Agreement.

MARITIME BOUNDARIES

LITHUANIA - RUSSIAN FEDERATION

The following is extracted from the October 1997 Treaty between Lithuania and the Russian Federation on the Delimitation of the Exclusive Economic Zone and the Continental Shelf in the Baltic Sea.

Article 1

The line of delimitation of the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf between the Republic of Lithuania and the Russian Federation starts from the junction point of the outer limit of the territorial sea of the Parties and continues to the junction point of the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf of a third party by means of straight lines that join points whose sequence and geographic coordinates are indicated in article 2 of the present Treaty.

The geographical coordinates of the points of the above-mentioned line are calculated in the World Geodetic System of coordinates of 1984 (WGS 84) applied on Lithuanian maritime chart No. 82001, published in 1996, and in the system of coordinates of 1942, applied on the Russian maritime chart No. 22055, published in 1997....

Article 2

The geographical coordinates of the points mentioned in article 1 of the present Treaty are the following:

TABLE C1.T155.
LITHUANIA – RUSSIAN FEDERATION
EEZ/CONTINENTAL SHELF COORDINATES

POINT	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
In the system of coordinates WGS 84, the points:		
1	55° 23,040 N	20° 39,227 E
2	55° 38,175 N	19° 55,466 E
3	55° 55,420 N	19° 02,805 E
In the system of coordinates 1942, the points:		
1	55° 23,053 N	20° 39,243 E
2	55° 38,189 N	19° 55,583 E
3	55° 55,435 N	19° 02,923 E

If a discrepancy occurs between the line determined according to the geographic coordinates established in the present article and the line depicted on the charts, appended to the present Treaty, the Parties will be guided by the above-mentioned geographic coordinates.

MADAGASCAR

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Feb 2000	Ordinance No. 99-028	12nm	
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Feb 63	Decree No. 63-131		Established straight baselines. See <u>LIS</u> No. 15.
	Feb 2000	Ordinance No. 99-028		Authorized revisions to baselines (none yet made). See UN <u>Law of the Sea Bulletin</u> No. 51 (chart of existing 1963 straight baselines also found there).
CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Feb 2000	Ordinance No. 99-028	24nm	
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Feb 85	Ordinance No. 85-013	200nm	(Feb 2000 Ordinance No. 99-028 does not mention continental shelf.)
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Feb 2000	Ordinance No. 99-028	200nm	Where less than 200nm, to a boundary to be established by agreement with neighboring states.
LOS CONVENTION	Feb 83			Signed Convention.
	Aug 2001			Ratified Convention; bound by Part XI Agreement.

STRAIGHT BASELINE LEGISLATION

Following are extracts from Decree No. 63-131 of February 1963 establishing Madagascar's straight baseline system.

Article 1

The external limit of the territorial sea is constituted by a line whose every point is situated at a distance of 12 nautical miles from the nearest point of the baseline, which is defined in the following article.

Article 2

The baseline, from which the territorial sea is measured, is the irregular polygon traced on the annexed map...and whose apexes are formed by the following points:

**TABLE C1.T156.
MADAGASCAR STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM**

MADAGASCAR STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM			
POINT	LOCATION	COORDINATES	
1.	Cap d'Ambre	11°56'	South
		49°15'	East
2.	Nosy Anambo	12°16'	S.
		48°39'	E.
3.	Nosy-Lava	12°45'	S.
		48°40'	E.
4.	Nosy Iranja	13°35'	S.

MADAGASCAR STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM			
POINT	LOCATION	COORDINATES	
		47°50'	E.
5.	Nosy-Lava	14°32'	S.
		47°35'	E.
6.	Pointe Maromanjo	15°31'	S.
		46°28'	E.
7.	Cap Sainte-Andre	16°12'	S.
		44°27'	E.
8.	I. Chesterfield	16°20'	S.
		43°58'	E.
9.	Nosy Vao	17°30'	S.
		43°46'	E.
10.	Nosy Mavony	18°19'	S.
		43°45'	E.
11.	Nosy Androtra	18°30'	S.
		43°48'	E.
12.	Cap Kimby	18°52'	S.
		44°15'	E.
13.	Delta de la Manombrio	19°03'	S.
		44°13'	E.
14.	Illet Indien	19°48'	S.
		44°22'	E.
15.	Cap Ankarana	20°29'	S.
		44°07'	E.
16.	Nosy Andriangory	20°50'	S.
		43°45'	E.
17.	Nosy Lava	21°45'	S.
		43°16'	E.
18.	Nosy Hao	22°05'	S.
		43°11'	E.
19.	Les Couts de Mire	22°26'	S.
		43°15'	E.
20.	Pointe Rendrehana	22°49'	S.
		43°21'	E.

MADAGASCAR STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM			
POINT	LOCATION	COORDINATES	
21.	Tulear	23°22'	S.
		43°38'	E.
22.	Falaises de	24°20'	S.
	Lanivato	43°40'	E.
23.	Cap Andriamanao	25°00'	S.
		44°02'	E.
24.	Nosy Manitra	25°14'	S.
		44°13'	E.
25.	Cap Sainte-Marie	25°35'	S.
		45°08'	E.
26.	Faux Cap	25°35'	S.
		45°31'	E.
27.	Baie de Ranofotsy	25°11'	S.
		46°43'	E.
28.	Pointe Itaperina	25°00'	S.
		47°06'	E.
29.	Sainte-Luce	24°46'	S.
		47°13'	E.
30.	Foulpointe	17°41'	S.
		49°32'	E.
31.	Pointe Albrand	16°42'	S.
		50°02'	E.
32.	Cap Bellone	16°13'	S.
		49°52'	E.
33.	Nosy Nepato	16°00'	S.
		50°14'	E.
34.	Cap Tanjondaingo	15°48'	S.
		50°20'	E.
35.	Nosy Voara	15°28'	S.
		50°27'	E.
36.	Nosy Ngotsy	15°16'	S.
		50°28'	E.
37.	Pointe de Vohemar	13°21'	S.
	(Harambazaha)	50°01'	E.

MADAGASCAR STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM			
POINT	LOCATION	COORDINATES	
38.	Nosy Akao	12°48'	S.
		49°51'	E.

Article 3

The baseline between consecutive points is the straight line which connects them with the exception of points 29 (Sainte-Luce) and 30 (Foulpointe) where the baseline coincides with the low-water line of the coast.

U.S. ANALYSIS

Following is the text of explanatory comments regarding Madagascar's straight baseline system that appeared in Limits in the Seas, No. 15, "Straight Baselines: Madagascar" of 16 March 1970.

The decree creates a continuous straight baseline (SBL) from point 30 counter-clockwise to point 29. The low-water mark of the intervening coast, between Points 29 and 30, which measures approximately 452 nautical miles, forms the normal baseline. The individual segments of the straight baseline are as follows:

TABLE C1.T157.
MADAGASCAR STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: U.S. ANALYSIS

POINT	DISTANCE (NM)	COMMENTS
1 - 2	40.0	The line joins the northern-most point of the island of Madagascar with an offshore island 10.5 nautical miles from mainland; deviates approximately 12° from general trend of coast which is embayed and fringed with many reefs as well as islets and rocks.
2 - 3	29.0	Two offshore islands are joined. The SBL cuts the general trend of the coast at an angle of approximately 32°.
3 - 4	70.8	Same. Angle to the general trend of the coast is 10°.
4 - 5	58.0	Same. Coastline is indented and fringed with approximately 16 islands and islets as well as with large patches of reef. Identical with general trend of coast.
5 - 6	86.0	Joins offshore island to mainland; encloses two deep legal bays; virtually no islands. SBL within 2° of general trend of coast.
6 - 7	123.1	One of the longest single stretches of SBL in world; identical with general trend of coast. Encloses four bays and a coastal indentation of considerable area. SBL with 1 mile of two capes and 2 miles of another.
7 - 8	30.0	Joins mainland with island 30 miles offshore while continuing the general trend of the past section of coast, i.e. formed by SBL Sector 6-7. Mainland is quite smooth with virtually no islands.
8 - 9	70.9	Joins two distant offshore islands; SBL within 10° of general trend of coast but at an average distance of more than 20 nautical miles.
9 - 10	49.9	Joins two offshore islands (c. 11 19 n.m.) along a relatively smooth coast. Three islets, one seaward of SBL, and a half dozen patches of reef. Within 13° of general trend of coast.
10 - 11	11.0	Joins two offshore islets; relates to coast at an angle of 11°.
11 - 12	34.0	Joins islet to mainland, which since point 7 has been relatively smooth and without many islands. Encloses about 35% of the shallow Banc de Pracel, less than 25 fathoms. SBL varies from general trend of coast by c. 37°.
12 - 13	10.7	Joins two mainland capes; angle identical over short distance but 20° from general trend.
13 - 14	46.2	Joins two mainland capes; identical with general trend of coast, between points 9 and 14.

POINT	DISTANCE (NM)	COMMENTS
14 - 15	44.1	Joins two mainland capes; SBL at angle of 14° to general trend of the coast.
15 - 16	23.4	Same in angularity but joins mainland with offshore island (c. 8 n.m.). Few islands and generally smooth coast.
16 - 17	60.1	Joins two offshore islands. SBL within 4° of general trend of the coast. Ten isolated patches of reef; one continuous at southern point. Coastline smooth except for island development in delta of Mangoky River. See Summary below.
17 - 18	21.5	SBL begins to "bend" to conform with change in general direction of coast. Joins two offshore islands. Coast lined with reefs. Three islets seaward of SBL.
18 - 19	21.3	Same as above.
19 - 20	24.0	See Summary below.
20 - 21	35.1	See Summary below.
21 - 22	58.9	See Summary below.
22 - 23	46.1	Smooth coastline; angularity virtually zero. See Summary below.
23 - 24	16.4	Joins headland to small offshore island. Angular deviation approximately 4°.
24 - 25	51.8	Very smooth coastline without islands. Joins island to southern cape of Madagascar. Angle and general trend virtually identical.
25 - 26	20.8	Headland to headland enclosing shallow indentation. No islands. Angular deviation zero.
26 - 27	68.0	Smooth coast; no islands. Encloses wide but shallow indentation by joining headlands. See Summary below.
27 - 28	28.5	See Summary below.
28 - 29	14.0	Joins mainland capes. Deviation of angularity zero. Encloses several small bays and indentations. Termination of straight baselines. Low water mark of mainland forms baseline for approximately 452 nautical miles.
30 - 31	66.2	See Summary below.
32 - 33	25.9	Encloses water of bay but greater than 24 nautical miles.
33 - 34	10.8	Virtually identical with coastline.
34 - 35	22.5	Same, but see Summary below.
35 - 36	13.0	See below.
36 - 37	117.7	Second longest SBL. Very smooth coast with only minor indentations. See Summary below.
37 - 38	35.7	Joins mainland with offshore island. Angular deviation less than 5°. See Summary below.
38 - 1	62.9	Rejoins island with mainland, the north cape of Madagascar. The union is not obvious from the text of the law, but is shown on the annexed map of the decree. See Summary below.
Total length	1,577.3	Nautical miles of straight baseline
	452.0	Nautical miles of coast line
	2,029.3	Total baseline

Summary

The turning points of the Madagascar straight baselines were most probably obtained from a small-scale map of the country [The accuracy of these maps is not verifiable.]. The map illustrating the baselines, for example, is 1:2,000,000. Consequently, when the data are transposed to large scale, and presumably more accurate maps, two types of problems become apparent. The first involves the

location of the cited feature in relation to the given geographic coordinates. These in approximately four cases do not match. The second problem is more difficult to rationalize. Straight lines joining certain specified points intersect the mainland. The following straight baselines cross significant portions of the land territory--according to large-scale nautical charts published by the U.S. Oceanographic Office:

TABLE C1.T158.
MADAGASCAR STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: SIGNIFICANT PORTIONS

POINT	COMMENTS
16 - 17	The tip of a cape at 21°21.2' South and 43°29.0' East is cut by the line.
18 - 20	An extensive area centered on Cap Tsimilahoala (c. 15 n.m.) is cut as is a smaller area about Tsifota.
21 - 22	Two capes near Anakao are cut. Point 21 plots in the open sea. Roches de Lanivato (not Falaises de . . .) plot 12.5 miles to the southeast.
27	Point plots 4.5 nautical miles from named feature.
30 - 31	The line of a large-scale chart (HO 3829) cuts through the island of Ste Marie.
34 - 35	A small cape--Cap Tanjona--is cut.
35	The point plots four nautical miles from the mapped feature.
35 -36	If the point is accepted, the SBL "skims" the coast. If the plotted feature, the line intersects the coast for a considerable distance.
36 - 37	The coast is intersected for a distance of nearly 14 miles between 13°41' and 13°54' south.

The thirty-seven straight baseline segments total 1,577.3 nautical miles in length. The average measures 42.7 nautical miles; the shortest, 10.7 nautical miles; and the longest, 123.1 nautical miles. Two segments measure more than 100 miles in length. The northwestern coast and parts of the northeast coast of Madagascar could meet the definition of "deeply indented or cut into" or "fringed with islands." Elsewhere the coast line is relatively smooth although large areas of reef are situated close-in, or are attached to, the coast. The reef is particularly widespread along the western coast.

MALAYSIA

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Aug 69	Ordinance No. 7	12nm	
	Oct 96	Declaration upon Ratification of 1982 LOS Convention		Prior authorization requirement for nuclear powered ships or ships carrying nuclear material to enter the territorial sea. <i>U.S. does not recognize this requirement and protested in 1997.</i>
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Aug 69	Ordinance No. 7		Enabling legislation for straight baselines.
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Sep 58	Orders in Council No. 1517 & No. 1518		Territorial sea and continental shelf boundaries established by the British between North Borneo (No. 1517) and Sarawak (No. 1518) and Brunei.
	May 66	Continental Shelf Act, No. 57 as amended by Act No.8 (1972)	1958 DEF	"Seabed and subsoil of submarine areas ...beyond the limits of the territorial waters of States, the surface of which lies at a depth no greater than two hundred meters below the surface of the sea...."
	1984	Act No. 311		Incorporates 1966 Continental Shelf Act by reference.
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	1984	Act No. 311	200nm	EEZ.
	Oct 96	Declaration upon ratification of LOS Convention		Prior authorization requirement to conduct military exercises or maneuvers in the EEZ. <i>This requirement is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested requirement in 1998 and conducted operational assertions in 1998-2003.</i>
ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION	Feb 75	Agreement		Joint Council established with Indonesia and Singapore on Navigation Safety and Pollution in Straits of Malacca; traffic separation schemes adopted.
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Aug 28	Agreement		Boundary agreement with Singapore EIF.
	Nov 69	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Indonesia EIF.
	Mar 71	Agreement		Territorial sea boundary agreement with Indonesia (Straits of Malacca) EIF. See <u>LIS</u> No. 50.
	Jul 73	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Thailand (Andaman Sea) and Indonesia EIF. See <u>LIS</u> No. 81.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
MARITIME BOUNDARIES, Continued	Jul 82	Agreements		Territorial sea and continental shelf boundary agreements with Thailand (Strait of Malacca, Gulf of Thailand) EIF.
	Dec 2002	ICJ Decision		Awarded sovereignty of Sipadan and Ligitan Islands in the Celebes Sea to Malaysia, ordered Malaysia and Indonesia to define maritime boundaries in this area.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention.
	Aug 94			Signed Part XI Agreement.
	Oct 96			Ratified Convention, with Declarations (noted above). Bound by Part XI Agreement.

MARITIME BOUNDARY AGREEMENTS

MALAYSIA-INDONESIA

The agreement and the comments following it are extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 50, "Indonesia-Malaysia Territorial Sea Boundary."

The Republic of Indonesia and the Government of Malaysia signed an agreement on March 17, 1970, delimiting the territorial sea boundary between the two states in the Strait of Malacca. The treaty came into force on March 10, 1971.

Article 1

(1) Without curtailment of provision in Section (2) of this Article, boundary lines of territorial waters of Indonesia and Malaysia at the Strait of Malacca in areas as stated in the preamble of this Treaty shall be the line at the center drawn from base lines of the respective parties in said areas.

(2) (a) Except that which is stated in sub b, Section (2) of this Article, co-ordinates of points of said boundary lines shall be as follows:

TABLE C1.T159.
MALAYSIA - INDONESIA MARITIME BOUNDARY COORDINATES

POINT	LONGITUDE EAST	LATITUDE NORTH
1	101° 00.2'E	02° 51.6'N
2	101° 12.1'E	02° 41.5'N
3	101° 46.5'E	02° 15.4'N
4	102° 13.4'E	01° 55.2'N
5	102° 35.0'E	01° 41.2'N
6	103° 02.1'E	01° 19.1'N
7	103° 03.9'E	01° 19.5'N
8	103° 22.8'E	01° 15.0'N

(b) Point 6 shall not apply to Malaysia.

(3) Co-ordinates of points stipulated in Section (2) shall be geographical co-ordinates and boundary lines which connect them as shown on the map attached to this Treaty as Attachment "A".

(4) Actual sites of points stated above shall be determined through means jointly approved by authorized officials of both parties.

(5) What are referred to by "authorized officials" stated in Section (4) shall be for Indonesia the Director of Naval Hydrography of the Republic of Indonesia, including every person so authorized, and for Malaysia, Director of Mapping of the State of Malaysia including every person so authorized.

U.S. ANALYSIS

For the analysis of the territorial sea boundary (TSB), the following chart was utilized: U.S. Naval Oceanographic Chart N.O. 71000, 15th Edition, June 1940, revised October 27, 1969.

NOTE: There are two cartographic errors on the chart. (1) Points 4 (red), and 7 (blue) are actually located two nautical miles southwest of the point shown on the chart. (2) During the reproduction process, slight slippage of the red line occurred but did not greatly displace the boundary points.

Both Indonesia and Malaysia claim a 12-nautical-mile territorial sea. The TSB establishes a boundary in a narrow section of the Strait of Malacca extending from 02°51'6N., 101°00'2E.; to 01°15'0N., 103°22'8E. The respective TSB's claimed by each state differ in length because of the small area of high seas that remains in the Strait. [The territorial sea boundary between Indonesia and Malaysia is separated by high seas, i.e., the triangular area 5-6-7. The Malaysian TSB extends directly from Point 5 to 7 (the blue continental shelf boundary line which is coextensive with the territorial sea boundary). The Indonesian TSB is delimited by Points 5-6-7, and is therefore longer than the Malaysian TSB.] The Indonesian TSB is 174 and the Malaysian TSB 173 nautical miles in length.

TABLE C1.T160.
MALAYSIA - INDONESIA BOUNDARY POINTS: U.S. ANALYSIS

Turning Points Territorial	Turning Points Continental	Distance to Baseline (nm)	Distance Between Points (nm)
1	-	11.5	
			15.0
2	5	10.5	
			43.5
3	6	10.0	
			33.0
4	7	10.5	
			25.0
5	8	12.0	
			36.5*
6**	-	12.0	
			3.5*
7	9	11.5	
			17.5
8	10	4.0	

* Distances are for the Indonesian TSB. The distance from Point 5-7 of the Malaysian TSB is 39.0 nm.

** Point 6 does not appertain to Malaysia as it is beyond the Malaysian territorial sea limit claimed by Malaysia. The treaty specifies that the TSB is a median line between the respective baselines of Indonesia and Malaysia. Indonesia has promulgated straight baselines and issued charts showing the system.

Malaysia appears to have a system of straight baselines based on the Indonesian example. However, Malaysia has never promulgated straight baselines other than a reference to such a system in the Indonesia-Malaysia Continental Shelf Boundary Agreement of November 7, 1969. From looking at the territorial sea and continental shelf boundary agreements between Indonesia and Malaysia, it is obvious that

Malaysia employed some system of straight baselines from which to measure the extent of its claimed territorial sea. The system was also used by Malaysia to acquire an "equitable" share of the continental shelf of the Strait of Malacca.

The TSB coincides with the continental shelf boundary set in 1969 except in the vicinity of the triangular region 5-6-7. All turning points on the TSB coincide with points on the continental shelf boundary except for Points 1 and 6. Point 1 lies on the shelf boundary but not on a shelf boundary point. Point 6 relates only to the Indonesian TSB.

MALAYSIA - INDONESIA - THAILAND

The following is an analysis concerning an agreement between Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand for a partial delimitation of their common maritime boundary, signed on 17 December 1971, and entered into force on 16 July 1973, as set forth in Limits in the Seas, No. 81, "Maritime Boundaries: Indonesia-Malaysia-Thailand" of 27 December 1978.

The "Common Point" of the three maritime boundaries, situated at 5 57.0'N. and 98 01.5'E., has not been determined on the basis of equidistance because it is situated, in relation to the respective baselines, as follows:

Indonesian Basepoint: Cape Jambu Ayer, 52.0nm

Malaysian Basepoint: P. Langkawi, 98.9nm

Thailand Basepoint: Ko Butang, 76.1nm

(a) Malaysia-Thailand Maritime Boundary.

The agreement describes the boundary in the Straits of Malacca, but does not relate to a maritime limit between the states in the Gulf of Thailand.

The distance between the turning points are as follows:

TABLE C1.T161.
MALAYSIA - THAILAND MARITIME BOUNDARY: DISTANCE BETWEEN TURNING POINTS

TURNING POINTS		DISTANCE (NM)
CP 5 57.0'N 98 01.5'E	No. 1 06 18.0'N 99 06.7'E	68.23
No.1	No. 2 06 16.3'N 99 19.3'E	12.66
No. 2	No. 3 06 18.4'N	8.43
	Total	89.32

CONTINUATION OF TABLE C1.T161.

POINT	THAI BASEPOINT	DISTANCE (NM)	MALAYSIAN BASEPOINT	DISTANCE (NM)
CP	Ko Butang 06 31.9'N 99 09.5'E	76.11	Langkawi I. 06 23.3'N 99 37.2'E	98.88
1	Observatory I. 06 29.7'N 99 10.9'E	12.37	Langkawi I. 06 23.3'N 99 37.2'E	30.82

POINT	THAI BASEPOINT	DISTANCE (NM)	MALAYSIAN BASEPOINT	DISTANCE (NM)
2	Nipis I. 06 28.8'N 99 18.6'E	12.46	Langkawi I. 06 23.3'N 99 37.2'E	19.14
3	Pin I. 06 29.0'N 99 22.0'E	10.82	Langkawi I. 06 23.3'N 99 37.2'E	11.89

The negotiated maritime boundary lies, at all four points, closer to the Thai baseline than to the Malaysian. The Thai islands, all in the Butang Group, are all smaller than the Malaysian island, P. Langkawi. No consistent ratio of distance between turning points and the nearest points on the respective baselines could be determined. Consequently, it is assumed that the boundary was negotiated on the basis of equitable principles.

MALAYSIA - THAILAND

Article 1

1. The boundary of the Thai and the Malaysian territorial seas in that part of the Straits of Malacca between the islands known as the "Butang Group" and Pulau Langkawi where overlapping occurs shall be formed by the straight lines drawn from the point situated in mid-channel between Bulau Terutau and Pulau Langkawi referred to in the Boundary Protocol annexed to the Treaty dated March 10, 1909, respecting the boundaries of the Kingdom of Thailand and Malaysia, whose coordinates are hereby agreed to be Latitude 6° 28'.5 N, Longitude 99° 39'.2 E, in a northwesterly direction to a point whose coordinates are Latitude 6° 30'.2 N, Longitude 99° 33'.4 E and from there in a southwesterly direction to a point whose coordinates are Latitude 6° 28'.9 N, Longitude 99° 30'.7 E and from there in a southwesterly direction again to the point whose coordinates are Latitude 6° 18'.4 N, Longitude 99° 27'.5E.

2. The outer limit of the territorial seas of the islands known as the "Butang Group" to the south of the said islands shall be formed by the boundary lines joining the points whose coordinates are Latitude 6° 18'.4 N, Longitude 99° 27'.5 E referred to in paragraph (1) above and from there to the point whose coordinates are Latitude 6° 16'.3 N, Longitude 99° 19'.3 E and from there to the point whose coordinates are Latitude 6° 18'.0 N, and Longitude 99° 06'.7 E.

3. The coordinates of the points specified in paragraphs (1) and (2) are geographical coordinates derived from the British Admiralty Charts No. 793 and No. 830....

Article 2

1. The boundary of the Thai and the Malaysian territorial seas in the Gulf of Thailand shall be formed by the straight line drawn from a point whose coordinates are Latitude 6° 14'.5 N, Longitude 102° 05'.6 E, to a point whose coordinates are Latitude 6° 27'.5 N, Longitude 102° 10'.0 E.

2. The coordinates of the points specified in paragraph (1) are geographical coordinates derived from the British Admiralty Chart No. 3961....

MALDIVES

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
<u>TERRITORIAL SEA</u>	Jun 96	Maldives Act 6/96	12nm	Foreign warships, nuclear-powered ships and ships carrying nuclear or noxious substances -must have prior permission to enter the territorial sea of the Maldives. Claims archipelagic waters as internal waters. <i>These requirements and claims are not recognized by the U.S.</i> U.S. protested in 2000 and conducted operational assertion of prior permission requirement in 1998, 2001 and 2002. (Maldives has historically required such notice since 1976. U.S. protested originally in 1982 and conducted assertions in 1981-85 (overflights), and 1985, 1987, 1989, 1990, 1992-1994.)
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jun 96	Maldives Act 6/96		Established archipelagic straight baselines. Vessels transiting through the archipelagic waters should take passage only through routes historically used for international navigation: Equatorial Channel, 11/2 Degree Channel, and Kaashidhoo Channel. Requires prior permission for overflight of archipelagic waters by foreign military aircraft. <i>These claims are not recognized by the U.S.</i> U.S. protested excessive straight baselines, attempt to limit archipelagic sea lanes passage to undesignated sea lanes, and restrictions on overflight in 2000 and 2002.
CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Jun 96	Maldives Act 6/96	24nm	
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Jun 96	Maldives Act 6/96	200nm	Repealed prior Law No. 32/76. Requires "all foreign vessels" to obtain prior permission prior to entry into EEZ. <i>This claim is not recognized by the U.S.</i> U.S. protested claim in 2000.
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jul 76	Agreement		Tripoint agreement with India and Sri Lanka EIF.
	Jun 78	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with India (Arabian Sea) EIF. See LIS No. 78.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention.
	Oct 94			Signed Part XI Agreement.
	Sep 2000			Ratified Convention and Part XI Agreement.

STRAIGHT BASELINE LEGISLATION

The following is extracted from the text of Law No. 6/96 of June 1996, setting forth the archipelagic straight baselines of the Republic of Maldives.

TABLE C1.T162.
MALDIVES ARCHIPELAGIC STRAIGHT BASELINE COORDINATES

MALDIVES ARCHIPELAGIC STRAIGHT BASELINES		
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
B1	07° 03' 54" N	72° 47' 45" E
B2	07° 04' 35" N	72° 48' 07" E
B3	07° 04' 47" N	72° 48' 21" E
B4	07° 05' 44" N	72° 50' 34" E
B5	07° 06' 35" N	72° 53' 50" E
B6	07° 06' 35" N	72° 54' 13" E
B7	06° 58' 07" N	73° 12' 46" E
B8	06° 57' 37" N	73° 13' 14" E
B9	06° 55' 31" N	73° 13' 53" E
B10	05° 23' 20" N	73° 38' 20" E
B11	05° 22' 05" N	73° 35' 10" E
B12	04° 27' 28" N	73° 43' 18" E
B13	03° 27' 27" N	73° 46' 13" E
B14	02° 08' 04" N	73° 35' 18" E
B15	00° 25' 51" N	73° 35' 10" E
B16	00° 18' 25" S	73° 26' 37" E
B17	00° 39' 45" S	73° 13' 07" E
B18	00° 41' 30" S	73° 11' 12" E
B19	00° 42' 22" S	73° 10' 02" E
B20	00° 42' 24" S	73° 09' 08" E
B21	00° 42' 11" S	73° 08' 40" E
B22	00° 41' 13" S	73° 07' 30" E
B23	00° 40' 23" S	73° 06' 52" E

MALDIVES ARCHIPELAGIC STRAIGHT BASELINES		
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
B24	00° 39' 18" S	73° 06' 23" E
B25	00° 35' 33" S	73° 04' 33" E
B26	00° 23' 55" N	73° 00' 08" E
B27	00° 29' 21" N	72° 59' 09" E
B28	00° 32' 22" N	72° 59' 38" E
B29	02° 25' 09" N	72° 53' 05" E
B30	02° 47' 50" N	72° 49' 14" E
B31	03° 37' 38" N	72° 41' 49" E
B32	03° 47' 09" N	72° 41' 49" E
B33	03° 52' 15" N	72° 42' 03" E
B34	04° 01' 50" N	72° 42' 11" E
B35	04° 05' 13" N	72° 42' 36" E
B36	04° 13' 46" N	72° 44' 14" E
B37	06° 14' 12" N	72° 33' 19" E

MALTA

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Dec 71	Territorial Waters & Contiguous Zone Act, No. XXXII, of 1971, as amended by Acts XLVI of 1975, XXIV of 1978, XXVII of 1981, and I of 2002.	12nm	Enabling legislation to regulate passage of ships through territorial sea. In particular, foreign warships or nuclear-powered vessels may be required to obtain prior permission <i>This requirement is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested requirement in 1981 and 1984 and conducted operational assertions in 1997-1999 and 2001.</i>
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Dec 71	Territorial Waters & Contiguous Zone Act of 1971, as amended by Acts XLVI of 1975, XXIV of 1978, XXVII of 1981, and I of 2002.		Appears to authorize straight baselines.
	Jun 85	ICJ Decision, Libya v. Malta		Malta submitted chart of its baselines to the ICJ in this case. <i>Baselines as drawn are excessive and are not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested in 1981 and 1984.</i>
CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Dec 71	Territorial Waters & Contiguous Zone Act of 1971, as amended by Acts XLVI of 1975, XXIV of 1978, XXVII of 1981, and I of 2002.	24nm	
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Jul 66	Continental Shelf Act, No. XXXV	1958 DEF	Became party to 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf.
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Jul 78	Act No. XXIV of 1978	25nm	Extended fishing limits.
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Dec 87	Agreement		Boundary agreement with Libya EIF (implemented ICJ decision).
	Apr 89	ICJ Judgment		Continental shelf with Tunisia determined.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention.
	May 93			Ratified Convention, with Declaration reiterating right to legislate prior notification of warships and ships carrying nuclear or noxious materials in innocent passage.
	Jul 94			Signed Part XI Agreement.
	Jun 96			Ratified Part XI Agreement.

STRAIGHT BASELINE LEGISLATION

No legislation has been filed with the United Nations, however, a chart of the baselines was included in Malta's memorial submitted to the International Court of Justice in the Continental Shelf (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya/Malta) case. This chart shows straight baselines entirely enclosing the islands, most significantly a straight baseline runs from the western-most point of the island of Malta across to the western-most point of the island of Gozo; another straight baseline connects the eastern coasts of the two islands. Baselines also run from the western-most point of the island of Malta, out to the island of Filfla, and then on to the southern-most point of the island of Malta.

MARITIME BOUNDARY AGREEMENTS**MALTA - LIBYA**

The following is extracted from the Continental Shelf Boundary Agreement between Malta and Libya which Implemented Article III of the Special Agreement and the Judgment of the International Court of Justice (EIF December 1987).

Article 1

The delimitation of the area of continental shelf appertaining to [Libya] and the Republic of Malta respectively within the meridians 13° 50' E and 15° 10' E shall be arcs of great circles between the following points in the sequence given below:

TABLE C1.T163.
MALTA - LIBYA CONTINENTAL SHELF COORDINATES

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
1	34° 40' 46"	13° 50' 00"
2	34° 40' 10"	13° 52' 31"
3	34° 39' 16"	13° 56' 09"
4	34° 37' 11"	14° 04' 15"
5	34° 37' 02"	14° 05' 14"
6	34° 35' 20"	14° 15' 37"
7	34° 34' 07"	14° 23' 54"
8	34° 33' 07"	14° 31' 29"
9	34° 32' 18"	14° 37' 24"
10	34° 31' 20"	14° 49' 07"
11	34° 29' 53"	15° 10' 00"

MARSHALL ISLANDS, REPUBLIC OF

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Sep 84	RMI Marine Zones Declaration Act of 1984 (MZDA)	12nm	Statute enacted by constitutional government of RMI during transition from U.N. trusteeship to self-government under Compact of Free Association with U.S. RMI achieved full sovereignty in 1986; MZDA continues in force. Right of free passage over and through territorial sea subject to regulation by RMI in accordance with international law, as may be determined by RMI in the future.
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Sep 84	RMI MZDA		Enables RMI authorities to establish straight baselines and determine outer limits of archipelagic waters and inner limits of territorial sea. In absence of such measures, marine zones are measured from conventional baselines.
CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Sep 84	RMI MZDA	24nm	
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Sep 84	RMI MZDA	200nm	EEZ.
LOS CONVENTION	Aug 91			Acceded to Convention. (RMI has full sovereignty and authority for its foreign affairs.)

MAURITANIA

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Aug 88	Ordinance 88-120	12nm	Rolled back prior excessive claim of 70nm.
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Aug 88	Ordinance 88-120		Reiterated 1967 straight baseline claim (Law 67-023) from Cap Blanc to Cap Timiris. (See <u>LIS</u> No. 8.) Low water mark elsewhere. <i>This straight baseline claim is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested in 1989 and conducted operational assertions from 1981 to 1992 (overflights).</i>
CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Aug 88	Ordinance 88-120	24nm	
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Aug 88	Ordinance 88-120	CM/ 200nm	
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Aug 88	Ordinance 88-120	200nm	EEZ.
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Nov 76	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Morocco EIF.
	Sep 2003	Agreement		Boundary agreement with Cape Verde signed.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention.
	Aug 94			Signed Part XI Agreement.
	Jul 96			Ratified Convention; bound by Part XI Agreement.

STRAIGHT BASELINE LEGISLATION

Following is an extract from Ordinance 88-120 of 31 August 1988 delineating the straight baseline for Mauritania. (The 1988 law reiterates the baseline first announced in 1967.)

Article 1

The territorial sea of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania extends to a breadth of 12 nautical miles measured from the following baselines:

- (a) A straight baseline drawn between Cap Blanc and Cap Timiris; and
- (b) The low-water line everywhere else.

The waters located on the landward side of the baseline form part of the internal waters of the state.

U.S. ANALYSIS

The following analysis is extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 8, "Straight Baselines: Mauritania" of 18 February 1970.

The straight baseline measures approximately 89 nautical miles in length and it includes with Mauritanian internal waters approximately 60 percent of the very shallow Banc d'Arguin. The depth of the water along the straight baseline appears everywhere to be less than 10 fathoms. The enclosed waters, while forming a major indentation of the Mauritanian coast, do not satisfy the semicircular requirements of a bay. The greatest indentation of the coast, measured perpendicular to the straight baseline, is approximately 34.2 nautical miles,

The straight baseline extends over approximately 30 percent of the Mauritanian coast. The low water line forms the baseline for the remaining portions of the coast.

MARITIME BOUNDARY AGREEMENT

MAURITANIA - MOROCCO

The following is extracted from the Convention concerning the State Frontier Line established between Mauritania and Morocco (signed 14 April 1976; EIF November 1976).

Section 1

The Parties hereto agree that the official boundary established between the Islamic Republic of Mauritania and the Kingdom of Morocco is determined by an imaginary straight line drawn from the point of intersection of the Atlantic coast and the 24th parallel north to the point of intersection of the 23d parallel north and the 13th meridian west; the intersection of this baseline with the present boundary of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania constituting the southwestern limit of the boundary of the Kingdom of Morocco.

From this point the boundary follows in a northerly direction the present boundary follows in a northerly direction the present boundary of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania to a point constituted by the coordinates [on a map attached to the agreement].

Section 2

The official boundary between the Islamic Republic of Mauritania and the Kingdom of Morocco, as determined in Section 1 of this agreement, effectively bounds the surface, air space and subsurface area of the parties hereto. The boundary with regard to the continental shelf is constituted by the 24th parallel north.

MAURITIUS

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Aug 77	Maritime Zones Act No. 13 & Proclamation No. 7	12nm	Foreign warships must give notification before transiting territorial sea. <i>This requirement is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested requirement in 1982.</i>
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Apr 70	Territorial Seas Act		Established vague straight baseline system, no coordinates. See <u>LIS</u> No. 41.
	Aug 77	Maritime Zones Act No. 13 & Proclamation No. 7		Incorporated straight baseline system by reference. Enabling legislation authorizing designation of historic waters.
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Aug 77	Maritime Zones Act No. 13 & Proclamation No. 7	CM/ 200nm	Claimed "full and exclusive sovereign rights in respect of" continental shelf.
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Aug 77	Maritime Zones Act No. 13 & Proclamation No. 7	200nm	EEZ
	Dec 84	Gov't Notice No. 199 (Maritime Zones regulations – EEZ)		Geographic coordinates limiting the EEZ; appeared to require warships and submarines to obtain permission before transiting EEZ. <i>This requirement is not recognized by the U.S.</i>
ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION	Aug 77	Maritime Zones Act No. 13 & Proclamation No. 7	200nm	Exclusive jurisdiction to prevent and control pollution claimed within EEZ.
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Apr 80	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with France (Reunion) EIF. See <u>LIS</u> No. 95.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention.
	Nov 94			Ratified Convention; bound by Part XI Agreement.

STRAIGHT BASELINE LEGISLATION

The following excerpts from the Territorial Sea Act, 1970, Act No. 4 of 1970, and the explanatory notes afterwards are extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 41, "Straight Baselines: Mauritius" of 7 March 1972.

5. The baseline shall be the line of low water mark along the coast:

Provided that:--

(a) (i) where the coast is so indented as to form a bay which does not exceed twenty-four nautical miles in breadth; or

(ii) where the coast is deeply indented and cut into, the baseline shall be a straight line joining the furthest points seaward in the line of low water mark at the natural entrance points of the bay or of the indentation, as the case may be;

(b) where islands are so situated in relation to one another as to form an archipelago, the baseline shall be straight lines joining points in the line of low water mark of the outermost islands and those points shall be so chosen as to enclose, when joined together by straight lines, the maximum area of sea;

(c) where a low tide elevation or an island is, either in whole or in part, within twelve miles of the line of low water mark along the coast or of the baseline as described in paragraph (a) or (b) of this proviso, the baseline shall be straight lines joining points in the line of low water mark of the coast and of the island or of the low tide elevation, as the case may be, and those points shall be so chosen as to enclose, when joined together by straight lines, the maximum area of sea.

U.S. ANALYSIS

The state of Mauritius comprises the following territories:

- a) the principal island of Mauritius and its adjacent islets;
- b) Rodrigues Island, a coralline near-atoll situated approximately 300 nautical miles eastward from Mauritius;
- c) The Cargados Carajos Shoals, a true atoll situated approximately 200 nautical miles north-northeast of Mauritius; and
- d) the Agalega Islands, two narrow, linearly-aligned islands situated nearly 650 nautical miles north of Mauritius.

The Territorial Seas Act, 1970, extended the Mauritian territorial sea to 12 nautical miles and permitted the establishment of straight baselines. Sections 5 (a) and (b) of the Act provide the specific language for the drawing of a straight-baseline system. However, two problems exist as to the Act's language: 1) it is not specific enough to draw single sets of baselines, and 2) there is no reference to atolls, and several of the island groups of Mauritius are atolls.

The reefs, which normally form an important part of any atoll, are naturally "dry" during certain tidal conditions. These drying points, which unfortunately are never charted with great accuracy since the entire reef constitutes a hazard to normal navigation, can serve as low-tide elevations for the measurement of the sea. Under Section 5 (b) these points may also be basepoints for the straight-baseline system, although under the Convention on the Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone, however, they may not be utilized unless a permanent structure, such as a lighthouse, has been constructed on them. (Mauritius is a party to the Convention.)

The isolation, small size, and the nature of the islands of the state of Mauritius preclude their treatment as an oceanic "archipelago." As a result, the system of straight baselines must apply to the individual groups as defined.

The main Mauritian group could use a straight-baseline system which would connect Mauritius with the adjacent islands of the Flat and Round, situated less than 12 nautical miles distance to the north based on normal state practices. The effect of such a system would be to increase the internal waters of the state slightly but it would not appreciably affect the extent of territorial waters.

The Rodrigues group is difficult to assess. The main island is oval in shape; its principal axis extends east-west and measures approximately 10 nautical miles. The transverse axis is roughly 5 miles. An extensive, circular coral reef (c. 14 nautical miles in diameter) surrounds the main island which is situated to the northeast of the reef center. The shelf is dotted with thirteen small islands. As with most reefs, the Rodrigues reef will dry in patches during the low-water spring tides. However, if the seaward edge of the reef is used for the baseline of the territorial sea, straight baselines joining the islets and Rodrigues would have no effect on the extent of the territorial waters.

The Cargados Carajos Shoals constitute the most complicated insular formation of Mauritius. The main shoal is a bow-shaped coral reef which is aligned north-south. The arc of the bow faces eastward. Inside of the reef a linear arrangement of islets (motus) exists in the south, elsewhere they are scattered randomly. In total, nearly 40 islands are situated on the reef. In addition, two detached islands, North and Albatros, lie north of the reef while three, Siren, Pearl, and Frigate are to the west of it.

By the definitions used in the Act, straight baselines could be drawn among the islands and motus or by connecting drying points on the reef. These drying points, as stated, are never charted specifically. However, using the high-tide locations, straight baselines could be constructed to connect the Coco group in the south with Frigate (perhaps via the Baleine Rocks) and then connected to Pearl. This generally northerly line could then extend north-eastward to Siren (via the Pearl Breakers?) and to an unnamed island at the northern extremity of the reef. Northward, the system could attach to Albatros. From here, the "finger" of internal waters could be included by a return segment to North Island, an unnamed island on the reef, Mapare, and thence along the linear motus of the main atoll to the Coco group again. All of these segments of straight baselines would measure less than 12 nautical miles in length. As with Rodrigues, however, the effect of such a system would not increase the territorial sea greatly if the reef would constitute the normal territorial sea baseline.

The two Agalega Islands could be connected by two short segments which would have little effect on the territorial sea.

The following is extracted from Government Notice No. 199, Maritime Zones Regulations – EEZ, of December 1984.

2. The exclusive economic zones falling within the jurisdiction of Mauritius extend and have always extended from the base lines of the territory of Mauritius within the coordinates specified [below].

TABLE C1.T164.
EEZ COORDINATES FOR THE ISLANDS OF
MAURITIUS, ROFRIGUES, CARGADOS CARAJOS, AGALEGA AND TROMELIN

EEZ COORDINATES: MAURITIUS, ROFRIGUES, CARGADOS CARAJOS, AGALEGA TROMELIN	
LATITUDE (SOUTH)	LONGITUDE (EAST)
08 58' 00"	54 28' 04"
08 48' 55"	55 56' 00"
08 40' 21"	57 15' 09"
08 33' 29"	58 20' 19"
08 26' 13"	59 23' 13"
09 36' 54"	59 57' 30"
10 28' 42"	60 04' 44"
11 20' 30"	59 59' 06"
12 08' 42"	59 38' 00"
12 57' 15"	58 58' 00"
12 57' 48"	60 11' 12"
13 41' 30"	61 48' 36"
14 35' 00"	62 38' 43"
15 25' 12"	62 57' 54"
16 18' 48"	63 09' 44"
16 25' 46"	64 18' 36"
16 56' 36"	65 30' 12"
18 16' 17"	66 41' 43"
19 59' 19"	67 02' 02"
20 51' 12"	66 50' 27"
22 06' 37"	66 00' 00"
22 42' 42"	65 12' 44"
23 10' 02"	32 20' 40"
23 03' 03"	62 24' 41"
22 10' 28"	60 47' 34"
23 22' 24"	59 26' 36"
23 48' 05"	58 14' 23"
22 00' 32"	57 14' 40"
21 18' 19"	56 50' 09"

EEZ COORDINATES: MAURITIUS, ROFRIGUES, CARGADOS CARAJOS, AGALEGA TROMELIN	
LATITUDE (SOUTH)	LONGITUDE (EAST)
20 35' 55"	56 27' 44"
20 04' 57"	56 17' 39"
19 00' 49"	55 50' 45"
18 17' 11"	55 30' 20"
18 28' 59"	54 19' 15"
18 41' 00"	52 48' 52"
17 48' 38"	52 35' 31"
17 22' 22"	52 29' 01"
16 01' 16"	52 27' 17"
15 17' 06"	52 33' 22"
14 01' 33"	52 45' 33"
13 31' 25"	52 58' 48"
12 43' 06"	53 22' 54"
12 17' 52"	53 48' 02"
11 44' 15"	53 49' 25"
10 36' 15"	53 51' 58"
09 38' 16"	53 54' 17"

TABLE C1.T165.
CHAGOS ARCHIPELAGO EEZ COORDINATES

EEZ COORDINATES: CHAGOS ARCHIPELAGO	
LATITUDE (SOUTH)	LONGITUDE (EAST)
01 37'	71 48'
01 37'	73 07'
02 04'	74 23'
02 58'	75 20'
04 03'	75 55'
05 15'	76 06'
06 28'	75 54'
07 45'	75 58'
08 53'	75 38'
09 54'	74 55'
10 39'	73 40'
10 53'	72 18'
10 34'	70 55'

EEZ COORDINATES: CHAGOS ARCHIPELAGO	
LATITUDE (SOUTH)	LONGITUDE (EAST)
09 52'	69 52'
08 43'	69 04'
07 26'	68 46'
06 20'	68 15'
05 08'	68 08'
03 55'	68 24'
02 37'	69 13'
01 52'	70 21'

MARITIME BOUNDARY AGREEMENT**MAURITIUS - FRANCE**

The following is extracted from the Convention between Mauritius and France on the Delimitation of the EEZs between the Islands of Reunion and Mauritius (EIF April 1980).

Article 2

The line [delimiting the economic zone between Reunion and Mauritius] is defined by points P1, P2, P3, P4, P5, P6, and P7, the coordinates of which are given in Annex I [below].

ANNEX I

TABLE C1.T166.
MAURITIUS - FRANCE (REUNION) MARITIME BOUNDARY COORDINATES

POINT	LATITUDE SOUTH	LONGITUDE EAST
P1	18° 17' 11"	55° 30' 20"
P2	19° 00' 49"	55° 50' 45"
P3	20° 04' 57"	56° 17' 39"
P4	20° 35' 55"	56° 27' 44"
P5	21° 18' 19"	56° 50' 09"
P6	22° 00' 32"	57° 14' 40"
P7	23° 48' 05"	58° 14' 23"

MEXICO

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Jan 86	Federal Act relating to the Sea	12nm	
	Oct 99	Rules for Maritime Coordination		No more than three foreign warships will be authorized in Mexican ports on each coast at the same time, and no more than one in any given port. Port calls by more than one training vessel can be authorized only if permission is requested three months in advance. Nuclear-powered and nuclear-armed ships are not allowed to enter Mexican territorial waters or dock in Mexican Ports. <i>The exclusion of innocent passage of nuclear-powered and nuclear-armed ships is not recognized by the U.S.</i>
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Aug 68	Decree		Established straight baselines in the Gulf of California. See <u>LIS</u> No. 4. <i>Baselines considered excessive by the U.S. U.S. protested claim in 1969.</i>
	Jan 86	Federal Act relating to the Sea		Reiterates claim to northern part of Gulf of California as internal waters. <i>This claim is not recognized by the U.S.</i>
CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Jan 86	Federal Act relating to the Sea	24nm	
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Jan 86	Federal Act relating to the Sea	CM/ 200nm	
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Jul 76	Amendment to Article 27 of Constitution	200nm	
	Jan 86	Federal Act relating to the Sea	200nm	
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Apr 72	Agreement		Territorial sea boundary agreement with the U.S. EIF.
	Jul 76	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Cuba regarding EEZ EIF. See <u>LIS</u> No. 104.
	May 78	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with U.S. regarding EEZ in Pacific Ocean and Gulf of Mexico EIF.
	Jun 2000	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with U.S. regarding continental shelf in Western Gulf of Mexico beyond 200nm; EIF Jan 2001.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention.
	Mar 83			Ratified Convention.
	Apr 2003			Bound by Part XI Agreement.

STRAIGHT BASELINE LEGISLATION

Following are extracts from the Decree of the Mexican Government of 29 August 1968 establishing a straight baseline system.

Article I

The Mexican Territorial Sea in the interior of the Gulf of California will be measured from the base line running:

1. Along the length of the west coast of the Gulf from the point called Punta Arena in the territory of Baja California following the low water line in a northwesterly direction to the point called Punta Arena de la Ventana from there in a straight base line to the point called Roca Montana in the southern extremity of Cerralvo Island; from there along the low water line of the eastern coast of that island to the northern extremity of it; from there in a straight base line to the Arrecife de las Focas; from there in a straight base line to the most easterly point of Espiritu Santo Island; from there following the eastern coast of that island to the northernmost point of it; in a straight base line to the southeasterly extremity of La Partida Island; from there following the east coast of that island to the group of small islands called "Los Islotes" located at the northernmost extremity of the same La Partida Island; from the northern extremity of the mentioned small islands in a straight base line to the southeastern extremity of San Jose Island; from there in a generally northern direction along the low water line of the eastern coast to the point where the coast of that island changes its direction toward the northwest; from that point in a straight base line to the island called Las Animas; from the northern extremity of that island in a straight base line to the [northeast] extremity of the Island Santa Cruz; from there in a straight base line to the southeastern extremity of Santa Catalina Island; from there following the low water line of the eastern shore of that island to the northern extremity of it; from there in a straight baseline to the place called Punta Lobos in the [northeast] extremity of Carmen Island; from there in a straight base line to the [northeastern] extremity of Coronados Island; from there in a straight base line to a point on the coast of the Peninsula of Baja California called Punta Mangles; from there along the low water line of the coast to another point on the coast called Punta Pulpipo; from there in a straight base line to the eastern extremity of San Ildefonso Island; from there in a straight base line to a point on the coast of the Peninsula of California called Punta Santa Teresa; there along the low water line of the coast of the peninsula to the point called Punta Concepcion; from there in a straight base line to the eastern extremity of Santa Ines Island; from there following the eastern coast of that island along the low water line of it to the northern extremity of it; from there in a straight base line to the eastern extremity of Tortuga Island; from there following the low water line of the northern coast of that island to the westernmost point of it; from there in a straight base line to a point on the Peninsula of Baja California called Punta Baja; from there following the low water line along the coast of the Peninsula to the point called Cabo San Miguel; from there in a straight base line to the southwestern extremity of the San Esteban Island.

2. Along the east coast of the Gulf of California from a point called Punta San Miguel in the State of Sinaloa following the low water line in a generally northwestern direction to another point on the same coast called Cabo Arco in the State of Sonora; from there in a straight base line to another point on the same coast called Puerto San Carlos; from there following the low water line of the coast to a point on the same coast called Punta Doble; from there in a straight base line to the southeastern extremity of the San Pedro Nolasco Island; from there following the low water line of the western coast of that island to the northern extremity of it; from there in a straight base line to a point on the coast called Punta Lesna; from there following the low water line of the eastern coast of the Gulf to a point on the coast of the State of Sonora called Punta Baja; from there in a straight base line to the southern extremity of the Turners Island; from there in a straight base line to the [northeastern] extremity of the San Esteban Island.

TEMPORARY ARTICLES

Article 1

This decree will enter into force on the day of its publication in the Diario Oficial of the Federation.

Article 2

The straight base lines referred to in this Decree will be clearly indicated on the marine charts which will be given adequate publicity in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 6 of Article 4 of the Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone of April 29, 1958.

In compliance with the provisions of Fraction 1, Article 89 of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States and for its publication and observance I promulgate this regulation in the seat of the Federal Executive Power in the City of Mexico on the 29th day of the month of August of 1968.

U.S. ANALYSIS

The following explanatory comments are extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 4, "Straight Baselines: Mexico" of 24 January 1970.

The decree creates, in effect, two systems of segmented straight baselines, one on the east coast of the Gulf and one on the west, which join at San Esteban Island approximately 175 nautical miles from the head of the Gulf. The effect of the law is to add approximately 30% of the Gulf of California to the internal waters of the State. The straight baselines, which alternate with stretches of mean low water shore line of the mainland and of islands, extend as follows:

TABLE C1.T167.
MEXICO STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM

POINTS -- WEST COAST	LENGTH (NM)	COMMENTS
Punta Arena-Roca Montana	39.4	Parallel to coast at a distance of approximately 8 - 10 miles.
N. Cape Cerralvo I. - las Focas	3.9	
las Focas - Punta Lobos(Espiritu Santo)	18.0	Convergent to the coast.
North cape (Espiritu Santo) - SE cape (Partida)	1.0	
Los Isolotes (Partida) - San Jose I.	19.5	Follows general trend of coast.
San Jose - Las Animas	6.0	Diverges from the coast at an angle of c. 60°.
Las Animas - I. Santa Cruz	15.7	Follows general trend of coast at a distance of c. 15 nautical miles.
Santa Cruz - I. Santa Catalina	17.6	Same
Santa Catalina - I. Carmen	26.5	Same
I. Carmen - I. Coronados	11.5	Convergent to coast.
I. Coronados - Punta Mangles	10.9	Rejoins mainland.
Punta Pulpito - I. San Idelfonso	6.6	Diverges from coast at an angle of c. 40°.
I. San Idelfonso - Punta Santa Teresa	6.8	Rejoins mainland.
Punta Concepcion - Santa Ines	10.9	Parallel to coast; closes off bay.
I. Santa Ines - I. Tortuga	23.5	Divergent to coast line at an angle of c. 40°.
I. Tortuga - Punta Baja	27.5	Rejoins mainland.
Cabo San Miguel - I. San Esteban	30.3	Divergent from coast at an angle of c. 50°. Serves to close Gulf.
Cabo Arco - Puerto San Carlos	7.3	Closes small bay.
Punta Doble - I. San Pedro Nolasco	14.0	Divergent from coast at an angle of c. 40°.
I. San Pedro Nolasco - Punta Lesna	13.4	Rejoins mainland.
Punta Baja - I. Turners	34.9	Encloses bay-like waters contained between I. Tiburon and mainland.
I. Turners - I. San Esteban	12.2	Closes off northern portion of Gulf in conjunction with west coast line.

The twenty-two segments of straight baselines total 357.4 nautical miles in length. The average length of a segment is 16.24 nautical miles while the longest, from Punta Arena to Isla Cerralvo, measures 39.4 nautical miles. The lines, which follow the coast at a distance between 10 and 15 nautical miles on the average, extend to approximately 25 miles from the mainland at Isla Tortuga and Isla San Esteban.

In the main, the Mexican baselines connect islands which may be judged to fringe the coast. However, in four instances the straight baselines do not conform to the general trend of the coast. The lines enclosing the islands of Las Animas, San Idelfonso, Tortuga and San

Pedro Nolasco all diverge from the coast at angles greater than 40 degrees. These angles are maintained over both the local and general trends of the coast. Moreover, straight baselines serve to cut off nearly 30% of the area of the Gulf from the previously defined high seas. Such a move, it would appear, could be justified only on the basis of historic waters as claimed over a considerable period of time. Sole and intensive use by local inhabitants would need to be established. However, no such claim has been discovered in the public record. It should be noted that the northern quarter of the Gulf is virtually devoid of islands. Moreover, the coast is relatively smooth, although a few bay-like indentations exist. As a result, straight baselines for the section would add very little to the internal waters of Mexico.

MARITIME BOUNDARY AGREEMENTS

MEXICO - CUBA

The following is extracted from the Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement on the Delimitation of the EEZ of Mexico in the bordering area with Cuban waters (EIF July 1976).

1. The Government of Mexico and the Government of Cuba agree to establish the boundary line between the Exclusive Economic Zone of Mexico and that will be the economic zone of Cuba (or its equivalent) on the basis of the principle of equidistance.
2. The boundary line referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be defined by the arcs of a great circle joining the points whose geodetic coordinates, determined on the basis of the best information available to date, are as follows:

TABLE C1.T168.
MEXICO - CUBA MARITIME BOUNDARY COORDINATES

POINT		LATITUDE NORTH		LONGITUDE WEST
1	24	56° 28' 83"	86	56° 16' 69"
2	23	30° 31' 50"	86	24° 14' 70"
3	23	26° 54' 30"	86	22° 33' 80"
4	22	45° 32' 80"	86	06° 55' 00"
5	22	18° 55' 80"	86	00° 35' 20"
6	21	41° 31' 50"	85	52° 43' 40"
7	21	36° 00' 10"	85	51° 18' 20"
8	21	35° 20' 90"	85	51° 09' 30"
9	20	49° 36' 40"	85	32° 23' 10"
10	20	17° 46' 70"	85	07° 24' 25"
11	20	04° 37' 10"	84	57° 56' 30"
12	19	39° 16' 60"	84	42° 46' 50"
13	19	32° 25' 80"	84	38° 30' 66"

4. The boundary line shall also be the boundary line of the continental shelf, if any, between Mexico and Cuba.

MEXICO - U.S.

The following is extracted from the 1970 Territorial Sea Boundary Agreement between Mexico and the U.S. (EIF April 1972).

A. The international maritime boundary in the Gulf of Mexico shall begin at the center of the mouth of the Rio Grande, wherever it may be located; from there it shall run in a straight line to a fixed point, at 25 8' 19.76" West longitude, situated approximately 2,000 feet seaward from the coast; from this fixed point the maritime boundary shall continue seaward in a straight line the delineation of which represents a practical simplification of the line drawn in accordance with the principle of equidistance established in Articles 12 and 24 of the Geneva Convention on the Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone. This line shall extend into the Gulf of Mexico shall be recognized in accordance with the map entitled International Maritime Boundary in the Gulf of Mexico, which the Commission shall prepare in conformity with the foregoing description and which, once approved by the Governments, shall be annexed to and form a part of this Treaty.

B. The international maritime boundary in the Pacific Ocean shall begin at the westernmost point of the mainland boundary; from there it shall run seaward on a line the delineation of which represents a practical simplification, through a series of straight lines, of the line drawn in accordance with the principle of equidistance established in Articles 12 and 24 of the Geneva Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone. This line shall extend seaward to a distance of 12 nautical miles from the baselines used for its delineation along the coast of the mainland and the islands of the Contracting States. The international maritime boundary in the Pacific Ocean shall be recognized in accordance with the map entitled International Maritime Boundary in the Pacific Ocean, which the Commission shall prepare in conformity with the foregoing description and which, once approved by the Governments, shall be annexed to and form a part of this Treaty.

Coordinates taken from maps attached to treaty.

TABLE C1.T169.
MEXICO - U.S. TERRITORIAL SEA BOUNDARY:
PACIFIC OCEAN AND GULF OF MEXICO

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
PACIFIC OCEAN		
1	32° 32' 03.19"	117° 07' 25.70"
2	32° 31' 38.79"	117° 14' 17.49"
3	32° 33' 12.04"	117° 15' 44.76"
4	32° 34' 20.93"	117° 21' 58.39"
5	32° 35' 22.11"	117° 27' 49.42"
GULF OF MEXICO		
1	25° 57' 22.18"	97° 08' 19.76"
2	25° 58' 30.57"	96° 55' 27.37"

The following is extracted from the May 1978 Treaty on Maritime Boundaries between Mexico and the U.S. (Caribbean Sea and Pacific Ocean).

The United States of America and the United Mexican States agree to establish and recognize as their maritime boundaries in the Gulf of Mexico and in the Pacific Ocean, in addition to those established by the Treaty of November 23, 1970, the geodetic lines connecting the points whose coordinates are:

TABLE C1.T170.
MEXICO - U.S. ADDITIONAL BOUNDARY COORDINATES:
GULF OF MEXICO AND PACIFIC OCEAN

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
WESTERN GULF OF MEXICO		
GM.W-1	25° 58' 30.57"	96° 55' 27.37"
GM.W-2	26° 00' 31.00"	96° 48' 29.00"
GM.W-3	26° 00' 30.00"	95° 39' 26.00"
GM.W-4	25° 59' 48.28"	93° 26' 42.19"
EASTERN GULF OF MEXICO		
GM.E-1	25° 42' 13.05"	91° 05' 24.89"
GM.E-2	25° 46' 52.00"	90° 29' 41.00"
GM.E-3	25° 41' 56.52"	88° 23' 05.54"

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
PACIFIC OCEAN		
OP-1	32° 35' 22.11"	117° 27' 49.42"
OP-2	32° 37' 37.00"	117° 49' 31.00"
OP-3	31° 07' 58.00"	118° 36' 18.00"
OP-4	30° 32' 31.20"	121° 51' 58.37"

North of the maritime boundaries established by Article I, the United Mexican States shall not, and south of said boundaries, the United States of America shall not, claim or exercise any purpose sovereign rights or jurisdiction over the waters or seabed and subsoil.

MICRONESIA, FEDERATED STATES OF

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Dec 88	Public Law 5-112	12nm	
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Dec 88	Public Law 5-112		Baselines defined as the low water mark.
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Dec 88	Public Law 5-112	200nm	EEZ. Asserts regulatory control in 200nm EEZ "to the full extent recognized by international law."
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jul 91	Treaty		EEZ boundary agreement with Papua New Guinea.
LOS CONVENTION	Apr 91			Acceded to Convention.
	Aug 94			Signed Part XI Agreement.
	Sep 95			Ratified Part XI Agreement.

MONACO

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Feb 73	Ordinance No. 5094	12nm	
	Mar 98	Act No. 1,198 (The Code of the Sea)		Monaco "shall exercise sovereignty over its territorial waters and sovereign rights over the sea areas situated beyond the territorial sea in accordance with the conditions prescribed by international conventions on the law of the sea, and by the sovereign orders necessary for their implementation."
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Apr 67	Declaration	12nm	Fishing zone.
	Mar 98	Act No. 1,198 (The Code of the Sea)		"...sovereign rights over the sea areas situated beyond the territorial sea in accordance with the conditions prescribed by international conventions on the law of the sea and by the sovereign orders necessary for their implementation."
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Aug 85	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with France EIF.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention.
	Nov 94			Signed Part XI Agreement.
	Mar 96			Ratified Convention; bound by Part XI Agreement.

MARITIME BOUNDARY AGREEMENT

MONACO - FRANCE

The following is extracted from the Maritime Delimitation Agreement between Monaco and France (EIF August 1985).

Article 1

The limits of the territorial waters of the two States shall be constituted:

(1) In the west, by the loxodromic curve joining points B0 and B2, whose coordinates shall be as follows:

**TABLE C1.T171.
MONACO - FRANCE MARITIME BOUNDARY COORDINATES**

POINT	LONGITUDE EAST	LATITUDE NORTH
B0	07° 25' 10.5"	43° 43' 32.9"
B2	07° 29' 48.0"	43° 31' 48.0"

(2) In the east, by two lines traced in the following manner:

The first shall be the loxodromic curve joining points A0 and A1, whose coordinates shall be as follows:

CONTINUATION OF TABLE C1.T171.

POINT	LONGITUDE EAST	LATITUDE NORTH
A0	07° 26' 22.14"	43° 45' 01.49"
A1	07° 27' 12.60"	43° 44' 35.50"

The second shall be the loxodromic curve joining point A1 to point A2 whose coordinates shall be as follows:

CONTINUATION OF TABLE C1.T171.

POINT	LONGITUDE EAST	LATITUDE NORTH
A2	07° 31' 42"	43° 33' 09"

(3) Monegasque territorial waters shall extend to the same outer limit as French territorial waters. The outer limit of Monegasque territorial waters shall be the loxodromic curve joining points A2 and B2.

Article 2

The limits of the maritime areas situated beyond the territorial sea of Monaco over which the Principality of Monaco exercises or shall exercise sovereign rights in accordance with international law shall be constituted:

(1) In the west, by the loxodromic curve joining point B2 to a point B3, whose coordinates shall be as follows:

CONTINUATION OF TABLE C1.T171.

POINT	LONGITUDE EAST	LATITUDE NORTH
B3	07° 43' 26"	42° 56' 47"

(2) In the east, by the axis of the loxodromic curve joining point A2 to a point A3 whose coordinates shall be as follows:

CONTINUATION OF TABLE C1.T171.

POINT	LONGITUDE EAST	LATITUDE NORTH
A3	07° 45' 25"	42° 57' 59"

(3) In the south, by the loxodromic curve joining points A3 and B3.

Point A3 and B3 are equidistant from the French (Corsica) and Monegasque coasts.

MOROCCO

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Mar 73	Act No. 1.73.211	12nm	
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jul 75	Decree 2.75.311		Straight baselines established. Specified limits in Strait of Gibraltar by coordinates.
CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Apr 81	Act. No. 1.81.179	24nm	
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Jul 58	Law No. 1.58.277	1958 DEF	
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Apr 81	Act No. 1.81.179	200nm	
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Nov 76	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Mauritania.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention; never ratified.
	Oct 94			Signed Part XI Agreement.

STRAIGHT BASELINE LEGISLATION

Following are extracts of Decree 2.75.311 of 21 July 1975 in which the Government of Morocco established a straight baseline system.

Article 1

The bays, roadsteads, coves, islets, rocks, and other features of the Moroccan coasts listed below are included in Moroccan internal waters in accordance with the closing lines whose geographical coordinates are hereinafter specified:

**TABLE C1.T172.
MOROCCO STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: ATLANTIC**

MOROCCO STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: ATLANTIC (FROM NORTH TO SOUTH)			
POINTS		COORDINATES	
From:	Feu de Ben Chergui:	Latitude:	33° 43', 8 N
		Longitude:	07° 20', 7 W
To:	Ras Mohammedia (Cap Fedala):	Latitude:	33° 43', 5 N
		Longitude:	07° 23', 9 W
From:	Ras Mohammedia (Cap Fedala):	(as above)	
To:	Taraf El Hank (Pointe d'El Hank):	Latitude:	33° 36', 9 N
		Longitude:	07° 39', 2 W
From:	Taraf Azemmour (Pointe d' Azemmour):	Latitude:	33° 22', 4 N

MOROCCO STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: ATLANTIC (FROM NORTH TO SOUTH)			
POINTS		COORDINATES	
		Longitude:	08° 17', 9 W
To:	Ras ElJadida (Cap Mazagan):	Latitude:	33° 16', 1 N
		Longitude:	08° 31', W
From:	Jorf El Asfar (Cap Blanc du Nord):	Latitude:	33° 09', 8 N
		Longitude:	08° 37', 8 W
To:	Taraf Sidi Moussa (Pointe Sidi Moussa):	Latitude:	33° 00', N
		Longitude:	08° 44', 8 W
From:	Ras Beddouza (Cap Cantin):	Latitude:	32° 32', 6 N
		Longitude:	09° 17', 2 W
To:	Ras Asfi (Cap Safi):	Latitude:	32° 21', 8 N
		Longitude:	09° 17', 6 W
From:	Ras Asfi (Cap Safi):	(as above)	
To:	Taraf Sidi Abderrahman	Latitude:	32° 06', 9 N
	(Pointe Sidi Abderrahman):	Longitude:	09° 19', 4 W
From:	Sakhrat Ras Hadid	Latitude:	31° 41', 9 N
	(Rocher du Cap Hadid):	Longitude:	09° 41', 4 W
To:	Jazirat Essaouira (Ile de Mogador):	Latitude:	31° 30', N
		Longitude:	09° 47', 7 W
From:	Jazirat Essaouira (Ile de Mogador):	(as above)	
To:	Ras Sim (Cap Sim):	Latitude:	31° 23', 5 N
		Longitude:	09° 50', 8 W
From:	Ras Sim (Cap Sim):	(as above)	

MOROCCO STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: ATLANTIC (FROM NORTH TO SOUTH)			
POINTS		COORDINATES	
To:	Ras Tafelney (Cap Tafelney):	Latitude:	31° 06', 3 N
		Longitude:	09° 50', 6 W
From:	Ras Tafelney (Cap Tafelney):	(as above)	
To:	Taraf Tamri (Pointe Tamri):	Latitude:	30° 42', 2 N
		Longitude:	09° 52', 5 W
From:	Ras Ghir (Cap Rhir):	Latitude:	30° 37', 9 N
		Longitude:	09° 52', 5 W
To:	Feu de Taraf Aghesdis	Latitude:	30° 26', 1 N
	(Feu de la Pointe Arhesdis):	Longitude:	09° 38', 7 W
From:	Feu de Taraf Aghesdis	(as above)	
	(Feu de la Pointe Arhesdis):		
To:	Taraf Tifnit (Pointe Tifnit):	Latitude:	30° 12', 1 N
		Longitude:	09° 38', 7 W

TABLE C1.T173.
MOROCCO STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM:
STRAIT OF GIBRALTAR AND THE MEDITERRANEAN

MOROCCO STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: STRAIT OF GIBRALTAR AND THE MEDITERRANEAN SIDE (FROM WEST TO EAST)			
POINTS		COORDINATES	
From:	Taraf Al Farte (Pointe Frailecito):	Latitude:	35° 47', 8 N
		Longitude:	05° 54', 6 W
To:	Taraf AlQawareb (Pointe Lanchones):	Latitude:	35° 54', 6 N
		Longitude:	05° 27', 8 W
From:	Taraf AlQawareb (Pointe Lanchones):	(as above)	

MOROCCO STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: STRAIT OF GIBRALTAR AND THE MEDITERRANEAN SIDE (FROM WEST TO EAST)			
POINTS		COORDINATES	
To:	Taraf AlLabua (Pointe Leona):	Latitude:	35° 55', 2 N
		Longitude:	05° 24', 2 W
From:	Taraf AlLabua (Pointe Leona):	(as above)	
To:	Sakharat Moussa (Rochers Santa Catalina):	Latitude:	35° 54', 2 N
		Longitude:	05° 17', 3 W
From:	Taraf AlMina (Pointe AlMina):	Latitude:	35° 53', 8 N
		Longitude:	05° 16', 8 W
To:	Ras AlAswad (Cap Negro):	Latitude:	35° 41', N
		Longitude:	05° 16', 4 W
From:	Ras AlAswad (Cap Negro):	(as above)	
To:	Ras El Targa (Pointe Cotelte):	Latitude:	35° 24', 9 N
		Longitude:	05° 01', 1 W
From:	Ras El Targa (Pointe Cotelte):	(as above)	
To:	Ras Essayadine (Pointe des pecheurs):	Latitude:	35° 13', 2 N
		Longitude:	04° 40', 2 W
From:	Ras Essayadine (Pointe des pecheurs):	(as above)	
To:	Ras Baba (Cap Baba):	Latitude:	35° 11', 8 N
		Longitude:	04° 17', W
From:	Ras Baba (Cap Baba):	(as above)	
To:	Taraf ElKhwan (Pointe Los Frailes):	Latitude:	35° 15', 6 N
		Longitude:	03° 55', 6 W

MOROCCO STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: STRAIT OF GIBRALTAR AND THE MEDITERRANEAN SIDE (FROM WEST TO EAST)			
POINTS		COORDINATES	
From:	Taraf ElKhwan (Pointe Los Frailes):	(as above)	
To:	Taraf Sidi Chaib (Pointe Sidi Chaib):	Latitude:	35° 16', 3 N
		Longitude:	03° 45', W
From:	Ras Taraf (Cap Quilates):	Latitude:	35° 17', N
		Longitude:	03° 40', 7 W
To:	Taraf Betoya (Pointe Betoya):	Latitude:	35° 13', 7 N
		Longitude:	03° 12', 5 W
From:	Taraf Betoya (Pointe Betoya):	(as above)	
To:	Ras ElQedim (Cap Viejo):	Latitude:	35° 26', N
		Longitude:	02° 59', 8 W
From:	Feu des Faraina (Feu de Los Farallones):	Latitude:	35° 25', 5 N
		Longitude:	02° 56', 5 W
To:	Sakharat Restinga Attaoufania	Latitude:	35° 09', 1 N
	(Rochers de Restina de Tofino):	Longitude:	02° 47', W
From:	Sakharat Restinga Attaoufania	(as above)	
	(Rochers de Restinga de Tofino):		
To:	iles Jaafaryines (Zaffarines) (pointe	Latitude:	35° 11', N
	Nord de Jazirat AlMou'tamar)	Longitude:	02° 26', 4 W
	(ile Congresso):		
From:	iles Jaafaryines (Zaffarines) (pointe	Latitude:	35° 11', 2 N
	Nord de Jazirat AlMalik)	Longitude:	02° 25', 4 W
	(ile del Rey):		

MOROCCO STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: STRAIT OF GIBALTAR AND THE MEDITERRANEAN SIDE (FROM WEST TO EAST)			
POINTS		COORDINATES	
To:	the Algerian Moroccan boundary on the	Latitude:	35° 05', 2 N
	Mediterranean coast.	Longitude:	02° 12', 7 W

Article 2

The outer limit of the Moroccan territorial sea shall be drawn, at a distance of 12 nautical miles from the coast, from the low-water line and from the straight baselines and bay closing lines whose geographical coordinates are specified in Article 1:

**TABLE C1.T174.
MOROCCO TERRITORIAL SEA**

ON THE ATLANTIC SIDE (FROM NORTH TO SOUTH)	
from Cap Spartel (Ras Spartel):	
Latitude:	35° 47' 18" N
Longitude:	05° 55' 33" W
to Cap Juby (Ras Al Ayyoubi):	
Latitude:	27° 57' 14" N
Longitude:	12° 55' 21" W
and beyond on the south Moroccan Atlantic coast.	
ON THE MEDITERRANEAN SIDE (FROM WEST TO EAST):	
from Punta Almina (Tarf Al-Mina):	
Latitude:	35° 53' 50" N
Longitude:	05° 16' 45" W
to the Algerian-Moroccan boundary on the Mediterranean coast:	
Latitude:	35° 05' 12" N
Longitude:	02° 12' 42" W

MARITIME BOUNDARY AGREEMENT**MOROCCO - MAURITANIA**

The following is extracted from the Convention concerning the State Frontier Line established between Morocco and Mauritania (signed 14 April 1976; EIF November 1976).

Section 1

The Parties hereto agree that the official boundary established between the Islamic Republic of Mauritania and the Kingdom of Morocco is determined by an imaginary straight line drawn from the point of intersection of the Atlantic coast and the 24th parallel north to the point of intersection of the 23d parallel north and the 13th meridian west; the intersection of this baseline with the present boundary of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania constituting the southwestern limit of the boundary of the Kingdom of Morocco.

From this point the boundary follows in a northerly direction the present boundary follows in a northerly direction the present boundary of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania to a point constituted by the coordinates [on a map attached to the agreement].

Section 2

The official boundary between the Islamic Republic of Mauritania and the Kingdom of Morocco, as determined in Section 1 of this agreement, effectively bounds the surface, air space and subsurface area of the parties hereto. The boundary with regard to the continental shelf is constituted by the 24th parallel north.

MOZAMBIQUE

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Apr 96	Law No. 4/96	12nm	If foreign warships fail to comply with Mozambique law regarding innocent passage through the territorial sea and cause loss or damage to Mozambique, then the flag State of the vessel shall be liable for such damage. Repeals all legislation contrary to this law.
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Apr 96	Law No. 4/96		Declares straight baselines as depicted by coordinates below.
CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Apr 96	Law No. 4/96	24nm	
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Apr 96	Law No. 4/96	200nm	EEZ.
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Apr 96	Law No. 4/96	200nm	Shelf extends to 200nm or to the outer edge of the continental margin.
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jul 93	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Tanzania EIF.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention.
	Mar 97			Ratified Convention; bound by Part XI Agreement.

STRAIGHT BASELINE LEGISLATION

Following are extracts from Mozambique Law No. 4/96 of 4 January 1996 establishing straight baselines for Mozambique.

Article 4

The breadth of the territorial sea is 12 nautical miles measured from the baseline. The closing lines and straight baselines that supplement the normal baseline are defined in accordance with the following coordinates.

**TABLE C1.T175.
MOZAMBIQUE STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM**

MOZAMBIQUE STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM		
POINTS	LATITUDE SOUTH	LONGITUDE EAST
(1) Cabo Delgado	10° 41' 24"	40° 38' 54"
(2) Ilha Tecomagi	10° 45' 24"	40° 40' 22"
(3) Ilha Rongui	10° 50' 08"	40° 41' 38"
(4) Ilha Vamizi	11° 00' 50"	40° 43' 53"
(5) Ilha Quero-Niuni	11° 41' 30"	40° 39' 12"
(6) Ilha Medjumbi	11° 49' 09"	40° 38' 09"
(7) Ilha Querimba	12° 27' 09"	40° 38' 40"

MOZAMBIQUE STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM		
POINTS	LATITUDE SOUTH	LONGITUDE EAST
(8) Ponta do Diabo	12° 45' 48"	40° 38' 09"
(9) Ponta Maunbane	12° 58' 32"	40° 36' 02"
(10) Ponta Metampia	14° 01' 24"	40° 38' 42"
(11) Point N. da ponta Cogune	14° 10' 39"	40° 44' 06"
(12) Point E. of lower end baixo da Pinda	14° 13' 52"	40° 47' 49"
(13) Ponta Relamzapo	14° 27' 43"	40° 50' 55"
(14) Ilha Quitangonha	14° 51' 15"	40° 50' 04"
(15) Ilha Injaca	15° 00' 12"	40° 48' 17"
(16) Ilha de Goa	15° 03' 14"	40° 47' 33"
(17) Ilha de Sena	15° 05' 12"	40° 46' 37"
(18) Farol de Infusse	15° 29' 42"	40° 33' 54"
(19) Ilha de Mafamede	16° 21' 38"	40° 02' 45"
(20) Ilha Puga-Puga	16° 27' 36"	39° 57' 12"
(21) Ilha Caldeira	16° 39' 12"	39° 43' 52"
(22) Ilha de Moma	16° 49' 04"	39° 31' 52"
(23) Ilha Epidendron	17° 05' 54"	39° 08' 12"
(24) Ilha Casuarina	17° 07' 52"	39° 05' 28"
(25) Ilha do Fogo	17° 14' 58"	38° 52' 47"
(26) Ilha Quisungu	17° 19' 40"	38° 05' 15"
(27) Point N.E. da ponta Padjini	25° 17' 12"	33° 19' 20"
(28) Cabo Inhaca	25° 58' 10"	32° 59' 40"

U.S. ANALYSIS

The following explanatory comments are extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 29, "Straight Baselines: Mozambique" of 12 November 1970, which analyzed the original straight baselines for Mozambique as promulgated by Portugal. Straight baselines listed in Law No. 4/96 are identical, therefore this analysis would still apply.

The 28 specified points in the decree law create five straight baseline systems, which, in two cases, connect offshore islands and reefs with the mainland and, in three cases, close bay-like coastal indentations.

TABLE C1.T176.
MOZAMBIQUE STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: U.S. ANALYSIS

SEGMENT	LENGTH (N.M.)	COMMENTS
1 - 2	4.5	The segment connects C. Delgado with the outer point of I. Tecomagí at an angle of 21° to the general direction of the coast.
2 - 3	5.0	The segment varies from the general direction of the coast by approximately 5°. Line 1 - 3 closes Tunghi Bay by using offshore islands.
3-4	11.5	The segment continues at nearly the same deviation from the general direction of the coast to enclose Maiyapa Bay. It is a legal bay if the islands are considered to constitute segments of the

SEGMENT	LENGTH (N.M.)	COMMENTS
		bay shore.
4 - 5	41.0	The general character of the coast changes from being embayed to lined with numerous shoals and reefs. The segment, on the average, lies approximately 8 nautical miles offshore directly along the seaward limit of the reefs. The general direction of the coast and the segment deviates by approximately 6°.
5 - 6	8.0	As above but the angle is approximately 8°.
6 - 7	38.4	The numerous reefs continue but four large islands are skirted by the segment. The islands mask approximately 40% of the shoreline from the sea. The segment virtually parallels the general direction of the coast. On the larger-scale charts the segment intersects I. Ibo and passes landward of an islet, Manoel da Silva. These deviations from the norm probably result from positional differences rather than intent.
7 - 8	18.0	The segment deviates from the general direction of the coast by approximately 18° as the two lines nearly intersect at point 8.
8 - 9	13.4	The segment rejoins the mainland enclosing Pomba Bay, a legal bay.
Sub-total:	139.8 n.m.	
10 - 11	10.9	The segment constitutes a straight baseline and encloses Momba Bay, a legal bay, by using the outermost points as the natural entrance points of the bay.
12 - 13	14.2	Same as above, but encloses Veloso Bay.
14 - 15	9.1	The second major straight baseline system closes, on the north, Conducia Bay, a legal bay, and Mozambique (city) harbor, which is also a legal bay. All three segments essentially follow the general direction of the coast.
15 - 16	3.0	
16 - 17	2.8	
17 - 18	27.5	In the north, the segment serves to close B. de Mocambo, a legal bay, while extending beyond its confines in the south where the segment connects with an offshore island.
18 - 19	60.4	The longest of the straight baseline segments, it nevertheless remains aligned within 3° of the general direction of the coast at an average distance of 7 nautical miles from the coast. While the enclosed waters are shoal, few islands or reefs "fringe" the coast.
19 - 20	7.9	As above except the angular deviation is approximately 12°.
20 - 21	27.3	The segment skims five major reef areas. The angular deviation decreases to 6°.
21 - 22	15.8	The segment connects the seaward limits of two reef areas and is virtually parallel to the general direction of the coast.
22 - 23	27.6	Same as above. Distance to mainland averages approximately 9 nautical miles.
23 - 24	3.6	The angular deviation increases to 14° due to a major change in the general direction of the coast while the baselines continue at the former azimuth.
24 - 25	13.4	Same as above.
25 - 26	45.5	The segment connects the offshore reefs area with the mainland.
Sub-total:	243.9 n.m.	
27 - 28	44.6	The segment closes Delgos Bay by using the natural entrance point of the bay. In the north, an artificial point has been chosen. The bay, which could meet the legal requirements of a bay with a different closing point, is the harbor for Lourenco Marques, the capital of Mozambique.
Total	453.4 n.m.	

The straight baseline system of Mozambique consists of five sectors, three of which are restricted to "bay" closings. The longest segment measures approximately 60.4 nautical miles in length while the shortest is 2.8 nautical miles. The average segment length is approximately 19.7 nautical miles. Only two of the segments deviate from the general direction of the coast by more than 15°.

MARITIME BOUNDARY AGREEMENT**MOZAMBIQUE - TANZANIA**

The following is extracted from the Boundary Agreement between Tanzania and Mozambique (signed 28 December 1988, EIF July 1993).

Article II - Maritime Boundary**Internal Waters:**

The outer limit of the internal waters of the two countries is delimited by means of a straight line drawn across the mouth of the Ruvuma Bay from Ras Matunda, located at latitude 10° 21' 32" S and longitude 40° 27' 35" E to Cabo Suafo, located at latitude 10° 28' 14" and longitude 40° 31' 33" E.

All waters on the landward side of this line constitute the internal waters of the two countries.

The internal waters are apportioned by means of a straight line drawn across the Ruvuma Bay from a point hereinafter referred to as point "B", located at latitude 10° 24' 53" S and longitude 40° 29' 34" E which is the mid-point of the line demarcating the outer limit of such waters, that is to say, between Ras Matunda and Cabo Suafo to point "A", the mid-point of the line drawn across the mouth of the Ruvuma River between Ras Mwambo and Ras Ruvuma.

The waters bounded by point A, B and Ras Matunda belong to Tanzania and the waters bounded by points A, B and Cabo Suafo belong to Mozambique.

Article III - Territorial Sea

The territorial sea boundary line between the two countries is delimited by application of the equidistant method of drawing a media straight line from point B to a point 12 nm, located at latitude 10° 18' 46" S and longitude 40° 40' 07" E, hereafter referred to as point "C".

Article IV - Exclusive Economic Zone

The delimitation of the Exclusive Economic Zone between the two countries is delimited in conformity with the equidistant method by prolonging the median straight line used for the delimitation of the territorial sea from point C to a point 25.5 nm, located at latitude 10° 05' 29" S and longitude 41° 02' 01" E, hereafter referred to as point D. From this point, the Exclusive Economic Zone is delimited by application of the principle of equity, by a line running due east along the parallel of point "D". The point to termination of this line will be established through exchange of notes between Tanzania and Mozambique at a future date.

Article V - Description of Maritime Boundary

The description of the maritime boundary line and the points through which it passes is as follows:

This line commences at the mouth of the Ruvuma River from point A, located at latitude 10° 28' 04" S and longitude 40° 26' 19" E, that is to say, the mid-point of the straight line drawn between Ras Mwambo, located at latitude 10° 27' 48" S and longitude 40° 25' 50" E and Ras Ruvuma, located at latitude 10° 28' 21" S and longitude 40° 26' 48" E, and from point A the line runs across the Ruvuma Bay in a north easterly direction in a straight line to point B, located at latitude 10° 24' 53" S and longitude 40° 29' 34" E, that is to say, the mid-point of the base line demarcating the outer limit of the internal waters between Ras Matunda, located at latitude 10° 28' 14" S and longitude 40° 31' 33" E.

From point B the boundary line follows the median straight line derived by application of the equidistance method between Ras Matunda, located at latitude 10° 21' 32" S and longitude 40° 27' 35" E. From there it follows the same median line as far as point D located at latitude 10° 05' 29" S and longitude 40° 02' 01" E. Thence it runs due east along the parallel of point D to a point established pursuant to article IV.

Annex A

TABLE C1.T177.
MOZAMBIQUE - TANZANIA MARITIME BOUNDARY COORDINATES

POINT	LATITUDE SOUTH	LONGITUDE EAST
1. Ras Mwambo	10° 27' 48"	40° 25' 50"
2. Ras Ruvuma	10° 28' 21"	40° 26' 48"
3. Ras Matunda	10° 21' 32"	40° 27' 35"

POINT	LATITUDE SOUTH	LONGITUDE EAST
4. Ras Suafo	10° 21' 32"	40° 27' 35"
5. Point A	10° 28' 04"	40° 26' 19"
6. Point B	10° 24' 53"	40° 29' 34"
7. Point C	10° 18' 46"	40° 40' 07"
8. Point D	10° 05' 29"	41° 02' 01"

NAMIBIA

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Jun 90	Act No. 3 (Territorial Sea and EEZ Act)	12nm	
CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Dec 91	Territorial Sea and EEZ Amendment Act	24nm	Amended 1990 Act by establishing a contiguous zone, and correcting 1990 excessive claim to authority in the EEZ.
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Jun 90	Act No. 3 (Territorial Sea and EEZ Act)	1958 DEF	
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Jun 90	Act No. 3 (Territorial Sea and EEZ Act)	200nm	Established EEZ.
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Mar 94	Treaty		Treaty with South Africa regarding Walvis Bay EIF. Walvis Bay and the Off-Shore Islands incorporated into Namibia effective 1 Mar 1994.
	Jun 2002	Agreement		Maritime border with Angola.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention.
	Apr 83			Ratified Convention (UN Council for Namibia).
	Jul 94			Signed Part XI Agreement.
	Jul 95			Bound by Part XI Agreement.

NAURU

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Aug 97	Sea Boundaries Act	12nm	
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Aug 97	Sea Boundaries Act		Provides extensive (approx. 50 pages) coordinates for straight baselines, for territorial sea, contiguous zone, and EEZ external boundaries.
CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Aug 97	Sea Boundaries Act	24nm	
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Aug 97	Sea Boundaries Act	200nm	
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention.
	Jan 96			Ratified Convention; bound by Part XI Agreement.

STRAIGHT BASELINE LEGISLATION

The 1997 baseline legislation lists 236 coordinate points for the baselines of Nauru. It also lists tables of nautical-mile arc intersections for the 12nm limit of the territorial sea, the 24nm limit of the contiguous zone, and the 200nm limit of the EEZ. This information is available on-line at the UN Law of the Sea website; see Foreword for website information.

NETHERLANDS

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Jan 85	Territorial Sea (Demarcation) Act	12nm	
	Oct 87	Legislation of 1931		All state vessels (including warships) need permission to transit to Antwerp (through internal waters of western Schelde). NATO ships can receive authorization from Royal Netherlands Navy (RNLN).
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jan 85	Territorial Sea (Demarcation) Act		Promulgated base points (partial system of straight baselines) for the territorial sea.
CONTINENTAL SHELF	1965	Continental Shelf Mining Act	Not specific	
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	May 99	Kingdom Act establishing an EEZ	200nm	Determined outer limits of EEZ as no greater than 200 miles, less if required by geography with neighboring states. (EIF by Decree of 13 Mar 2000.)
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Sep 65	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Germany (FRG) (North Sea Coastal Areas) EIF.
	Mar 66	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Denmark (North Sea).
	Dec 66 (Dec 72)	Agreement (and Protocol)		Continental shelf boundary agreement with United Kingdom EIF.
	Jan 71	Agreement (and Protocol)		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Germany (FRG) (North Sea); supplements 1965 Agreement based on ICJ Decision.
	Dec 96	Agreements (2)		Maritime boundary agreements with Belgium regarding territorial sea, continental shelf.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention.
	Jul 94			Signed Part XI Agreement.
	Jun 96			Ratified Convention and Part XI Agreement, with Declaration specifically acknowledging right of innocent passage for all warships and nuclear powered vessels.

STRAIGHT BASELINE LEGISLATION

Following are extracts from the Territorial Sea (Demarcation) Act of 9 January 1985 in which the Government of the Netherlands established a system of straight baselines.

Section 1

1. The territorial sea of the Netherlands shall extend to a line, each point on which lies twelve international nautical miles...seawards of the nearest point on the low-water line along the coast....

Section 2

1. The demarcation line between the inland waters and the territorial sea of the Netherlands shall be formed by the low-water line along the coast together with the base lines referred to in subsection 2....
2. Base lines shall be drawn through the arcs of the great circles which represent the shortest routes between the following points:
 - a. In the mouth of the Western Scheldt: Point A, the intersection of the land boundary between the Netherlands and Belgium with the low-water line, deemed for the purposes of the present Act to lie at 51° 22' 25.0" north latitude and 03° 21' 52.5" east longitude. Point B, the Molenhoofd light on the coast of Walcheren, at 51° 31' 38.1" north latitude and 03° 26' 07.9" east longitude.
 - b. Between Den Helder and Texel: Point C, the Kijkduin lighthouse at Den Helder, at 52° 57' 22.5" north latitude and 04° 43' 39.8" east longitude; from there to Point D, on the island of Noorderhaaks, at 52° 58' 24.0" north latitude and 04° 39' 30.0" east longitude; from there to Point E, the Loodsmansduin (direction table) on the island of Texel, at 53° 01' 21.2" north latitude and 04° 43' 45.6" east longitude.
 - c. Between Texel and Vlieland: Point F, the Eierland lighthouse on the island of Texel at 53° 10' 58.4" north latitude and 04° 51' 23.7" east longitude. Point G, the refuge on the island of Vlieland at 53° 13' 27.6" north latitude and 04° 53' 12.3" east longitude.
 - d. Between Vlieland and Terschelling: Point H, the Vuurduin lighthouse on the island of Vlieland, at 53° 17' 47.7" north latitude and 05° 03' 34.3" east longitude. Point J, the Brandaris lighthouse on the island of Terschelling, at 53° 21' 39.8" north latitude and 05° 12' 55.9" east longitude.
 - e. Between Terschelling and Ameland: Point K, the Noordkaap beacon on the island of Terschelling, at 53° 26' 40.6" north latitude and 05° 32' 47.1" east longitude. Point L, the Ameland lighthouse, at 53° 26' 59.9" north latitude and 05° 37' 37.2" east longitude.
 - f. Between Ameland and Schiermonnikoog: Point M, the cape at the east point of Ameland, at 53° 27' 50" north latitude and 05° 55' 49.4" east longitude. Point N, the Schiermonnikoog lighthouse, at 53° 29' 15.3" north latitude and 06° 08' 52.1" east longitude.
 - g. Between Schiermonnikoog and Rottumeroog: Point O, the cape at the southeast point of Schiermonnikoog, at 53° 29' 50.5" north latitude and 06° 17' 56.1" east longitude; from there to Point P, the Boschplaat beacon, at 53° 31' 48.9" north latitude and 06° 27' 42.4" east longitude; from there to Point Q, the Great Cape on Rottumeroog, at 53° 32' 39.1" north latitude and 06° 34' 39.0" east longitude.
3. The location of Points A to Q referred to in subsection 2 is expressed in longitude and latitude using European coordinates (1st Adjustment, 1950).
4. In the mouth of the River Maas and in the harbour mouths at Scheveningen and IJmuiden, the baseline shall be taken to be a straight line between the lights on the ends of the jetties.

Section 3

2. For the purposes of the application of Netherlands legislation, the border between inland waters and the territorial sea in the mouth of the Ems shall be deemed to be formed by a straight line between the Great Cape on Rottumeroog, at 53° 32' 39.1" north latitude and 06° 34' 39" east longitude, and the large lighthouse at Borkum, at 53° 35' 22.2" north latitude and 06° 39' 48.3" east longitude, insofar as the said line remains within Netherlands territory.

Following are excerpts from the Decree of 13 March 2000, determining the outer limits of the exclusive economic zone of the Netherlands and effecting entry into force of the Kingdom Act establishing an EEZ.

Article 1

The outer limits of the exclusive economic zone of the Netherlands shall coincide with:

1. The outer limits of the Netherlands' territorial sea as referred to in section 1, subsection 1, of the Territorial Sea of the Netherlands (Demarcation) Act; and
2. The outer limits of the Netherlands' portion of the continental shelf.

MARITIME BOUNDARY AGREEMENT**NETHERLANDS – BELGIUM**

The following is extracted from the December 1996 Maritime boundary agreements between The Netherlands and Belgium regarding the Territorial Sea and the Continental Shelf.

The boundary between the territorial sea of the Kingdom of Belgium and the territorial sea of the Kingdom of the Netherlands is formed by the great circles joining the following points, expressed in terms of their coordinates, in the sequence given below:

TABLE C1.T178.
NETHERLANDS - BELGIUM TERRITORIAL SEA BOUNDARY

POINT	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
1	51° 22' 25" N	03° 21' 52.5" E
2	51° 22' 46" N	03° 21' 14" E
3	51° 27' 00" N	03° 17' 47" E
4	51° 29' 05" N	03° 12' 44" E
5	51° 33' 06" N	03° 04' 53" E

NETHERLANDS DEPENDENCIES

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Jan 85	Territorial Sea (Extension) Act	12nm	For Aruba and Netherlands Antilles.
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Dec 85	Royal Decree of 23 Oct 1985		Establishes straight baselines for Aruba and Netherlands Antilles.
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Jul 98	Decree		Established fishery zones for Netherlands Antilles and Aruba, outer limits to be determined by agreement with neighboring states.
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Dec 78	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Venezuela (Aruba, Curacao, Bonaire, Saba/Aves Island) EIF. See LIS No. 105.
LOS CONVENTION	Jun 96			The Netherlands ratified the Convention and Part XI Agreement; presumed applicable to its dependencies.

MARITIME BOUNDARY AGREEMENTS

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES - VENEZUELA

The following is extracted from the Maritime Boundary Agreement with Venezuela regarding Aruba, Curacao, Bonaire, and Saba/Aves Island (EIF December 1978).

Article 1

1. The maritime delimitations lines set out in this Treaty constitute the boundaries between the Contracting Parties in respect to their territorial waters, continental shelves, exclusive economic zones and all other maritime or submarine areas that have been or may be established by the Parties in accordance with international law.

Article 2

The maritime boundary lines between Venezuela and the Netherlands Antilles are as follows:

1. SECTOR A. Between the west of Aruba and Venezuelan territory

1.1. From point No. 3, latitude 12° 21' 00" N and longitude 70° 25' 00" W, the meridian 70° 25' 00" W to point No.2, latitude 12° 49' 00" N and longitude 70° 25' 00" W.

1.2. From said point No. 2, an arc of maximum circumference to point No. 1, latitude 15° 24' 48" N and longitude 69° 34' 38" W, or that point on said maximum circumference that represents the boundary with third nations.

2. SECTOR B. Between the Leeward Islands of the Netherlands Antilles (Aruba, Bonaire, Curacao) and the north coast of Venezuela.

2.1. From Point No.3, latitude 12° 21' 00" N and longitude 70° 25' 00" W, parallel 12° 21' 00" N to point No. 4, latitude 21° 21' 00" N and longitude 70° 09' 51" W.

2.2. From said point No.4, an arc of maximum circumference to point No. 5, latitude 12° 21' 54" N and longitude 70° 08' 25" W.

2.3. From said point No. 5, an arc or maximum circumference to point No. 6, latitude 12° 15' 46" N and longitude 69° 44' 21" W.

2.4. From said point No. 6, an arc of maximum circumference to point No. 7, latitude 11° 52' 45" N and longitude 69° 04' 45" W.

2.5. From said point No. 7, an arc of maximum circumference to point No. 8, latitude 11° 45' 30" N and longitude 68° 57' 15" W.

- 2.6. From said point No. 8, an arc of maximum circumference to point No.9, latitude 11° 44' 30" N and longitude 68° 49' 45" W.
- 2.7. From said point No. 9, an arc of maximum circumference to point No.10, latitude 11° 40' 00" N and longitude 68° 36' 00" W.
- 2.8. From said point No. 10, parallel 11° 40' 00" N to point No. 11, latitude 11° 40' 00" N and longitude 67° 59' 23" W.
- 3. SECTOR C. Between Bonaire and Venezuelan territory.
 - 3.1. From point No. 11, latitude 11° 40' 00" N and longitude 67° 59' 23" W, the meridian 67° 59' 23" W to point No. 12, latitude 12° 27' 00" N and longitude 67° 59' 23" W.
 - 3.2. From said point No. 12, an arc of maximum circumference to point No. 13, latitude 15° 14' 28" N and longitude 68° 51' 44" W, or that point on said maximum circumference that represents the boundary with third nations.
- 4. SECTOR D. Between the Islands of Aves, Saba and Saint Eustatius.
 - 4.1. From point No. 15, latitude 16° 40' 50" N and longitude 63° 37' 50" W, an arc of maximum circumference to point No. 14, latitude 16° 44' 49" N and longitude 64° 01' 08" W, or that point on said maximum circumference that represents the boundary with third nations.
 - 4.2. From point No. 15, an arc of maximum circumference to point No. 16, latitude 16° 40' 01" N and longitude 63° 35' 20" W, or that point on said maximum circumference that represents the boundary with third nations.

NEW ZEALAND DEPENDENCIES

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Nov 77	Territorial Sea & Exclusive Economic Zone Act No. 16	12nm	Cook Islands.
	Dec 77	Territorial Sea & Exclusive Economic Zone Act of 1977	12nm	Tokelau.
	Apr 97 (EIF)	Territorial Sea and EEZ Act of 1996	12nm	Niue. Baseline is low water mark, but where there is coral reef, claimed baseline is low water mark at outside of reef.
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Nov 77	Continental Shelf Amendment Act 1977	200nm/CM	Cook Islands.
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Nov 77	Territorial Sea & Exclusive Economic Zone Act No. 16	200nm	Cook Islands EEZ.
	Dec 77	Tokelau Act of 1977	200nm	Tokelau.
	Apr 97 (EIF)	Territorial Sea and EEZ Act of 1996	200nm	Niue EEZ. Regulates fishing in EEZ.
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jul 82	Treaty		Maritime boundary treaty between Niue and the U.S. (American Samoa). See LIS No. 119.
	Sep 83	Agreement		Agreement between Cook Islands and the U.S. (American Samoa) EIF. See LIS No. 100.
	Sep 83	Agreement		Agreement between New Zealand (Tokelau) and the U.S. (American Samoa) EIF.
	Aug 90	Agreement		Agreement between Cook Islands and France (French Polynesia) EIF.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			New Zealand signed Convention: applies to Tokelau. Cook Islands signed Convention.
	Dec 84			Niue signed Convention.
	Jul 94			New Zealand signed Part XI Agreement: applies to Tokelau.
	Feb 95			Cook Islands ratified Convention; bound by Part XI Agreement.
	Jul 96			New Zealand ratified Convention and Part XI Agreement: applies to Tokelau.

MARITIME BOUNDARY AGREEMENTS**COOK ISLANDS - U.S. (AMERICAN SAMOA)**

The following is extracted from the Treaty between the U.S.A. and the Cook Islands on Friendship and Delimitation of the Maritime Boundary between the U.S.A. (American Samoa) and the Cook Islands; signed on 11 June 1980, EIF September 1983.

The maritime boundary between the United States of America and the Cook Islands shall be determined by the geodetic lines connecting the following coordinates.

TABLE C1.T79.
COOK ISLANDS - U.S. (AMERICAN SAMOA)
MARITIME BOUNDARY COORDINATES

LATITUDE SOUTH	LONGITUDE WEST
17°33'28"	166°38'35"
16°45'30"	166°01'39"
16°23'29"	165°45'11"
16°18'30"	165°41'29"
16°08'42"	165°34'12"
15°44'58"	165°16'36"
15°38'47"	165°12'03"
15°14'04"	165°18'29"
15°00'09"	165°22'07"
14°03'30"	165°37'20"
13°44'56"	165°58'44"
13°35'44"	166°09'19"
13°21'25"	166°25'42"
13°14'03"	166°34'03"
13°11'25"	166°37'02"
12°57'51"	166°52'21"
12°41'22"	167°11'01"
12°28'40"	167°25'20"
12°01'55"	168°10'24"
11°43'53"	168°27'58"
11°02'40"	168°29'21"
10°52'31"	168°29'42"
10°12'49"	168°31'02"
10°12'44"	168°31'02"
10°01'26 "	168°31'25"

COOK ISLANDS - FRANCE (FRENCH POLYNESIA)

The following is extracted from the Agreement on Maritime Delimitation between the Government of the Cook Islands and the Government of the French Republic (French Polynesia) signed and EIF August 1990.

Article 1

The line of delimitation of maritime areas between the Cook Islands and the French Republic is the line which lies along the loxodromes connecting the points defined by their coordinates as follows:

TABLE C1.T180.
COOK ISLANDS - FRANCE (FRENCH POLYNESIA)
MARITIME BOUNDARY COORDINATES

LATITUDE SOUTH	LONGITUDE WEST
15°52'08"	158°07'41"
16°24'18"	157°52'07"
17°19'06"	157°14'45"
18°20'44"	156°02'31"
18°55'11"	155°10'28"
19°15'26"	154°48'20"
21°24'20"	156°19'23"
24°53'40"	156°08'33"

NEW ZEALAND (TOKELAU) - U.S. (AMERICAN SAMOA)

The following is extracted from an Agreement between New Zealand (Tokelau) and U.S. (American Samoa) (EIF September 1983).

Article I

The maritime boundary between Tokelau and the United States shall be determined by the geodetic lines connecting the following coordinates:

TABLE C1.T181.
NEW ZEALAND (TOKELAU) - U.S. (AMERICAN SAMOA)
MARITIME BOUNDARY COORDINATES

LATITUDE SOUTH	LONGITUDE WEST
10° 01' 26"	168° 31' 25"
10° 07' 52"	169° 46' 50"
10° 10' 18"	170° 16' 10"
10° 15' 17"	171° 15' 32"
10° 17' 50"	171° 50' 58"
10° 25' 26"	172° 11' 01"
10° 46' 15"	173° 03' 53"
11° 02' 17"	173° 44' 48"

NIUE - U.S. (AMERICAN SAMOA)

The following is extracted from the July 1982 Maritime Boundary Treaty between Niue and the U.S.

Article II

The geodetic and computational bases used to determine this boundary are the North American Datum 1983 ("NAD 83") and the World Geodetic System 1984 ("WGS 84") which, for the purpose of this boundary treaty, are considered identical....

Article III

The maritime boundary between the United States of America (American Samoa) and Niue shall be determined by geodesics connecting the following coordinates:

TABLE C1.T182.
NIUE - U.S. (AMERICAN SAMOA)
MARITIME BOUNDARY COORDINATES

POINT	LATITUDE SOUTH	LONGITUDE WEST
1.	17°33'18"	166°38'31"
2.	17°32'55"	166°39'38"
3.	17°23'55"	167°06'38"
4.	17°10'49"	167°45'27"
5.	17°04'39"	168°03'34"
6.	17°01'07"	168°13'55"
7.	16°47'47"	168°52'31"
8.	16°39'00"	169°17'32"
9.	16°38'12"	169°19'47"
10.	16°38'01"	169°22'25"
11.	16°37'04"	169°36'12"
12.	16°35'39"	169°55'57"
13.	16°36'16"	169°59'13"
14.	16°37'23"	170°05'15"
15.	16°41'39"	170°28'26"
16.	16°43'16"	170°37'28"
17.	16°43'49"	170°40'35"
18.	16°49'33"	171°13'23"
19.	16°50'25"	171°18'19"

Article IV

On the side of the maritime boundary adjacent to the United States of America (American Samoa), the Government of Niue shall not, and on the side of the maritime boundary adjacent to Niue, the Government of the United States of America (American Samoa) shall not, claim or exercise for any purpose sovereignty, sovereign rights, or jurisdiction with respect to the waters or seabed or subsoil.

Article V

The maritime boundary established by this treaty shall not affect or prejudice in any manner either party's position with respect to the rules of international law relating to the law of the sea, including those concerned with the exercise of sovereignty, sovereign rights, or jurisdiction with respect to the waters or seabed or subsoil.

NEW ZEALAND

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Apr 78	Territorial Sea & Exclusive Economic Zone Act of 1977	12nm	
	Jun 87	Legislation		Bans nuclear armed and powered ships from New Zealand ports.
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Apr 78	Territorial Sea & Exclusive Economic Zone Act of 1977		Enabling legislation for straight baselines.
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Apr 78	Territorial Sea & Exclusive Economic Zone Act of 1977	CM/ 200nm	
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Apr 78	Territorial Sea & Exclusive Economic Zone Act of 1977	200nm	EEZ and fishing zone.
MARTIME BOUNDARIES	Jul 2004	Agreement		EEZ and continental shelf boundary agreement with Australia signed.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention.
	Jul 94			Signed Part XI Agreement.
	Jul 96			Ratified Convention and Part XI Agreement.

NICARAGUA

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Dec 79	Act No. 205	200nm	<i>This excessive territorial sea claim is not recognized by the U.S.</i> U.S. protested claim in 1982 and 1985 and conducted regular operational assertions from 1982-1993, 1998 and 1999.
				<i>Current status of claim is uncertain.</i> Upon ratification of LOS Convention in 2000, Nicaragua declared it would amend domestic law to conform.
	May 81	Circular CD-5-18-81		Imposed clearance requirements for aircraft overflight and vessel transit of 200nm territorial sea. <i>This requirement is not recognized by the U.S.</i> U.S. protested requirement in 1985. <i>Current status of claim is uncertain.</i>
CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Oct 83	Decree	25nm	Security Zone. 15-day advance notice required for warships/military aircraft; 7 days for civilian traffic <i>This claim is not recognized by the U.S.</i> U.S. conducted operational assertion in 1993. <i>Current status of claim is uncertain.</i>
CONTINENTAL SHELF	1950	Constitution	200m depth	
	Dec 79	Act No. 205	Not specific	
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Apr 65	Executive Decree 1-L	200nm	Exclusive fishing zone (apparently coinciding with territorial sea).
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 84			Signed Convention.
	May 2000			Ratified Convention, with Declaration: "Nicaragua declares that such adjustments of its domestic law as may be required in order to harmonize it with the Convention will follow from the process of constitutional change...." Bound by Part XI Agreement.

NIGERIA

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Jan 98	Territorial Waters (Amendment) Decree	12nm	Rolled back former excessive territorial sea claim from 30nm to 12nm.
CONTINENTAL SHELF	1969	Petroleum Decree No. 51	1958 DEF	
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Oct 78	Decree No. 28	200nm	EEZ.
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jun 75	Maroua Declaration		Maritime boundary agreement with Cameroon EIF.
	Sep 2000	Treaty		Maritime boundary treaty with Equatorial Guinea signed.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention.
	Aug 86			Ratified Convention.
	Oct 94			Signed Part XI Agreement.
	Jul 95			Bound by Part XI Agreement.

MARITIME BOUNDARY AGREEMENTS

NIGERIA – EQUATORIAL GUINEA

The following is extracted from the Treaty between Nigeria and Equatorial Guinea concerning their Maritime Boundary, signed 23 September 2000.

Article 2

Southwards and westwards from Point I identified below, the maritime boundary between the Federal Republic of Nigeria and the Republic of Equatorial Guinea shall be constituted by successive straight lines connecting the following points:

TABLE C1.T183.
NIGERIA – EQUATORIAL GUINEA PARTIAL MARITIME BOUNDARY

NIGERIA – EQUATORIAL GUINEA PARTIAL MARITIME BOUNDARY		
POINT	LONGITUDE	LATITUDE
I	8° 16' 33.0" E	4° 01' 37.0" N
II	8° 04' 10.7" E	3° 53' 01.8" N
III	8° 04' 58.9" E	3° 51' 54.8" N
IV	8° 04' 04.0" E	3° 51' 20.2" N
V	8° 03' 18.5" E	3° 52' 25.8" N
VI	7° 49' 10.0" E	3° 42' 37.0" N
VII	7° 49' 10.3" E	3° 38' 42.4" N
VII	7° 35' 40.7" E	3° 26' 46.5" N
IX	7° 22' 35.8" E	3° 15' 12.0" N

NIGERIA – EQUATORIAL GUINEA PARTIAL MARITIME BOUNDARY		
POINT	LONGITUDE	LATITUDE
X	7° 22' 37.8" E	2° 52' 10.9" N

Article 3

Northwards and eastwards from Point I identified in Article 2 the maritime boundary shall be established by the Contracting Parties and recorded in a Protocol to this Treaty, following completion of the maritime aspects of the case before the International Court of Justice between the Federal Republic of Nigeria and the Republic of Cameroon, concerning the land and maritime frontier between them.

NIGERIA - CAMEROON

The following is extracted from the International Court of Justice Decision of 10 October 2002 on the Land and Maritime Boundary between Nigeria and Cameroon (Cameroon v. Nigeria: Equatorial Guinea Intervening).

The ICJ, by a vote of 13 to 3, established the maritime boundary between Nigeria and Cameroon as follows:

Starting from the point of intersection of the center of the navigable channel of the Akwayafe River with the straight line joining Bakassi Point and King Point as referred to in point III(C) above, the boundary follows the “compromise line” drawn jointly at Yaounde on 4 April 1971 by the Heads of State of Cameroon and Nigeria on British Admiralty Chart 3433 (Yaounde II Declaration) and passing through 12 numbered points whose coordinates are as follows:

TABLE C1.T184.
NIGERIA – CAMEROON MARITIME BOUNDARY

NIGERIA – CAMEROON MARITIME BOUNDARY		
POINT	LONGITUDE	LATITUDE
1	8° 30' 44" E	4° 40' 28" N
2	8° 30' 00" E	4° 40' 00" N
3	8° 28' 50" E	4° 39' 00" N
4	8° 27' 52" E	4° 38' 00" N
5	8° 27' 09" E	4° 37' 00" N
6	8° 26' 36" E	4° 36' 00" N
7	8° 26' 03" E	4° 35' 00" N
8	8° 25' 42" E	4° 34' 18" N
9	8° 25' 35" E	4° 34' 00" N
10	8° 25' 08" E	4° 33' 00" N
11	8° 24' 47" E	4° 32' 00" N
12	8° 24' 38" E	4° 31' 26" N

From Point 12, the boundary follows the line adopted in the Declaration signed by the Heads of State of Cameroon and Nigeria at Maroua on 1 June 1975 (Maroua Declaration) as corrected by the exchange of letters between the said Heads of State of 12 June and 17 July 1975; that line passes through points A to G, whose coordinates are as follows:

CONTINUATION OF TABLE C1.T184.

NIGERIA – CAMEROON MARITIME BOUNDARY		
POINT	LONGITUDE	LATITUDE
A	8° 24' 24" E	4° 31' 30" N
A1	8° 24' 24" E	4° 31' 20" N
B	8° 24' 10" E	4° 26' 32" N
C	8° 24' 42" E	4° 23' 28" N
D	8° 23' 41" E	4° 20' 00" N
E	8° 22' 17" E	4° 19' 32" N
F	8° 22' 19" E	4° 18' 46" N
G	8° 22' 19" E	4° 17' 00" N

From Point G, the boundary line between the maritime areas appertaining respectively to the Republic of Cameroon and to the Federal Republic of Nigeria follows a loxodrome having an azimuth of 270° as far as the equidistance line passing through the midpoint of the line joining West Point and East Point; the boundary meets this equidistance line at a point X, with coordinates 8° 21' 20" longitude east and 4° 17' 00" latitude north;

From Point X, the boundary between the maritime areas appertaining respectively to the Republic of Cameroon and to the Federal Republic of Nigeria follows a loxodrome having an azimuth of 187° 52' 27".

NORWAY

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Jan 2004	Act relating to the Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone	12nm	Around mainland Norway, Jan Mayen and Svalbard. (EIF for dependencies postponed.)
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jun 2001	Royal Decree		Straight baselines around islands in the Svalbard Archipelago (replacing 1970 coordinates and extending around remainder of archipelago).
	Jun 2002	Royal Decree		Baseline coordinates for straight baselines around mainland Norway.
	Aug 2002	Royal Decree		Baseline coordinates for straight baselines around Jan Mayen.
CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Jan 2004	Act relating to the Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone	24nm	Around mainland Norway only.
CONTINENTAL SHELF	May 63	Royal Decree	EXP	
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Jan 77	Act No. 91 & Royal Decree of 17 Dec 76	200nm	EEZ: authorized foreign fishing beyond 12nm upon agreement with States concerned, and enabled fishery regulations.
	Jun 77	Royal Decree	200nm	Fisheries protection zone around Svalbard.
	May 80	Royal Decree; Agreement with Iceland	Up to 200nm	Fishing zone around Jan Mayen to agreed boundary with Iceland.
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jan 32	Grisbadarna Arbitration		Territorial sea boundary agreement with Sweden EIF.
	Apr 57	Agreement & Protocol		Continental shelf boundary agreement with USSR for Varangerfjord EIF.
	Jun 65 (Dec 78)	Agreement (& Protocol)		Continental shelf boundary agreement with United Kingdom EIF.
	Jun 66	Agreement (amended 1968, 1974)		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Denmark (North Sea) EIF.
	Apr 67	Agreement		Boundary between Norway and Sweden fishery areas (EEZ).
	Mar 69	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Sweden EIF.
	Jun 80	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement (continental shelf, fishery zone) with Denmark (Faeroes) EIF.
	Jun 82 (Nov 97)	Agreement (& Protocol)		Continental shelf boundary (Jan Mayen) agreement with Iceland EIF.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
MARITIME BOUNDARIES, Continued	Jun 93	ICJ Judgment		Maritime delimitation in the area between Greenland and Jan Mayen (Denmark v. Norway).
	Dec 95 (Nov 97)	Agreement (& Protocol)		Maritime boundary agreement with Denmark delimiting continental shelf and fishery zone between Greenland and Jan Mayen.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention.
	Jun 96			Ratified Convention, with Declaration; bound by Part XI Agreement.

STRAIGHT BASELINE LEGISLATION**MAINLAND NORWAY**

The following is extracted from the Royal Decree of 14 June 2002, on Regulations relating to the baselines for determining the extent of the territorial sea around mainland Norway.

The limits of the territorial sea around mainland Norway are to be drawn outside and parallel to a straight line drawn between the following points:

TABLE C1.T185.
MAINLAND NORWAY STRAIGHT BASELINES

MAINLAND NORWAY STRAIGHT BASELINES			
POINT	NAME OF POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
1	Border between Norway and Russia Border marker 415	69 47 41.42	30 49 03.55
2	Kibergneset	70 17 20.96	31 03 51.55
3	Hornoya E-1	70 23 12.64	31 10 06.94
4	Hornoya E-2	70 23 15.35	31 10 06.48
5	Hornoya N	70 23 26.34	31 09 49.28
6	Kalneset on Reinoya	70 23 53.36	31 08 50.45
7	Korsnes	70 40 34.37	30 12 48.39
8	Molvikskjeret	70 42 24.96	30 05 43.19
9	Kjolneset	70 51 14.49	29 14 34.16
10	Rock E of Torrbabaken	71 06 00.46	28 11 50.55
11	Rock N of Torrbabaken	70 06 05.24	28 10 46.13
12	Rock off Avloysinga, Kinnarodden	70 08 02.56	27 39 27.58
13	Rock off Knivskjelodden	71 11 08.57	25 40 30.80
14	Avloysinga N. of Hjelmsøya	71 06 58.73	24 43 09.21
15	Stabben	71 06 07.74	42 03 38.97
16	Northernmost point on Skagholmen	71 05 51.61	23 58 34.49

MAINLAND NORWAY STRAIGHT BASELINES			
POINT	NAME OF POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
17	Dry rock off Skagholmen	71 05 46.73	23 58 04.53
18	Rundskjeret	70 51 34.01	22 48 20.76
19	Darupskjeret	70 40 27.34	21 58 47.04
20	Vesterfallet in Gasan	70 24 59.34	19 54 41.18
21	Sannifallet	70 18 14.02	19 04 45.82
22	Ytre Fiskebaen	70 13 27.95	18 38 33.48
23	Jubaen	70 06 05.67	18 22 56.83
24	Saltbaen	69 52 51.42	17 55 53.81
25	Headland NW of Kiolva	69 36 03.49	17 28 55.00
26	Tokkebaen	69 29 27.18	16 56 41.96
27	Northernmost point of Svebaan	69 20 19.42	16 02 19.38
28	Northernmost point of Flesan	69 06 06.43	15 09 31.14
29	Northwesternmost point of Floholman	68 44 42.11	14 18 53.59
30	Utflesa	68 39 22.41	14 12 44.20
31	Kverna	68 19 35.91	13 40 20.82
32	Rock N of Skarvholman	68 11 10.11	13 09 06.56
33	Rock W of Strandflesa	68 08 40.11	13 03 37.71
34	Westernmost rock off Nordbaen	67 56 27.08	12 46 44.77
35	Ytreflesa	67 42 10.99	12 34 53.34
36	Hombaen	67 32 19.44	12 01 00.80
37	Torrbaen	67 31 29.56	11 58 32.17
38	Northwesternmost rock on Nordskjortbaken	67 29 04.72	11 51 40.59
39	Havbaen NW	67 25 50.82	11 49 18.63
40	Havbaen SW	67 25 49.85	11 49 18.10
41	Flesjan S	67 24 05.44	11 50 34.96
42	Brimholman W	66 46 18.21	12 26 16.36
43	Floholman SW	66 35 29.84	21 01 47.41
44	Lundbaen	66 07 30.21	11 32 59.92
45	Svinglebaen WNW	65 38 28.83	11 15 37.91
46	Hogbraken	65 23 40.11	11 01 16.21
47	Svartflesa	64 54 50.99	10 31 17.70
48	Rock ca. 2.5 km NW of Skringen	64 49 54.30	10 27 24.54
49	Rock SW of Ertenbraken	64 46 51.32	10 26 22.25
50	Utgrunnskjer	64 12 54.81	09 15 47.63

MAINLAND NORWAY STRAIGHT BASELINES			
POINT	NAME OF POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
51	Springaran	64 53 56.97	08 27 44.73
52	Springaren S	63 54 41.03	08 27 10.87
53	Flesa	63 32 15.45	07 49 22.37
54	Smoksbaen	63 28 10.64	07 43 45.44
55	Fogna	63 07 03.55	07 09 22.18
56	Kjellskjera W	62 48 54.41	06 15 34.54
57	Skreia	62 41 11.69	05 58 52.57
58	Rock N of Skjerkalven	62 20 09.74	05 15 49.14
59	Bukketjuvane W	62 11 13.18	05 03 17.76
60	Steinen	62 01 45.50	04 53 54.98
61	Vetrungane S	61 56 13.60	04 48 59.45
62	Sendingane W	61 39 03.97	04 33 59.36
63	Holmebaen	61 04 24.07	04 29 57.02
64	Steinsoyna NW	61 02 03.43	04 29 59.37
65	Mulen W	61 01 42.79	04 30 01.60
66	Kaerbaeskjeret	60 18 47.38	04 53 16.06
67	Ternesker	59 48 00.14	05 02 30.80
68	Baaskjeret	59 38 34.77	05 04 21.76
69	Rock NW of Spannholmane	59 17 04.35	04 50 38.94
70	Lausingen	59 16 18.34	04 50 49.77
71	Svelgjesker	59 08 29.32	05 10 29.75
72	Rock SW of Imsen	69 00 28.96	05 21 51.81
73	Ytre Faksen	58 52 38.06	05 25 19.66
74	Jaeren Reef	58 45 01.14	05 29 02.23
75	Oyrestainen	58 40 08.20	05 32 18.06
76	Rock W of Obrestadadodden	58 39 26.21	05 32 56.40
77	Rock W of Horrodden	58 33 12.95	05 39 35.60
78	Rock SW of Raunen	58 31 34.28	05 42 06.04
79	Nordra Rasholmane	58 25 24.78	05 52 25.19
80	Rock SW of Tjorvenesen	58 05 02.81	06 35 42.85
81	Outermost Rock off Lille Dosen	58 04 10.86	06 37 36.80
82	Rock SW of Listerauna	58 03 31.04	06 39 42.08
83	Rock S of Listerauna	58 03 23.90	06 40 14.36
84	Bispen	57 59 02.00	07 00 14.90

MAINLAND NORWAY STRAIGHT BASELINES			
POINT	NAME OF POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
85	Southernmost rock in Gjesslingane	57 57 41.97	07 12 08.97
86	Pysen	57 57 30.64	07 33 52.30
87	Ytstesker	57 57 41.20	07 36 51.98
88	Southeasternmost point of Gaseskjera	57 57 59.83	07 38 44.53
89	Ballastskjera E	57 58 30.24	07 41 06.57
90	Lille Svarten	58 02 55.46	08 01 01.82
91	Meholmsker	58 05 34.06	08 11 31.23
92	Langbaen	58 06 28.24	08 15 04.35
93	Outermost rock in Gjeslingen	58 13 03.51	08 28 37.16
94	Hesnesbregen	58 18 27.10	08 39 29.68
95	Outermost rock E of the southern tip of Jomfruland	58 49 58.87	09 33 01.19
96	Steinbrotta	58 56.07.26	09 56 08.90
97	Rock S of Bidevindsholmen	58 57 55.16	0 09 17.77
98	Rock S of Ertholmen	58 58 36.67	10 13 51.44
99	Heifluene S	58 56 53.04	10 53 04.51
100	Border between Norway and Sweden, Border Point XX (G.B.2 buoy)	58 56 32.18	10 55 04.47

Jan Mayen

The following is extracted from the Royal Decree of 30 August 2002, on Regulations relating to the limits of the Norwegian territorial sea around Jan Mayen.

The limit of the territorial sea around Jan Mayen is to be measured from the following points:

TABLE C1.T186.
NORWEGIAN STRAIGHT BASELINES: JAN MAYEN

NORWEGIAN STRAIGHT BASELINES: JAN MAYEN			
POINT	NAME OF POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
1.	Nordkapp East	71 09 35.26	07 57 09.83
2.	Fullmarfloget North	70 09 25.10	07 56 45.62
3.	Austkapp	71 08 44.89	07 55 43.00
4.	Taggdalen	71 06 35.00	07 57 23.00
5.	Soraustkapp North	71 01 16.67	07 59 10.18
6.	Soraustkapp South	71 01 08.70	07 59 24.37
7.	Vesle Sandbukta	71 00 58.89	07 59 55.12
8.	Langlistupa South	71 00 47.58	08 00 34.32
9.	Kapp Wohlgemuth	71 00 17.96	08 02 49.84

NORWEGIAN STRAIGHT BASELINES: JAN MAYEN			
POINT	NAME OF POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
10.	Presidentsteinen	70 59 28.00	08 10 37.00
11.	Eggoya	70 58 00.00	08 23 04.00
12.	Helenesanden	70 55 43.00	08 41 57.00
13.	Olonkinbyen East	70 55 24.00	08 42 17.00
14.	Makeskjera East	70 51 58.00	08 48 00.00
15.	Fyrtarnet	70 51 34.23	08 49 00.47
16.	Kjeglene	70 49 55.22	08 56 34.66
17.	Sorkapp	70 49 31.04	08 59 37.07
18.	Sjuskjera	70 49 39.82	09 03 45.98
19.	Hoybergodden	70 51 49.05	09 04 38.86
20.	Hoybergskjeret	70 51 51.96	09 04 38.63
21.	Trekantskjeret	70 52 20.95	09 04 07.37
22.	Punktskjeret	70 52 34.71	09 03 45.17
23.	Ytsteskeret	70 52 41.70	09 03 25.91
24.	Fugleskjera	70 54 47.59	08 56 53.88
25.	Kapp Rudsen	70 56 03.00	08 52 38.00
26.	Lavastraumskjeret	70 56 32.00	08 51 53.00
27.	Brielletarnet	70 58 41.00	08 41 03.00
28.	Fugelberget	71 00 11.00	08 29 44.00
29.	Krosspyntsletta North	71 02 25.00	08 27 01.00
30.	Hudsonodden South	71 03 53.00	08 25 10.00
31.	Hudsonodden North	71 04 08.00	08 24 49.00
32.	Kapp Muyen	71 05 08.00	08 22 59.00
33.	Vakta South	71 06 51.00	08 18 23.00
34.	Vakta West	70 07 18.01	08 17 19.14
35.	Vakta	71 07 20.33	08 17 10.10
36.	Isneset	71 08 36.83	08 09 44.65
37.	Koksneset West	71 09 29.69	08 04 19.18
38.	Koksneset	71 09 31.23	08 04 05.89
39.	Koksneset East	71 09 32.15	08 03 54.45
40.	Nordskjeret	71 09 38.32	07 58 08.42
41.	Nordkapp	71 09 37.46	07 57 47.29
42.	Losbaten	70 55 31.00	08 39 15.00

Svalbard

The following is extracted from the Royal Decree of 1 June 2001, on Regulations relating to the limits of the Norwegian territorial sea around Svalbard.

The Royal Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs has the honour to present the Regulations of 1 June 2001 relating to the limit of the Norwegian territorial sea around Svalbard. The regulations replace the Royal Decree of 25 September 1970 relating to the limit of the Norwegian territorial sea around Svalbard.... The Royal Decree of 25 September 1970 only laid down baseline points for the western parts of Svalbard. The new regulations of 1 June 2001 lay down baseline points for the entire archipelago....

The limit of the Norwegian territorial sea around Svalbard is to be drawn...outside and parallel to the straight lines between the points listed below by coordinates. No line is to be drawn between islands that are given separate headings in the list below.

TABLE C1.T187.
NORWEGIAN STRAIGHT BASELINES: SVALBARD

NORWEGIAN STRAIGHT BASELINES: SVALBARD			
POINT	NAME OF POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
HOPEN POINTS			
1	Skurnskjer	76 27 04.90	24 59 17.10
2	Kapp Thor 1	76 26 35.59	24 56 05.19
3	Kapp Thor 2	76 26 35.73	24 55 57.47
4	Kapp Thor 3	76 26 37.33	24 55 33.14
5	Vesterodden 1	76 26 49.71	24 54 17.76
6	Vesterodden 2	76 26 56.14	24 53 43.35
7	Vesterodden 3	76 27 00.55	24 53 33.82
8	Vesterodden 4	76 27 09.28	24 53 36.20
9	Kvasstoppen SW	76 27 31.48	24 53 49.22
10	Askheimodden	76 30 07.54	24 56 20.46
11	Headland Bjornstranda N	76 31 30.71	24 59 02.53
12	Namnloysa	76 33 03.09	25 02 10.36
13	Lyngfjellet W	76 41 28.83	25 23 23.42
14	W of Flatsalen 1	76 42 19.85	25 26 05.78
15	W of Flatsalen 2	76 42 21.46	25 26 13.73
16	W of Nordstefjeller	76 42 36.29	25 27 40.58
17	Beisaren 1	76 42 53.60	25 29 26.17
18	Beisaren 2	76 42 54.51	25 29 40.98
19	Beisaren 3	76 42 50.45	25 29 51.02
20	E of Nordstefjellet 1	76 42 44.32	25 29 56.09
21	E of Nordstefjellet 2	76 42 29.24	25 29 58.93
22	Easternmost point	76 42 22.72	25 29 52.18
BJORNOYA POINTS			
23	Framnes S	74 27 57.14	19 16 10.80

NORWEGIAN STRAIGHT BASELINES: SVALBARD			
POINT	NAME OF POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
24	Kapp Nordenskiöld	74 27 31.47	19 16 16.81
25	Kapp Levin	74 26 59.67	19 16 06.18
26	Brettingsdalen SE	74 26 01.24	19 15 22.93
27	Kapp Roalkvam	74 21 30.57	19 10 48.95
28	Kapp Kolthoff	74 20 30.73	19 06 12.73
29	Keilhauoua E	74 20 04.37	19 03 17.54
30	Keilhauoua W	74 20 06.26	19 03 09.29
31	Kapp Hanna	74 25 37.28	18 48 47.40
32	Utstein	74 28 10.35	18 44 21.11
33	Dragane	74 28 50.90	18 45 33.60
34	Snyta	74 29 34.44	18 47 06.18
35	Flisa	74 29 46.15	18 48 08.08
36	Taggen	74 29 59.91	18 50 10.49
37	Emmaholmane N	74 30 31.77	18 55 11.41
38	Nordkapp	74 30 55.76	19 05 11.70
39	Kapp Olsen W	74 30 50.54	19 06 36.02
40	Kapp Olsen E/Havhestholmen	74 30 47.02	19 07 13.36
41	Makestauren	74 30 29.80	19 09 02.28
42	Kapp Forsberg	74 30 21.12	19 09 33.24
43	Framnes N	74 27 57.73	19 16 10.24
KONG KARLS LAND POINTS			
44	Kapp Weissenfels	78 42 44.06	27 03 55.75
45	Kukenthalfjellet 1	78 40 19.14	26 58 40.41
46	Kukenthalfjellet 2	78 39 40.25	26 56 29.33
47	Kapp Hammerfest 1	78 38 20.12	26 44 53.05
48	Kapp Hammerfest 2	78 38 18.39	26 44 33.24
49	Kapp Hammerfest 3	78 38 18.23	26 44 19.06
50	Kapp Hammerfest 4	78 38 19.67	26 44 05.29
51	Antarcticoya	78 40 06.17	26 37 52.49
52	Kapp Walter	78 43 11.33	26 29 16.33
53	Malmgrenodden 1	78 47 11.16	26 22 11.06
54	Malmgrenodden 2	78 47 48.47	26 21 38.93
55	Malmgrenodden 3	78 48 20.49	26 21 35.59
56	Malmgrenodden 4	78 48 32.05	26 21 56.80

NORWEGIAN STRAIGHT BASELINES: SVALBARD			
POINT	NAME OF POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
57	Malmgrenodden 5	78 48 38.69	26 22 24.21
58	Arnesenodden 1	78 50 15.73	26 30 42.76
59	Arnesenodden 2	78 50 17.73	26 31 12.06
60	Arnesenodden 3	78 50 18.77	26 31 29.69
61	Kennedyneset	78 52 31.25	27 49 45.55
62	Nordneset	78 57 57.28	28 22 09.44
63	Teistpynten	78 58 03.18	28 23 27.18
64	Kapp Bruhl	79 01 14.40	30 22 12.43
65	Lagtunga 1	79 00 48.45	30 24 35.24
66	Lagtunga 2	79 00 46.94	30 24 41.41
67	Headland S of Lagtunga 1	79 00 20.33	30 25 10.48
68	Headland S of Lagtunga 2	79 00 17.29	30 25 08.08
69	Bernoia	78 58 08.06	30 14 50.17
70	Bremodden	78 53 34.26	29 38 09.78
71	Rock S of Tirpitzoya	78 43 26.37	28 39 49.94
72	Rock S of Kapp Altmann	78 48 07.54	28 03 54.92
KVITOYA POINTS			
73	Satellitthogda N	80 07 03.81	31 28 24.59
74	Kvitoya NW 1	80 08 40.36	31 29 39.61
75	Kvitoya NW 2	80 10 07.36	31 33 42.13
76	Kvitoya NW 3	80 11 04.01	31 38 10.28
77	Kvitoya NW 4	80 12 59.71	31 52 49.77
78	Kvitoya NW 5	80 13 10.50	31 54 34.20
79	Kvitoya NW 6 (on the glacier)	80 15 23.34	32 04 55.93
80	Kvitoya NW 7 (on the glacier)	80 16 56.68	32 18 32.65
81	Kvitoya N (on the glacier)	80 19 00.00	32 51 25.14
82	Kvitoya NE 1 (on the glacier)	80 17 55.79	33 07 40.98
83	Kvitoya NE 2 (on the glacier)	80 14 29.44	33 26 56.37
84	Kraemerpynten	80 13 45.28	33 30 58.74
85	Kvitoya SE 1	80 11 07.81	33 28 56.89
86	Kvitoya SE 2	80 10 26.80	33 27 31.33
87	Hornodden 1	80 08 33.45	33 23 05.41
88	Hornodden 2	80 08 28.89	33 22 48.88
89	Lundquistskjera	80 01 49.44	31 40 00.05

NORWEGIAN STRAIGHT BASELINES: SVALBARD			
POINT	NAME OF POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
90	W of Vindrabbane	80 03 17.03	31 30 45.07
91	NW Kvalross-stranda	80 04 50.89	31 25 26.61
92	Andreeneset S	80 05 02.36	31 25 20.31
93	Andreeneset N	80 05 30.73	31 25 26.22
94	Satellitthogda W	80 06 34.21	31 26 13.13
95	Satellitthogda NW	80 06 59.14	31 27 27.13
SPITSBERGEN/NORDAUSTLANDET/EDGEØYA, ETC., POINTS			
96	Sorkappfallet	76 26 31.25	16 36 52.36
97	Brattholmen	76 28 08.57	16 29 36.13
98	Svartskjeret	76 32 21.52	16 18 16.08
99	Brimingen	76 43 04.82	15 53 31.34
100	Utskjeret (S. of Suffolkpynten)	76 52 58.55	15 21 02.76
101	Dunoyane	77 03 25.94	14 53 48.24
102	Svartesteinane (SW of Krohgryggen)	77 06 54.92	14 35 01.32
103	Rock SW of Olsholmen	77 12 35.22	14 13 13.56
104	Middagsskjera	77 24 59.44	13 51 57.61
105	Dunderholmane	77 28 59.19	13 51 06.53
106	Lagneset W	77 44 11.87	13 42 55.97
107	Holme NW of St. Hansholmane	77 53 21.92	13 31 11.87
108	Kapp Linne, Revleodden	78 03 04.06	13 33 03.52
109	Agskjera SW (Daudmannsodden)	78 11 50.38	12 58 44.67
110	Salskjera S	78 12 03.62	12 05 35.20
111	Plankeholmane S	78 12 12.75	11 57 13.63
112	Rock W of Gibsonpynten	78 13 35.36	11 50 44.50
113	Rock off Kverodden	78 27 02.72	11 02 51.90
114	Fidrasteinen	78 42 23.52	10 36 13.54
115	N of headland Kapp Sietoe	78 46 43.61	10 29 54.69
116	Niggbukta S	78 47 07.67	10 29 26.95
117	Rock W of Fuglehuken 2	78 53 37.31	10 27 14.33
118	Rock W of Fuglehuken 1	78 53 48.29	10 27 40.17
119	Mitraskjeret	79 06 41.33	11 08 00.13
120	Rock W of Trediebreen	79 20 36.28	10 50 21.70
121	Rock W of Hamburgbukta 2	79 31 58.91	10 39 00.99
122	Rock W of Hamburgbukta 1	79 32 44.85	10 38 38.64

NORWEGIAN STRAIGHT BASELINES: SVALBARD			
POINT	NAME OF POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
123	Ytterholmane N	79 46 05.38	10 33 48.74
124	Ornenoya	79 52 18.48	11 15 37.02
125	Kobbeskjera N	79 54 28.15	11 38 47.11
126	Biskayarhuken	79 50 30.59	12 23 28.64
127	Velkomstovnten	79 52 50.07	13 46 14.14
128	Moffen 5	80 02 08.97	14 28.28.91
129	Moffen 4	80 02 11.05	14 28 40.49
130	Moffen 3	80 02 14.96	14 29 09.33
131	Moffen 2	80 02 17.61	14 29 50.47
132	Moffen 1	80 02 18.90	14 30 40.00
133	Verlegenhuken	80 03 44.93	16 14 23.64
134	Langgrunnodden 2	80 07 43.40	17 42 43.93
135	Langgrunnodden 1	80 09 33.79	17 47 07.19
136	Rock W of Parryfjeller	80 18 24.54	18 00 16.08
137	Rock W of Puchaneset	80 20 57.75	18 08 17.10
138	Waldenoya	80 37 42.14	19 44 37.86
139	Rossoya 4	80 49 42.96	20 20 12.96
140	Rossoya 3 (northernmost point of Norway)	80 49 44.41	20 20 32.29
141	Rossoya 2	80 49 44.37	20 21 01.29
142	Rossoya 1	80 49 43.69	20 21 08.14
143	Posseneset, Martensoya	80 42 08.60	21 18 02.86
144	Rock off Kapp Platen	80 30 28.61	22 49 31.29
145	Karl XII-oya 3	80 39 46.52	24 59 53.08
146	Karl XII-oya 2	80 39 47.09	25 00 03.09
147	Karl XII-oya 1	80 39 47.17	25 00 23.40
148	Foynoya	80 27 31.19	26 11 46.73
149	Austholmen	80 12 39.83	26 27 16.55
150	Norvargodden	80 08 41.08	27 58 44.45
151	Polarstarodden	80 08 22.64	28 02 24.17
152	Storoya SE 3	80 07 01.12	28 13 05.15
153	Storoya SE 2	80 06 39.64	28 14 58.72
154	Storoya SE 1	80 06 32.50	28 15 29.65
155	Diorittodden	80 04 47.81	28 17 29.21
156	Hakjerringa	79 55 12.12	27 34 59.49

NORWEGIAN STRAIGHT BASELINES: SVALBARD			
POINT	NAME OF POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
157	Einstoingen	79 47 26.54	27 09 54.82
158	Isispynten	79 42 00.10	26 41 08.23
159	Brasvellbreen 7 (on the glacier)	79 27 33.90	25 46 49.25
160	Brasvellbreen 6 (on the glacier)	79 22 06.21	25 22 57.61
161	Brasvellbreen 5 (on the glacier)	79 12 00.35	24 00 05.89
162	Kiepertoya 1	78 58 39.58	21 48 32.80
163	Tobiesenoya	78 56 23.12	21 44 33.40
164	Kapp Payer	78 50 00.50	21 29 41.96
165	Kapp Ziehen	78 34 46.40	21 56 31.64
166	Kapp Brehm 2	78 12 40.55	23 06 04.66
167	Kapp Brehm 1	78 12 31.75	23 06 27.08
168	Kapp Pechuel Losche	78 09 49.71	23 10 15.00
169	Stonebreen (on the glacier)	77 56 40.36	24 15 43.16
170	Ryke Yseoyane 5	77 29 23.68	25 09 26.47
171	Ryke Yseovane 4	77 48 36.27	25 09 20.02
172	Ryke Yseoyane 3	77 47 33.32	25 08 49.62
173	Ryke Yseoyane 2	77 47 24.40	25 08 41.36
174	Ryke Yseoyane 1	77 47 08.67	25 07 39.64
175	Boulder S. of Kong Johans Bre	77 34 37.42	23 50 01.70
176	Halvmaneoya	77 17 24.15	23 15 53.42
177	Tennholmane E	77 15 09.26	23 10 47.64
178	Rock S of Teisten	77 09 17.85	22 55 10.78
179	Vindholmen	77 02 28.88	22 32 41.05
180	Haoyane 4	76 52 04.57	21 47 19.36
181	Haoyane 3	76 51 58.02	21 39 54.80
182	Haoyane 2	76 52 03.37	21 39 08.05
183	Haoyane 1	76 52 13.14	21 38 17.33
184	Utsira	77 08 56.80	21 27 08.72
185	Kong Ludvigoyane W	77 17 14.65	21 16 17.47
186	Kvalpynten	77 26 32.89	20 51 43.53
187	Skjer NW of Kvalpynten	77 28 31.50	20 39 30.44
188	Storfloskjeret	77 35 40.78	19 56 03.81
189	Sporodden	77 29 50.61	18 13 35.94
190	Schonrockfjellet	77 22 07.27	17 33 50.98

NORWEGIAN STRAIGHT BASELINES: SVALBARD			
POINT	NAME OF POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
191	Stepanovfjellet	77 10 49.62	17 24 30.74
192	Davislaguna	76 58 06.11	17 17 18.34
193	Skolthuken	76 42 22.97	17 08 45.86
194	Tristeinane SE	76 32 51.61	17 02 39.35
195	Flaskskeret	76 27 57.94	16 47 37.76
196	Flaskskeret S	76 27 51.20	16 47 08.67

OMAN

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Feb 81	Royal Decree No. 15/81	12nm	Innocent passage (vice transit passage) through and over international straits. <i>This requirement is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. conducted regular operational assertions (transits) between 1983 and 1996.</i>
	Aug 89	Declaration upon Ratification of 1982 LOS Convention	12nm	Innocent passage with prior permission for warships, nuclear-powered ships, submarines and ships carrying dangerous substances. <i>This requirement is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested requirement in 1991 and conducted operational assertions in 1991, 1992, 1996, and 1997.</i>
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jun 82	Notice		Coordinates published.
	Jul 82	Royal Decree No. 38/82		Established straight baselines. <i>U.S. does not recognize excessive baseline claims. (See LIS No. 113.) Diplomatic protest made in 1991. Operational assertions made in 1991-1993, 1996 and 1997.</i>
CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Aug 89	Declaration upon Ratification of 1982 LOS Convention	24nm	
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Jul 72	Decree	1958 DEF	
	Feb 81	Royal Decree No. 15/81		Authorized agreements with neighboring states on limits of continental shelf.
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Feb 81	Royal Decree No. 15/81	200nm	EEZ.
ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION	Jan 75	Marine Pollution Control Law	38nm	Pollution free zone.
	Feb 82	Royal Decree No. 10/82	200nm	Environmental protection.
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	May 75	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Iran EIF. See LIS No. 67.
	Oct 92	Agreement		Boundary agreement (land and maritime) between Oman and Yemen signed.
	Jun 2000	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Pakistan signed.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
LOS CONVENTION	Jul 83			Signed Convention.
	Aug 89			Ratified Convention, with Declarations as noted above.
	Feb 97			Bound by Part XI Agreement.

STRAIGHT BASELINE LEGISLATION

Following is the text of a 1 June 1982 Government of Oman Notice specifying straight baseline coordinates.

I, Yousuf Al Alawi Abdullah, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs; In pursuance of the Royal Decree Number 15/81 concerning the territorial sea and economic zone, and the Royal Decree Number 38/82 relating to the application of the straight baseline system for the demarcation of baselines for the territorial sea, the internal waters and the enclosed waters;

Have hereby issued the following notification:

Article 1

By application of Article 2, paragraph (c) of the Royal Decree Number 15/81 referred to above, the fixing of the straight baselines for any part of the Sultanate of Oman and the lines for enclosed waters lying between gulfs and bays and also the waters in between islands and the mainland coast shall be on the following basis:

(a) The co-ordinates of latitudes and longitudes mentioned below shall determine the positions of points for drawing the straight baselines for the Sultanate of Oman.

(b) The straight lines joining the points between the co-ordinates of latitudes and longitudes referred to in the preceding paragraph shall determine the straight baselines as provided by the Royal Decree Number 15/81.

(c) The co-ordinates of latitudes and longitudes referred to shall also be the basis for the demarcation of the internal enclosed waters in the Sultanate:

TABLE C1.T188.
OMAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM

OMAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM		
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
GROUP A		
1.	26°03'04.703"	56°05'01.869"
2.	26°04'04"	56°05'22"
3.	26°13'30"	56°10'52"
4.	26°14'28"	56°11'34"
5.	26°15'08"	56°12'19"
6.	26°22'29"	56°21'02"
7.	26°30'19"	56°30'34"
8.	26°29'50"	56°31'37"
9.	26°29'11"	56°32'14"
10.	26°21'59"	56°32'13"
11.	26°10'32"	56°32'58"

OMAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM		
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
12.	26°05'02"	56°28'34"
13.	25°56'30"	56°28'17"
14.	25°48'32"	56°22'02"
15.	25°45'10"	56°19'55"
16.	25°37'32.345"	56°16'03.950"
GROUP B		
17.	23°46'40"	57°41'38"
18.	23°47'00"	57°46'00"
19.	23°50'28"	57°57'38"
20.	23°51'26"	58°03'41"
21.	23°52'00"	58°06'00"
22.	23°52'06"	58°07'09"
23.	23°50'28"	58°10'33"
24.	23°40'55"	58°29'50"
25.	23°37'38"	58°35'29"
26.	23°31'18"	58°45'09"
GROUP C		
27.	20°57'18"	58°49'00"
28.	20°41'29"	58°54'38"
29.	20°41'08"	58°54'47"
30.	20°30'12"	58°58'39"
31.	20°30'00"	58°57'18"
32.	20°16'29"	58°46'41"
33.	20°12'44"	58°43'20"
34.	20°10'36"	58°39'22"
35.	20°09'18"	58°38'18"
36.	20°20'30"	58°19'30"
37.	20°19'12"	57°59'00"
GROUP D		
38.	17°55'02"	56°20'29"
39.	17°30'17"	56°24'02"
40.	17°29'42"	56°02'33"
41.	17°29'12"	55°51'48"
42.	17°27'57"	55°35'03"

OMAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM		
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
43.	17°24'00"	55°17'02"

Article 2

The provisions of this Notice shall come into force from the date of issue of this Notice and it shall be published in the Official Gazette.

U.S. ANALYSIS

The following analysis of Oman's straight baseline system is extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 113, "Straight Baseline Claims: Djibouti and Oman" of 22 April 1992.

Oman consists of two non-contiguous regions separated by the United Arab Emirates. It occupies the northern extremity of the Ru'us (peninsula) al Jibal, comprising the Musandam Peninsula and offshore islands. The major territorial segment of Oman is situated in the south and west, below the 25th parallel of north latitude, along the shores of the Gulf of Oman and the Arabian Sea.

Generally, Oman's coastline is quite smooth. The straight baseline claim involves less than half Oman's coastline. In those areas where straight baselines are not claimed the territorial sea is measured from the normal baseline, which, according to Article 5 of the LOS Convention "is the low-water line along the coast as marked on large-scale charts officially recognized by the coastal State."

TABLE C1.T189.
OMAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: U.S. ANALYSIS

OMAN STRAIGHT BASELINES: U.S. ANALYSIS			
SEGMENT	LENGTH (MILES)	SEGMENT	LENGTH (MILES)
GROUP "A" (Along the Musandam Peninsula)		GROUP "B" (Coastline near Muscat)	
1-2	1.03	17-18	4.02
2-3	10.63	18-19	11.21
3-4	1.15	19-20	5.63
4-5	0.95	20-21	2.20
5-6	10.73	21-22	1.06
6-7	11.59	22-23	3.52
7-8	1.06	23-24	23.60
8-9	0.85	24-25	6.13
9-10	7.18	25-26	10.90
10-11	11.44		
11-12	6.76		
12-13	8.51		
13-14	9.74		
14-15	3.86		
15-16	8.36		

OMAN STRAIGHT BASELINES: U.S. ANALYSIS			
SEGMENT	LENGTH (MILES)	SEGMENT	LENGTH (MILES)
GROUP "C" (Along Oman's east coast)		GROUP "D" (Along Oman's southeast coast)	
27-28	16.62	38-39	24.88
28-29	0.38	39-40	20.54
29-30	11.48	40-41	10.29
30-31	1.28	41-42	16.06
31-32	16.76	42-43	17.67
32-33	4.89		
33-34	4.29		
34-35	1.64		
35-36	20.90		
36-37	19.31		

Group "A": Basepoints 1-5 are located along a smooth coast with no islands thereby not justifying straight baselines. The claimed baselines have little effect on the territorial sea limit. Although point 6 is on an island, segment 5-6 essentially encloses two juridical bays.

Segments 10-11 and 11-12 should be modified to ignore point 11. The Musandam Peninsula is deeply indented here, but the island on which point 11 is situated is the only island in the area, thus it alone would not constitute fringing islands. From point 10 straight lines could be drawn to connect the various headlands of the Musandam Peninsula to point 12.

The coastline from point 12 to point 16 is relatively smooth, with small juridical bays. Instead of claiming straight baselines in this area, several bay closing lines would be more proper.

Group "B": None of the baseline segments in Group "B" meet the requirements for straight baselines. The coastline in the Muscat region is quite smooth and the few small islets situated off the coast do not constitute fringing islands.

Group "C": In Group "C" segment 36-37 properly closes a juridical bay. In this area there is only one large island, Al Masirah, which in itself does not constitute fringing islands. The mainland coast is not deeply indented. Segments 27-28 and 35-36 close off entrances to the Strait of Khawr Al Masirah.

Group "D": The coastline in the area of Group "D" is smooth and the four small islands do not fringe the coast. Thus, this is not a proper place to draw straight baselines

MARITIME BOUNDARY AGREEMENTS

OMAN - IRAN

The following is extracted from the Continental Shelf Boundary Agreement between Oman and Iran (EIF May 1975).

Article 1

The line dividing the continental shelf lying between the territory of Iran on the one side and the territory of Oman on the other side shall consist of geodetic lines between the following points in the sequence hereinafter set out:

Point (1) is the most western point which is the intersection of the geodetic line drawn between point (0) having the coordinates 55° 42' 15" E 26° 14' 45" N and point (2) having the coordinates of 55° 47' 45" E 26° 16' 35" N with the lateral offshore boundary line between Oman and Ras Al-Khaimal.

TABLE C1.T190.
OMAN - IRAN CONTINENTAL SHELF BOUNDARY

POINT	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
2	55 47 45	26 16 35
3	55 52 15	26 18 50
4	56 06 45	26 28 40
5	56 08 35	26 31 05
6	56 10 25	26 32 50
7	56 14 30	26 35 25
8	56 16 30	26 35 35
9	56 19 40	26 37 00
10	56 33 00	26 42 15
11	56 41 00	26 44 15
12	56 44 00	26 41 35
13	56 45 15	26 39 40
14	56 47 45	26 35 15
15	56 47 30	26 25 15
16	56 48 05	26 22 00
17	56 47 50	26 16 30
18	56 48 00	26 11 35
19	56 50 15	26 03 05
20	56 49 50	25 58 05
21	56 51 30	25 45 20

Point (22) is the most southern point located at the intersection of the geodetic demarcation line drawn from point (21) (specified above) at an azimuth angle of 190° 00' 00" and the lateral offshore boundary line between Oman and Sharjah.

OMAN - PAKISTAN

The following is extracted from the Muscat Agreement on the Delimitation of the Maritime Boundary between Oman and Pakistan, signed 12 June 2000.

The delimitation of the maritime boundary between the exclusive economic zones of the Sultanate of Oman and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan shall be based on the median line principle, in conformity with the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea 1982.

TABLE C1.T191.
OMAN - PAKISTAN MARITIME BOUNDARY COORDINATES

POINT	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
1	23 20 48	61 25 00
2	23 15 22	61 32 48
3	23 11 40	61 38 11

POINT	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
4	22 56 35	62 00 51
5	22 54 37	62 03 50
6	22 05 01	62 25 17
7	22 05 01	63 08 23
8	21 57 13	63 14 21
9	21 47 24	63 22 13

OMAN - YEMEN

The following is extracted from the International Boundary Agreement between Oman and Yemen, signed 1 October 1992.

Article 2

The boundary line between the Sultanate of Oman and the Republic of Yemen begins from the principal point at Ra's Darbat Ali (the Rock), numbered as point No. 1, at the intersection of the geographical coordinates of parallel 16 degrees 39 minutes 3.83 seconds North and meridian 53 degrees 6 minutes 30.88 seconds East, and ends at the principal point numbered as point 8 at the geographic alignment of the intersection of parallel 190 degrees north with meridian 52 degrees East, and the boundary line extends between the two principal points whose coordinates are set forth above passing through points 2, 3, 4, 4a, 4b, 4, 5, 6 and 7, in accordance with the following coordinates:

TABLE C1.T192.
OMAN - YEMEN MARITIME BOUNDARY

POINT	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
2	17 17 7.91 N	52 48 44.22 E
3	17 17 40 N	52 44 45 E
4	17 18 6.93 N	52 44 33.50 E
4a	17 18 8.87 N	52 44 34.24 E
4b	17 18 8.42 N	52 44 35.57 E
5	17 18 15 N	52 45 05 E
6	17 18 21 N	52 45 02 E
7	17 20 59.04 N	52 46 55.83 E

Article 3

The extension of the separating boundary line continues from the extremity of the principal point on the shore (Ra's Darbat Ali) in the direction of the territorial waters until the limit of the economic zone.

PAKISTAN

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Dec 76	Territorial Waters & Maritime Zones Act, 1976	12nm	Foreign warships must obtain permission prior to transiting territorial sea; foreign supertankers, nuclear-powered ships, and ships carrying nuclear or other noxious materials must give prior notification. <i>This requirement is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested in 1982 and 1997, and conducted operational assertions in 1986, 1991, 1996, 1998, and 1999.</i>
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Dec 76	Territorial Waters & Maritime Zones Act, 1976		Enabling legislation for straight baselines and declaration of historic waters.
	Aug 96	MOFA Notification		Established straight baselines. <i>The U.S. does not recognize the excessive straight baselines claim and protested in 1997 and 1999.</i>
CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Dec 76	Territorial Waters & Maritime Zones Act, 1976	24nm	Enacted security zone as part of jurisdiction claimed within contiguous zone. <i>This claim is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claim in 1997 and conducted operational assertions in 1986, 1991, 1996, 1998, and 1999.</i>
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Dec 76	Territorial Waters & Maritime Zones Act, 1976	CM/ 200nm	Same claims to jurisdiction as in EEZ.
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Dec 76	Territorial Waters & Maritime Zones Act, 1976	200nm	Claimed authority to regulate passage of foreign ships through "designated areas" of EEZ.
	Feb 97	Declaration upon Ratification of 1982 LOS Convention		Prior permission requirement for foreign warships to conduct military exercises and maneuvers in the EEZ. Freedom of navigation and overflight recognized but foreign state aircraft must file flight plans with civil aviation authority. <i>The U.S. does not recognize these excessive claims. U.S. protested claims in 1982 and 1997 and conducted operational assertions in 1986, 1991 and 1998.</i>
ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION	Dec 76	Territorial Waters & Maritime Zones Act, 1976	200nm	Exclusive jurisdiction claimed within EEZ.
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jun 2000	Agreement		EEZ Agreement with Oman.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention.
	Aug 94			Signed Part XI Agreement.
	Feb 97			Ratified Convention, with Declarations enumerated above. Bound by Part XI Agreement.

STRAIGHT BASELINE LEGISLATION

The government of Pakistan published a Ministry of Foreign Affairs Notification in the 29 August 1996 *The Gazette of Pakistan* that included a listing of geographic coordinates defining the straight baselines for Pakistan. From these straight baselines Pakistan will measure the breadth of its territorial sea, contiguous zone, exclusive economic zone, and continental shelf. These baselines are claimed by authorization given in the 1976 Pakistan law on Territorial Waters and Maritime Zones Act. The baseline from which the limits of the territorial waters, the Contiguous Zone, the Exclusive Economic Zone and the Continental Shelf shall be measured is specified below. [There was no point (i) in the listing published in The Gazette of Pakistan.]

TABLE C1.T193.
PAKISTAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
a	25°02.20'	61°35.50
b	25°00.95	61°46.80
c	25°05.30	62°21.00
d	25°06.30	63°51.01
e	25°09.00	64°35.20
f	25°18.20	65°11.60
g	24°49.45	66°40.00
h	23°52.80	67°26.80
j	23°47.30	67°35.90
k	23°33.90	68°07.80

The waters within the aforesaid straight baseline shall form the internal waters of Pakistan.

MARITIME BOUNDARY AGREEMENT

PAKISTAN - OMAN

The following is extracted from the Muscat Agreement on the Delimitation of the Maritime Boundary between Pakistan and Oman, signed 12 June 2000.

The delimitation of the maritime boundary between the exclusive economic zones of the Sultanate of Oman and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan shall be based on the median line principle, in conformity with the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea 1982.

TABLE C1.T194.
PAKISTAN - OMAN MARITIME BOUNDARY COORDINATES

POINT	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
1	23 20 48	61 25 00
2	23 15 22	61 32 48
3	23 11 40	61 38 11
4	22 56 35	62 00 51
5	22 54 37	62 03 50
6	22 05 01	62 25 17
7	22 05 01	63 08 23
8	21 57 13	63 14 21
9	21 47 24	63 22 13

PALAU

Palau gained independence on 1 October 1994 with the entry into force of the Compact of Free Association with the United States.

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Nov 78	PL 6-7-14 § 4, modified	3nm	
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Nov 78	PL 6-7-14 § 4	12nm	Exclusive fishery zone.
	Nov 78	PL 6-7-14 § 6	200nm	Extended fishery zone.
LOS CONVENTION	Sep 96			Acceded to Convention; bound by Part XI Agreement.

PANAMA

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Jun 96	Law No. 38	12nm	Rolled back 1967 excessive claim of a 200nm territorial sea.
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jan 56	Law No. 9		Claimed the Gulf of Panama as historic bay (from Punta Mala to Punta Jaque). <i>This claim is not recognized by the U.S.</i> U.S. protested claim in 1956 and 1988.
	Jun 96	Law No. 38		Repeated claim of Gulf of Panama as historic bay.
CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Jun 96	Law No. 38	24nm	
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Jun 96	Law No. 38	200nm/ CM	
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Jun 96	Law No. 38	200nm	EEZ.
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Nov 77	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Colombia (Caribbean and Pacific) EIF.
	Feb 82	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Costa Rica (Caribbean and Pacific) EIF.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention.
	Jul 96			Ratified Convention, with Declaration reiterating claim to Gulf of Panama. Bound by Part XI Agreement.

HISTORIC WATERS LEGISLATION

The following is extracted from Law Number 9 of 30 January 1956 claiming the Gulf of Panama as an historic bay.

Concerning authorizations to the Executive Organ with relation to the exercise of national sovereignty over the Gulf of Panama as a historic bay

The National Assembly of Panama,

Considering:

That because of its geographic configuration and its vital interest and necessity to the nation, the Republic of Panama and its predecessors in dominion over the Isthmus of Panama have been exercising sovereignty over the waters of the Gulf of Panama in the Pacific Ocean from time immemorial;

That the territorial character of the gulf under reference and the exercise of Panamanian sovereignty over it always had the tacit acquiescence of all states;

That Panama is exclusive owner and sovereign of all the shores which border the reference gulf;

That in view of the circumstances and reasons expressed, the Gulf of Panama in the Pacific Ocean is a historic bay consistent with international law, over which the Republic possesses and exercises the attributes, powers and competences inherent to sovereignty.

Decrees:

Article 1

Authorization is conferred on the Executive Organ to dictate such measures or regulations as may be necessary for the control of navigation on the waters of the Gulf of Panama, the regulation of mobile and sedentary fisheries, and in general for the protection, conservation and exploitation of the marine species and all kinds of natural resources which may be produced or may exist in said waters and their underlying soil and subsoil.

Article 2

For the effects of this law the Gulf or Bay of Panama in the Pacific Ocean is constituted by the maritime area between the continental body of the Isthmus of Panama and an imaginary straight line running from West to East, from Punta Mala on the Peninsula of Azuero to Punta Jaque on the Darien Coast.

MARITIME BOUNDARY AGREEMENTS**PANAMA - COLOMBIA**

The following is extracted from the Agreement between Panama and Colombia Delimiting the Boundaries in the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific Ocean (signed November 1976, EIF November 1977).

A. In the Caribbean Sea:

1. The median line all points on which are equidistant from the closest points on the base lines from which the width of each nation's territorial sea is measured, from the point at which the international land boundary touches the sea at Cab Tiburon (8°41'7.3" north latitude and 77°21'50.9" west longitude) to the point situated at 12°30'00" north latitude and 78°00'00" west longitude.

In accordance with the principle of equidistance agreed upon herein, with the exception of some minor deviations that have been approved to simplify the route, the median line in the Caribbean Sea is comprised of straight lines drawn between the following points:

TABLE C1.T195.
PANAMA - COLOMBIA MARITIME BOUNDARY: CARIBBEAN SEA

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
Point A:	08° 41' 7.3"	77° 21' 50.9"
Point B:	09° 09' 00"	77° 13' 00"
Point C:	09° 27' 00"	77° 03' 00"
Point D:	10° 28' 00"	77° 15' 00"
Point E:	11° 27' 00"	77° 34' 00"
Point F:	12° 00' 00"	77° 43' 00"
Point G:	12° 19' 00"	77° 49' 00"
Point H:	12° 30' 00"	78° 00' 00"

2. Starting at the point situated at 12°30'00" north latitude and 78°00'00" west longitude, the delimitation of the marine and submarine areas belonging to each of the two nations consists of a series of straight lines drawn between the following points:

CONTINUATION OF TABLE C1.T195.

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
Point H:	12° 30' 00"	78° 00' 00"
Point I:	12° 30' 00"	79° 00' 00"
Point J:	11° 50' 00"	79° 00' 00"
Point K:	11° 50' 00"	80° 00' 00"
Point L:	11° 00' 00"	80° 00' 00"

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
Point M:	11° 00' 00"	81° 15' 00"

B. In the Pacific:

1. The median line all [sic] points on which are equidistant from the closest points on the baselines from which the width of each nation's territorial sea is measured, from the point at which the international land boundary touches the sea at 7°12'39.3" north and 77°53'20.9" west longitude to the point situated at 5°00'00" north latitude and 79°52'00" west longitude.

In accordance with the principle of equidistance agreed upon herein, with the exception of some minor deviations that have been approved to simplify the route, the median line in the Pacific Ocean is comprised of straight lines drawn between the following points:

TABLE C1.T196.
PANAMA - COLOMBIA MARITIME BOUNDARY: PACIFIC OCEAN

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
Point A:	07° 12' 39.3"	77° 53' 20.9"
Point B:	06° 44' 00"	78° 18' 00"
Point C:	06° 28' 00"	78° 47' 00"
Point D:	06° 16' 00"	79° 03' 00"
Point E:	06° 00' 00"	79° 14' 00"
Point F:	05° 00' 00"	79° 52' 00"

2. Starting at the point situated at 5°00'00" north latitude and 79°52'00" west longitude, the delimitation of the marine and submarine areas belonging to each of the two nations consists of parallel 5°00'00" as far as the location where the delimitation must be made with a third nation.

PANAMA - COSTA RICA

The following is extracted from the Maritime Boundary Agreement between Panama and Costa Rica (Caribbean and Pacific) (EIF February 1982).

Article I

[The Republic of Costa Rica and the Republic of Panama have decided] to establish as the boundary between their marine areas the following lines:

(1) In the Caribbean Sea:

The median line every point of which is equidistant from the nearest points on the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea of each state is measured in accordance with public international law; from the termination of the land boundary between the two countries, at a point located in the mouth of the Sixaola River, latitude 09° 34' 16" N, longitude 82° 34' 00" W, along a straight line to a point located at latitude 10° 49' 00" N, longitude 81° 26' 08.2" W, where the boundaries of Costa Rica, Colombia and Panama intersect.

(2) In the Pacific Ocean:

The median line every point of which is equidistant from the nearest points on the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea of each state is measured in accordance with international public law; the boundary between the maritime areas of the two countries shall consist of a straight line starting at the southernmost point of land boundary at Punta Burica and terminating at a point at latitude 05° 00' 00" N and longitude 84° 19' 00" W.

Article II

[The parties will] accept and respect the ways in which each of the two states currently exercises, or may exercise in the future, its sovereignty, jurisdiction, protection, control, or rights in the marine areas adjacent to its coasts, as delimited by this treaty, in accordance with the measures that each country has established or may establish in the future and with the regulations of its domestic law.

Article III

The Republic of Panama, in view of the great importance of specific recognition by the Republic of Costa, as a neighboring country, of the Gran Golfo de Panama (Gulf of Panama) as an historic bay, has requested such recognition from Costa Rica.

The Republic of Costa Rica, aware that its specific recognition that the Gran Golfo de Panama (Gulf of Panama) has the nature of an historic bay is very important insofar as the incontestibility of that nature is concerned, declares that it does not object to provisions to that effect set forth by the Republic of Panama in its Law No. 9 of January 30, 1956.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Mar 78	Act No. 7 of 1977 National Seas Act	12nm	Authority for Head of State to delimit territorial sea.
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jul 2002	Declaration of baselines		Declaration of archipelagic baselines.
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Mar 78	Continental Shelf Act, No. 5 of 1977 (Continental Shelf Act of 1974, Amended)	1958 DEF	
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Mar 78	Act No. 7 of 1977, National Seas Act	200nm	Fishing zone: Proclamation delimited "Offshore Seas" pending agreements on limits with other States.
	Mar 78	Declaration of Fishing Zone & Offshore Seas Proclamation 1978		"Offshore Seas" (with certain exceptions) declared to be exclusive fishing zone; licensing requirements imposed.
ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION	1979	Dumping of Waste at Sea Act, 1979		Implemented the London Dumping Convention of 1972.
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Nov 74	Agreement		Territorial sea boundary agreement with Indonesia (Arafura Sea) EIF.
	Dec 78	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Australia signed. (EIF 1985). See <u>LIS</u> No. 87.
	Jul 82	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Indonesia (Pacific Ocean) EIF.
	Jan 89	Agreement		Agreement with Solomon Islands signed.
	Jul 91	Treaty		EEZ boundary agreement with Micronesia.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention.
	Jan 97			Ratified Convention; bound by Part XI Agreement.

STRAIGHT BASELINES LEGISLATION

Following is the text of Instrument (note verbale): Declaration of the baselines by method of coordinates of base points for purposes of the location of archipelagic baselines, July 2002.

Location of archipelagic baselines and coordinates of the Principal Archipelago:

TABLE C1.T197.
PAPUA NEW GUINEA ARCHIPELAGIC BASELINE SYSTEM

PAPUA NEW GUINEA ARCHIPELAGIC BASELINE SYSTEM			
ISLANDS AND HIGH-WATER ELEVATION FEATURES		GEOGRAPHICAL COORDINATES (WGS 84 Geodetic Datum)	
POINT	NAME OF POINT	LONGITUDE SOUTH	LATITUDE EAST
1	Wuvulu Island	2 35 36.85423	142 49 52.0
2	Aua Island	1 27 22.85387	143 02 53.0
3	Mame Island	1 18 35.85383	143 34 35.0
4	Palitolla Island (Pellelehu Group)	1 04 32.85376	144 23 46.0
5	Heina Islands	1 06 34.85377	144 29 18.0
6	Sae Islands	0 45 27.85368	145 18 10.0
7	Kaniet Island	0 52 27.85371	145 33 55.0
8	Marengan Island	1 54 07.85401	146 34 45.0
9	Ahet Island	1 54 24.85401	146 36 10.0
10	Poman Island	1 54 22.85401	146 52 30.0
11	Andra Island	1 56 04.85402	146 59 55.0
12	Hapinbuch Island	1 56 19.85402	147 01 03.0
13	Hus Island	1 56 19.85402	147 06 13.0
14	Onpeta Island	1 56 34.85402	147 07 58.0
15	Mandrindr Island	1 56 59.85402	147 11 23.0
16	Pityilu Island	1 57 19.85402	147 13 08.0
17	Hauwei Island	1 57 32.85403	147 17 18.0
18	Ndrito Island	1 57 37.85403	147 19 56.0
19	Koruniat Island	1 58 16.85403	147 21 05.0
20	Los Negros Island	1 58 24.85403	147 21 58.0
21	Pak Island	2 03 59.85406	147 39 20.0
22	Tong Island	2 02 07.85405	147 45 40.0
23	Towi Island	1 59 49.85404	174 55 48.0
24	Putuli Island	1 58 57.85403	148 01 40.0
25	Mbatmanda Island	1 58 17.85403	148 03 58.0
26	Mussau Island	1 18 52.85383	149 32 53.0
27	Emirau Island	1 37 26.85392	149 57 30.0
28	Elomusao Island	1 40 33.85394	150 01 50.0
29	Enus Island	1 38 43.85393	150 40 18.0
30	Simberi Island	2 35 49.85424	151 59 45.0
31	Mahur Island	2 46 11.85430	152 39 40.0

PAPUA NEW GUINEA ARCHIPELAGIC BASELINE SYSTEM			
ISLANDS AND HIGH-WATER ELEVATION FEATURES		GEOGRAPHICAL COORDINATES (WGS 84 Geodetic Datum)	
POINT	NAME OF POINT	LONGITUDE SOUTH	LATITUDE EAST
32	Boang Island	3 22 14.85452	153 19 55.0
33	Malum Island	3 06 22.85442	154 26 25.0
34	Southern Nigeria Islands	3 15 14.85447	154 40 28.0
35	Anusagaio Island	6 03 36.85570	155 30 30.0
36	Islands & low-water points around the southeast & south coast of Bougainville to Kabukelai Island	6 57 29.85616	155 30 30.0
37	Motupena Point	6 31 37.85593	155 09 30.0
38	Puruata Island	6 14 57.85579	155 01 38.0
39	Islands & low-water points along the northwest coast of Bougainville to Cape Rungnoum		
40	Cape St. George (New Ireland)	4 51 12.85513	152 52 40.0
41	Cape Orford (New Britain)	5 26 54.85540	152 05 00.0
42	Islands & low-water points along the south coast of New Britain to Kaupitmete Island	6 11 10.85576	148 57 05.0
43	Tami Island	6 45 59.85606	147 54 38.0
44	Mitre Rock	8 03 14.85677	148 07 50.0
45	Cape Nelson	8 59 54.87535	149 15 00.0
46	Kanapu Island	8 20 44.85695	150 07 05.0
47	Gwadarab Island	8 18 14.85692	150 06 33.0
48	Kuaniagal Island	8 20 34.85695	150 25 30.0
49	Simlindon Island	8 19 36.85694	150 34 20.0
50	Kudai Island	8 19 36.85694	150 49 00.0
51	Bomatu Point (Kiriwina Island)	8 24 11.85698	151 07 13.0
52	Iwa Island	8 41 47.85716	151 40 40.0
53	Dugumenu	8 47 54.85722	151 55 18.0
54	CarnPoint (Madau Island)	8 56 42.85731	152 27 00.0
55	Woodlark Island	9 00 21.85735	152 47 25.0
56	Cannac Island	9 16 07.85752	153 30 25.0
57	Wabomat Island	9 15 31.85751	153 40 15.0
58	Budelun Island	9 17 16.85753	153 41 48.0
59	Bukulan Island	9 18 21.85754	153 40 35.0
60	Tokona Island	9 34 17.85771	152 29 18.55400
61	Cape Henry (Misima Island)	10 39 41.85844	152 52 00.55400
62	Renard Islands	10 48 21.85854	152 59 40.55400

PAPUA NEW GUINEA ARCHIPELAGIC BASELINE SYSTEM			
ISLANDS AND HIGH-WATER ELEVATION FEATURES		GEOGRAPHICAL COORDINATES (WGS 84 Geodetic Datum)	
POINT	NAME OF POINT	LONGITUDE SOUTH	LATITUDE EAST
63	Rossel Island	11 17 33.85889	154 12 38.55400
64	Loa Boloba Island	11 26 59.85900	154 23 52.55400
65	Tagula Island	11 37 39.85913	153 45 52.55400
66	Duchateau island	11 16 57.85888	152 22 15.55400
67	Monternont Island	11 18 22.85890	152 17 57.55400
68	Punawan Island	11 11 44.85882	152 01 40.55400
69	Duperre Islets	11 10 41.85881	151 57 20.55400
70	Lejeune Island	11 10 34.85880	151 48.55.55400
71	Long Reef Island	11 09 14.85879	151 40 10.55400
72	Quessant Island	11 09 21.85879	151 15 20.55400
73	Steuers Island	11 06 11.85875	151 07 52.55400
74	Dumoulin Island	10 55 29.85863	150 47 18.55400
75	Harikoia Island	10 46 09.85852	150 24 38.55400
76	Brumer Island	10 46 17.85852	150 21 45.55400
77	Baibesiga Island	10 44 04.85849	150 17 00.55400
78	Suau Island	10 43 37.85849	150 14 28.55400

MARITIME BOUNDARIES

PAPUA NEW GUINEA - AUSTRALIA - INDONESIA

U.S. ANALYSIS

The following comments are extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 87, "Territorial Sea and Continental Shelf Boundaries: Australia and Papua New Guinea - Indonesia" of 20 August 1979.

As a consequence of a series of three agreements, the Governments of Australia and Papua New Guinea, on the one hand, and Indonesia, on the other, have delimited territorial sea and continental shelf boundaries between the respective states. The agreements create, north of the island of New Guinea, a single-segment boundary extending northward from the shore for a distance of approximately 27 miles. The boundary terminates in water depths approaching 1500 fathoms (2,743 meters). In the south, the boundary extends along the western reaches of the Torres Strait and the Arafura Sea and stops near the limits of the former portuguese territory of Timor. After the Timor gap, an area currently undelimited, the maritime boundary resumes and is delimited southwestward through the Timor Sea.

On December 18, 1978, Papua New Guinea and Australia signed a treaty at Sydney concerning sovereignty and maritime boundaries in the area between the two countries, including the area known as Torres Strait, and related matters.

The boundary between Indonesia and Papua New Guinea, in the Pacific Ocean north of the Island of New Guinea, extends nearly due north from the coastal terminus of the land boundary to a point approximately 27 miles seaward. Because both states claim 12-mile territorial sea breadths, the single-segment boundary serves as both a territorial sea and, in part, a continental shelf boundary. The geologic shelf north of the island, however, is very narrow; and within a few miles of the shoreline, water depths in excess of 6,000 feet (1,829 meters) are encountered. As a result, the terminus of the shelf boundary is approximately 9,000 feet (2,743 meters) of water, well beyond existing limits of exploitability.

In the south, the maritime boundaries pass through the Arafura Sea in the east and the Timor Sea in the west. The Arafura Sea extends approximately from the limit of the Torres Strait westward to the island of Timor.

[T]he boundary between Indonesia and Papua New Guinea in the north consists of a line connecting two points, C1 - situated at 2°8'30"S. and 141°E., and C2 - situated at 2°8'30"S. and 141°1'30"E. C1 marks the terminus of the land boundary. C2, situated 27.14 miles seaward, is approximately equidistant from the main cape north of Djajapura and an unnamed cape on the New Guinea coastline. Between points C1 AND C2, the boundary is not equidistant from the respective national baselines.

In the south, the Indonesia-Papua New Guinea maritime boundary extends from point B3 through B2, B1, A1, A2, and terminates at A3. These turning points have the following coordinates:

TABLE C1.T198.
PAPUA NEW GUINEA - INDONESIA MARITIME BOUNDARY: U.S. ANALYSIS

POINT	COORDINATES	DISTANCE BETWEEN POINTS (MILES)
B3	9°8'8"S., 141°1'10"E.	land terminus 17.45
B2	9°23'S., 140°52'E.	2.89
B1	9°24'30"S., 140°49'30"E	34.13
A1	9°52'S., 140°29'E.	53.06
A2	10°24'S., 139°36'E.	42.32
A3	10°50'S., 139°12'E.	
	Total	149.85

Thus, the Indonesia-Papua New Guinea territorial sea and continental shelf boundaries total 176.99 miles: 149.85 in the south and 27.14 in the north.

The Australian sector of the Indonesian maritime boundary begins at the trijunction point A3 and extends through intermediate points to A16. The area divided by this part of the boundary has water depths of 200 meters or less.

Westward of A12 to A16, the boundary leaves the Ceram shelf and its location relates primarily to the geomorphologic provinces underlying the Arafura Sea.

PERU

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Aug 47	Presidential Decree No. 781	200nm	
	Aug 52	Joint Declaration on the Maritime Zone	200nm	With Chile and Ecuador, claimed 200nm territorial seas. <i>This claim is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claim in 1948, 1986, 1987, 1988 and 1992; and conducted operational assertions in 1980, 1985-1988, 1990-1994 (overflights).</i>
	Nov 65	Law No. 15720	200nm	Sovereignty over airspace.
	Jul 79	Constitution, Arts. 98/99	200nm	Airspace; preserved freedoms of "international communication."
	Dec 93	Constitution, Article 54	200nm	Reiterates excessive claim.
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Aug 47	Presidential Decree No. 781	200nm	
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Aug 47	Presidential Decree No. 781	200nm	Exclusive fishing zone.
	Jan 56	Supreme Decree No. 22 (amended 1965)		Regulated foreign fishing in 200nm territorial sea.
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Aug 52	Joint Declaration on the Maritime Zone		Maritime boundary agreement with Chile and Ecuador EIF, whereby each declares a 200nm territorial sea.
	Feb 75	Agreement		Agreement with Ecuador EIF.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Voted for, did not sign Convention. Has not ratified.

MARITIME BOUNDARY AGREEMENTS

PERU - CHILE

U.S. ANALYSIS

The following comments regarding an agreement between Chile and Peru, proclaimed on 18 August 1952, are extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 86, "Maritime Boundary: Chile-Peru" of 2 July 1979.

Although according to the 1952 declaration the maritime zone of each state is bounded by the specific parallel of latitude on which the seaward terminus of the land territory is situated, the agreed-upon parallel of latitude is actually located slightly to the north of the land boundary terminus.

The maritime boundary extends along the 18°23'03" parallel of South latitude, which coincides with the parallel of latitude on which the Peru-Chile land boundary marker No. 1 has been placed. Marker No. 1 lies a short distance to the northeast of the Chile-Peru coastal boundary point.

The seaward limit of the maritime boundary is not clearly defined in the declaration. On [the map attached to this LIS] the maritime boundary is depicted as extending 200 nm from each coast. Owing to coastal configurations, the Peruvian segment of the boundary extends farther seaward than the Chilean segment. Point C on the map is situated 200 nm from Chile (i.e., from the land boundary terminus that is the nearest point on the Chilean coast); however, this point is approximately 120 nm from the nearest point on Peru's coast. The point on this parallel of latitude 200 nm from Peru (i.e., from Pta. San Juan) is not reached until point P; this point is more than 360 nm from the land boundary terminus.

The maritime boundary traverses rather deep water; depths reach 2,500-3,000 fathoms (1500-1800 feet). Areas of less than 100 fathoms are virtually non-existent along this portion of the South American coast.

PERU - ECUADOR

The following excerpts from an agreement between Ecuador and Peru, and the analysis which follows, are extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 88, "Maritime Boundary: Ecuador-Peru" of 2 October 1979.

IV

...The maritime zone of an island or group of islands belonging to one declarant country and situated less than 200 nm from the general maritime zone of another declarant country shall be bounded by the parallel of latitude drawn from the point of which the land frontier between the two countries reaches the sea.

U.S. ANALYSIS

The Ecuador-Peru maritime boundary and the special maritime frontier zone are illustrated on the map [attached to LIS No. 88]. According to the 1952 Declaration on the Maritime Zone, the maritime boundary extends seaward on the parallel of latitude of the seaward terminus of the land boundary. Hito, or pillar, No. 1, established by the Rio de Janeiro Protocol in 1942 and demarcated by the Ecuador-Peru Mixed Demarcation Commission, is situated at Boca de Capones at 3° 23'33.96"S., 80° 19'16"W. There seems to be some question as to whether this point defines the latitude of the maritime boundary. An aide-memoire received by the United States Government from the Ecuadorean Government described the boundary in the following manner:

The de jure boundary line between Ecuador and Peru begins in the mouth of the Tumbes River in the Pacific Ocean. Consequently, the parallel which by law should serve as the maritime boundary between Ecuador and Peru has the following latitudinal coordinates:

3° 23'33.96" S.

The de facto maritime boundary which corresponds to the Boca Capones parallel, the point at which the 1942 line reaches the sea, has the following coordinates:

3° 13'33.96" S.

PHILIPPINES

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Jun 61	Republic Act No. 3046	Varies; up to 285nm	Claimed "historical" territorial waters based on Treaty of Paris (1898), US-Spain Treaty (1900) and US-UK Treaty (1930). <i>This claim is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claim in 1986 and conducted operational assertions in 1994 and 1998-2003.</i>
	Jan 73	Constitution		Claimed all waters "around, between, and connecting the islands of the archipelago, irrespective of their breadth and dimensions," as internal waters. <i>This claim is not recognized by the U.S.</i>
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jun 61	Republic Act No. 3046		Established straight baselines creating archipelagic system. <i>This claim is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claim in 1961, 1969, and 1986 and conducted operational assertions 1979-92 and 1997-2003.</i>
	Sep 68	Republic Act No. 5446		Amendments to baseline system (to correct typographical errors).
	Jun 78	Presidential Decree No. 1596		Declared 33 islands, cays, shoals and reefs contained in a delimited area (Kalayaan) of the Spratly Islands to be Philippine territory. <i>This claim is disputed by China, Taiwan, Vietnam and Malaysia. The U.S. takes no position on the validity of the disputed claims to the Spratly Islands.</i>
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Mar 68	Presidential Proclamation No. 370	EXP	
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Jun 78	Presidential Decree No. 1599	200nm	EEZ and fishing zone.
ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION	Jun 78	Presidential Decree No. 1599	200nm	Exclusive jurisdiction for prevention and control claimed within EEZ.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention.
	May 84			Ratified Convention, with Declaration preserving rights under the Treaty of Paris of 1898, Treaty of Washington of 1930, and Mutual Defense Treaty of 1951; asserted sovereignty over archipelagic sea lanes and that archipelagic waters in general are similar to internal waters.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
LOS CONVENTION, Continued	Nov 94			Signed Part XI Agreement.
	Jul 97			Ratified Part XI Agreement.

STRAIGHT BASELINES LEGISLATION

Following are extracts from Act No. 3046 of June 1961 (as amended by Act No. 5446 of September 1968), establishing the Philippine straight baseline system.

TABLE C1.T199.
PHILIPPINES STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM

PHILIPPINES STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM				
LOCATION	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST	AZIMUTH	DISTANCE (m)
Y'ami Island (E)	21°07'03"	121°57'24"		
Line 1 (Y'ami I. (E) - Tumaruk Rk.)			353°27'	71,656
Tumaruk Rk.	20°28'28"	122°02'06"		
Line 2 (Tumaruk Rk. - Balintang Is.)			347°13'	58,105
Balintang Islands	19°57'45"	122°09'28"		
Line 3 (Balintang Is. - Didicas Rk.)			357°05'	97,755
Didicas Rk.	19°04'50"	122°12'18"		
Line 4 (Didicas Rk. - Iligan Pt.)			350°39'	86,155
Iligan Pt.	18°18'45"	122°20'15"		
Line 5 (Iligan Pt. - Ditolong Pt.)			351°23'	136,030
Ditolong Pt.	17°05'50"	122°31'44"		
Line 6 (Ditolong Pt. - Diviuisa Pt.)			16°56'	34,378
Diviuisa Pt.	16°48'00"	122°26'06"		
Line 7 (Diviuisa Pt. - Dijohan Pt.)			21°01'	57,781
Dijohan Pt.	16°18'45"	122°14'28"		
Line 7a (Dijohan Pt. - Bulubalik Pt.)			10°52'	142,360
Bulubalik Pt.	15°02'56"	121°59'30"		

PHILIPPINES STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM				
LOCATION	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST	AZIMUTH	DISTANCE (m)
Line 8 (Bulubalik Pt. - Tinaga I.)			300°15'	120,986
Tinaga I.	14°29'45"	122°57'40"		
Line 9 (Tinaga I. - Horadaba Rks.)			286°27'	148,690
Horadaba Rks.	14°06'41"	124°16'54"		
Line 10 (Horadaba Rks. - Matulin Rk.)			306°34'	1,083
Matulin Rk.	14°06'20"	124°17'23"		
Line 11 (Matulin Rk. - Atalaya Pt.)			331°46'	178,480
Atalaya Pt.	12°40'59"	125°04'02"		
Line 11a (Atalaya Pt. - Finch Rk.)			313°30'	22,268
Finch Rk.	12°32'40"	125°12'57"		
Line 12 (Finch Rk. - SE of Manjud Pt.)			313°56'	12,665
SE Manjud Pt.	12°27'54"	125°17'59"		
Line 12a (SE of Manjud Pt. - Sora Cay)			322°27'	14,225
Sora Cay	12°21'47"	125°22'46"		
Line 13 (Sora Cay - Bunga Pt.)			321°03'	22,793
Bunga Pt.	12°12'10"	125°30'40"		
Line 13a (Bunga Pt. - Tubabao I.)			331°50'	12,686
Tubabao I.	12°06'06"	125°33'58"		
Line 14 (Tubabao I. - Tugnug Pt.)			355°22'	83,235
Tugnug Pt.	11°21'06"	125°37'40"		
Line 15 (Tugnug Pt. - Suluan I.)			331°03'	75,326
Suluan Island	10°45'20"	125°57'40"		
Line 16 (Suluan I. - Tuason Pt.)			347°51'	107,070

PHILIPPINES STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM				
LOCATION	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST	AZIMUTH	DISTANCE (m)
Tuason Pt.	9°48'33"	126°10'00"		
Line 17 (Tuason Pt. - Cautit Pt.)			355°25'	55,415
Cautit Pt.	9°18'35"	126°12'25"		
Line 18 (Cautit Pt. - Arangasa Is.)			342°44'	49,703
Arangasa Is.	8°52'50"	126°20'28"		
Line 19 (Arangasa Is. - Quinablanagan I.)			348°40'	131,330
Quinablanagan I.	7°42'58"	126°34'30"		
Line 19a (Quinablanagan I. - Above Languyan R.)			353°08'	25,619
Above Languyan R.	7°29'10"	126°36'10"		
Line 20 (Above Languyan R. - Pusan Pt.)			356°52'	22,489
Pusan Pt.	7°16'59"	126°36'50"		
Line 21 (Pusan Pt. - Tugubun Pt.)			26°39'	36,259
Tugubun Pt.	6°59'24"	126°28'00"		
Line 22 (Tugubun Pt. - Cape S. Agustin (N))			20°33'	83,350
Cape San Agustin (N)	6°17'03"	126°12'08"		
Line 22a (Cape S. Agustin (N) - Cape San Agustin (S))			20°16'	1,707
Cape San Agustin (S)	6°16'15"	126°11'40"		
Line 23 (Cape S. Agustin (S) - Panguil Bato Pt.)			39°23'	125,100
Panguil Bato Pt.	5°23'45"	125°28'42"		
Line 23a (Panguil Bato Pt. - Tapundo Pt.)			66°32'	7,484
Tapundo Pt.	5°22'08"	125°24'59"		
Line 24 (Tapundo Pt. - Manamil I.)			89°19'	7,667

PHILIPPINES STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM				
LOCATION	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST	AZIMUTH	DISTANCE (m)
Manamil I.	5°22'05"	125°20'50"		
Line 24a (Manamil I. - Balut I. (W))			139°01'	3,051
Balut I. (W)	5°23'20"	125°19'45"		
Line 25 (Balut I. (W) - Middle of 3 Rk. Awash)			124°47'	149,840
Middle of 3 Rk. Awash	6°09'39"	124°13'02"		
Line 26 (Middle of 3 Rk. Awash - Tongquil I.)			86°18'	259,400
Tongquil I.	6°00'15"	121°52'45"		
Line 27 (Tongquil I. - Sumbasumba I.)			61°29'	115,950
Sumbasumba I.	5°30'10"	120°57'35"		
Line 28 (Sumbasumba I. - Kinapusan Is.)			43°19'	44,445
Kinapusan Is.	5°12'37"	120°41'05"		
Line 29 (Kinapusan Is. - Manuk Manka I.)			63°14'	101,290
Manuk Manka I.	4°47'50"	119°52'10"		
Line 30 (Manuk Manka I. - Frances Reef)			58°30'	80,847
Frances Reef	4°24'54"	119°14'54"		
Line 31 (Frances Reef - Bajapa Reef)			134°34'	29,330
Bajapa Reef	4°36'04"	119°03'36"		
Line 32 (Bajapa Reef - Panguan I.)			164°05'	13,480
Panguan I.	4°43'06"	119°01'36"		
Line 33 (Panguan I. - Omapoy I.)			238°48'	42,470
Omapoy I.	4°55'02"	119°21'15"		
Line 34 (Omapoy I. - Sanga-Sanga I.)			246°11'	51,005
Sanga-Sanga I.	5°06'12"	119°46'30"		

PHILIPPINES STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM				
LOCATION	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST	AZIMUTH	DISTANCE (m)
Line 35 (SangaSanga I. - Pearl Bank)			170°05"	80,200
Pearl Bank	5°49'04"	119°39'01"		
Line 36 (Pearl Bank - Baguan I.)			103°13'	137,050
Baguan I.	6°06'00"	118°26'42"		
Line 36a (Baguan I. - Taganak I.)			76°52'	15,535
Taganak I.	6°04'05"	118°18'30"		
Line 37 (Taganak I. - Gt. Bakkungaan)			118°39'	24,805
Gt. Bakkungaan	6°10'32"	118°06'42"		
Line 37a (Gt. Bakkungaan - Sibaung I.)			136°04'	18,470
Sibaung I.	6°17'45"	117°59'45"		
Line 38 (Sibaung I. - Muligi I.)			215°36'	79,915
Muligi I.	6°53' 00"	118°25'00"		
Line 39 (Muligi I. - Mangsee Is.)			119°14'	140,541
Mangsee Is.	7°30'10"	117°18'20"		
Line 39a (Mangsee Is. - Cape Melville)			134°50'	48,815
Cape Melville	7°48'50"	116°59'30"		
Line 40 (Cape Melville - Ligas Pt.)			153°54'	15,665
Ligas Pt.	7°56'28"	116°55'45"		
Line 41 (Ligas Pt.-Cay)			170°40'	5,666
Cay	7°59'30"	116°55'15"		
Line 41a (Cay-Secam I.)			204°52'	22,925
Secam I.	8°10'47"	117°00'30"		
Line 42 (Secam I. - N. of Canipan Bay)			209°09'	54,990

PHILIPPINES STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM				
LOCATION	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST	AZIMUTH	DISTANCE (m)
N. of Canipan Bay	8°36'50"	117°15'06"		
Line 43 (N. of Canipan Bay - Tatub Pt.)			218°57'	18,570
Tatub Pt.	8°44'40"	117°21'28"		
Line 44 (Tatub Pt. - Punta Baja)			222°04'	45,125
Punta Baja	9°02'50"	117°37'58"		
Line 45 (Punta Baja - Malapackun I.)			223°30'	32,195
Malapackun I.	9°15'30"	117°50'04"		
Line 46 (Malapackun I. - Piedras Pt.)			225°50'	148,260
Piedras Pt.	10°11'28"	118°48'18"		
Line 47 (Piedras Pt. - Tapiutan I.)			203°19'	124,900
Tapiutan I.	11°13'40"	119°15'28"		
Line 48 (Tapiutan I. - Pinnacle Rk.)			208°47'	136,590
Pinnacle Rk.	12°18'34"	119°51'45"		
Line 49 (Pinnacle Rk. - Cape Calavite)			200°40'	134,230
Cape Calavite	13°26'40"	120°18'00"		
Line 50 (Cape Calavite - Cabra I.)			148°12'	58,235
Cabra I.	13°53'30"	120°00'58"		
Line 51 (Cabra I. - Capones Is.)			179°26'	113,400
Capones Is.	14°55'00"	120°00'20"		
Line 52 (Capones Is. - Palauig Pt.)			168°09'	58,100
Palauig Pt.	15°25'50"	119°53'40"		
Line 53 (Palauig Pt. - Hermana Mayor I.)			164°17'	40,870

PHILIPPINES STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM				
LOCATION	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST	AZIMUTH	DISTANCE (m)
Hermana Mayor I.	15°47'10"	119°47'28"		
Line 53a (Hermana Mayor I. - Tambobo Pt.)			167°10'	20,490
Tambobo Pt.	15°58'00"	119°44'55"		
Line 54 (Tambobo Pt. - Rena Pt.)			181°43'	22,910
Rena Pt.	16°10'25"	119°45'18"		
Line 54a (Rena Pt. - Cape Bolinao)			191°39'	18,675
Cape Bolinao	16°20'20"	119°47'25"		
Line 55 (Cape Bolinao - Darigayos Pt.)			226°20'	80,016
Darigayos Pt.	16°50'15"	120°20'00"		
Line 56 (Darigayos Pt. - Dile Pt.)			179°58'	81,616
Dile Pt.	17°34'30"	120°19'58"		
Line 56a (Dile Pt. - Pinget I.)			188°27'	12,060
Pinget I.	17°40'58"	120°20'58"		
Line 56b (Pinget I. - Badoc I.)			192°46'	27,170
Badoc I.	17°55'20"	120°24'22"		
Line 57 (Badoc I. - Cape Bojeador)			195°03'	65,270
Cape Bojeador	18°29'30"	120°34'00"		
Line 58 (Cape Bojeador - Dalupiri I.)			222°16'	101,740
Dalupiri I.	19°10'15"	121°13'02"		
Line 59 (Dalupiri I. - Catanapan Pt.)			213°29'	25,075
Catanapan Pt.	19°21'35"	121°20'56"		
Line 60 (Catanapan Pt. - Dequey I.)			202°27'	116,870
Dequey I.	20°20'06"	121°46'35"		

PHILIPPINES STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM				
LOCATION	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST	AZIMUTH	DISTANCE (m)
Line 61 (Dequey I. - Raile)			180°47'	42,255
Raile	20°43'00"	121°46'55"		
Line 62 (Raile - Y'ami I. (W))			200°30'	48,140
Y'ami I. (W)	21°07'26"	121°56'39"		
Line 63 (Y'ami I. (W) - Y'ami I. (M))			238°40'	237
Y'ami I. (M)	21°07'30"	121°56'46"		
Line 64 (Y'ami I. (M) - Y'ami I. (E))			307°08'	1,376
Y'ami I. (E)	21°07'03"	121°57'24"		

HISTORIC CLAIMS

The following is extracted from Presidential Decree No. 1596 of June 1978.

Declaring Certain Areas Part of the Philippine Territory and Providing for their Government and Administration

Whereas, by reason of their proximity the cluster of islands and islets in the South China Sea situated within the following:

Kalayaan Island Group

From a point [on the Philippine Treaty Limits] at latitude 7°40' North and longitude 116°00' East of Greenwich, thence due and West along the parallel of 7°40' N to its intersection with the meridian of longitude 112°11' E, thence due north along the meridian of 112°10' E, to its intersection within the parallel of 9°00' N, thence northeastward to the intersection of the parallel of 12°00' N to its intersection with the meridian of longitude 114°30' E, thence, due East along the parallel of 12°00' N to its intersection with the meridian of 118°00' E, thence, due South along the meridian of longitude 118°00' E to its intersection with the parallel of 10°00' N, thence Southeastwards to the point of the beginning at 7°40' N, latitude and 116°00' E longitude.

are vital to the security and economic survival of the Philippines.

Whereas, much of the above area is part of the continental margin of the Philippine archipelago;

Whereas, these areas do not legally belong to any state or nation but by reason of history, indispensable need, and effective occupation and control established in accordance with international law, such areas must now be deemed to belong and subject to the sovereignty of the Philippines;

Whereas, while other states have laid claims to some of these areas, their claims have lapsed by abandonment and can not prevail over that of the Philippines on legal, historical and equitable grounds.

Now therefore, I, Ferdinand E. Marcos, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the power vested in me by the Constitution, do hereby decree as follows:

Section 1, The Area Within the Following Boundaries:

From a point [on the Philippine Treaty Limits] at latitude 7°40' North and longitude 116°00' East of Greenwich, thence due and West along the parallel of 7°40' N to its intersection with the meridian of longitude 112°11' E, thence due north along the meridian of 112°10' E, to its intersection within the parallel of 9°00' N, thence northeastward to the intersection of the parallel of 12°00' N to its intersection with the meridian of longitude 114°30' E, thence, due East along the parallel of 12°00' N to its intersection with the meridian of 118°00' E, thence, due South along the meridian

of longitude 118°00' E to its intersection with the parallel of 10°00' N, thence Southeastwards to the point of the beginning at 7°40' N, latitude and 116°00' E longitude;

including the sea-bed, sub-soil, continental margin and air space shall belong and be subject to the sovereignty of the Philippines. Such area is hereby constituted as a distinct and separate municipality of the Province of Palawan and shall be known as "Kalayaan."

Section 2, Pending the election of its regular officials...the administration and government of the area shall be vested in the Secretary of National Defense or in such officers of the Civil government or the Armed Forces of the Philippines as the President may designate.

POLAND

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Mar 91	Maritime Areas Act	12nm	
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Mar 91	Maritime Areas Act		Reiterates historic waters claim to Bay of Gdansk (first made in 1956).
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Dec 77	Act No. 37	Not specific	
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Jul 91	Maritime Areas & Maritime Administration Act	200nm	Established EEZ.
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jul 85	Agreement		Established boundaries of territorial sea, EEZ, fishing areas, and continental shelf with USSR (replaced 1958 and 1969 agreements).
	Jun 89	Agreement		Continental shelf and EEZ boundary agreement with Sweden.
	May 89	Agreement		Agreement with Germany (GDR).
	May 90	Agreement		Tripoint agreement with Sweden and former USSR in Baltic Sea EIF.
	Nov 90	Agreement		Agreement with Germany signed. (Reaffirmed earlier agreements between Poland and GDR, following the unification of Germany.)
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention.
	Jul 94			Signed Part XI Agreement.
	Nov 98			Ratified Convention; bound by Part XI Agreement.

HISTORIC WATERS LEGISLATION

The following is extracted from the Act concerning the Maritime Areas of the Polish Republic and the Marine Administration (Maritime Areas Act) of 21 March 1991.

Section 1 The Internal Waters

Article 4

The internal waters are:

1. The part of Nowowarpno Lake and the part of the Bay of Szczecin, together with the Swina and the Dziwna and the Bay of Kamien, situated east of the state frontier between the Polish Republic and Germany, and the river Odra between the Bay of Szczecin and the waters of the port of Szczecin.

2. That part of the bay of Gdansk closed by a baseline running from a point having the coordinates 54 degrees 37' 36" north geographic latitude and 18 degrees 49' 18" east geographic longitude (on the Hel Sandbar [Mierzeja Helska]) to a point having the coordinates 54 degrees 22' 12" north geographic latitude and 19 degrees 21' 00" east geographic longitude (on the Vistula Sandbar [Mierzeja Wisloana]);

3. That part of the Vistula Bay [Zalew Wislany] situated south-west of the State frontier between the Polish Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on that Bay;....

MARITIME BOUNDARY AGREEMENTS

POLAND - GERMANY

The following is extracted from the Agreement between Poland and Germany on the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf in the Baltic Sea (EIF April 1969).

Article 1

The lateral boundary between the continental shelf of the Polish People's Republic and that of the German Democratic Republic shall be in principle, in accordance with article 6 of the Geneva Convention on the Continental Shelf, a line every point of which is equidistant from the nearest points of the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial waters of each Contracting Party is measured.

Article 2

1. In accordance with the principle set forth in article 1, the lateral boundary shall consist of the following straight lines: a line extending from the terminal point of the land frontier between the two Contracting Parties on the island of Uznam (Usedom) to point A, a line passing through points A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, and an extension of the line between points G and H to a point equidistant from the nearest points of the baseline of the Polish People's Republic, the German Democratic Republic and the Kingdom of Denmark.

2. The points referred to in paragraph 1 have the following geographical coordinates:

TABLE C1.T200.
POLAND - GERMANY CONTINENTAL SHELF: BALTIC SEA

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
A	54° 01' 42"	14° 15' 16"
B	54° 05' 20"	14° 20' 15"
C	54° 10' 08"	14° 21' 08"
D	54° 13' 44"	14° 23' 11"
E	54° 17' 05"	14° 27' 00"
F	54° 20' 28"	14° 29' 54"
G	54° 23' 56"	14° 32' 41"
H	54° 28' 19"	14° 35' 51"

The following is extracted from the Agreement between Poland and Germany on the Delimitation of the Sea Areas in the Oder Bight, signed May 1989.

Article 1

The common territorial sea boundary of the [GDR and Poland] uses straight lines (geodetic lines) connecting the following points:

TABLE C1.T201.
POLAND - GERMANY TERRITORIAL SEA BOUNDARY: ODER BIGHT

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
A	53° 55' 45.45"	14° 13' 40.78"
B	53° 59' 21.46"	14° 14' 38.84"
C	54° 07' 39.76"	14° 12' 12.03"

Article 2

In the Oder Bight area [Poland] fixes the outer limit of its territorial sea by means of straight lines (geodetic lines) connecting the following points:

CONTINUATION OF TABLE C1.T201.

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
C	54° 07' 39.76"	14° 12' 12.03"
D	54° 07' 37.00"	14° 16' 51.00"
E	54° 08' 38.00"	14° 20' 48.00"

Article 3

In the Oder Bight area the GDR fixes the outer limit of its territorial sea by means of straight lines (geodetic lines) connecting the following points:

CONTINUATION OF TABLE C1.T201.

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
C	54° 07' 39.76"	14° 12' 12.03"
F	54° 14' 25.43"	14° 10' 11.75"
G	54° 16' 45.28"	14° 04' 17.53"
H	54° 26' 33.90"	14° 04' 48.70"

Article 4

1. The boundary of the continental shelf and fishery zones of the GDR and [Poland] uses straight lines (geodetic lines) connecting the following points:

2. The boundary mentioned in section 1 extends from point M further in a north-easterly direction to a point to be agreed upon by the GDR, [Poland] and the Kingdom of Denmark.

Article 5

1. The entire northern approach to the ports of Szczecin and Swinoujscie and the places of anchorage are all located in the territorial sea of [Poland] or high seas respectively.

2. The part of the northern approach to the ports of Szczecin and Swinoujscie situated to the east of the outer boundary of the territorial sea of GDR, as determined by Article 3 of the present Treaty, as well as anchorage place No.3 do not form part of the continental shelf, the fishing zone and, possibly, of the exclusive economic zone of the GDR.

Article 6

Navigation using the shipping routes and approaches leading to the ports of Szczecin and Swinoujscie, which are situated in the territorial sea of the GDR east of the island of Rugen, takes place according to the generally recognized principles of international law of the sea. Passage of warships and government ships sailing under the Polish flag does not require the authorization of the GDR. Polish sporting boats may with the permission of the DCR claim passage, after having been requested according to an appropriate procedure.

POLAND - RUSSIA

The following is extracted from the Agreement between Poland and the USSR on the Delimitation of the Territorial Sea, the EEZ, the Fishery Zone, and the Continental Shelf in the Baltic Sea of July 1985.

Article 1

The boundary of the territorial sea between the USSR and [Poland] shall follow a straight line from a point located on the Baltiiskaia Kosa on the Soviet-Polish state boundary with geographic coordinates 54° 27' 28.63" north latitude and 19° 38' 30.96" east longitude, to the intersection of that line at a distance of 12nm with the outer limit of the territorial sea of the USSR and [Poland] on a point with geographic coordinates 54° 38' 15" north latitude and 19° 24' 22" east longitude.

Article 2

The boundary of the economic zone, fishery zone and continental shelf between the USSR and [Poland] shall follow a line from a point with geographical coordinates 54° 36' 15" north latitude and 19° 24' 22" east longitude through the points with the following geographic coordinates:

TABLE C1.T202.
POLAND - RUSSIA MARITIME BOUNDARY COORDINATES

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
A	54° 40' 12"	19° 18' 54"
B	54° 48' 54"	19° 20' 42"
C	55° 20' 48"	19° 03' 48"
D	55° 51' 00"	18° 56' 12"

up to the junction point of the corresponding marine areas of the USSR, [Poland] and the Kingdom of Sweden.

Article 4

The present Treaty replaces the corresponding provisions of the Protocol between the USSR and [Poland] on the Delimitation of Soviet and Polish Territorial Waters in the Gulf of Gdansk of the Baltic Sea of 18 March 1958 and the Treaty between the USSR and [Poland] on the Course of the Boundary of the Continental Shelf in the Gulf of Gdansk and the Southeastern Part of the Baltic Sea of 28 August 1969.

POLAND - SWEDEN

The following is extracted from the Agreement between Poland and Sweden on the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf and the Fishery Zones (EIF June 1989).

Article 1

The delimitation line between the areas of the continental shelf over which Sweden and Poland respectively exercise sovereign rights in regard to exploration and exploitation of natural resources, and between the fishery zones of Sweden and Poland consist of straight lines (geodetic lines) connecting the points indicated in Article 2.

Article 2

The delimitation line shall be drawn through the following points in the order indicated:

TABLE C1.T203.
POLAND - SWEDEN MARITIME BOUNDARY COORDINATES

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
A	55° 21.640'	16° 32.000'
B	55° 30.000'	17° 00.000'
C	55° 35.235'	17° 22.680'
D	55° 46.985'	18° 00.000'
E	55° 55.293'	18° 21.800'

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
F	55° 52.876	18° 54.000'

From point A to the West and point F to the East the delimitation line shall continue to points on which Agreement shall be reached with the third state concerned.

POLAND - SWEDEN - RUSSIA

The following is extracted from the Tripoint Agreement of Poland, Sweden and former USSR on the Junction Point of the Maritime Boundaries in the Baltic (EIF May 1990).

Article 1

From the points indicated below:

Point D, with the geographical coordinates 55°51'00" north latitude by 18°56'12" east longitude, as established in the Treaty of 17 July 1985 between the Polish People's Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics concerning the delimitation of the territorial sea (territorial waters), economic zone, maritime fishing zone and continental shelf in the Baltic Sea;

Point A17, with the geographical coordinates 55°53.482' north latitude by 18°56.717' east longitude (following the Soviet system of coordinates) or 55°53.482' north latitude by 18°56.777' east longitude (following the Swedish system of coordinates), as established in the Agreement of 18 April 1988 between the Government of the Kingdom of Sweden and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics concerning the delimitation of the continental shelf, the Soviet economic zone and the Swedish fishing zone in the Baltic Sea;

Point F, with the geographical coordinates 55°52.876' north latitude by 18°54.000' east longitude (following the World Geodetic System 1972), as established in the Agreement of 10 February 1989 concerning the delimitation of the continental shelf and fishing zones between the Kingdom of Sweden and the Polish People's Republic; the delimitation boundaries follow straight lines (geodesic lines) to the common delimitation point, with the geographical coordinates 55°52.788' north latitude by 18°55.545' east longitude.

The geographical coordinates given for the common delimitation point are based on the World Geodetic System 1972.

PORTUGAL

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	May 77	Act No. 33/77	12nm	
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Nov 85	Decree Law No. 495/85		Established straight baselines. Waters between Madeiras and Azores islands claimed as internal. Reiterated 1967 closing lines that, in effect, treat Tagus and Sado estuaries, and associated coastal indentations, as "historic bays." <i>These claims are not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claims in 1986.</i>
CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Nov 97	Declaration upon accession to 1982 LOS Convention	24nm	
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Nov 69	Decree Law No. 49,369	1958 DEF	
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	May 77	Act No. 33/77	200nm	EEZ: Acknowledged only "innocent passage" for ships within EEZ (overflight also allowed). <i>The claim is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. conducted operational assertions between 1979 and 1996.</i>
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Feb 76	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Spain (North and South) signed.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention.
	Jul 94			Signed Part XI Agreement.
	Nov 97			Ratified Convention and Part XI Agreement, with Declarations as noted above.

STRAIGHT BASELINE LEGISLATION

Legislation set forth straight baselines along the Portuguese coast of the continent, around the Madeiras, and in the Azores. The following extracts from Decree Law No. 495/85 of 29 November 1985 show all coordinates of the above systems of straight baselines. Introductory textual matters in the legislation are included with the continental straight baselines. The system decreed for the Azores is divided among the eastern, central, and western parts of the Azores, respectively.

Portugal Straight Baselines: Continental Coast

Inasmuch as it has become necessary to redefine the closing lines and straight baselines established by Decree-Law No. 47,771 of June 27, 1967, that supplement, along the coasts of the continent and the islands of the Autonomous Regions of Madeira and the Azores, the baseline established in Paragraph 1 of Base I of Law No. 2130(1) of August 22, 1966;

The agencies of the autonomous regions' own governments having been consulted;

Under the provisions of Paragraph 2 of the above-mentioned base the Government, pursuant to Article 201, Article 1(c) of the Constitution, decrees as follows:

Article 1

The normal baseline for measuring the breadth of the territorial sea established in Base I of Law No. 2130 is supplemented by the closing lines and straight baselines defined by the points whose geographic coordinates appear on Table I for the coast of the continent, Table II for the coasts of the islands of the Autonomous Region of Madeira, and on Tables III, IV, and V for the coasts of the islands of the Autonomous Region of the Azores. Those tables are annexed to this decree-law and are an integral part hereof.

Article 2

In addition to those referred to in Article 1 above, the Portuguese State uses as a baseline for measuring the breadth of the territorial sea the closing lines that result from the application of international law to the roadsteads used for loading, unloading, and anchoring of ships, the mouths of rivers, and the entrances to ports.

Article 3

Decree-Law No. 47,771 of June 27, 1967 is hereby revoked.

TABLE C1.T204.
PORTUGAL STRAIGHT BASELINES: CONTINENTAL COAST

CLOSING LINES AND STRAIGHT BASELINES THAT SUPPLEMENT THE NORMAL BASELINE ALONG THE COAST OF THE CONTINENT			
I.M. CHART NO.	STRAIGHT BASELINES	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
59	From Ver-o-Mar	41°24.85'	08°47.20'
	to mouth of Vouga River (North jetty)	40°38.64'	08°45.42'
64	From Cabo Mondego (Pedra da Nau)	40°11.02'	08°54.55'
	to Farilhoes (Pedra Grande)	39°28.73'	09°32.65'
68	From Farilhoes (Pedra Grande)		
	to Farilhoes-Forcada (Pedra W.)	39°28.20'	09°33.42'
68	From Farilhoes-Forcada (Pedra W.)		
	to Berlenga-Estelas (via Broeiro)	39°24.98'	09°32.28'
68	From Belenga-Estelas (via Broeiro)		
04	to Cabo da Roca (Pedra de Arca)	38°46.82'	09°30.20'
72	From Cabo Raso	38°42.48'	09°29.10'
05	to Cabo Espichel	38°24.77'	09°13.28'
05	From Cabo Espichel		
84	to Cabo de Sines (head of jetty)	37°56.17'	08°53.25'
84	From Cabo de Sines (head of jetty)		
86	to Cabo de Sao Vicente (Pedra do Gigante)	37°02.25'	08°59.77'
86	From Ponta de Sagres	36°54.53'	08°56.92'
91	to Cabo de Santa Maria (Barreta Is.)	37°57.55'	07°53.07'

Portugal Straight Baselines: Madeiras

TABLE C1.T205.
PORTUGAL STRAIGHT BASELINES: MADEIRAS

CLOSING LINES AND STRAIGHT BASELINES THAT SUPPLEMENT THE NORMAL BASELINE ALONG THE COAST OF THE AUTONOMOUS REGION OF MADEIRA			
I.M. CHART NO.	STRAIGHT BASELINES	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
104	From a point west of Ponta da Agulha (Bugio) (Ilhas Desertas)	32°24.15'	16°27.97'
102	to Ponta do Sol (Madeira)	32°40.40'	17°06.05'
	From the shoals of Moniz (Madeira)	32°52.58'	17°10.75'
152	to Pont de Sao Jorge (Madeira)	32°50.02'	16°54.00'
	From Ponta de Sao Jorge		
102	to Ilheu de Branca (Madeira)	32°45.00'	16°41.40'
	From Ilheu de Branca		
102	to Ponta do Castelo (Madeira)	32°44.85'	16°41.15'
	From Ponta do Castelo		
102	to Ponta do Sao Lourenco (Madeira)	32°43.67'	16°39.10'
	From Ponta do Sao Lourenco		
104	to Ilheu Caho (N.E.) (Ilhas Desertas)	32°35.28'	16°32.56'
103	From Ilheu do Ferro (N) (Porto Santo)	33°02.30'	16°24.33'
103	to Ilheu da Fonte da Areia (Porto Santo)	33°06.02'	16°22.00'
	From Ilheu da Fonte da Areia		
103	to Ilheu de Fora (Porto Santo)	33°07.45'	16°16.88'
	From Ilheu de Fora		
155	to Ilheu de Cima (Porto Santo)	33°03.15'	16°16.60'
155	From Ilheu de Cima (S.E.)	33°03.05'	16°16.62'
103	To the tip of Ilheu de Baixo (S.E.) (Porto Santo)	32°59.67'	16°22.89'
103	From Ilheu de Baixo (W) (Porto Santo)	33°00.10'	16°23.35'
103	to Porta da Cabra (Porto Santo)	33°01.82'	16°24.30'

Portugal Straight Baselines: Azores (Eastern, Central, Western)

TABLE C1.T206.
PORTUGAL STRAIGHT BASELINES: AZORES

CLOSING LINES AND STRAIGHT BASELINES THAT SUPPLEMENT THE NORMAL BASELINE ALONG THE COASTS OF THE AUTONOMOUS REGION OF THE AZORES			
I.M. CHART NO.	STRAIGHT BASELINES	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
EASTERN GROUP			
169	From Ilheu da Vila (Santa Maria Island)	36°56.36'	25°10.25'
	to Ponta da Candelaria (Sao Miguel Island)	37°49.60'	25°50.45'
111	From Ponta da Bretanha (Sao Miguel Island)	37°54.38'	25°47.00'
	to the limits of Assornada (Sao Miguel Island)	37°51.45'	25°10.50'
111	From Ponta do Arnel (Sao Miguel Island)	37°49.40'	25°08.15'
166	to the Rock (N.) of Bicuda (Ilheus Formigas)	37°16.52'	24°46.88'
166	From Formigas (S.E.) (Ilheus Formigas)	37°16.16'	24°46.83'
110	to Sao Goncalo lighthouse point (E) (Santa Maria Island)	35°55.68'	25°00.87'
CENTRAL GROUP			
114	From Queimada (Pico Island)	38°22.90'	28°14.40'
	to Ponto de Sao Mateus (Pico Island)	38°23.28'	28°26.80'
	From Ponta de Sao Maueus		
114	to Ponta de Castelo Branco (Faial Island)	38°31.32'	28°45.23'
	From Ponta de Castelo Branco		
114	to Ponta dos Capelinhos (Faial Island)	38°35.85'	28°50.20'
	From Ponta dos Capelinhos		
114	to Ponta dos Cedros (Faial Is.)	38°38.68'	28°43.01'
	From Ponta dos Cedros		
114	to Ponta dos Rosais (Ilheu) (Sao Jorge Island)	38°45.43'	28°19.28'
	From Ponta do Morro (N.) (Sao Jorge Island)	38°32.35'	27°45.90'
114	to the tip of Pico Island	38°24.63'	28°01.80'
	From Calheta de Nesquim (Pico Island)	38°23.93'	28°04.90'
114	to Ponta da Queimada (Pico Is.)	38°22.90'	28°14.40'
	From the rock at Baixa dos Buzios (Graciosa Island)	39°05.42'	27°59.72'
113	to the rock (N.E.) Ilheu da Praia (Graciosa Island)	39°03.57'	27°57.16'
	From the rock (N.E.) Ilheu da Praia		
113	to Ilheu de Baixo (Graciosa Is.)	39°00.50'	27°56.22'
174	From Ponta do Enxudreiro (Graciosa Island)	39°00.73'	27°59.77'
113	to Furada (Graciosa Island)	39°01.37'	28°02.15'

CLOSING LINES AND STRAIGHT BASELINES THAT SUPPLEMENT THE NORMAL BASELINE ALONG THE COASTS OF THE AUTONOMOUS REGION OF THE AZORES			
I.M. CHART NO.	STRAIGHT BASELINES	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
	From Ilheu de Mina (Terceira Island)	38°38.90'	27°04.42'
112	to the Fradinhos rocks (Terceira Island)	38°36.70'	27°06.70'
	From the Fradinhos rocks		
112	to Ponta de Sao Mateus (Terceira Island)	38°39.15'	27°16.70'
WESTERN GROUP			
115	From Ilheu de Monchique (Flores Island)	39°29.65'	31°16.32'
115	to Ponta dos Torrosis (Corvo Island)	39°43.43'	31°07.03'
115	From the easternmost point on the coast (Corvo Island)	-	-
116	to the rock opposite Santa Cruz (Flores Island)	39°27.08'	31°07.15'

QATAR

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Apr 92	Decree No. 40	12nm	
CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Apr 92	Decree No. 40	24nm	
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Jun 49	Proclamation		
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Jun 74	Declaration		Delimited by agreement with adjacent States; or by the outer limits of the "continental prolongation;" or by the median line.
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Dec 65	Agreement		Offshore and land boundaries agreement with Saudi Arabia signed.
	Mar 69	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with UAE (Abu Dhabi) EIF. See <u>LIS</u> No. 18.
	Sep 69	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Iran signed (EIF May 70). See <u>LIS</u> No. 25.
	Mar 2001	ICJ Judgment		In the case concerning Maritime Delimitation and Territorial Questions between Qatar and Bahrain (Qatar v. Bahrain).
LOS CONVENTION	Nov 84			Signed Convention.
	Dec 2002			Ratified Convention; bound by Part XI Agreement.

MARITIME BOUNDARIES

QATAR - UAE (ABU DHABI)

The following is extracted from the Agreement on the Settlement of Maritime Boundary Lines and Sovereign Rights over Islands, signed and EIF 20 March 1969.

Recognizing the cordial and fraternal relations that exist between the two sister Arab States, and desirous of settling maritime boundary lines and sovereign rights over islands on the basis of their mutual interests, the two Contracting Parties have agreed as follows:

- (1) That "Dina" Island is part of the territory of Abu Dhabi;
- (2) That the islands of "Lashat" and "Shraho" are part of the territory of Qatar;
- (3) That both States will have no further national claims against each other in islands and waters beyond the maritime boundary lines herein agreed to;
- (4) That the maritime boundary lines referred to in paragraph (3) above are as follows:

TABLE C1.T207.
QATAR - UAE (ABU DHABI) MARITIME BOUNDARY COORDINATES

Latitude North	Longitude East
(a) A straight line between Point A at:	
25° 31' 50"	53° 02' 05"
and point B, "Bir Elbundug," at:	
25° 05' 54.79"	52° 36' 50.98"
(b) A straight line between point B (described above), and point C, at:	
24° 48' 40"	52° 16' 20"
(c) A straight line from point C (described above) to point D (at Bab Khor Eladid at the territorial sea boundary) at:	
24° 48' 40"	52° 16' 20"

QATAR - BAHRAIN

The following information is excerpted from the United Nations Law of the Sea Bulletin No. 46 regarding the International Court of Justice Judgment in the case concerning Maritime Delimitation and Territorial Questions between Qatar and Bahrain (Qatar v. Bahrain). The case dealt with the dispute relating to sovereignty over the Hawar Islands, sovereign rights over the shoals of Dibal and Qit'al Jaradah and the delimitation of the maritime areas of the two States. On 16 March 2001, the Court decided that Qatar has sovereignty over Zubarah, Janan Island, including Hadd Janan, and the low-tide elevation of Fasht al Dibal; and that Bahrain has sovereignty over the Hawar Islands and the island of Qit'al Jaradah. Moreover, vessels of Qatar enjoy in the territorial sea of Bahrain, which separates Hawar Islands from the other Bahraini islands, the right of innocent passage accorded by customary international law.

As regards the question of the maritime boundary, the Court also recalled that customary international law was applicable to the case and that the parties had requested it to draw a single maritime boundary (in the southern part, the Court drew a boundary delimiting the parties' territorial seas over which they enjoy territorial sovereignty, including the seabed, superjacent waters and superjacent aerial space; in the northern part, the Court had to carry out a delimitation between areas in which the parties have only sovereign rights and functional jurisdiction, i.e., over the continental shelf and in the exclusive economic zone). With respect to the territorial sea, the Court drew provisionally an equidistance line (a line every point of which is equidistant from the nearest points on the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea of each of the two States is measured) and then considered whether that line should be adjusted in the light of any special circumstances. The Court rejected Bahrain's argument that the existence of certain pearling banks situated to the north of Qatar, which had been predominantly exploited in the past by Bahraini fishermen, constituted a circumstance justifying a shifting of the equidistance line. It also rejected Qatar's argument that there is significant disparity between the coastal lengths of the parties calling for an appropriate correction. The Court further stated that considerations of equity required that the maritime formation of Fasht al Jarim should have no effect in determining the boundary line.

The Court concluded that the single maritime boundary that would divide the various maritime zones of the State of Qatar and the State of Bahrain should be formed by a series of geodesic lines joining, in the order specified, the points with the following coordinates:

TABLE C1.T208.
QATAR - BAHRAIN MARITIME BOUNDARY

QATAR - BAHRAIN MARITIME BOUNDARY		
Point	Latitude North	Longitude East
1	25° 34' 34"	50° 34' 3"
2	25° 35' 10"	50° 34' 48"
3	25° 34' 53"	50° 41' 22"
4	25° 34' 50"	50° 41' 35"
5	25° 34' 21"	50° 44' 5"

QATAR - BAHRAIN MARITIME BOUNDARY		
Point	Latitude North	Longitude East
6	25° 33' 29"	50° 45' 49"
7	25° 32' 49"	50° 46' 11"
8	25° 32' 55"	50° 46' 48"
9	25° 32' 43"	50° 47' 46"
10	25° 32' 6"	50° 48' 36"
11	25° 32' 40"	50° 48' 54"
12	25° 32' 55"	50° 48' 48"
13	25° 33' 44"	50° 49' 4"
14	25° 33' 49"	50° 48' 32"
15	25° 34' 33"	50° 47' 37"
16	25° 35' 33"	50° 46' 49"
17	25° 37' 21"	50° 47' 54"
18	25° 37' 45"	50° 49' 44"
19	25° 38' 19"	50° 50' 22"
20	25° 38' 43"	50° 50' 26"
21	25° 39' 31"	50° 50' 6"
22	25° 40' 10"	50° 50' 30"
23	25° 41' 27"	50° 51' 43"
24	25° 42' 27"	50° 51' 9"
25	25° 44' 7"	50° 51' 58"
26	25° 44' 58"	50° 52' 5"
27	25° 45' 35"	50° 51' 53"
28	25° 46' 0"	50° 51' 40"
29	25° 46' 57"	50° 51' 23"
30	25° 48' 43"	50° 50' 32"
31	25° 51' 40"	50° 49' 53"
32	25° 52' 26"	50° 49' 12"
33	25° 53' 42"	50° 48' 57"
34	26° 0' 40"	50° 51' 00"
35	26° 4' 38"	50° 54' 27"
36	26° 11' 2"	50° 55' 3"
37	26° 15' 55"	50° 55' 22"
38	26° 17' 58"	50° 55' 58"
39	26° 20' 2"	50° 57' 16"
40	26° 26' 11"	50° 59' 12"

QATAR - BAHRAIN MARITIME BOUNDARY		
Point	Latitude North	Longitude East
41	26° 43' 58"	51° 3' 16"
42	27° 2' 0"	51° 7' 11"

Below point 1, the single maritime boundary would follow, in a south-westerly direction, a loxodrome having an azimuth of 234° 16' 53", until it meets the delimitation line between the respective maritime zones of Saudi Arabia on the one hand, and of Bahrain and Qatar on the other. Beyond point 42, the single maritime boundary would follow, in a north-north-easterly direction, a loxodrome having an azimuth of 12° 15' 12", until it meets the delimitation line between the respective maritime zones of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on the one hand, and of Bahrain and Qatar, on the other.

QATAR - IRAN

The following is extracted from the Continental Shelf Boundary Agreement between Qatar and Iran (signed September 1969, EIF May 1970).

Article 1

The Boundary line dividing the continental shelf lying between the territory of Iran, on the one side, and that of Qatar, on the other side, shall consist of geodetic lines between the following points in the sequence given below:

Point (1) is the westernmost point on the westernmost part of the northern boundary line of the continental shelf appertaining to Qatar formed by a line of geodetic azimuth 278° 14' 27" west from Point 2 below.

TABLE C1.T209.
QATAR - IRAN CONTINENTAL SHELF COORDINATES

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
2	27° 00' 35"	51° 23' 00"
3	26° 56' 20"	51° 44' 05"
4	26° 33' 25"	52° 12' 10"
5	26° 06' 20"	52° 42' 30"
6	25° 31' 50"	53° 02' 05"

Article 4

Nothing in this Agreement shall affect the status of the super-adjacent waters or airspace above any part of the continental shelf.

ROMANIA

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Aug 90	Act on Internal Waters, Territorial Sea, & Contiguous Zone	12nm	Foreign warships, submarines and other submersible vehicles, and other government ships operated for non-commercial purposes must obtain permission prior to transiting territorial sea. Ships carrying nuclear, chemical or other weapons of mass destruction or "any other products prohibited by the laws of Romania" may not enter the territorial sea. <i>This requirement is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested requirement in 1989 and conducted operational assertions in 1985-1987 and in 1998-2000.</i>
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Aug 90	Act on Internal Waters, Territorial Sea, & Contiguous Zone		Establishes straight baselines. (Chartlet available on line at UN's LOS website. See Forward for website information.)
CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Aug 90	Act on Internal Waters, Territorial Sea, & Contiguous Zone	24nm	
CONTINENTAL SHELF	1962	Law on the Continental Shelf	1958 DEF	
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Apr 86	Decree No. 142	200nm	EEZ, except in Black Sea where EEZ boundaries will be determined by agreement with neighboring states.
ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION	Apr 86	Decree No. 142	200nm	Exclusive jurisdiction to preserve and protect the environment and prevent and control pollution within EEZ.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention, with Declaration reaffirming the "right" of coastal States to regulate the passage of foreign warships through their territorial seas.
	Dec 96			Ratified Convention, confirming Declaration made upon signature. Bound by Part XI Agreement.

STRAIGHT BASELINE LEGISLATION

From the Act concerning the Legal Regime of the Internal Waters, the Territorial Sea, and the Contiguous Zone of Romania of 7 August 1990.

TABLE C1.T210.
ROMANIA STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM

SEGMENT	POINT	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
A	1	45° 10' 51"	29° 45' 56"
	2	45° 08' 42"	29° 46' 20"
B	2	Same as segment A	
	3	44° 50' 23"	29° 36' 52"
C	3	The line of low tide	
	4		
D	4	44° 46' 52"	29° 31' 48"
	5	44° 43' 38"	29° 03' 10"
E	5	Same as segment D	
	6	44° 31' 26"	28° 52' 20"
F	6	Same as segment E	
	7	44° 07' 15"	28° 41' 50"
G	7	Same as Segment F	
	8	43° 59' 14"	28° 40' 09"
H	8	Same as Segment G	
	9	43° 44' 20"	28° 34' 51"

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Maritime claims of the former USSR are considered to remain in effect for its component successor States, unless otherwise declared.

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Jul 98	Federal Act on internal maritime waters, territorial sea and contiguous zone of the Russian Federation	12nm	
	Oct 99	Decision No. 1102		Regulations regarding foreign warship visits to Russian ports and passage in territorial sea.
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jul 98	Federal Act on internal maritime waters, territorial sea and contiguous zone of the Russian Federation		The 1998 Act does not appear to have revoked Russia's historic bay claims. Russia claims Peter the Great Bay, and Demitri, Laptev, and Sannikov Straits, as historic, and thus internal, waters. <i>These historic waters claims are not recognized by the U.S. U.S. has protested them on numerous occasions.</i> The 1998 Act also authorizes the drawing of straight baselines and publication of new coordinates, which has not yet been done. Russian Federation baselines remain those set out in the Council of Minister's Decrees dated Feb 84 and Jan 85. <i>These straight baseline claims are not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claims in 1984-1987 and conducted operational assertions in 1982, 1984, and 1986.</i>
	Dec 2003	Joint Statement		With Ukraine, asserting that the Sea of Azov and Strait of Kerch are historic, internal waters of the two nations.
CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Jul 98	Federal Act on internal maritime waters, territorial sea and contiguous zone of the Russian Federation	24nm	
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Oct 95	Federal Act on the Continental Shelf of the Russian Federation	200nm	The Russian Federation has also filed with the Continental Shelf Commission under UNCLOS a claim for ownership of a prolonged continental shelf beyond 350nm in the Arctic Ocean.
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Nov 98	Federal Act on the Exclusive Economic Zone of the Russian Federation	200nm	Also applies to all islands of the Russian Federation.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Apr 57	Agreement & Protocol		Maritime boundary agreement with Norway for Varangerfjord EIF.
	May 65	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Finland (Gulf of Finland) EIF. (This boundary line was also adopted as the EEZ boundary in a 1980 agreement.)
	May 67	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Finland (northeastern Baltic Sea area). This boundary line was also adopted as the EEZ boundary in a 1980 agreement.
	May 70	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Poland EIF (boundary extended in 1989).
	Jun 78	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary (Black Sea) agreement between Turkey and the former USSR signed; EIF May 81. See <u>LIS</u> No. 109. By an exchange of notes in 1987, this boundary line was adopted for the EEZ as well.
	Jul 85	Agreement		Established boundaries of territorial sea, EEZ, fishing areas, and continental shelf with Poland (replaced 1958 agreement).
	May 86	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with North Korea EIF.
	Jun 88	Agreement		Delimiting continental shelf, fishing zone, and EEZ with Sweden.
	1989	Agreement		Junction point of maritime boundaries with Poland and Sweden (Baltic Sea).
	Jul 90	Agreement		Boundary agreement with U.S. (Bering Sea) signed.
	Sep 90	Agreement		Frontier boundary agreement with South Korea; mostly the land boundary, it includes a line dividing the territorial seas of the two nations in the Sea of Japan.
	Oct 97	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Lithuania regarding EEZ, continental shelf.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention.
	Mar 97			Ratified Convention; bound by Part XI Agreement.

STRAIGHT BASELINE LEGISLATION

The extensive Soviet straight baseline system was promulgated by two Decrees of the Council of Ministers. Decree 4604 of 7 February 1984 covered the continental coast and islands of the Pacific Ocean, the Sea of Japan, the Sea of Okhotsk, and the Bering Sea. Decree 4450 of 15 January 1985 covered the continental coast and islands of the Arctic, the Baltic and the Black Sea. Extracts from these Decrees are provided below.

Russian Straight Baselines: Pacific Continental Coast and Islands, Sea of Japan, Sea of Okhotsk, and Bering Sea

Decree 4604

Of the baselines for measuring the breadth of the territorial sea, exclusive economic zone and continental shelf of the U.S.S.R. off the continental coast and islands of the Pacific Ocean, the Sea of Japan, the Sea of Okhotsk and the Bering Sea.

A decree of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers of February 7, 1984, approved a list of geographic coordinates of points which define the position of straight baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea, exclusive economic zone and continental shelf of the U.S.S.R. off the continental coast and islands of the Pacific Ocean, the Sea of Japan, the Sea of Okhotsk and the Bering Sea is measured. The list is published below.

List of geographic coordinates of points that determine the position of the straight baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea, exclusive economic zone (U.S.S.R. fishing zone) and continental shelf of the U.S.S.R. off the continental coast and islands of the Pacific Ocean, the Sea of Japan, the sea of Okhotsk and the Bering Sea is measured.

TABLE C1.T211.
RUSSIA STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: PACIFIC OCEAN

RUSSIA STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: PACIFIC OCEAN			
POINT	GEOGRAPHIC POSITION	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
1	Middle point in a straight line connecting the head lands of the Tumannaya River	42 17 29.03	130 41 30.52
2	Cape Povorotnyy	42 40 20.40	133 02 19.80
3	Cape Lisuchenko	42 41 09	133 08 56
4	Cape Korevo	42 46 30	133 25 28
5	Cape Ostrovnoy	42 48 22	133 43 24
6	Cape Olarovskiy	42 52 02	133 55 15
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 7			
7	Cape Tumanny	42 59 42	134 07 30
8	Opasnyy Island, eastern	43 01 40	134 11 17
9	Cape Titov	43 05 48	134 18 24
10	Valentina Bay, northern headland	43 06 39	133 20 28
11	Cape Nakhval'nyy	43 26 50	134 58 28
12	Cape Kudrin	43 27 38	135 00 00
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 03			
13	Cape Manevskiy	43 37 53	135 13 15
14	Chikhachev Island, southern extremity	43 40 36	135 16 40
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 15			
15	Chikhachev Island, northern extremity	43 40 50	135 16 50
16	Cape Shkot	43 41 18	135 17 05

RUSSIA STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: PACIFIC OCEAN			
POINT	GEOGRAPHIC POSITION	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 17			
17	Cape Chetyrekh Skal	43 50 40	135 30 24
18	Cape Yuzhnyy	44 02 02	135 37 54
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 19			
19	Cape Yakubovskiy	44 43 42	136 20 16
20	Cape Yegorov	44 46 06	136 26 30
Further along the line the lowest tide to point 21			
21	Cape Krasnyy Partizan	48 58 30	140 23 12
22	Cape Datta	49 17 48	140 25 18
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 23			
23	Cape Yagodnyy	51 10 20	140 39 50
24	Dugu-Du Islands, Yelena Island	51 14 15	140 42 20
25	Cape Nakatov	51 20 00	140 46 30
Further long the line of the lowest tide to point 26			
26	Cape Ostryy	51 23 30	140 51 30
27	Cliff off Cape Orlov	51 25 18	140 52 42
28	Cape Davydov	51 29 45	140 52 56
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 29			
29	Cape Yuzhnyy	51 40 48	141 06 15
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 30			
30	Cape Pronge	52 51 59	141 14 10
31	Cape Tabakh	53 00 13	141 12 15
Further along the line of the lowest tide point 32			
32	Cliff off Cape Mofet	54 11 52	139 52 49
33	Cape Aleksandra	54 17 20	139 47 18
34	Reyneke Island, southeastern coast	54 21 20	139 48 30
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 35			
35	Reyneke Island, eastern coast	54 21 15	139 48 27
36	Menshkov Island, northern extremity	54 36 45	139 16 30
37	Prokof'yev Island, northeastern extremity	55 05 07	138 25 10
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 38			
38	Prokof'yev Island, northwestern extremity	55 05 40	138 21 12
39	Cape Borisov	55 56 40	137 23 39
40	Cape Lantarskiy	56 08 13	137 43 20

RUSSIA STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: PACIFIC OCEAN			
POINT	GEOGRAPHIC POSITION	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
41	Cape Musikan	56 13 44	137 49 53
42	Cape Tolkuchiy	56 22 45	138 02 28
43	Cape Vneshniy	56 25 18	138 13 20
Further along the line the lowest tide to point 44			
44	Cape L'gotnyy	56 28 07	138 15 04
45	Cape Naklonnyy	56 37 12	138 16 12
46	Mal'minskiye Islands, eastern island	56 42 00	138 23 54
47	Cape Nurki	56 46 40	138 33 48
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 48			
48	Cape Ulkanskiy	56 58 30	138 42 30
49	Cape Eykan	57 00 48	138 52 15
Further long the line of the lowest tide to point 50			
50	Cape Sputnik	57 05 42	138 55 44
51	Cape Kamker	57 08 12	139 01 39
52	To the west of the mouth of the Urak River	59 16 00	142 48 29
53	Cape Marekan	59 19 12	143 28 40
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 54			
54	Cape Kekurnyy	59 24 34	145 40 45
55	Cape Gerey	59 24 06	145 42 40
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 56			
56	Cape Shelkan	59 21 50	145 48 00
57	Cape Yeyrineyskiy	59 18 05	145 51 00
58	Cliff off Cape Ushakov	59 14 40	145 48 30
59	Cliff off Cape Duga Zapadnaya	59 08 38	145 58 30
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 60			
60	Cape Yelagin	59 12 24	146 21 06
61	Kater Cliff	59 21 18	146 51 39
62	To the east of Cape Syurkum	59 21 55	147 55 00
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 63			
63	Cape Izmaylov	59 14 08	147 32 30
64	Cape Moskvitin	59 15 35	147 47 20
65	Cape Dal'niy	59 15 10	148 24 42
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 66			
66	Cape Gavanets	59 14 14	148 46 06

RUSSIA STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: PACIFIC OCEAN			
POINT	GEOGRAPHIC POSITION	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
67	Spafar'yev Island, Southwestern extremity	59 08 11	148 57 32
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 68			
68	Spafar'yev Island, Cape Kaktin	50 07 00	149 01 06
69	Zav'yalov Island, Cape Yuzhnyy	59 00 00	150 28 00
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 70			
70	Zav'yalov Island, southeastern coast	59 00 00	150 34 20
71	Cape Alevin	58 50 14	151 20 32
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 72			
72	Cape Tolstoy	59 10 36	155 11 21
73	Atykan Island, southern extremity	59 11 38	155 31 57
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 74			
74	Atykan Island, northern extremity	59 12 48	155 32 11
75	Matykil' Island, southeastern extremity	59 19 13	155 35 54
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 76			
76	Matykil' Island, northeastern extremity	59 20 27	155 36 00
77	Cape Yapon	59 29 45	154 57 57
78	Cape Keytevan	59 32 30	154 38 42
79	Cape Iretskiy	59 53 34	154 29 00
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 80			
80	Cape Storozhevoy	61 49 07	158 50 17
81	Cliff to the south of Taynochin	61 48 27	159 19 18
82	Cliff to the southwest of Chetyrye Pal'tsa Island	61 44 44	159 23 19
83	To the northwest of Cape Varkhalamskiy	61 40 07	159 31 18
84	Cape Varkhalamskiy	61 39 06	159 34 06
85	Khalpili Islands, cliff west of the northern Island	61 15 54	159 44 28
86	Cape Telanskiy	60 55 53	159 47 12
87	Cliff to the north of Cape Taygonos	60 35 11	160 08 00
88	Cape Taygonos	60 34 26	160 08 49
89	To the east of Cape Taygonos	60 34 26	160 09 48
90	Southern Islet off Cape Povorotnyy	60 40 57	160 46 00
91	Cape Dal'niy	60 25 12	161 56 29
92	Yengalychev Island, southwestern extremity	60 16 17	161 50 35
93	To the north of Cape Ostrovnoy	60 02 33	161 29 24
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 94			

RUSSIA STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: PACIFIC OCEAN			
POINT	GEOGRAPHIC POSITION	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
94	Cape Lopatka	50 52 00	156 40 18
95	To the northeast of Cape Lopatka	50 53 22	156 42 55
96	Cape Tri Sestry	51 07 06	157 03 06
97	Gavryushkin Kamen' Island	51 14 10	157 18 00
98	Islet off Cape Senyavin	51 20 22	157 27 00
99	Kekur off Utashud Island	51 30 14	157 42 16
100	Cliff off Cape Il'ya	51 34 48	157 49 44
101	Cape Khodzheyayka	51 37 44	157 54 34
102	Cliff off Cape Krestovyy	51 48 40	158 06 38
103	Cape Piratkov	51 57 40	158 16 40
104	Cliff off Cape Asacha	52 07 18	158 22 41
105	To the north of Cape Polosatyy	52 17 23	158 32 53
106	Shipunskiy Rock	53 04 36	160 01 22
107	Kozlov Rock	54 29 14	161 42 29
108	Kekur Rock of Cape Kronotskiy	54 45 06	162 09 00
109	Kamen'-Gorod Cliffs	56 00 23	163 03 05
110	Cliff off Cape Afrika	56 10 00	163 22 10
111	Cliff off Cape Rify	56 19 40	163 21 48
112	Cape Stolbovoy	56 41 15	163 17 00
113	Cape Ozernyy	57 43 28	163 19 13
114	Cape Krashenninnikov	58 26 57	163 29 06
115	Cape Rovnyy	58 52 10	164 38 15
116	Cape Tavukhin	59 48 45	166 17 28
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 117			
117	Yuzhnaya-Glubokaya Bay, southern headland	60 12 50	166 51 30
118	To the south of Srednyaya Lagoon	60 22 33	167 22 30
119	To the east of Kaukt Lagoon	60 25 40	167 35 50
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 120			
120	Somneniye Bay, western headland	60 29 06	167 48 12
121	Somneniye Bay, eastern headland	60 30 05	167 52 00
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 122			
122	Cape Skalistyy	60 03 30	170 27 40
123	Cape Vulkanicheskiy	60 18 00	170 40 46
124	Cape Temnyy	60 32 42	171 09 02

RUSSIA STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: PACIFIC OCEAN			
POINT	GEOGRAPHIC POSITION	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 125			
125	Cape Shlyupochnyy	60 37 00	171 24 07
126	Cape Osypnoy	60 43 10	171 38 00
127	Cape Vitgenshteyn	60 50 13	172 04 15
128	Island Kekur Vitgenshteyna, southeastern extremity	60 50 43	172 06 04
129	Cape Gorbatyy	61 01 50	172 27 25
130	Cape Matros Zayts	61 15 39	172 54 44
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 131			
131	Cape Moristyy	61 18 09	172 57 58
132	Cape Skladchatyy	61 23 00	173 05 30
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 133			
133	Cape Ovrazhek	61 28 49	173 11 00
134	Cape Nizkiy	61 38 40	173 50 00
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 135			
135	Cape Chesma	62 19 11	179 11 00
136	Cape Voyennye topografy	62 36 44	179 34 13
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 137			
137	Cape Korobitsyn	62 52 05	179 30 37
138	Cape Barykov	63 03 16	179 27 37
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 139			
139	To the sough of Zemlya Geka Spit	64 15 56	178 24 05
140	At the base of Russkaya Koshka Spit	64 38 15	178 48 27
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 141			
141	Cape Prizhmnyy	65 22 15	179 29 00
142	Cape Meechkyn	65 28 35	178 44 50
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 143			
143	Cape Retkyn	65 31 48	177 10 20
144	Cape Gory Kamennoy	65 34 30	176 46 00
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 145			
145	Mouth of Odinkaya River	65 27 53	176 11 49
146	Retkyn Spit	65 24 03	176 02 58
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 147			
147	Cliff off Cape Ukilyun	64 52 45	175 32 28
148	Cape Chypatyn	64 48 05	175 27 31

RUSSIA STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: PACIFIC OCEAN			
POINT	GEOGRAPHIC POSITION	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 149			
149	Cliff off Cape Stoletiy	64 19 24	173 38 30
150	Cape Lysaya Golova	64 17 35	173 22 34
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 151			
151	Cape Nizemnyy	64 15 50	172 56 00
152	Cape Sivolkut	64 22 15	172 35 40
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 153			
153	Cape Chaplin	64 24 15	172 13 50
154	Cape Kygynin	64 45 25	172 04 00
155	Cape Nygchigen	65 04 21	172 05 30
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 156			
156	Cape Khalyustkin	65 15 34	172 10 41
157	Cape Lyugren	65 30 09	171 41 00
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 158			
158	Cape Kriguygun	65 28 37	171 01 26
159	Cape Nunyamo	65 36 04	170 37 18
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 160			
160	Puutyn Bay, southern headland	65 50 45	170 30 11
161	Puutyn Bay, northern headland,	65 52 14	170 30 15
Further along the line of the lowest tide to Cape Dezhnev			
Sakhalin Island			
1	Mouth of Taranay River	46 37 30	142 26 00
2	Cape Tomari-Aniva	46 36 29	142 46 00
Further along the line of lowest tide to point 3			
3	Kemi Spit, western coast	53 43 30	142 35 30
4	To the west of Cape Vis'kvo	53 32 16	142 14 30
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 5			
5	Cape Lakh	51 53 09	141 37 18
6	Cape Tyk	51 44 40	141 40 23
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 1			
1	Mouth of Taranay River		
Kuril'skiye Islands			
Paramushir Island			
1	Cape Skal'nyy	50 20 09	155 23 00

RUSSIA STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: PACIFIC OCEAN			
POINT	GEOGRAPHIC POSITION	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
2	Cape Sosedniy	50 18 15	155 16 20
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 1			
1	Cape Skal'nyy		
Simushir Island			
1	Cape Storozhevoy	47 09 46	152 15 13
2	Cliff off Cape Sovetskiy	47 10 05	152 13 30
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 3			
3	Cape Polyanskiy	47 01 30	152 03 47
4	Cape Chernyy	46 59 18	152 01 24
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 5			
5	Cape Terekhin	46 55 56	151 54 44
6	Cape Ptichiy	46 51 25	151 43 16
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 1			
1	Cape Storozhevoy		
Urup Island			
1	Cliff off Cape Tigrovyy	46 13 21	150 18 30
2	Parus Cliff	46 10 50	150 11 13
3	Petushkov Island	46 04 03	149 59 05
4	Nakatnay Cliff off Cape Predchuvstviye	45 51 00	149 39 27
5	Cape Glybisty	45 48 49	149 37 23
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 1			
1	Cliff off Cape Tigrovyy		
Iturup Island			
1	To the south of Cape Breskens	45 21 59	147 50 48
2	To the north of Cape Terrasnyy	45 10 03	147 42 15
3	Cliff off Cape Ksana	45 07 10	147 30 29
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 4			
4	Cliff off Cape Przheval'skiy	45 06 30	147 29 30
5	Southern headland of Trek'h'Skal Bay	44 59 40	147 30 15
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 6			
6	Cape Odesskiy	44 52 01	147 15 50
7	To the northeast of Cape Bol'shoy Nos	44 49 47	147 08 05
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 8			
8	Cape Bol'shoy Nos	44 48 50	147 05 49

RUSSIA STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: PACIFIC OCEAN			
POINT	GEOGRAPHIC POSITION	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
9	Cape Kabara	44 39 39	147 00 28
10	Kamen'-Lev Island	44 39 08	146 58 30
11	Cape Klyk	44 37 45	147 56 47
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 12			
12	Cape Burevestnik	44 55 00	147 38 55
13	Cape Dobrynya Nikitich	44 56 44	147 47 25
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 1			
1	To the south of Cape Breskens		
Kunashir Island			
1	Cape Spiridonov	44 06 06	145 44 28
2	Cape Stolbchatyy	44 01 30	145 40 29
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 3			
3	Cape Mechnikov	44 55 55	145 46 39
4	Cape Yuzhno-Kuril'skiy	44 01 15	145 52 28
5	Rogachev Island	44 10 45	146 02 55
6	Cape Mysovoy	44 16 31	146 17 43
7	Cape Spokoynyy	44 21 08	146 28 58
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 1			
1	Cape Spiridonov		
Shikotan Island			
1	Cape Dumkov	43 53 27	146 49 15
2	Cape Otradnyy	43 52 31	146 46 20
3	To the north of Cape Uglovoy	43 49 12	146 36 38
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 4			
4	Cape Uglovoy	43 48 02	146 35 01
5	To the north of Cape Smelyy	43 44 48	146 34 57
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 6			
6	Cape Smelyy	43 44 38	146 35 03
7	Cliff off Cape Ostrovnoy	43 44 12	146 35 30
8	Cape Voloshin	43 42 11	146 38 12
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 9			
9	Cliff to the east of Cape Voloshin	43 42 18	146 40 28
10	Grig Island, southwestern extremity	43 44 40	146 47 18
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 11			

RUSSIA STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: PACIFIC OCEAN			
POINT	GEOGRAPHIC POSITION	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
11	Grig Island, eastern extremity	43 45 10	146 48 20
12	Cape Nepokornyy	43 48 15	146 53 54
Further along the line to the lowest tide to point 1			
1	Cape Dumkov		
Komandorskiye Islands			
Bering Island			
1	Cape Tonkiy	55 19 46	166 14 40
2	Nadvodnyy Rock	55 21 44	166 02 39
3	Sivuchiy Rock	55 22 14	165 57 47
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 4			
4	Cape Severo-Zapadnyy	55 17 10	165 45 02
5	Ariy-Kamen' Island	55 12 40	165 47 10
6	Cape Tonkiy	55 04 29	166 03 30
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 7			
7	Cape Ostrovnoy	54 49 07	166 22 30
8	Cape Shepitanskiy	54 43 48	166 33 39
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 1			
1	Cape Tonkiy		
Mednyy Island			
1	Cape Chernyy	54 39 14	167 55 32
2	Cape Zhirovoy	54 45 34	167 43 30
3	Cape Matveya	54 50 50	167 31 30
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 1			
1	Cape Chernyy		

The same decree establishes that the waters of the Penzhinskaya Inlet north of the line connecting the southern islet off Cape Povorotnyy with Cape Dal'niy are, as waters of an historical bay, internal waters.

Russian Straight Baselines: Arctic Continental Coast and Islands, Baltic Sea, and Black Sea

Decree 4450

Decree 4450 of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers of January 15, 1985, approved a list of geographic coordinates of points which define the position of baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea, exclusive economic zone and continental shelf of the U.S.S.R. off the continental coast and the islands of the Arctic Ocean and the Baltic and Black Seas are measured. The list is published below.

Decree 4450 also establishes that the waters of the White Sea south of the line connecting Cape Svyatoy Nos with Cape Kanin Nos, the waters of Cheshskaya Bay south of the line connecting Cape Mikulkin with Cape Svyatoy Nos (Timanskiy), as well as the waters of Baydaratskaya Bay southeast of the line connecting Cape Yuribaysalya with Cape Belushiy Nos are, as waters historically belonging to the U.S.S.R., internal waters.

TABLE C1.T212.
RUSSIA STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: ARCTIC OCEAN

RUSSIA STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: ARCTIC OCEAN			
POINT	GEOGRAPHIC POSITION	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
1	Boundary sign No. 415 (sea buoy)	69 47 41	30 49 15
2	Cape Nemetskiy	69 57 2	31 56 7
3	Islet to the east of Cape Nemetskiy	69 57 2	31 57 2
4	Cape Kekurskiy	69 56 7	32 03 5
5	Islet to the southeast of Cape Kekurskiy	69 56 4	32 05 4
6	Islet off Cape Lognavolok	69 46 2	32 57 4
7	Islet off Cape Laush	69 44 5	33 04 8
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 10			
8	Rybachiy Peninsula, Cape Tsypnavolok	69 42 9	33 07 9
9	Kil'din, northwest coast	69 22 8	34 01 8
	Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 10		
10	Kil'din Island, eastern extremity	69 20 0	34 24 2
11	Cape to the east of Cape Teriberskiy	69 15 2	35 15 2
12	Cape to the west of Opasova Bay	69 15 0	35 18 0
13	Voronyi Ludki Islands, northern island	69 12 3	35 48 4
14	Bol'shiye Voronukhi Island, northern extremity	69 12 1	35 49 2
15	Islet to the north of Cape Glyaden'	69 06 8	36 12 9
16	Cape Belyy Navolok	69 05 9	36 17 0
17	Severnny Islet to the north of the eastern extremity of Bol'shoy Oleniy Island	69 03 9	36 25 1
18	Cape Malyy Vyashchin	69 00 0	36 37 5
19	Sem' Ostrovov Islands, Kharlov Island, northeastern cape	68 48 9	37 21 6
20	Kharlovskiy Baklyshi Islands, northern island	68 48 3	37 24 8
21	Malyy Litskiy Island	68 41 8	37 46 5
22	Nokuyev Island, northern extremity	68 23 5	38 27 6
23	Cape Chernyy	68 22 2	38 39 0
24	Cape Fadeyeva	68 18 0	38 53 8
25	Cape Svyatoy Nos	68 09 5	38 44 6
26	Cape Kanin Nos	68 39 9	43 17 5
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 27			
27	Cape Laydennyy	68 26 1	46 00 0
28	Northern extremity of the the island to the east of Cape Laydennyy	68 25 2	46 04 0
29	Kambal'nitskiye Koshki Islands, northern extremity	68 21 5	46 18 1

RUSSIA STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: ARCTIC OCEAN			
POINT	GEOGRAPHIC POSITION	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 30			
30	Kambal'nitskiye Koshki Islands, southern extremity Of eastern Koshki	68 19 3	46 22 3
31	Cape to the south of Cape Rybnyy	68 06 9	46 33 0
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 32			
32	Cape Mikulkin	67 48 5	46 41 8
33	Cape Svyatoy Nos (Timanskiy)	67 54 8	48 35 7
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 34			
34	Southern headland of Verkhniy Shar Strait	68 21 2	50 46 8
35	Northern headland of Verkhniy Shar Strait	68 22 8	50 48 9
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 36			
36	Western headland of Nizhniy Shar Strait	68 28 8	51 30 4
37	Eastern headland of Nizhniy Shar Strait	68 29 2	51 33 5
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 38			
38	Cape Tonkiy Nos	68 34 2	52 12 6
39	Cape Kolokolkovskiye Nos	68 35 4	52 16 6
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 40			
40	Russkiy Zavorot Peninsula	68 59 4	54 26 9
41	Gulyayevskaya Koshka No. 1 Island, northern extremity	68 59 2	54 37 5
42	Gulyayevskaya Koshka No. 3 Island, northern extremity	68 56 1	55 23 9
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 43			
43	Gulyayevskaya Koshka No. 3 Island, southeastern extremity	68 52 2	55 39 1
44	Gulyayevskaya Koshka No. 7 Island	68 48 9	56 31 7
45	Cape Bizekova	68 42 7	57 14 0
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 46			
46	Western headland of Varandeyevskaya Bay	68 48 1	57 56 7
47	Eastern headland of Varandeyevskaya Bay	68 48 4	57 58 8
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 48			
48	Cape Medynskiy Zavorot	68 57 6	59 19 5
49	Cape Sin'kin Nos	68 42 4	59 57 9
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 50			
50	Cape Pyrkov	69 33 4	60 11 4
51	Vaygach Island, islet to the south of Cape Greben'	69 39 0	59 59 0
52	Islet to the south of Cape Karpovo Stanov'ye	69 42 3	59 35 8
53	Islet to the northwest of Cape Karpovo Stanov'ye	69 43 0	59 31 9

RUSSIA STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: ARCTIC OCEAN			
POINT	GEOGRAPHIC POSITION	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
54	Lyamchin Peninsula, southwestern extremity	69 51 4	59 04 6
55	Cape to the northeast of Lyamchin Peninsula	69 57 9	58 48 1
56	Podrezona Luda Island	70 02 7	58 36 9
57	Mikhaylova Islands, western islet to the northeast of Polilova Islands	70 12 9	58 19 9
58	Novaya Zemlya Islands, cliff to the the south of Cape Kusov Nos	70 27 6	57 08 3
59	Pyniny Islands, eastern island	70 26 6	56 36 0
60	Pyniny Islands, western island	70 26 6	56 31 8
61	Bratkov Island, eastern extremity	70 27 8	56 18 1
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 62			
62	Bratkov Island, western extremity	70 27 8	56 17 5
63	Bol'shoy Sakhanin Island, southern extremity	70 29 1	55 20 6
64	Cape Malyy Kushnyy	70 38 7	54 39 2
65	Rakovaya Ludka Islands, western island	70 42 1	53 52 7
66	Muchnyye Islands, southern island	70 46 8	53 34 2
67	Savina Kovriga Peninsula, southwestern extremity	70 47 8	53 30 0
68	Cape Kostin Nos	70 56 5	53 02 6
69	Mezhdusharskiy Island, western coast	71 15 6	52 15 3
70	Cape Ne-Bazar-Salya	71 32 0	51 37 7
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 71			
71	Cape Severnyy Gusinyy Nos	72 09 1	51 49 5
72	Cape Britvin	72 43 0	52 24 4
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 73			
73	Cape Chum	72 51 0	52 37 0
74	Cape Fedorova	73 07 6	53 11 4
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 75			
75	Cape Dolgiy	73 14 4	53 30 2
76	Mityushev Island, Cape Rifovyy	73 25 1	54 00 6
77	Cape to the northwest of Cape Ostrovnoy	73 37 2	53 59 8
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 78			
78	Cape Sukhoy Nos	73 47 4	53 42 4
79	Islet to the north of Cape Sukhoy Nos	73 47 8	53 42 9
80	Cape to the northeast of Cape Bera	73 54 0	54 16 0
81	Cape Litke	73 59 8	54 34 6
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 82			

RUSSIA STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: ARCTIC OCEAN			
POINT	GEOGRAPHIC POSITION	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
82	Cape Smirnova	74 09 4	55 02 2
83	Cliff to the north of Cape Prokof'yeva	74 14 8	55 06 3
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 84			
84	Cape to the southwest of Cape Ivana Malysheva	74 15 7	55 07 2
85	Cape Pavla Zaytseva	74 20 8	55 17 0
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 86			
86	Cape Stepovogo	74 24 5	55 22 0
87	Cape Sidensnera	74 32 5	55 33 7
88	Cape Ptichiy	74 36 6	55 36 0
89	Borisova Island, western extremity	74 47 0	55 47 9
90	Cape Spidill	74 57 6	55 50 4
91	Cape Gidrograf	75 03 1	55 45 3
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 92			
92	Cape Nikolaya	75 10 8	56 00 9
93	Cape Lava	75 16 6	56 43 4
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 94			
94	Cape Maslennikova	75 22 8	57 02 6
95	Western islet to the southwest of Cape Solumekogo	75 39 0	58 00 6
96	Vil'yama Islands, west coast	75 48 4	58 34 6
97	Western islet to the west of Berkha Island	75 54 0	58 48 0
98	Islet to the south of Severnyy Krestovyy Island	76 02 8	59 01 7
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 99			
99	Severnyy Krestovyy Island, northern extremity	76 04 2	59 07 8
100	Pankkrat'yeva Island, Cape Nablyudeny	76 09 3	60 06 2
101	Barentsa Islands, western island, Cape Bastiony	76 17 0	61 01 6
102	Barentsa Islands, western island, eastern cape	76 17 3	61 10 5
103	Barentsa Islands, eastern island	76 17 6	61 22 6
104	Cape Nassau	76 17 9	61 39 6
105	Cape Utesheniya	76 15 6	62 45 8
106	Cape Nalivkina	76 19 7	63 43 6
107	Gol'fstrim Islands, northern island, western extremity	76 25 1	64 10 0
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 108			
108	Gol'fstrim Islands, northern island, eastern extremity	76 25 3	64 12 0
109	Cliff off Cape Vize	76 28 9	64 56 0

RUSSIA STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: ARCTIC OCEAN			
POINT	GEOGRAPHIC POSITION	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
110	Western islet off Cape Balashova	76 32 6	65 24 0
111	Cape Kushakova	76 38 8	65 49 4
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 112			
112	Cape Medvezhiy	76 44 2	66 01 5
113	Cape Anna	76 49 1	66 26 6
114	Cape Bol'shoy Ledyanoy	76 52 4	66 43 5
115	Cape Yermolayeva	76 54 8	66 56 4
116	Cape Varneka	76 56 3	67 02 9
117	Bol'shiye Oranskie Islands, western island	77 02 2	67 40 2
118	Bol'shiye Oranskie Islands, eastern island	77 02 6	67 45 4
119	Loshkina Island, northeastern Cape	76 58 2	68 30 3
120	Island to the northeast of Cape Zhelaniya	76 57 2	68 36 2
121	Cape Mona	76 51 9	68 49 7
122	Cape De-Fera	76 46 8	69 00 2
123	Cape Flissingskiy	76 42 1	69 05 4
124	Cape Konstantina	76 32 1	68 57 0
125	Cape Sporyy Navolok	76 14 9	68 18 4
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 126			
126	Cape Opasnyy	75 36 7	63 47 4
127	Cape to the northeast of Cape Skalistyy	75 34 8	63 22 5
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 128			
128	Cape Edvard	75 25 2	62 14 0
129	Novyy Peninsula, southeastern extremity	75 12 8	61 30 0
130	Kamen' Island	75 01 8	60 58 9
131	Cape to the northeast of Neupokoyeva Bay	74 51 1	60 34 0
132	Cape Vysokiy	74 44 1	60 16 2
133	Cape to the northeast of Cape Gorka	74 35 8	59 51 4
134	Glumyanoy Island	74 26 4	59 35 0
135	Kamen' Yuzhnyy Cliff	74 22 9	59 30 1
136	Cape Lutkovskogo	74 12 8	58 44 0
137	Krashennnikova, southeastern extremity	74 06 4	58 31 8
138	Domashniy Island, Cape Pyat' Pl'tsev	73 59 1	58 15 3
139	Cape to the northeast of Cape Burlivyy	73 46 1	57 53 5
140	Cape Voronina	73 36 0	57 35 4

RUSSIA STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: ARCTIC OCEAN			
POINT	GEOGRAPHIC POSITION	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
141	Cape Tsebrikova	73 26 8	57 14 6
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 142			
142	Cape Kankrina	73 18 0	56 54 2
143	Cape Vykhodnoy	73 14 0	56 43 8
144	Cape Klokova	73 06 5	56 33 0
145	Cape Brandta	73 01 3	56 26 0
146	Cape Kutuzova	72 52 3	56 15 0
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 147			
147	Cape	72 47 0	56 08 0
148	Cape Galla	72 39 0	55 55 7
149	Fedora Island, southern extremity	72 26 0	55 36 5
150	Cape Vishnevskogo	72 13 9	55 33 4
151	Cape to the northeast of Cape Gessena	72 10 5	55 34 7
152	Cape Yershova	72 03 4	55 27 7
153	Cape Abrosimova	71 55 0	55 27 8
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 154			
154	Cape Rozhnova	71 45.9	55 35.0
155	Cape Klokacheva	71 40.9	55 38.6
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 156			
156	Cape Menshikova	70 42.3	57 36.7
157	Vaygach Island, Cape Bolvanskiy Nos	70 27.9	59 02.8
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 158			
158	Islet to the south east of Cape Drovyanyoy	69 56.1	60 27.8
159	Mestnyy Island, Cape Lama	69 51.9	61 10.8
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 160			
160	Mestnyy Island, Cape Kheng	69 50 4	61 16 1
161	Cape Andreyeva	69 46 3	61 43 2
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 162			
162	Cape Yuribaysalya	69 16 7	64 59 4
163	Cape Belushiy Nos	70 02 7	67 00 0
164	Sharapovy Koshki Islands, southern extremity of southern island	70 23 0	66 53 0
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 165			
165	Cape Skuratova	72 56 6	69 24 0
166	Belyy Island, Cape Rogozina	73 23 0	70 01 0

RUSSIA STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: ARCTIC OCEAN			
POINT	GEOGRAPHIC POSITION	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
167	Cape Ivanova	73 24 6	71 16 0
168	Belyy Island, northeast coast	73 18 0	71 30 0
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 169			
169	Cape Shuberta	73 09 6	71 40 6
170	Shokal'skogo Island, west coast	73 03 0	74 08 5
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 171			
171	Cape Severo-Vostochnyy	73 05 2	74 41 8
172	Vil'kitskogo Island, southwestern extremity	73 22 4	75 22 7
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 173			
173	Vostochnaya Spit	73 23 4	76 45 6
174	Island to the northwest of Suslova Island	73 34 4	80 32 3
175	Zapadnyy Kamenny Island, west coast	74 04 7	82 26 4 .
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 176			
176	Cape Naves	74 08 7	82 38 3
177	Baranova Island	74 27 7	84 14 5
178	Vardropopera Island, southern extremity	74 37 4	84 14 4
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 179			
179	Vardropopera Island, northern extremity	74 39 6	84 14 8
180	Diabazovyy Island, Cape Nordenshel'da	74 52 9	85 13 3
181	Skott-Gansena Islands, western island	75 16 7	86 07 6
182	Ringnesa Island, western extremity	75 38 0	87 53 7
183	Granitnyy Island	75 42 2	88 00 4
184	Krakova Island	75 42 2	88 41 7
185	Krayniy Island	75 41 0	89 07 4
186	Belukha Island	76 03 0	91 26 0
187	Udarnik Island	76 03 6	91 44 2
188	Gydoyamo Island	76 04 2	92 05 6
189	Makarova Island, Cape Zapadnyy	76 34 8	93 57 0
190	Kazak Island, western extremity	76 37 0	94 00 8
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 191			
191	Kazak Island, northwestern extremity	76 37 4	94 01 8
192	Lenin Island	76 46 0	94 30 7
193	Russkiy Island, western extremity	76 58 4	95 17 0
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 194			

RUSSIA STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: ARCTIC OCEAN			
POINT	GEOGRAPHIC POSITION	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
194	Cape Ruskiy Severnyy	77 10 4	96 29 3
195	Bol'shevik Island, Cape Neupokoyeva	77 55 0	99 34 0
196	Cape Gusinyy Nos	78 00 7	99 23 1
197	Opasnyye Islands, western island	78 19 0	97 57 5
198	Olen'yi, southern island	78 44 0	97 51 8
199	Oktyabr'skoy Revolyutsii Island, Slantsevaya River, western headland	78 52 8	97 09 8
200	Cape Zverovoy	78 59 4	95 43 5
201	Cape Mednyy	79 01 3	95 05 7
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 202			
202	Cape to the northwest of Cape Mednyy	79 02 3	94 54 2
203	Samoylovicha Island, eastern extremity	79 03 7	92 52 5
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 204			
204	Samoylovicha Island, western extremity	79 07 7	92 17 0
205	Sedova Archipelago, Sfedniy Island, Cape Vkhodnoy	79 27 3	91 24 0
206	Golomyanny Island, to the southeast of Cape Promyslovyy	79 32 2	90 45 0
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 207			
207	Golomyanny Island, Cape Promyslovyy	79 33 0	90 32 7
208	Pioner Island, Cape Krupskoy	79 44 4	91 11 8
209	Cape Dzerzhinskogo	79 51 8	91 07 8
210	Cape to the south of Cape Budennogo	80 03 3	90 59 8
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 211			
211	Cape Budennogo	80 03 9	91 00 0
212	Komsomolets Island, Cape Frunze	80 15 7	91 29 0
213	Slitnyy Island	80 24 1	91 30 3
214	Island to the north of Shar Island, western extremity	80 43 3	92 31 4
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 215			
215	Cape Karla Librnekhtha	80 56 9	93 09 6
216	Kolobok Island, western extremity	81 06 3	93 12 0
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 217			
217	Kolobok Island, northern extremity	81 06 6	93 12 7
218	Polyarnyy Glacier, western extremity	81 13 8	95 06 7
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 219			
219	Polyarnyy Glacier, eastern extremity	81 13 2	96 04 0
220	L'dinka Island, eastern extremity	81 11 7	96 09 5

RUSSIA STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: ARCTIC OCEAN			
POINT	GEOGRAPHIC POSITION	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
221	Cape to the northwest of Cape Lokot'	80 59 4	96 48 0
222	Cape Lokot'	80 47 5	97 51 1
223	Eastern extremity shoal to the southeast of Cape Lokot'	80 44 6	98 05 7
224	Eastern edge of drying sandbar of Razdel'nyy Island	80 40 2	98 10 8
225	Cape Bukhteyeva	80 19 5	97 29 8
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 226			
226	Cape to the south of Cape Bukhteyeva	80 17 4	97 30 0
227	Oktyabr'skoy Revolyutsii Island; Cape Gvardeytshev	80 09 3	97 42 0
228	Blizhniy Island	80 05 0	98 38 7
229	Cape to the east of Cape Sapog	80 03 2	99 09 6
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 230			
230	Cape Nekrasova	80 02 4	99 21 2
231	Cape Berga	80 01 3	99 23 0
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 232			
232	Zakrytaya Bay, northern headland	80 00 2	99 28 5
233	Cape to the south of Zskrytaya Bay	79 58 2	99 36 0
234	Cape Lagernyy	79 55 1	99 49 3
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 235			
235	Cape to the north of Cape Kamen'	79 48 5	100 05 8
236	Island to the north of Cape Anuchina	79 40 7	100 21 0
237	Bol'shevik Island, Cape Peschanyy	79 25 6	102 28 5
238	Cape to the northwest of Cape Mokryy	79 22 8	102 53 8
239	Cape Mokryy	79 18 5	103 11 0
240	Cape Tyazhelyy	79 10 4	103 53 9
241	Cape Tsingera	79 07 8	104 04 5
242	Lavrova Island, Cape Lavrova	79 02 4	104 25 7
243	Morskoy Island	78 53 2	104 58 0
244	Islet to the southeast of Morskoy Island	78 49 6	105 10 4
245	Cape to the southeast of Cape Zamykayushchiy	78 48 8	105 10 0
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 246			
246	Kruglaya Bay, northern headland	78 43 2	105 22 5
247	Kruglaya Bay, southern headland	78 42 4	105 21 7
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 248			
248	Cape Morozova	78 32 5	105 27 0

RUSSIA STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: ARCTIC OCEAN			
POINT	GEOGRAPHIC POSITION	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
249	Mayskiye Islands, northeastern islet	78 22 4	106 39 0
250	Malyy Taymyr Island, islet off Cape Baza	78 09 6	107 44 0
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 251			
251	Cape Murmanets	78 02 2	107 27 8
252	Oval Island, southeastern extremity	77 22 9	107 34 4
253	Islet to the northeast of Promyslovyy Island	77 21 4	107 40 0
254	Bol'shoy Island, cape to the Southeast of Cape Bol'shoy	77 19 4	107 45 0
255	Faddeya-Vostochnyy Island	76 59 0	108 12 8
256	Cape Krestovyy	76 44 9	109 24 8
257	Andreya Island; Cape Peleng	76 47 1	110 48 6
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 258			
258	Andreya Island, cape to the Southeast of Cape Peleng	76 46 7	110 50 4
259	Koshka Island, northern extremity	76 46 4	111 10 0
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 260			
260	Koshka Island, southeastern extremity	76 43 2	111 22 5
261	Vstrech Island, Cape Mayachnyy	76 38 2	112 16 8
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 262			
262	Bar'yernaya Spit, southern extremity	76 33 4	112 37 0
263	Kleshnya Island, western extremity	76 28 0	113 00 0
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 264			
264	Kleshnya Island, southeastern extremity	76 27 0	113 12 0
265	Northern extremity of island to the southeast of Kleshiya Island	76 26 6	113 14 8
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 266			
266	Nord Bay, northern headland	76 24 4	113 23 5
267	Nord Bay, southern headland	76 23 9	113 24 0
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 268			
268	Yuzhnyy Island, Cape Yuzhnyy	76 20 3	113 28 5
269	Islet to the northwest of Psov Island	76 05 3	113 32 7
270	Northern extremity of Vostochneye Spit of Cape Nezametnyy	75 55 4	113 52.6
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 271			
271	Marii Pronchishchevoy Peninsula	75 34 9	113 40 4
272	Morzhovaya Spit	75 30 4	113 42 0
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 273			
273	Cape Tsvetkova	74 55 9	112 44 5

RUSSIA STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: ARCTIC OCEAN			
POINT	GEOGRAPHIC POSITION	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
274	Preobrazheniya Island, cape to the south of Cape Nord	74 40 1	112 59 7
275	Bol'shoy Begichev Island, northeastern extremity	74 26 5	113 25 0
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 276			
276	Cape Medvezhiy	74 04 6	112 49 9
277	Cape Paksa	74 00 0	112 49 9
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 278			
278	Cape Mayak	73 36 1	113 28 4
279	To the southwest of Cape Mus-Khaya	73 35 0	114 06 4
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 280			
280	Cape Terpyay-Tumsa	73 28 4	119 00 0
281	Northern extremity of island to the north of Samul-Ary Island	73 10 7	119 41 4
282	Northern extremity of island to the north of Sinn'yiges-Ary Island	73 11 0	120 02 4
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 283			
283	Southern extremity of island to the northeast of Sinn'yiges-Ary Island	73 10 0	120 11 4
284	Northwestern extremity of island to the north of Khastakh-Ary Islands	73 09 1	120 20 8
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 285			
285	Southeastern extremity of island to the north of Khastakh-Ary Islands	73 08 4	120 23 8
286	Kharynka-Belkeye Island, eastern extremity	73 00 5	120 32 0
287	Cape Kuruna-Stan	72 58.7	120 32 0
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 288			
288	Cape Stannakh-Khocho	72 58 0	121 43 7
289	Northern extremity of drying sandbar of Elakhan-Yuyes Channel	73 03 9	122 02 6
290	Northern extremity of island to the northwest of Petrusha-Aryta Island	73 05 0	122 19 4
291	Northern extremity of island to the northeast of Petrusha-Aryta Island	73 06 0	122 37 2
292	Cherkannakh-Kumaga Spit, southern extremity	73 11 7	123 22 4
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 293			
293	Turkunnakh-Kumaga Spit, northern extremity	73 24 2	123 13 6
294	Kyuryues-Kumaga Spit, southern extremity	73 25 3	123 12 5
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 295			
295	Babaryna-Kumaga Spit, northern extremity	73 35 4	123 12 0
296	Ary-Orto-Stan Spit, southern extremity	73 37 6	123 13 8
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 297			
297	Ary-Ofto-Stan Spit, northern extremity	73 43 1	123 21 0
298	Samoleta Island, southern extremity	73 50 0	123 11 0

RUSSIA STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: ARCTIC OCEAN			
POINT	GEOGRAPHIC POSITION	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 299			
299	Samoleta Island, west coast	73 52 4	123 06 3
300	Aerosemki Island, west coast	73 57 6	123 08 6
Further along the line of the lowest tide-to point 301			
301	Aerosemki Island, northeastern cape	73 59 5	123 14 0
302	Dunay Islands, western extremity of the northern island	73 54 6	124 21 8
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 303			
303	Dunay Islands, eastern extremity	73 53 3	124 58 6
304	Drying shoal to the northeast of Kuba Island	73 41 0	125 59 0
305	Alkhai-Belkeye Island, northeastern extremity	73 31 8	127 39 0
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 306			
306	Khas-Agalar-Belkeye Island, eastern extremity	73 28 5	128 07 5
307	Islet to the east of Sasyllakh-Ary Island	73 06 4	129 14 5
308	Grigoriy Islands; northeastern extremity	73 00 3	129 32 5
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 309			
309	Grigoriy Islands, eastern extremity	72 59 7	129 33 8
310	Eastern extremity of sandy islands to the southeast of Kyllakh-Kubata Bay	72 22 2	129 40 3
311	Khastyr-Bulgunnyakha Island	72 14 3	129 38 0
312	Cape Muostakh	71 42 2	129 36 0
313	Muostakh Island, northern extremity	71 36 5	129 56 6
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 314			
314	Muostakh Island, southern extremity	71 30 4	130 01 8
315	Cape Khara-Ulakh	71 04 2	130 10 0
316	Cape Kamenny Stolb	70 58 0	130 50 8
317	Bulunskaya Channel, northern headland	71 09 4	131 50 5
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 318			
318	Cape Buor-Khaya	71 56 7	132 46 6
319	Buorkhainskaya Spit, northern coast	71 58 0	133 01 5
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 320			
320	Buorkhainskaya Spit, southeastern coast	71 53 4	133 19 4
321	Cape Mus-Tala	71 44 2	132 57 9
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 322			
322	Drying sandbar of the delta of the Yana River	71 39 2	136 09 6
323	Yarok Island, drying sandbar	71 36 2	137 28 0

RUSSIA STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: ARCTIC OCEAN			
POINT	GEOGRAPHIC POSITION	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
324	Makar Island, southwest coast	71 50 4	138 20 7
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 325			
325	Drying sandbar to the northeast of Makar Island	71 58 1	138 47 8
326	Cape Darygan	72 14 6	139 07 9
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 327			
327	Drying sandbar to the northeast of Cape Churkina	72 35 7	139 57 2
328	Cape Svyatoy Nos	72 52 3	140 42 9
329	Bol. Lyakhovskiy Island, to the east of Cape Kigilyakh	73 20 5	139 59 2
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 330			
330	Cape Vagina	73 25 4	139 49 0
331	Mal. Lyakhovskiy Island, west coast	74 00 2	140 16 0
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 332			
332	Mal. Lyakhovskiy Coast, northwest coast	74 11 6	140 11 0
333	Kotel'nyy Island, Cape Medvezhiy	74 38 0	139 09 3
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 334			
334	Cape Rozovyy	75 20 6	136 55 7
335	Cape Durnoy	75 35 1	136 59 3
336	Mikhaylova Peninsula, southern cape	75 41 9	137 08 9
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 337			
337	Mikhaylova Peninsula, northern coast	75 45 9	137 16 0
338	Estuary of the Bysakh-Karga River	75 52 1	137 28.0
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 339			
339	Cape Domashniy	75 59 9	137 44 9
340	Cape to the north of Stantsii Lagoon	76 05 0	138 10 6
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 341			
341	Cape Anisiy	76 12 2	139 07 5
342	Nanosnyy Island, northwestern extremity	76 17 8	140 22 0
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 343			
343	Nanosnyy Island, northeastern cape	76 17 8	140 24 0
344	Zemlya Bunge Island, Cape Berezhnykh	76 10 3	141 23 5
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 345			
345	Faddeyevskiy Island, Cape Blagoveshchenskiy	75 29 7	145 24 7
346	Cape Pestovyy	75 16 4	144 58 0
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 347			

RUSSIA STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: ARCTIC OCEAN			
POINT	GEOGRAPHIC POSITION	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
347	Cape Podpol'ye	75 02 9	144 23 0
348	Neizvestnyye Island	74 53 8	143 54 9
349	Zemlya Bunge Island, southern extremity	74 47 9	142 31 7
350	Mal. Lyakhovskiy Island, Cape Kvoynova	74 16 0	140 51 2
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 351			
351	Rozhok Spit	74 06 0	141 04 0
352	Bol. Lyakhovskiy Island, Cape Mal. Van'kin	73 54 5	142 03 2
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 353			
353	Cape to the south of Cape Orto-Yuryakh	73 25 5	143 36 5
354	Khopto-Terer Island	73 12 6	143 37 8
355	Estuary of the Kondrat'yeva River, western headland	72 39 6	143 44 4
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 356			
356	Omulyzhskaya Bay, northern headland	72 20 4	146 50 4
357	Cape Khantashinskiy	72 18 2	147 08 7
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 358			
358	Lopatka Peninsula, eastern extremity	71 53 0	150 05 8
359	Most northern islet in the delta of the Indigirka River	71 39 9	150 18 8
360	Ularovskiy Island, northern extremity	71 33 7	151 10 0
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 361			
361	Ularovskiy Island, eastern extremity	71 33 2	151 11 0
362	Northern extremity of the Sandy island in the estuary of Konechnaya Channel	71 19 8	151 37 2
363	Eastern extremity of the Sandy island to the southeast of Konechnaya Channel	71 16 0	151 44 0
364	To the north of Kolesovskiy Island	71 01 3	152 07 0
365	Western headland of the estuary of the Khar-Yuryakh River	70 51 0	152 23 3
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 366			
366	Cape Bol'shoy Chukochiy	70 06 7	159 55 9
367	Cape Malyy Chukochiy	70 04 7	159 57 0
368	Island to the northwest of the estuary of Chukoch'ya Channel; northern extremity	69 45 0	160 10 6
369	Drying shoal in the estuary of Pokhodskaya Channel	69 41 4	161 07 6
370	Drying shoal to the north of Morskiye Sotki Islands	69 40 7	161 47 1
371	Cape Medveshiy	69 40 6	162 21 6
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 372			
372	Malyy Chaunskiy Strait, Southern headland	69 45 9	167 44 6
373	Malyy Chaunskiy Strait, northern headland	69 48 6	167 47 2

RUSSIA STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: ARCTIC OCEAN			
POINT	GEOGRAPHIC POSITION	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 374			
374	Southeastern extremity of the drying sandbar of Chenkuul' Island	69 53 5	169 24 0
375	Cape Kytekenmeem	69 58 2	170 32 1
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 376			
376	Cape to the west of Cape Kibera	69 57 0	172 39 3
377	Shalaurova Island	69 59 0	172 46 0
378	Cape Achim	69 56 0	173 28 7
379	Most northern islet in the estuary of the Pykhtymel' River	69 54 6	174 02 0
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 380			
380	Pil'gyn Strait, western headland	68 34 4	178 27 6
381	Pil'gyn Strait, eastern headland	68 34 4	178 26 6
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 382			
382	Amguema Lagoon, western headland	68 15 4	177 26 6
383	Amguema Lagoon, eastern headland	68 14 6	177 21 0
384	Cape Vankarem	67 50 7	175 48 3
385	Karkarpko Island, northern extremity	67 50 5	175 46 0
386	Cape Onman	67 40 0	175 17 3
387	Kolyuchii Island, northern extremity	67 28 7	174 38 8
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 388			
388	Kolyuchii Island, east coast	67 27 6	174 35 6
389	Cape Dzhennetlen	67 06 8	173 39 0
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 390			
390	To the west of Cape Neskyn	67 02 7	173 04 0
391	Cape Neskyn	67 02 8	173 02 0
Further along the line of the lowest tide to Cape Dezhneva			
1	Vostochnyye Ploskiye Koshki Spit	68 57 7	50 07 7
2	Eastern extremity of Yuzhnyye Ploskiye Koshki Spit	68 41 3	49 37 4
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 1			
Zemlya Frantsa-Iosifa Archipelago			
Zemlya Aleksandry Island			
1	Cape Melekhove	80 42 8	47 53 5
2	Cape Dobkina	80 40 6	47 33 8
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 3			
3	Cape Ludlova	80 26 8	46 04 4

RUSSIA STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: ARCTIC OCEAN			
POINT	GEOGRAPHIC POSITION	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
4	Cape Lofli	80 30 5	45 34 8
	Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 1		
Zemlya Georga Island			
1	Cape Piterkhed	80 22 2	49 44 3
2	Cape Kruglyy	80 10 5	49 06 0
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 3			
3	Cape Forbsa	80 08 2	48 54 4
4	Cape Stivensa	80 04 3	48 20 5
5	Cape Granta	80 02 8	47 43 7
6	Cape Krautera	80 09 3	47 09 6
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 7			
7	Cape Voyeykova	80 22 8	47 14 4
8	Cape Nansen	80 27 3	47 25 5
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 9			
9	Cape Universitetskiy	80 37 8	49 16 0
10	Cape Yekaterinina	80 43 2	49 06 1
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 11			
11	Cape Pilotov	80 55 7	50 25 8
12	Cape Bryusa	80 56 9	50 52 5
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 13			
13	Cape Grosvenor	80 51 4	51 01 6
14	Cape Chads-Khed	80 47 9	51 16 0
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 1			
Zemlya Gallya Island			
1	Cape Frankfurt	80 18 7	59 14 9
2	Littrova Peninsula, northeastern cape.	80 12 4	58 29 3
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 3			
3	Cape Ozernyy	80 08 6	58 25 4
4	Cape Tegetkhof	80 05 4	58 04 1
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 1			
Novaya Sibir' Island			
1	Cape to the southeast of Cape Vysokiy	75 33 0	146 40 4
2	Cape Goristyy	75 26 5	147 36 8
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 3			

RUSSIA STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: ARCTIC OCEAN			
POINT	GEOGRAPHIC POSITION	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
3	Cape Ploskiy	75 22 2	148 35 0
4	Cape Pestryy	75 15 7	149 21 0
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 5			
5	Cape Ryaboy	75 12 4	150 06 8
6	Cape Kamenny	75 08 8	150 50 3
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 1			
Vrangelya Island			
1	Southern headland of Drem-Khed Lagoon	71 27 7	179 42 4
2	Island on Drem-Khed Lagoon	71 29 3	179 47 8
3	Drem-Khed Lagoon, northern cape	71 30 4	179 52 0
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 4			
4	Cape Ushakova	71 32 3	179 57 4
5	Cape to the northeast of Cape Ushakova	71 33 2	179 50 3
6	Cape to the west of Cape Evans	71 34 2	179 42 8
7	Islet to the northeast of Cape Evans	71 35 6	179 31 2
8	Most northern island of Pestsovaya Bay	71 36 2	179 14 1
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 9			
9	Southern extremity of spit of Davydova Bay	70 52 4	179 21 8
10	Southern extremity of spit of Somnitel'naya Bay	70 51 7	179 32 1
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 1			

Baltic Sea

Straight baselines claimed by the USSR in the Baltic Sea area are within the territory of Estonia and Latvia.

TABLE C1.T213.
RUSSIA STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: BALTIC SEA

RUSSIA STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: BALTIC SEA			
POINT	GEOGRAPHIC POSITION	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
1-36	Now part of independent Ukraine		
37	Cape Myskhako	44 39 00	37 44 18
38	Cape Doob	44 37 57	37 54 24
Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 39			
39	Cape Tonkiy	44 33 36	38 01 40
40	Cape Tolstyy	44 33 01	38 02 58
Further along the line of the lowest tide to the boundary with the Republic of Turkey			

MARITIME BOUNDARY AGREEMENTS**RUSSIA - FINLAND**

Following the independence of Estonia, only a limited portion of the Sea Area and Continental Shelf boundary agreements with Finland concluded by the USSR still apply to Russia. The following excerpts cover the Gulf of Finland between Finland and Russia.

Agreement concerning the Boundaries of Sea Areas and the Continental Shelf in the Gulf of Finland, 1965, Excerpts

Article 1

The Contracting Parties agree that the sea frontier between Finland and the USSR and the boundaries of Finnish and Soviet territorial waters in the section of the Gulf of Finland to the north-east of the island of Suusaari (Gogland) shall be drawn as follows:

The sea frontier between the Republic of Finland and the USSR shall follow a straight line in a south-westerly direction from the terminal point of the sea frontier fixed in 1940 and confirmed by the 1947 Treaty of Peace with Finland, whose coordinates are 60° 15' 35" north latitude and 27° 30' 43" east longitude, to the point whose co-ordinates are 60° 13' 42" north latitude and 27° 27' 50" east longitude and shall then turn and follow a straight line in a west-south-westerly direction to the point whose coordinates are 60° 12' 19" north latitude and 27° 18' 01" east longitude, which shall be the terminal point of the sea frontier between Finland and the USSR.

From the aforementioned terminal point of the sea frontier, the boundary of Soviet territorial waters shall follow a straight line in a south-westerly direction to the point situated on the boundary of Soviet territorial waters fixed in 1940 and confirmed in the 1947 Treaty of Peace with Finland, whose coordinates are 60° 08' 49" north latitude and 27° 04' 36" east longitude.

The boundary of Finnish territorial waters shall follow a straight line in a westerly direction from the aforementioned terminal point of the sea frontier to the point, situated on the boundary of Finnish territorial waters fixed in 1940 and confirmed by the 1947 Treaty of Peace with Finland, whose coordinates are 60° 12' 19" north latitude and 27° 13' 49" east longitude.

Article 2

The Contracting Parties agree not to extend their fishing rights and other areas in the section of the Gulf of Finland to the north of the island of Suursaari (Gogland) beyond a line marking the middle of the water area between the boundaries of Finnish and Soviet territorial waters fixed in 1940 and confirmed by the 1947 Treaty of Peace with Finland.

The said line shall begin at the point whose coordinates are 60° 10.6' north latitude and 27° 11.3' east longitude and run in a generally westerly direction through the point whose coordinates are 60° 10.6' north latitude and 26° 57.9' east longitude and the point whose coordinates are 60° 10.4' north latitude and 26° 54.9' east longitude to the point whose coordinates are 60° 08.8' north and 26° 47.9' east longitude, which shall be the initial point of the median line in the section of the Gulf of Finland to the west of the island of Suursaari (Gogland).

Article 3

The Contracting Parties agree not to extend their territorial waters or their fishing and other areas in the section of the Gulf of Finland to the west of the island of Suursaari (Gogland) beyond the median line passing through the points whose geographical coordinates are the following:

TABLE C1.T214.
RUSSIA - FINLAND MARITIME BOUNDARY COORDINATES

LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
60° 08.8'	26° 47.9'
60° 06.8'	26° 38.4'
60° 06.4'	26° 32.6'
60° 00.0'	26° 20.8'
59° 59.4'	26° 13.1'
59° 58.4'	26° 08.4'

RUSSIA - NORTH KOREA

The following is extracted from the Agreement between the USSR and North Korea on the Delimitation of the Soviet-Korean National Border, signed 17 April 1985.

The national border between the USSR and the DPRK begins from the junction of the borders of the USSR, the DPRK, and the PRC (point A).

From point A, located in the middle of the Tumen (Tumannaya) River, the line of the border proceeds along the middle of the river in a southeasterly direction approximately 1.1 km from the aforementioned starting point A, then runs southward, and reaches point B along the main channel of the river.

Point B is situated in the middle of the main channel of the river approximately 1.4 km southeast of the western tip of the railway bridge and approximately 1.5 m south of the eastern tip of this same bridge.

At point B the line of the border turns southeast and, proceeding along the middle of the main channel of the river, turns south approximately 3.5km from point B and approaches point C.

Point C is located in the middle of the main channel of the river, approximately 2.5km southeast of height 89.9 situated on the Korean side, and approximately 2.5 southeast of height 89.9 situated on the Korean side, and approximately 3.3km northeast of height 120.1 on the Korean side.

From point C the line of the national border, proceeding southwest along the middle of the channel of the river, approaches point D.

Point D is located in the middle of the main channel of the river, approximately 1.2km southeast of height 120.1 situated on the Korean side, and approximately 1.5km east of height 148 on the Korean side.

From point D the line of the border passes southward along the middle of the river, leaving one island on the Soviet side and one island on the Korean side, reaches point E.

Point E is located in the middle of the main channel of the river, approximately 1.5km southeast of height 154 situated on the Korean side, and approximately 1.0km northeast of height 185 on the Korean side.

From point E the line of the border proceeds along the middle of the river in a generally southeastern direction and, leaving on the Korean side the island Tkhory, the island Great Pkhunnyon and the island Little Pkhunnyon, reaches the middle of the Tumannaya (Tumen) River estuary.

The final point F of the line of the border on the river is located in the center of a line drawn in the Tumen (Tumannaya) River estuary from the southernmost point of the Soviet coast to the northernmost point of the Korean coast of the Sea of Japan (East Korean Sea).

From point F the line of the national border between Soviet and Korean territorial waters passes along a straight line to a point having the geographical coordinates lat. 42° N. long. 130° 53' E.

The following is extracted from the Agreement between the USSR and North Korea on the Delimitation of the Economic Zone and the Continental Shelf (signed 22 January 1986, EIF May 1986).

Article 1

The boundary of the economic zone and the continental shelf between the USSR and DPRK intersects the line of the outer limit of the Soviet and Korean territorial waters, with the geographic coordinates of latitude 42° 09.0' North and longitude 130° 53.0' East, which was established by the Treaty between the USSR and DPRK on the Line of the Soviet-Korean State Boundary of April 17, 1985. From this point, the boundary follows a straight line, first southeast, to a point having the geographic coordinates of latitude 39° 47.5' North and longitude 133° 13.7' East, and then turns eastward and proceeds to a point with the geographic coordinates of latitude 39° 39.3' and longitude 133° 45.0' East.

RUSSIA - NORWAY

The following is extracted from the Maritime Boundary Agreement & Protocol between Russia and Norway for Varangerfjord (EIF April 1957).

Article 1

The sea frontier between Norway and the USSR in the Varangerfjord shall follow a straight line from frontier mark No. 415 (spar buoy), which is the terminal point of the frontier drawn in 1947, to the intersection of the outer limits of Norwegian and Soviet territorial waters....

Neither of the Contracting Parties shall extend its territorial waters beyond the straight line extending from the intersection referred to in the first paragraph of this article to the median point of the line between Cape Nemetsky and Cape Kibergnes....

...

The initial point of the sea frontier between Norway and the USSR in the Varangerfjord is frontier mark No. 415 (spar buoy), which is also the terminal point of the Norwegian-Soviet frontier demarcated in 1947. The geographical and rectangular coordinates of frontier mark No. 415 (spar buoy) according to the documents for the demarcation of the State frontier between Norway and the USSR signed at Moscow on December 1947 are as follows:

TABLE C1.T215.
RUSSIA - NORWAY MARITIME BOUNDARY COORDINATES

LATITUDE	69° 47' 46.14"
LONGITUDE	30° 49' 09.85"
X =	7,746,912.1
Y =	6,415,943.7

From frontier mark No. 415 (spar buoy), the sea frontier between Norway and the USSR runs in a straight line in north-north-easterly direction to the terminal point of this frontier, which is the point of intersection between the outer limit of the Norwegian territorial waters, situated four nautical miles to the east of and parallel with a straight line between Cape Kibergnes and frontier mark No. 415 (spar buoy), and the outer limit of the Soviet territorial waters, situated twelve nautical miles from the northern extremity of the unnamed cape on the Soviet coast east of the frontier river Grense Jakobselv (Vorema).

The geographical and rectangular coordinates of the terminal point of the sea frontier, having been calculated analytically, are as follows:

CONTINUATION OF TABLE C1.T215.

LATITUDE	69° 58' 50.22"
LONGITUDE	31° 06' 23.11"
X =	7,767,110.9
Y =	6,427,642.7

The bearing angle of the Norwegian-Soviet sea frontier from frontier mark No. 415 (spar buoy) to the point of intersection of the outer limits of the Norwegian and the Soviet territorial waters in the Varangerfjord (the terminal point of the sea frontier) is 30° 04.7" or 33 g. 4199.

The length of the sea frontier is 12.6 nautical miles.

the coordinates of the terminal point of the sea frontier were calculated on the basis of the coordinates of frontier mark No. 415 (spar buoy), as determined in 1947, and of the coordinates of Cape Kibergnes and of the unnamed Soviet Cape, as determined by the Joint Commission in 1957.

The geographic and rectangular coordinates of Cape Kibergnes are as follows:

CONTINUATION OF TABLE C1.T215.

LATITUDE	70° 17' 17.79"
LONGITUDE	31° 03' 51.00"
X =	7,801,466.0
Y =	6, 427,119.0

The geographic and rectangular coordinates of the unnamed Soviet Cape are as follows:

CONTINUATION OF TABLE C1.T215.

LATITUDE	69° 47' 07.25"
LONGITUDE	30° 59' 29.92"
X =	7,745,479.8
Y =	6,422,541.3

In the demarcation of the Norwegian-Soviet sea frontier in the Varangerfjord in 1957, the Joint Soviet-Norwegian Commission also calculated the coordinates of the median point of the line between Cape Nemetsky and Cape Kibergnes. The coordinates of this point are as follows:

CONTINUATION OF TABLE C1.T215.

LATITUDE	70° 07' 19.98"
LONGITUDE	31° 30' 27.29"
X =	7,782,476.8
Y =	6,443,355.5

The coordinates of this point were calculated on the basis of the above-mentioned coordinates of Cape Kibergnes and the following coordinates of Cape Nemetsky.

CONTINUATION OF TABLE C1.T215.

LATITUDE	69° 57' 18.28"
LONGITUDE	31° 56' 38.11"
X =	7,763,488.5
Y =	6,459,592.0

RUSSIA - POLAND

The following is extracted from the Agreement between Russia and Poland on the Delimitation of the Territorial Sea, the EEZ, the Fishery Zone, and the Continental Shelf in the Baltic Sea of July 1985.

Article 1

The boundary of the territorial sea between the USSR and [Poland] shall follow a straight line from a point located on the Baltiiskaia Kosa on the Soviet-Polish state boundary with geographic coordinates 54° 27' 28.63" north latitude and 19° 38' 30.96" east longitude, to the intersection of that line at a distance of 12nm with the outer limit of the territorial sea of the USSR and [Poland] on a point with geographic coordinates 54° 38' 15" north latitude and 19° 24' 22" east longitude.

Article 2

The boundary of the economic zone, fishery zone and continental shelf between the USSR and [Poland] shall follow a line from a point with geographical coordinates 54° 36' 15" north latitude and 19° 24' 22" east longitude through the points with the following geographic coordinates:

**TABLE C1.T216.
RUSSIA - POLAND MARITIME BOUNDARY COORDINATES**

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
A	54° 40' 12"	19° 18' 54"
B	54° 48' 54"	19° 20' 42"
C	55° 20' 48"	19° 03' 48"
D	55° 51' 00"	18° 56' 12"

up to the junction point of the corresponding marine ares of the USSR, [Poland] and the Kingdom of Sweden.

Article 4

The present Treaty replaces the corresponding provisions of the Protocol between the USSR and [Poland] on the Delimitation of Soviet and Polish Territorial Waters in the Gulf of Gdansk of the Baltic Sea of 18 March 1958 and the Treaty between the USSR and [Poland] on the Course of the Boundary of the Continental Shelf in the Gulf of Gdansk and the Southeastern Part of the Baltic Sea of 28 August 1969.

RUSSIA - POLAND - SWEDEN

The following is extracted from the Tripoint Agreement of the former USSR, Poland, and Sweden on the Junction Point of the Maritime Boundaries in the Baltic (EIF May 1990).

Article 1

From the points indicated below:

- point D with geographic coordinates 55° 51' 00" north latitude and 18° 56' 12" east longitude, established by the Treaty between [Poland] and the USSR on the Delimitation of the Territorial Sea, the Economic Zone, the Fishery Zone and the Continental Shelf in the Baltic Sea of 17 July 1985';

- point A17 with geographic coordinates 55° 53,482' north latitude and 18° 56,717' east longitude, according to the Soviet coordinate system or 55° 53,482' north latitude and 18° 56,777' east longitude, according to the Swedish coordinate system, established by agreement between Sweden and the USSR on the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf and of the Soviet Economic Zone and Swedish Fishing Zone in the Baltic Sea of 18 April 1988;

- point F with geographic coordinates 55° 52,876' north latitude and 18° 54.000' east longitude, according to the 'World Geodetic System 1972,' established in accordance with the Agreement on the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf and the Fishery Zones between the Kingdom of Sweden and Poland of 10 February 1989;

the delimitation line continues along straight lines (geodetic lines) to the junction point with geographic coordinates 55° 52.788' north latitude and 18° 55.545' east longitude.

RUSSIA (FORMER USSR) - TURKEY

The following is extracted from the Agreement between Turkey and the USSR concerning the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf in the Black Sea (signed 23 June 1978, EIF May 1981).

Article I

The boundary of the continental shelf between the Republic of Turkey and the [USSR] in the Black sea is the line that begins on the final point of the sea boundary line between the territorial seas of Turkey and the Soviet Union in the Black Sea as established by a Protocol between the Government of the Republic of Turkey and the Government of the [USSR] on Determining the Sea Boundary Line between the Territorial Seas of Turkey and Soviet Union in the Black Sea, of April 17, 1973. This line proceeds in general in a westerly direction through points, the geographic coordinates of which are as follows:

TABLE C1.T217.
RUSSIA (FORMER USSR) - TURKEY
CONTINENTAL SHELF/EEZ COORDINATES

LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
41°35'41	41°16'33"
41°57'00"	40°41'33"
42°01'52"	40°26'00"
42°08'21"	39°49'37"
42°20'15"	39°00'13"
42°25'28"	38°32'10"
43°10'55"	36°50'42"
43°26'04"	36°10'57"
43°26'08"	35°30'25"
43°11'17"	34°13'10"
43°11'50"	33°36'56"
43°20'43"	32°00'00"

[T]he delimitation line of the continental shelf between the Republic of Turkey and the [USSR] will be defined up to the point with the following coordinates: 43°20'43" north latitude and 32°00'00" east longitude. [S]ettling the question of drawing the delimitation line of the continental shelf further to the west...will be carried out...during...negotiations which will be held at a suitable time.

SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Aug 84	Maritime Areas Act	12nm	Provided for "unmolested passage of nonhostile military shipping."
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Aug 84	Maritime Areas Act		Enabling legislation, quotes language from UNCLOS, does not give coordinates.
CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Aug 84	Maritime Areas Act	24nm	
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Aug 84	Maritime Areas Act	CM/ 200nm	
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Aug 84	Maritime Areas Act	200nm	EEZ.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 84			Signed Convention.
	Jan 93			Ratified Convention.

SAINT LUCIA

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Jul 84	Maritime Areas Act of 1984	12nm	
CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Jul 84	Maritime Areas Act of 1984	24nm	
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Jul 84	Maritime Areas Act of 1984	CM/ 200nm	
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Jul 84	Maritime Areas Act of 1984	200nm	Established EEZ.
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Mar 81	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with France (Martinique) EIF upon signature.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention.
	Mar 85			Ratified Convention.

MARITIME BOUNDARY AGREEMENT

SAINT LUCIA - FRANCE (MARTINIQUE)

The following is extracted from the Maritime Boundary Agreement between Saint Lucia and France (Martinique) (signed and EIF March 1981).

Article 1

The delimitation line between the respective maritime areas in which the two States exercise sovereign rights is the equidistant line defined in Article 2.

Article 2

(1) The line mentioned in Article 1 lies along the loxodromes connecting the following points, defined by their coordinates, in the order stated:

TABLE C1.T218.
SAINT LUCIA - MARTINIQUE MARITIME BOUNDARY COORDINATES

POINTS	LONGITUDE WEST	LATITUDE NORTH
L1	62° 48' 50"	14° 04' 50"
L2	62° 46' 38"	14° 05' 11"
L3	62° 13' 40"	14° 09' 16"
L4	61° 46' 27"	14° 10' 15"
L5	61° 43' 01"	14° 10' 30"
L6	61° 23' 58"	14° 11' 16"
L7	61° 16' 41"	14° 12' 27"
L8	61° 16' 26"	14° 12' 31"
L9	61° 11' 18"	14° 13' 49"

POINTS	LONGITUDE WEST	LATITUDE NORTH
L10	61° 04' 35"	14° 15' 10"
L11	61° 00' 14"	14° 16' 21"
L12	60° 53' 31"	14° 14' 36"
L13	60° 44' 12"	14° 13' 09"
L14	60° 40' 47"	14° 12' 16"
L15	60° 10' 37"	14° 08' 08"
L16	60° 09' 15"	14° 08' 00"
L17	60° 03' 40"	14° 07' 20"
L18	59° 59' 59"	14° 06' 51"

Article 3

The line described in Article 2 shall be the maritime boundary between the zones in which the Parties exercise, or will exercise, in accordance with international law, any sovereign rights or jurisdiction.

SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Jun 83	Maritime Areas Act, No. 15 of 1983	12nm	Foreign warships require prior permission. <i>This requirement is not recognized by the U.S.</i>
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jun 83	Maritime Areas Act, No. 15 of 1983		Archipelagic status claimed, but baselines not specified.
CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Jun 83	Maritime Areas Act, No. 15 of 1983	24nm	
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Jun 83	Maritime Areas Act, No. 15 of 1983	200m	
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Jun 83	Maritime Areas Act, No. 15 of 1983	200nm	EEZ.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention.
	Oct 93			Ratified Convention.

SAMOA

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Aug 99	Maritime Zones Act, 1999, No. 18	12nm	Prior permission regime for vessels carrying nuclear/dangerous cargoes. <i>The U.S. does not recognize this requirement.</i>
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Aug 99	Maritime Zones Act, 1999, No. 18		Enabling legislation, quotes language from UNCLOS, does not give coordinates.
CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Aug 99	Maritime Zones Act, 1999, No. 18	24nm	
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Aug 99	Maritime Zones Act, 1999, No. 18	200m	
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Aug 99	Maritime Zones Act, 1999, No. 18	200nm	EEZ
LOS CONVENTION	Sep 84			Signed Convention.
	Jul 95			Signed Part XI Agreement.
	Aug 95			Ratified Convention; bound by Part XI Agreement.

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Mar 98	Law No. 1/98	12nm	Revokes 1978 and 1982 versions of maritime zone laws.
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Mar 98	Law No. 1/98		Amended archipelagic baselines.
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Mar 98	Law No. 1/98	200nm	Excepts boundary waters with Equatorial Guinea, Gabon and Nigeria: those to be established by agreement.
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jun 99	Treaty		Maritime Boundary Treaty with Equatorial Guinea.
	Apr 2001	Agreement		Maritime Border agreement with Gabon.
LOS CONVENTION	Jul 83			Signed Convention, with Declaration reserving the right to adopt laws and regulations relating to the innocent passage of warships in the territorial sea, as well as to other security measures.
	Nov 87			Ratified Convention.

STRAIGHT BASELINE LEGISLATION

The following is extracted from Decree Law No. 1/98 of 11 March 1998 modifying the Sao Tome and Principe archipelagic baseline system.

Article 2

Archipelagic Baseline

The baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe is measured is the straight lines joining the outermost points of the two main islands, the islets and the emerged reefs; it shall be determined by the following geographical coordinates:

TABLE C1.T219.
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM

POINT	LATITUDE SOUTH	LONGITUDE EAST
1 - Ilheu das Rolas (SE)	0° 00'45"S	6° 31'44"E
2 - Ilheu das Rolas (E)	0° 00'47"S	6° 31'21"E
3 - Ilheu das Rolas (SW)	0° 00'28"S	6° 31'00"E
4 - Ilheu Gabado (SW)	0° 07'52"N	6° 29'05"E
5 - Ilheu Coco (W)	0° 12'02"N	6° 27'58"E
6 - Ponta Furada (W)	0° 14'39"N	6° 27'56"E
7 - Ponta Alema	0 15'48"N	6 28'20"E
8 - Ponta Diogo Vaz (W)	0° 19'06"N	6° 29'51"E
9 - Pedra da Cale (NW)	1° 43'40"N	7° 22'55"E

POINT	LATITUDE SOUTH	LONGITUDE EAST
10 - Ilheus Monteiro (NE)	1° 41'14"N	7° 28'20"E
11 - Ponto a Sul da Ponta da Garca (E)	1° 37'40"N	7° 27'52"E
12 - Ilheu Caroco (SE)	1° 30'47"N	7° 26'05"E
13 - Ilheu Santana (E)	0° 14'29"N	6° 45'59"E
14 - Sete Pedras (SE)	0 02'17"N	6 37'48"E

The ellipsoid and the datum used in the definition of the geographic coordinates are the following:

Ellipsoid used: International
Datum: Island of Sao Tome

TABLE C1.T220.
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE ELLIPSOID AND DATUM COORDINATES

AREA	COORDINATES
Fortaleza	Y = 0° 20' 49".02 N L = 6 44 41 .85 E
Island of Principe Morro do Papagaio	Y = 1° 36' 46".87 N L = 7 23 39 .56 E

Article 3
Waters within the Baseline

The waters that are enclosed by the baseline are the archipelagic waters in the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe.

MARITIME BOUNDARY AGREEMENTS

SAO TOME & PRINCIPE - EQUATORIAL GUINEA

The following is extracted from the June 1999 Maritime Boundary Treaty between Sao Tome & Principe and Equatorial Guinea.

Article 2

The Maritime Boundary between the Republic of Equatorial Guinea and the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe is established by the geodetic lines that join the following coordinates:

a) Between the Republic of Equatorial Guinea (Annobon Island) and the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe (Sao Tome Island).

TABLE C1.T221.
SAO TOME & PRINCIPE - EQUATORIAL GUINEA MARITIME BOUNDARY

POINT	LATITUDE SOUTH	LONGITUDE EAST
1	1°29'04"S	7°16'30"E
2	0°47'15.8"S	6°11'30.7"E
3	0°12'54"S	5°19'23"E
4	0°41'45.3"N	3°37'03.2"E
5	0°54'59.5"N	3°12'32.95"E

b) Between the Republic of Equatorial Guinea (Bioko Island – Rio Muni) and the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe (Sao Tome and Principe Islands).

CONTINUATION OF TABLE C1.T221.

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
1	0°37'25"N	8°11'42"E
2	1°00'15"N	8°18'10"E
3	1°11'32.65"N	8°21'38.75"E
4	1°17'48"N	8°22'48"E
5	1°24'14"N	8°24'08"E
6	1°38'45"N	8°27'58"E
7	1°49'10"N	8°30'15"E
8	1°54'45"N	8°31'15"E
9	2°04'01.6"N	8°33'00.5"E
10	2°12'48"N	8°21'57"E
11	2°25'32"N	8°02'40"E
12	2°31'35.3"N	7°53'20.4"E
13	2°38'34"N	7°42'13"E
14	2°50'00"N	7°25'52"E
15	3°02'31.75"N	7°07'17.45"E

Article 3

The geodetic points defined in article 2 are established in reference to the World Geodetic System 1984.

SAUDI ARABIA

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Feb 58	Royal Decree No. 33	12nm	
	Apr 96	Declaration upon Ratification of 1982 LOS Convention		Claims power to regulate nuclear-powered vessels in the territorial sea and to require prior authorization for such vessels.
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Feb 58	Royal Decree No. 33		Established straight baselines (using vague language), does not provide coordinates. See <u>LIS</u> No. 20.
CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Feb 58	Royal Decree No. 33	18nm	Maritime surveillance to ensure compliance with law relating to security, navigation, fiscal and health matters.
				<i>U.S. does not recognize claim to security jurisdiction and conducted operational assertions in 1998-1999.</i>
CONTINENTAL SHELF	May 49	Royal Proclamation	Non-specific	
	Sep 68	Royal Decree M/27: Regulations for the ownership of Red Sea resources	Non-specific	Claimed ownership of specific hydrocarbons and minerals in "the zone extending in the Red Sea bed <u>adjacent to</u> the Saudi continental shelf."
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Apr 74	Foreign Ministry Statement	Non-specific	Fishing zone.
ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION	Feb 82	Regional Convention for the Conservation of the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden Environment		Agreement with Jordan, Sudan, Somalia, Yemen, and the Palestine Liberation Organization to protect environment of Red Sea and Gulf of Aden.
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Feb 58	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Bahrain EIF. See <u>LIS</u> No.12.
	Dec 65	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Qatar.
	Jan 69	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Iran EIF. See <u>LIS</u> No. 24.
	May 74	Agreement		Agreement with Sudan relating to joint exploration and exploitation of Red Sea seabed and subsoil resources signed.
	Jun 2000	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Yemen.
	Jul 2000	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Kuwait.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 84			Signed Convention.
	Apr 96			Ratified Convention, with Declaration claiming that innocent passage does not apply in territorial sea when high seas or EEZ route exists which is equally suitable as regards navigational and hydrographic features; and claimed powers to regulate nuclear-powered vessels in the territorial sea and to require prior authorization for such vessels. Bound by Part XI Agreement. <i>U.S. does not recognize these claims.</i>

STRAIGHT BASELINE LEGISLATION

The following excerpts from Royal Decree No. 33 of 16 February 1958 and the analysis afterward are extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 20, "Straight Baselines: Saudi Arabia" of 8 June 1970.

Article 1

For the purposes of this decree,

- The term "nautical mile" is the equivalent of 1,852 meters;
- The term "bay" includes any inlet, lagoon or other arm of the sea;
- The term "island" includes any islet, reef, rock, or permanent artificial structure not submerged at lowest low tide;
- The term "shoal" denotes an area covered by shallow water, a part of which is not submerged at lowest low tide;
- The term "coast" refers to the coasts of the Red Sea, the Gulf of 'Aqabah, and the Persian Gulf.

Article 2

The territorial sea of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, as well as the air space above and the territorial sea bed and the subsoil beneath are under the sovereignty of the Kingdom, subject to the established rules of international law.

Article 3

The inland waters of the Kingdom include:

- The waters of the bays along the coasts of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia;
- The waters above and landward from any shoal not more than twelve nautical miles from the mainland or from a Saudi Arabian island;
- The waters between the mainland and a Saudi Arabian island not more than twelve nautical miles from the mainland;
- The waters between Saudi Arabian islands not farther apart than twelve nautical miles.

Article 4

The territorial sea of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia lies outside the inland waters of the Kingdom and extends seaward for a distance of twelve nautical miles.

Article 5

The following are the base-lines from which the territorial sea of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is measured:

- Where the mainland or the shore of an island is fully exposed to the open sea, the lowest low-water mark on the shore;
- Where a bay confronts the open sea, lines drawn from headland to headland across the mouth of the bay;
- Where a shoal is situated not more than twelve nautical miles from the mainland or from a Saudi Arabian island, lines drawn from the mainland or the island and along the outer edge of the shoal;
- Where a port or harbor confronts the open sea, lines drawn along the seaward side of the outermost works of the port or harbor and between such works;
- Where an island is not more than twelve nautical miles from the mainland, lines drawn from the mainland and along the outer shores of the island;

- f. Where there is an island group which may be connected by lines not more than twelve nautical miles long, of which the island nearest to the mainland is not more than twelve nautical miles from the mainland, lines drawn from the mainland and along the outer shores of all the islands of the group if the islands form a chain, or along the outer shores of the outermost islands of the group if the islands do not form a chain;
- g. Where there is an island group which may be connected by lines not more than twelve nautical miles long, lines drawn along the shore of all the islands of the group if the islands form a chain, or along the outer shores of the outermost islands of the group if the islands do not form a chain.

Article 6

If the measurement of the territorial sea in accordance with the provisions of this decree leaves an area of high sea wholly surrounded by the territorial sea and extending not more than twelve nautical miles in any direction, such area shall form part of the territorial sea. The same rule shall apply to a pronounced pocket of high sea which may be wholly enclosed by drawing a single straight line not more than twelve nautical miles long.

Article 7

If the territorial sea measured from the base-lines fixed by Article 5 of the decree be overlapped by the waters of another state, boundaries will be determined by our Government in agreement with that state in accordance with equitable principles.

Article 8

To assure compliance with the laws of the Kingdom relating to security, navigation, fiscal and sanitary matters, maritime surveillance covers a contiguous zone outside the territorial sea, extending for a distance of six nautical miles in addition to the twelve nautical miles measured from the base-lines of the territorial sea, in accordance with Article 5 of this decree.

Article 9

The provisions of this decree shall not affect the rights of the Kingdom with respect to fishing.

U.S. ANALYSIS

Several unusual features occur in the Saudi decree. A "bay," for example, does not have to meet the semi-circularity requirement or the 24-nautical miles closing limit of the Geneva Convention. According to the decree a "bay" includes any inlet, lagoon or arm of the sea. It should be noted that Saudi Arabia is not a party to the Geneva Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone.

Secondly, the term "island," as used in the decree, refers to any elevation not below lowest low water. By this definition "drying rocks" or even "rocks awash" qualify as islands which may be utilized for the measurement of the territorial sea or drawing straight baselines. Thirdly, a "shoal," basically an underwater area, equates with an "island" if the shoal possesses one drying rock. The Saudi decree, furthermore permits the use of the outer edge of the shoal and not just the "drying rock" for the limit of the straight baseline/ baseline for the territorial sea. Finally, the decree introduces a negative concept which does not conform with the language of the Geneva Convention. The decree speaks of elevations which are "not submerged by" rather than those which are above lowest low water. Thus, a point at the tidal datum of lowest low water would practically be a "drying rock" and hence an "island" in the Saudi context. Since surveys in the Gulf are not very precise, such a definition could lead to an unlimited extension of the inland waters through the use of extended straight baselines.

Applying the criteria produces many problems of interpretation. Virtually all indentations of the coast may be enclosed by bay closing lines. Moreover, the existence of numerous, and often uncharted shoals introduces much confusion in the Persian Gulf area. Two major areas--Fasht Bildani and Fasht al-Kash-- extend over 25 and 15 nautical miles, respectively, along the direction of the coast. The precise details of the two shoals are unmapped on U.S. charts of the Gulf. Instead, rectangular areas are marked off with the warning of the existence of numerous shoals and heads in the area. Since shoals are within 12 nautical miles of the Saudi shoreline or of islands, they thus could be enclosed within straight baselines. Similar shoal areas, also within the specified distance of Saudi territory, extend southward to Ra's at-Tannurah, near the sea frontier with Bahrain. Presumably, if the law were applied strictly, straight baselines would extend for the entire coastline from the former Neutral Zone boundary to Bahrain. It is impossible to generalize, as a result, the extent of the Saudi claims in the Gulf.

Moreover, a similar situation exists along the Red Sea coast. From the Yemeni boundary northward, the coast is fringed virtually continuously with "islands" and "shoals" as far as the Gulf of Aqaba. U.S. charts show many of the shoals to contain "rocks awash" or "sunken rocks" which might qualify, with the lower Saudi datum, as "islands." In the Strait of Tiran, the Saudi islands of Tiran and Sanafir are within 12 nautical miles of the coast and each other, (as well as other adjacent islands). Straight baselines could presumably be drawn about them. In contrast, the Gulf of Aqaba is virtually without islands.

If the Saudi decree were rigorously applied, it would appear that, with the exception of the Gulf of Aqaba, virtually all of the state coasts would be bordered by straight baselines. These would extend from 12 to 20 nautical miles from the coast. Since, in the negotiations with Iran for the division of the continental shelf of the Gulf, Saudi Arabia utilized the Indian spring low water line of its coast line and not straight baselines, it would appear that an extreme interpretation is not given to the language of the Decree. The precise delimitation of the straight baselines, however, will have to await the publication of official charts as required by the Geneva Convention.

MARITIME BOUNDARY AGREEMENTS

SAUDI ARABIA - BAHRAIN

The following is extracted from the Continental Shelf Boundary Agreement between Saudi Arabia and Bahrain (EIF February 1958).

First Clause

1. The boundary line between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Bahrain Government will begin, on the basis of the middle line from point 1, which is situated at the mid-point of the line running between the tip of the Ras al Bar (A) at the southern extremity of Bahrain and Ras Muharra (B) on the coast of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
2. Then the above-mentioned middle line will extend from point 1 to point 2 situated at the mid-point of the line running between point (A) and the northern tip of the island of Zakhnuniya (C).
3. Then the line will extend from point 2 to point 3 situated at the mid-point of the line running between point A and the tip of Ras Saiya (D).
4. Then the line will extend from point 3 to point 4, which is defined on the attached map and which is situated at the mid-point of the line running between the two points E and F which are both defined on the map.
5. Then the line will extend from point 4 to point 5, which is defined on the map and which is situated at the point (sic) of the line running between the two points G and H which are defined on the map.
6. Then the line will extend from point 5 to point 6, which is defined on [a] map [attached to the agreement] and which is situated at the mid point of the line running between the two points I and J which are defined on the map.
7. the line will extend from point 6 to point 7 situated at the mid-point of the line running between the south-western tip of the island of Umm Nasan (K) and Ras Al Kureya (L).
8. Then the line will extend from point 7 to point 8 situated at the western extremity of the island Al Baina As Saghir, leaving the island to the Government of Bahrain.
9. Then the line will extend from point 8 to point 9 situated at the eastern extremity of the island Al Baina Al Kabir, leaving the island to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
10. Then the line will extend from point 9 to point 10 situated at the mid-point of the line running between the north-western tip of Khor Fasht (M) and the southern end of the island of Chaschus (N).
11. Then the line will extend from point 10 to point 11 situated at the mid-point of the line running between point O situated at the western edge of Fasht Al Jarim and point N referred to in subsection 10 above.
12. Then the line will extend from point 11 to point 12 situated at latitude 26° 31' 48" north and longitude 50° 23' 15" east approximately.
13. Then the line will extend from the point 12 to point 13 situated at latitude 26° 37' 15" north and longitude 50° 33' 24" east approximately.
14. Then the line will extend from point 13 to 14 situated at latitude 26° 59' 30" north and longitude 50° 46' 24" east approximately, leaving the Rennie Shoals (known as Najwat Al Riqai and Fasht Al Anawiyah) to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
15. Then the line will extend from point 14 in a north-easterly direction to the extent agreed upon in the royal proclamation issued on the 1st Sha'aban in the year 1368 (corresponding to 28th May 1949) and in the ordinance issued by the Government of Bahrain on the 5th June 1949
16. Everything situated to the left of the above-mentioned line in the above subsections belongs to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and everything to the right of that line to the Government of Bahrain, with the obligation of the two governments to accept what will subsequently appear in the second clause below.

Second Clause

The area situated within the six defined sides is as follows:

1. A line beginning from a point situated at latitude 27° north and longitude 50° 23' east approximately.
2. From there to a point situated at latitude 26° 31' 48" north and longitude 50° 23' 15" east approximately.

3. From there to a point situated at latitude 26° 37' north and longitude 50° 33' east approximately.
4. From there to a point situated at latitude 26° 59' 30" north and longitude 50° 46' 24" east approximately.
5. From there to a point situated at latitude 26° 59' 30" north and longitude 50° 40' east.
6. From there to a point situated at latitude 27° north and longitude 50° 40' east approximately.
7. From there to the starting box.

The area cited and defined above shall be in the part falling to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in accordance with the wish of H.H. the ruler of Bahrain and the agreement of H.M. the King of Saudi Arabia. The exploitation of the oil resources of this area will be carried out in the way chosen by His Majesty on the condition that he grants the Government of Bahrain one half of the net revenue accruing to the Government of Saudi Arabia and arising from this exploitation, and on the understanding that this does not infringe on the right of sovereignty of the Government of Saudi Arabia nor the right of administration over this above-named area.

SAUDI ARABIA - IRAN

The following is extracted from the Continental Shelf Boundary Agreement between Saudi Arabia and Iran (EIF January 1969).

. . . desirous of determining in a just and accurate manner the boundary line separating the respective submarine areas over which each party is entitled by international law to exercise sovereign rights

Article 1

The Parties mutually recognize the sovereignty of Saudi Arabia over the island of Al-'Arabiyah and of Iran over the island of Farsi. Each island shall possess a belt of territory Sea twelve nautical miles in width, measured from the lowest low water on each of the said islands. In the area where these belts overlap, a boundary line separating the territorial seas of the two islands shall be drawn so as to be equidistant throughout its length from the lowest low water lines on each island.

Article 2

The boundary line separating the submarine areas which appertain to Saudi Arabia from the submarine areas which appertain to Iran shall be a line established as hereinafter provided. Both Parties mutually recognize that each possesses over the seabed and subsoil of the submarine areas on its side of the line sovereign rights for the purpose of exploring and exploiting the natural resources therein.

Article 3

The boundary line referred to in Article 2 shall be:

(a) Except in the vicinity of Al-'Arabiyah and Farsi, the said line is determined by straight lines between the following points whose latitude and longitude are specified herein below:

TABLE C1.T222
SAUDI ARABIA - IRAN MARITIME BOUNDARY COORDINATES

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
1	27° 10.0'	50° 54.0'
2	27° 18.5'	50° 45.5'
3	27° 26.5'	50° 37.0'
4	27° 56.5'	50° 17.5'
5	28° 08.5'	50° 06.5'
6	28° 17.6'	49° 56.2'
7	28° 21.0'	49° 50.9'
8	28° 24.7'	49° 47.8'
9	28° 24.4'	49° 47.4'

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
10	28° 27.9'	49° 42.0'
11	28° 34.8'	49° 39.7'
12	28° 37.2'	49° 36.2'
13	28° 40.9'	49° 33.5'
14	28° 41.3'	49° 34.3'

(b) In the vicinity of Al-'Arabiyah and Farsi, a line laid down as follows:

At the point where the line described in paragraph (a) intersects the limit of the belt of territorial sea around Farsi, the boundary shall follow the limit of that belt on the side facing Saudi Arabia until it meets the limit of the belt of territorial sea around Al-'Arabiyah; thence it shall follow the limit of that belt on the side facing Iran until it intersects again the line described in paragraph (a).

SAUDI ARABIA - KUWAIT

The following is extracted from the July 2000 Agreement between Saudi Arabia and Kuwait concerning the Submerged Area adjacent to the Divided Zone.

Article 1

The line dividing the submerged area adjacent to the divided zone, which represents the border between the two countries, begins on the coast at Point G at geographical coordinates 28° 32' 02.488" north and 48° 25' 59.019" east and passes through four points with the following geographical coordinates:

TABLE C1.T223.
SAUDI ARABIA - KUWAIT MARITIME BOUNDARY

SEQUENCE	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
1	28° 38' 20"	48° 35' 22"
2	28° 39' 56"	48° 39' 50"
3	28° 41' 49"	48° 41' 18"
4	28° 56' 06"	48° 26' 42"

From Point 4, the line dividing the submerged area adjacent to the divided zone continues in an easterly direction.

Article 2

The northernmost limit of the submerged area adjacent to the divided zone, beginning on the coast at point No. 1, at geographical coordinates 28° 49' 58.7" north and 48° 17' 00.188" east, shall be determined on the basis of the principle of equal distance from the low-water mark....

SAUDI ARABIA - YEMEN

The following is extracted from the Maritime Boundary Agreement between Saudi Arabia and Yemen, signed 12 June 2000.

Article 2

(c) Third Section: This is the maritime section of the boundary. It begins at the onshore marker on the sea coast (precisely at the sea wall, Ra's al-Mu'wajj Shami, Radif Qarad outlet), the coordinates of which are specified above, and it terminates at the extremity of the maritime boundaries between the two countries. Detailed coordinates [of the intermediate points] are given in annex III.

Annex III

1. The line begins at the onshore point along the sea coast "precisely at the sea wall, Ra's al-Mu'wajj Shami, Radif Qarad outlet" at coordinates 16° 24' 14.8" north and 42° 46' 19.7" east.
2. It proceeds in a straight line parallel to the lines of latitude until it reaches the point at coordinates 16° 24' 14.8" north and 42° 09' 00" east.

3. It then turns to the southwest as far as the point at coordinates $16^{\circ} 17' 24.0''$ north and $41^{\circ} 47' 00.0''$ east.
4. From there it proceeds in a straight line parallel to the lines of latitude in a westerly direction to the extremity of the maritime boundary between the two nations.

SENEGAL

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Feb 85	Law 85-14	12nm	
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jun 90	Decree 90-670		Revised straight baselines previously announced in 1972.
CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Feb 85	Law 85-14	24nm	
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Feb 85	Law 85-14	Natural prolongation or 200nm	
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Aug 87	Law 87-27	200nm	EEZ.
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Apr 60	Exchange of diplomatic notes between France & Portugal		Maritime boundary agreement with Guinea-Bissau EIF. See <u>LIS</u> No. 68.
	Aug 76	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Gambia (North and South) EIF. See <u>LIS</u> No. 85.
	Jul 89	Arbitral Panel Award		1960 boundary with Guinea-Bissau upheld.
	Nov 91	ICJ Decision (regarding appeal by Guinea-Bissau of 1989 award)		Upheld arbitral panel award.
	Nov 93	Treaty		Maritime boundary agreement with Cape Verde EIF.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention.
	Oct 84			Ratified Convention.
	Aug 94			Signed Part XI Agreement.
	Jul 95			Ratified Part XI Agreement.

STRAIGHT BASELINE LEGISLATION

The following is extracted from Decree No. 90-670 of 18 June 1990 on the Drawing of Baselines.

Article 1

The breadth of the maritime areas under Senegales jurisdiction (territorial sea, contiguous zone, continental shelf and economic zone) shall be measured from normal baselines (low water line) and straight baselines, as defined in this Decree.

Article 2

The straight baselines shall be established in accordance with the lines joining the following points:

TABLE C1.T224.
SENEGAL STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM

POINT	FROM	TO
1	End of the Langue De Barbarie (15°52'42"N - 16°31'36"W)	Point P1 (16°31'32"W)
2	Point P2 (14°45'49"N - 17°27'42"W)	Northern end of Ile de Yoff (14°46'18"N - 17°28'42"W);
3	Northern end of Ile de Yoff (14°46'18"N - 17°28'42"W)	Northern end of the Ile de Ngor (14°45'30"N - 17°30'56"W);
4	Northern end of Ile de Ngor (14°45'30"N - 17°30'56"W)	Feu des Almadies (14°44'36"N - 17°32'36"W);
5	Feu des Almadies (14°44'36"N - 17°32'36"W)	South-Western end of Ile des Madeleines (14°39'10"N - 17°28'25"W);
6	South-Western end of Ile des Madeleines (14°39'10"N - 17°28'25"W)	Cap-Manuel (14°39'00"N - 17°26'00"W);
7	Cap-Manuel (14°39'00"N - 17°26'00"W)	Point Sud Goree (14°39'48"N - 17°23'54"W);
8	Sub Goree (14°39'48"N - 17°23'54"W)	Rufisque lighthouse (14°42'36"N - 17°17'00"W);
9	Western end of Sangomer (13°50'00"N - 16°45' 40"W)	Northern end of Ile des oiseaux (13°39'42"N - 16°40'20"W);
10	Southern end of Ile des oiseaux (3°38'15"N - 16°38'45"W)	Point Djinnak (13°35'36"N - 16°32'54"W);

Article 3

Everywhere else, the breadth of the maritime areas under Senegalese jurisdiction shall be measured from the low water line.

MARITIME BOUNDARY AGREEMENTS

SENEGAL - CAPE VERDE

The following are excerpts from the treaty on the delimitation of the maritime frontier between Cape Verde and Senegal, signed 17 February 1993, EIF 12 November 1993, as set forth in Law of the Sea Bulletin, No. 26, October 1994.

Article 3

The line defining the common maritime frontier between the two countries and its geographical coordinates defined in annex I of this Treaty.

The two Parties have agreed to use, in their work, the American map entitled "Operational Navigation Chart", scale 1/1,000,000 series ONC, K-O, prepared and published by the Defense Mapping Agency Aerospace Center, St. Louis, Missouri, Edition Revue of September 1986. The have used this map for drawing the line delimiting their common maritime frontier.

Annex I

Line establishing the common maritime frontier between the Republic of Cape Verde and the Republic of Senegal

Article 1

The line establishing the common maritime frontier which separates the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf of the two countries is defined by the following coordinates:

TABLE C1.T225.
SENEGAL - CAPE VERDE MARITIME BOUNDARY

POINTS	LONGITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
A	13°39'00"	20°04'25"
B	14°51'00"	20°04'25"
C	14°55'00"	20°00'00"
D	15°10'00"	19°51'30"
E	15°25'00"	19°44'50"

POINTS	LONGITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
F	15°40'00"	19°38'30"
G	15°55'00"	19°35'40"
H	16°04'00"	19°33'30"

Article 2

The geometric configuration of the maritime zone between the two countries and the projection of the baseline of the maritime frontier mentioned above appear on the map included herewith.

Annex II

Baselines of the Republic of Cape Verde

Article 1

The archipelagic baselines of the Republic of Cape Verde having served as reference points for the delimitation of the maritime frontier between the two countries have been defined in conformity with the following coordinates, which have been published in Law No. 60/IV/92 of 21 December 1992 of the Republic of Cape Verde.

TABLE C1.T226.
CAPE VERDE ARCHIPELAGIC BASELINE SYSTEM

POINT	LONGITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST	OBSERV.
O-Pta Casaca	16°50'01.69"	22°53'50.14"	Sal
P-ILHEU Cascalho	16°11'31.04"	22°40'52.44"	Boa Vista
P1-ILHEU Baluarte	16°09'05.00"	22°39'45.00"	Boa Vista
Q-Pta Roque	16°05'09.83"	22°40'27.06"	Boa Vista
R-Pta Flamengas	15°10'03.89"	23°05'47.90"	Maio
S	15°09'02.21"	23°06'24.98"	Maio

SENEGAL - GAMBIA

The following are excerpts from an agreement between The Gambia and Senegal, signed on 4 June 1975, EIF on 27 August 1976, as set forth in Limits in the Seas, No. 85, "Maritime Boundaries: The Gambia-Senegal" of 23 March 1979.

The maritime boundary to the North commences from the point of intersection of the land boundary with the coast and follows the parallel of latitude 13 35'36" North.

The maritime boundary to the South commences from the point of intersection of the land boundary situated to the South of the River Allahein (or San Pedro) with the coast and of which the coordinates are:

TABLE C1.T227.
SENEGAL - GAMBIA MARITIME BOUNDARY COORDINATES

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
T	13 03'51"	16 44'49"
From point T, the maritime boundary proceeds in a south-westerly direction as far as point M of which the coordinates are:		
M	13 01'21"	16 45'19"
From point M, the maritime frontier proceeds in a northerly direction as far as point P of which the coordinates are:		

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
P	13 03'27"	16 45'22"
From point P, the maritime frontier follows the parallel of latitude 13 03'27" North.		

III

The boundaries defined in Articles I and II above have been delimited on the basis of the French Chart No. 6125 on the scale of 1:300,500 (latitude 13 40')....

SENEGAL - GUINEA-BISSAU

U.S. ANALYSIS

The following comments are extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 68, "Territorial Sea and Continental Shelf Boundary: Guinea-Bissau - Senegal" of 15 March 1976.

The territorial sea boundary is defined in the Exchange of Notes as a straight-line 240° azimuth (assumed to be from true north) from "the intersection of the extension of the land boundary and the low-mark, represented for that purpose by the Cape Roxo light." The outer limit of the territorial sea boundary is not specified. Presently, Senegal claims a 12 nm territorial sea limit while Guinea Bissau claims a 150 nm limit. The letters A and B on the attached map indicate the claimed extents of Senegal's and Guinea-Bissau's territorial sea limits, respectively, along the boundary.

The outer limit of the continental shelf boundary is not clearly defined in the Exchange of Notes. The boundary between the respective shelf areas is considered to be the straight-line extension of the territorial sea boundary. This extension is depicted on the attached map by a dashed red line.

Neither the territorial sea boundary nor the continental shelf boundary is based on the equidistance principle.

SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO (Formerly Federal Republic of Yugoslavia)

As of February 2003, the national name of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has been changed to Serbia and Montenegro. As successor government, maritime boundary agreements entered into by Yugoslavia are considered to be still in force for Serbia and Montenegro, unless repudiated or amended.

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Jul 87	Law of the Coastal Sea & the Continental Shelf of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia	12nm	24-hour advance notice requirement for foreign naval ships for innocent passage in territorial sea. Use of designated sea lanes for passage by foreign naval ships, tankers, nuclear powered ships, and ships which carry nuclear weapons. <i>This requirement is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested requirement in 1986, 1988 and 1990 and conducted operational assertion in 1990.</i>
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jul 87	Law of the Coastal Sea & the Continental Shelf of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia		Established straight baselines.
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Jul 87	Law of the Coastal Sea & the Continental Shelf of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia	1958 DEF	Authorized establishment of "safety zones" around installations and through which passage may be restricted (no zones permitted in established shipping routes).
ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION	Jan 78	Law on Maritime & Inland Navigation		Foreign-flag vessels carrying more than 2,000 tons of oil must possess insurance.
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jan 68	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement between Italy and Yugoslavia signed; EIF Jan 70.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention (as Yugoslavia).
	Mar 2001			Succeeded to Convention, with Declaration reaffirming prior notice requirement for foreign warships in territorial sea. Confirmed signing Part XI Agreement.

STRAIGHT BASELINE LEGISLATION

The following is extracted from the Law of the Coastal Sea and the Continental Shelf of Yugoslavia of 23 July 1987.

Article 16

The territorial sea is of the SFRY is a belt of the sea whose breadth is 12 nautical miles measured from the baseline towards the open sea. The baseline is formed by:

- 1) the low tide line along the coast line of the mainland and the coasts of islands;
- 2) straight lines closing the mouths of bays;
- 3) straight lines connecting the following points on the coast of the mainland and on the shore of the islands;

(a) Cape Mendra – Cape Platamuni;

(b) Cape Zarubacat - southeastern Point of the Mrkan Island - southern Point of Sveti Andrija Island - Gruj Point (on the Mljet Island);

(c) Korizmeni Point (Mljet Island) - Glavat Islet - Struga Point (Lastovo Island) - Veljeg Mora Point (Lastovo Island) - southwestern Point of Kopiste Island - Velo Dance Point (Korcula Island) - Proizd Point - southwestern Point of Vodnjak Island - Rat Point (Drvenik Mali Island) - Mulo Reef - Blitvenica Reef - Purara Island - Balun Island - Mrtovac Island - Garmenjak Veli Island - position 43° 53' 12" N and 15° 10' 0" E on the Dugi Otok Island;

d) Veli Rat Point (Dugi Otok Island) - Masarine Reef - Margarina Point (Susak Island) - Albanez Shoal - Grunj Island - Sveti Ivan na Pucini Reef - Mramori Shoal Alteiz Island - Point Kastanija.

The straight lines referred to above must be laid down on the seachart "Jadransko more" (Adriatic Sea), scale 1:1,000,000, published by the Hydrographic Institute of the Yugoslav Navy. A reproduction of this chart is a component part of this Law.

In determining the basic line of the territorial sea, the outermost permanent port structures which are a component part of a port system shall also be considered part of the coast.

SEYCHELLES

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Mar 99	Maritime Zones Act, No. 2 of 1999		Notification and permission requirement for warships and nuclear-powered or nuclear-carrying cargo ships transiting territorial sea in innocent passage. <i>These requirements are not recognized by the U.S. The U.S. protested the foreign warship requirement in 2000, and has conducted operational assertions in 1998 and 1999 against the same requirement in earlier laws.</i>
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Mar 99	Maritime Zones Act, No. 2 of 1999		Implementing legislation for straight baselines.
CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Mar 99	Maritime Zones Act, No. 2 of 1999	24nm	.
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Mar 99	Maritime Zones Act, No. 2 of 1999	200 nm	
	Nov 2002	Maritime Zones (EEZ and Continental Shelf) Order, 2002		Coordinates provided (identical to EEZ).
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Mar 99	Maritime Zones Act, No. 2 of 1999	200nm	
	Nov 2002	Maritime Zones (EEZ and Continental Shelf) Order, 2002		Coordinates provided (identical to continental shelf).
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Feb 2001	Agreement		EEZ and continental shelf boundary agreement with France (between Ile de la Grande Glorieuse and Ile du Lys, and Assumption and Astove Islands).
	Jan 2002	Agreement		EEZ and continental shelf boundary agreement with Tanzania.
ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION	Mar 99	Act No. 2		Any act of pollution qualifies as prejudicial to peace, good order and security. <i>U.S. protested claim in 2000.</i>
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention.
	Sep 91			Ratified Convention.
	Jul 94			Signed Part XI Agreement.
	Dec 94			Ratified Part XI Agreement.

BASELINE LEGISLATION

the following is extracted from the 2002 Maritime Zones (Exclusive Economic Zone and Continental Shelf) Order. The coordinates for the two maritime boundary agreements with France and Tanzania are included in the table below.

The outer limits of the exclusive economic zone and the exclusive continental shelf of the Republic of Seychelles are defined by the geographical coordinate of points 3 (S17), 2 (18) and 1 (S19), and 9 to 1 and a, specified below, based on the World Geodetic System 1984. The boundary lines are formed by a series of geodesics connecting the said coordinates.

TABLE C1.T228.
SEYCHELLES EEZ AND CONTINENTAL SHELF

POINT	LATITUDE SOUTH	LONGITUDE EAST
3 (S17)	11° 01' 15"	48° 29' 07"
2 (18)	10° 39' 01"	46° 54' 40"
1 (S19)	11° 08' 23"	45° 46' 03"
9	8° 00' 46" .8981	43° 11' 43" .6089
8	7° 58' 59" .3681	43° 12' 13" .6578
7	7° 57' 11" .8372	43° 12' 43" .7024
6	7° 55' 24" .3056	43° 13' 13" .7426
5	7° 53' 36" .7733	43° 13' 43" .7784
4	7° 51' 49" .2402	43° 14' 13" .8099
3	7° 50' 01" .7063	43° 14' 43" .8372
2	7° 48' 14" .1717	43° 15' 13" .8601
1	7° 46' 26" .6364	43° 15' 43" .8788
a	7° 44' 39" .1003	43° 16' 13" .8933

SIERRA LEONE

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Mar 96	Maritime Zones Establishment Decree	12nm	Rolled back excessive 200nm territorial sea claim. Prior permission for warships to pass through the territorial sea. <i>Prior permission claim is not recognized by the U.S.</i>
CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Mar 96	Maritime Zones Establishment Decree	24nm	
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Mar 96	Maritime Zones Establishment Decree	200nm	EEZ; claims excessive level of enforcement jurisdiction in the EEZ.
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Mar 96	Maritime Zones Establishment Decree	200nm	
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Apr 2001	Agreement		Maritime Border agreement with Sao Tome and Principe.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention.
	Dec 94			Ratified Convention; bound by Part XI Agreement.

SINGAPORE

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	1878	Territorial Waters Jurisdiction Act	3nm	U.K. colonial legislation.
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Apr 66	Fisheries Act, No. 14		Fishing zone; extensive authority to prescribe limits, licensing, and regulations.
ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION	Jan 71	Prevention of Pollution of the Sea, Act No. 3	Territorial Sea	Implemented the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution in the Sea by Oil of 1954.
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Aug 74	Agreement		Territorial sea boundary agreement with Indonesia EIF.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention.
	Nov 94			Ratified Convention; bound by Part XI Agreement.

MARITIME BOUNDARY AGREEMENT

SINGAPORE - INDONESIA

Excerpts from the agreement and the comments following it are extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 60, "Territorial Sea Boundary: Indonesia-Singapore" of 11 November 1974. Indonesia and Singapore signed a territorial sea boundary agreement on 25 May 1973. Indonesia ratified the agreement on 3 December 1973; Singapore ratified the agreement on 29 August 1974.

The agreement provides in part:

1. The boundary line of the territorial seas of the Republic of Indonesia and the Republic of Singapore in the Strait of Singapore shall be a line, consisting of straight lines drawn between points, the co-ordinates of which are as follows:

TABLE C1.T229.
SINGAPORE - INDONESIA MARITIME BOUNDARY COORDINATES

POINTS	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
1	1°10'46".0	103°40'14".6
2	1°07'49".3	103°44'26".5
3	1°10'17".2	103°48'18".0
4	1°11'45".5	103°51'35".4
5	1°12'26".1	103°52'50".7
6	1°16'10".2	104°02'00".0

U.S. ANALYSIS

The analysis of the Indonesia-Singapore territorial sea boundary has been based upon a plotting of the coordinates on DMAHC Chart N.O.71242, 17th ed., August 1963, revised October 21, 1970.

Indonesia claims a 12 nm territorial sea dating from 1957. Singapore's 3 nm territorial sea claim dates from 1957.

The territorial sea boundary extends for a distance of 24.55 nm. The average distance between the turning points is 4.91 nm; the minimum is 1.35 nm; the maximum is 9.85 nm. The water depths along the territorial sea boundary range from 12 to 25 fathoms, with an average depth of 17.83 fathoms.

Three of the six territorial sea boundary turning points are equidistant from Indonesian and Singaporean territory. The turning points are an average of 1.90 nm from Indonesian territorial and 2.27 nm from Singaporean territory.

The turning points of the territorial sea boundary, which are equidistant from Indonesia and Singapore, are equidistant from Indonesia and Singapore, are equidistant between the low-tide elevations of both countries. The median line between Indonesia and Singapore, as depicted on the attached chart, was constructed between the Indonesian system of straight baselines and the low-tide elevations of Singapore. As a consequence, points which are stated as equidistant for islands will not necessarily be situated on the equidistant line.

The western terminus of the territorial sea boundary is located in Main Strait. The boundary turning point, which is not equidistant from Indonesian and Singaporean territory, is 1.70 nm from Pulau Nipa (Singapore) and 2.80 nm from Pulau Sudong (Indonesia). Both points are islands.

The second turning point is 4.80 nm southeast of Point 1. Point 2 is 1.35 nm from Pulau Takong-besar (Indonesia) and 1.75 nm from Pulau Satumu (Singapore). In this extent of the territorial sea boundary, the boundary lies south of an Indonesia-Singapore median line. Moreover, the boundary also crosses over into Indonesian internal waters, i.e., Point 2 is located on the landward side of the Indonesian straight baselines.

The distance from Point 2 to Point 3 is 4.75 nm miles. Turning Point 3 is not an equidistant point, but rather it is located 1.10 nm from Buffalo Rock (Indonesia) and 1.80 nm from Pulau Sebarok (Singapore). Point 3 is also located on the Indonesia side of an Indonesia-Singapore median line.

Point 4 lies 3.80 nm northeast of Point 3. Point 4 is an equidistant point and lies 1.30 nm from Bt. Berhanti (Indonesia) and Pulau Sakijang Bendera (Singapore). The Indonesia-Singapore median line passes north of Point 4; therefore Point 4; therefore Point 4 lies on the Indonesian side of the median line.

Point 5 of the territorial sea boundary is an equidistant point located 1.35 nm northeast of Point 4. Point 5 is situated 1.30 nm from Bt. Berhanti (Indonesia) and an unnamed islet east of Pulau Sakijang Petepah (Singapore). Point 5 is the only turning point which lies on the Singapore side of the Indonesia-Singapore median line.

The eastern terminus of the territorial sea boundary, Point 6, is located on the Indonesian side of the Indonesia-Singapore median line and is 4.65 nm equidistant from Tg. Sengkuang (Indonesia) and Tg. Bedok (Singapore).

Summary

The Indonesia-Singapore territorial sea boundary utilizes both the equidistant principle (3 turning points) and negotiated positions (3 turning points). Five of the six turning points lie on the Indonesia side of an Indonesia-Singapore median line. Of particular interest is the location of Point 2. This turning point is located inside the Indonesian straight baseline system and is therefore in Indonesian internal waters. Islands were utilized as basepoints for the construction of the territorial sea boundary.

SLOVENIA, REPUBLIC OF

Slovenia is one of the nations created by the break-up of the Former Yugoslavia. Unless repudiated or amended by Slovenia, maritime boundary agreements entered into by Yugoslavia are considered to be still in force.

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	May 2001	Maritime Code	12nm	Foreign warships require 24-hr advance notice for innocent passage through territorial sea and must use designated sea lanes only. <i>These requirements are not recognized by the U.S.</i>
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jan 68	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement between Italy and Yugoslavia signed; EIF Jan 70.
	Nov 75	Agreement		Territorial sea boundary agreement between Italy and Yugoslavia signed; EIF Apr 77.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention (as Yugoslavia).
	Jan 95			Signed Part XI Agreement.
	Jun 95			Succeeded to Convention; ratified Part XI Agreement.

MARITIME BOUNDARY AGREEMENT

SLOVENIA (FORMER YUGOSLAVIA) - ITALY

The following is extracted from the Territorial Sea Boundary Agreement between the Former Yugoslavia and Italy (signed 10 November 1975, EIF 3 April 1977); this agreement is assumed to apply to Slovenia.

Schedule III

The maritime border runs from the main No. 1 landmark on San Bartolomeo Bay, on the right bank of San Bartolomeo stream to its mouth a the plain coordinates in both systems:

TABLE C1.T230.
SLOVENIA (FORMER YUGOSLAVIA) - ITALY
MARITIME BOUNDARY COORDINATES

COORDINATES	
X=5049835.77}	X=5050841}
Italian	Yugoslav
y=2020416.72}	y=5400753.47}

and is determined by the largest arcs of a circle joining the following points:

CONTINUATION OF TABLE C1.T230.

POINT	ITALIAN COORDINATES CHART NO. 39		YUGOSLAVIAN COORDINATES CHART NO. 100-15	
	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
1	45° 35'.65"	13° 43'.15"	45° 35'.70"	13° 43'.40"
2	45° 35'.90"	13° 42'.75"	45° 35'.95"	13° 43'.00"
3	45° 37'.80"	13° 37'.80"	45° 37'.91"	13° 38'.00"
4	45° 32'.70"	13° 18'.75"	45° 32'.80"	13° 19'.00"
5	45° 27'.20"	13° 12'.70"	45° 27'.20"	13° 12'.90"

SOLOMON ISLANDS

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Dec 78	Delimitation of Marine Waters Act, No. 32	12nm	Affirmed rights of navigation and overflight, in normal modes, in sea lanes and air routes through archipelagic and adjacent territorial waters; authorized designation of sea lanes and air routes.
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Dec 78	Act No. 32		Enabling legislation for archipelagic baselines.
	Aug 79	Legal Notice No. 41, Declaration of Archipelagic Baselines		Established 5 archipelagic baseline systems around 5 groups of islands.
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Aug 79	Act No. 32	200nm	
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Aug 79	Act No. 32	200nm	EEZ.
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Sep 88	Agreement		Sea and seabed boundaries agreement with Australia.
	Jan 89	Agreement		Agreement with Papua New Guinea.
	Nov 90	Agreement		Agreement with France (New Caledonia).
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention.
	Jun 97			Ratified Convention; bound by Part XI Agreement.

ARCHIPELAGIC BASELINE LEGISLATION

Following is the text of Legal Notice No. 41, Declaration of Archipelagic Baselines of 20 August 1979, establishing the Solomon Islands archipelagic baseline system under the Delimitation of Marine Waters Act No. 32 of 1978.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4(2) of the Delimitation of Marine Waters Act, 1978, the Prime Minister hereby declares that the points between which straight baselines are to be drawn for the purpose of determining the outermost limits of the archipelagic waters and the innermost limits of the territorial sea of the archipelagos of Solomon Islands shall be those geographical co-ordinates specified below.

TABLE C1.T231.
SOLOMON ISLANDS ARCHIPELAGIC BASELINE SYSTEM:
THE MAIN GROUP ARCHIPELAGO

SOLOMON ISLANDS ARCHIPELAGIC BASELINE SYSTEM: THE MAIN GROUP ARCHIPELAGO				
POINT	AREA	LATITUDE SOUTH	LONGITUDE EAST	CHART
1.	On the reef	06°59.2'	155°31.75'	3419
2.	On west coast of Mono I.	07°23.85'	155°31.2'	3419
3.	At Laifa Point	07°25.1'	155°31.6'	3419
4.	On west coast of Sterline I.	07°27.2'	155°33.1'	3419

SOLOMON ISLANDS ARCHIPELAGIC BASELINE SYSTEM: THE MAIN GROUP ARCHIPELAGO				
POINT	AREA	LATITUDE SOUTH	LONGITUDE EAST	CHART
5.	At Cape Satisfaction	08°18.4'	156°31.1'	3419
6.	Rendova I.	08°43.15'	157°20.0'	3416
7.	On Rendova I.	08°44.25'	157°23.0'	3416
8.	On Tetepari I.	08°47.75'	157°37.75'	3416
9.	Off South I.	08°48.7'	157°45.9'	3416
10.	Off East I.	08°48.5'	157°49.0'	3416
11.	At Masaubaga Point	09°42.6'	159°42.4'	1469
12.	Off Cape Hunter	09°47.7'	159°49.1'	1469
13.	Off Koliula Point	09°49.7'	160°03.1'	1469,3404
14.	On San Cristobal I.	10°35.3'	161°30.7'	3412
15.	At Cape Howu	10°40.1'	161°37.1'	3412
16.	Off Cape Sydney	10°45.9'	161°46.8'	3412
17.	On the reef	10°47.25'	161°51.0'	3412
18.	On Sta. Catalina I.	10°54.2'	162°27.0'	3412
19.	At S.E. Point of Sta.Catalina I.	10°54.0'	162°28.0'	3412
20.	On Sta. Ana I.	10°50.0'	162°28.5'	3412
21.	On Ulawa I.	09°43.4'	161°59.5'	3412
22.	At Ngora Ngora Point	09°42.5'	161°58.9'	3412
23.	At Cape Arsacides	08°37.55'	161°00.7'	3404
24.	Off Nadi I.	07°52.4'	160°38.2'	3403
25.	Off Nadi I.	07°52.1'	160°37.15'	3403
26.	Off Cape Megapode	07°45.2'	158°57.45'	3403
27.	Off Papatura Ite. I.	07°34.75'	158°47.2'	3402
28.	Off Omona I.	07°29.5'	158°40.4'	3402
29.	Off North Gijunabeana I.	07°28.6'	158°38.8'	3402
30.	Off Suki I.	07°18.4'	158°04.7'	3402
31.	Off Malaengari	06°38.15'	156°39.25'	3419
32.	Off Cape Alexander	06°35.5'	156°31.9'	3419
33.	Off Pemba Inlet	06°34.7'	156°27.75'	3419
34.	On Oema Atoll	06°37.8'	156°06.0'	3419
35.	On Ovau I.	06°46.8'	155°59.3'	3419
36.	On Maifu I.	06°54.45'	155°49.75'	3419
37.	On the reef	06°58.9'	155°31.85'	3419

TABLE C1.T232.
SOLOMON ISLANDS ARCHIPELAGIC BASELINE SYSTEM:
THE RENNELL, BELLONA, AND INDISPENSABLE REEF ATOLL ARCHIPELAGO

SOLOMON ISLANDS ARCHIPELAGIC BASELINE SYSTEM: THE RENNELL, BELLONA, AND INDISPENSABLE REEF ATOLL ARCHIPELAGO				
POINT	AREA	LATITUDE SOUTH	LONGITUDE EAST	CHART
38.	Off Bellona I.	11°16.1'	159°44.9'	208
39.	On North Reef	12°19.0'	160°03.1'	208
40.	On Middle Reef	12°39.8'	160°17.0'	208
41.	On South Reef	13°00.0'	160°33.0'	208
42.	On South Reef	13°02.5'	160°36.0'	208
43.	On South Reef	13°00.1'	160°38.5'	208
44.	On Rennell I.	11°51.2'	160°39.1'	208
45.	On Rennell I.	11°42.8'	160°29.7'	208
46.	On Bellona I.	11°17.1'	159°48.8'	208
47.	On Bellona I.	11°16.3'	159°46.7'	208
Thence to Point 38 above.				

TABLE C1.T233.
SOLOMON ISLANDS ARCHIPELAGIC BASELINE SYSTEM:
JAVA GROUP ARCHIPELAGO

SOLOMON ISLANDS ARCHIPELAGIC BASELINE SYSTEM: JAVA GROUP ARCHIPELAGO				
POINT	AREA	LATITUDE SOUTH	LONGITUDE EAST	CHART
48.	Off Kengo I.	05°24.7'	159°12.05'	214
49.	Off Kiloma I.	05°28.65'	159°16.8'	214
50.	Off Alunga I.	05°31.6'	159°33.8'	214
51.	Off Ngikolo I.	05°31.35'	159°38.9'	214
52.	Off Akoo I.	05°31.55'	159°40.5'	214
53.	Off Luaniua I.	05°28.95'	159°43.0'	214
54.	On Nuika I.	05°23.1'	159°42.5'	214
55.	On the reef	05°02.1'	159°23.1'	214
56.	On the reef	05°00.7'	159°18.6'	214
57.	On the reef	05°02.0'	159°16.0'	214
58.	On the reef	05°07.65'	159°12.9'	214
59.	On the reef	05°21.5'	159°10.85'	214
60.	Off Nguhakai I.	05°23.4'	159°11.0'	214
Thence to Point 48 above.				

TABLE C1.T234.
SOLOMON ISLANDS ARCHIPELAGIC BASELINE SYSTEM:
THE SANTA CRUZ ISLANDS ARCHIPELAGO

SOLOMON ISLANDS ARCHIPELAGIC BASELINE SYSTEM: THE SANTA CRUZ ISLANDS ARCHIPELAGO				
POINT	AREA	LATITUDE SOUTH	LONGITUDE EAST	CHART
61.	At Cape Boscawen	10°49.85'	165°45.1'	17
62.	On Astrolabe Reefs	11°43.9'	166°49.9'	17
63.	On Astrolabe Reefs	11°44.5'	166°51.15'	17
64.	On Astrolabe Reefs	11°45.05'	166°54.3'	17
65.	On Boussole Reef	11°43.8'	166°59.4'	17
66.	Off Astrolabe Point	11°42.45'	167°01.7'	17
67.	Off North East Passage	11°36.05'	167°01.2'	17
68.	On Temoa I.	10°15.5'	166°22.65'	17
69.	Off Nufiloli I.	10°10.55'	166°17.8'	17
70.	Off Nukapu I.	10°04.1'	166°02.75'	17
71.	Off Nupani I.	10°01.9'	165°42.9'	17
72.	Off Nupani I.	10°02.2'	165°42.3'	17
73.	Off Nupani I.	10°05.65'	165°41.65'	17
74.	Off Nemba	10°46.95'	165°44.8'	17
75.	Off Nemba	10°47.9'	165°45.0'	17
Thence to Point 61 above.				

TABLE C1.T235.
SOLOMON ISLANDS ARCHIPELAGIC BASELINE SYSTEM:
THE DUFF ISLANDS ARCHIPELAGO

SOLOMON ISLANDS ARCHIPELAGIC BASELINE SYSTEM: THE DUFF ISLANDS ARCHIPELAGO				
POINT	AREA	LATITUDE SOUTH	LONGITUDE EAST	CHART
76.	On Tuleki I.	09°45.35'	167°03.6'	17
77.	On Papa I.	09°48.6'	167°05.8'	17
78.	Off Taumako I.	09°53.6'	167°10.5'	17
79.	On Loteva I.	09°55.8'	167°14.8'	17
80.	On the Islet	09°55.05'	167°14.8'	17
81.	On Taumako I.	09°52.05'	167°11.55'	17
82.	On the Islet	09°46.5'	167°05.3'	17
83.	On Tuleki I.	09°45.55'	167°04.1'	17
Thence to Point 76 above.				

MARITIME BOUNDARY AGREEMENTS**SOLOMON ISLANDS - AUSTRALIA**

The following is extracted from the September 1988 Agreement Establishing Certain Sea and Sea-bed Boundaries between the Solomon Islands and Australia.

Article 1

1. Seaward of Australian reefs in the Coral Sea on the one hand and Solomon Island reefs on the other hand, the line of delimitation between the Australian Fishing Zone and the Solomon Islands Exclusive Economic Zone and between areas of continental shelf over which each State respectively exercises sovereign rights in accordance with international law lies along the geodesics connecting the following points, defined by their coordinates, in the order stated:

TABLE C1.T236.
SOLOMON ISLANDS - AUSTRALIA MARITIME BOUNDARY COORDINATES

POINT	LATITUDE SOUTH	LONGITUDE EAST
U	14° 04' 00"	157° 00' 00"
V	14° 41' 00"	157° 43' 00"
R1	15° 44' 07"	158° 45' 39"

SOLOMON ISLANDS - FRANCE (NEW CALEDONIA)

The following is extracted from the November 1990 Agreement between the Solomon Islands and France (New Caledonia).

Article 1

1) The line of delimitation of maritime areas between the Solomon Islands and the French Republic is the line which lies along the loxodromes connecting the point defined by their coordinates as follows.

TABLE C1.T237.
SOLOMON ISLANDS - FRANCE (NEW CALEDONIA) MARITIME BOUNDARY

POINT	LATITUDE SOUTH	LONGITUDE EAST
23	15° 44' 07"	158° 45' 39"
24	16° 07' 37"	160° 14' 54"
25	15° 12' 17"	162° 19' 26"
26a	14° 50' 03"	163° 10' 00"

2) This line is approximately equidistant between the Solomon Islands and the French Republic in the vicinity of New Caledonia.

Article 2

The line described in article 1 of this Agreement shall be the maritime boundary between the areas referred to in this article in which the parties exercise, or will exercise, in accordance with international law, any sovereign rights or jurisdiction.

SOLOMON ISLANDS - PAPUA NEW GUINEA

The following is extracted from the January 1989 Agreement between the Solomon Islands and Papua New Guinea concerning Sovereignty, Maritime and Seabed Boundaries.

Annex 1
Territorial Sea, Maritime and Seabed Boundaries

The boundary line referred to in paragraph 1 of Article 2 of the Treaty shall be a continuous line—

TABLE C1.T238.
SOLOMON ISLANDS - PAPUA NEW GUINEA MARITIME BOUNDARY

POINT	LATITUDE SOUTH	LONGITUDE EAST
9	04° 08' 32"	162° 48' 07"
10	04° 45' 05"	160° 28' 49"
11	04° 52' 18"	158° 14' 07"
12	06° 33' 00"	156° 02' 09"
13	06° 39' 30"	156° 02' 23"
14	06° 50' 50"	155° 55' 23"
15	06° 55' 33"	155° 41' 37"
16	06° 55' 33"	155° 35' 38"
17	07° 14' 48"	155° 06' 44"
18	08° 08' 06"	154° 35' 08"
19	11° 22' 26"	157° 09' 40"
20	12° 26' 11"	157° 36' 03"
21	14° 04' 04"	157° 02' 18"

SOMALIA

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Sep 72	Law No. 37	200nm	Foreign warships must obtain permission prior to transiting; passage by vessels of nations not recognized by Somalia is prohibited. <i>This claim is not recognized by the U.S.</i> U.S. protested claim in 1982 and 1986 and conducted operational assertions in 1979-1983, 1985-1989 and 1992-95, and 1997.
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Sep 72	Law No. 37		Enabling legislation for straight baselines.
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Sep 72	Law No. 37	200nm	Fishing in territorial sea reserved for Somali or other authorized vessels.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention.
	Jul 89			Ratified Convention.

SOUTH AFRICA

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	1994	Maritime Zones Act, No. 15	12nm	
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	1994	Maritime Zones Act, No. 15		Established straight baselines.
CONTIGUOUS ZONE	1994	Maritime Zones Act, No. 15	24nm	Zone includes an overlapping "Maritime Cultural Zone" where jurisdiction is claimed over archaeological and historical objects within the zone.
CONTINENTAL SHELF	1994	Maritime Zones Act, No. 15		Claimed limits of continental shelf published in Schedule attached to Act.
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	1994	Maritime Zones Act, No. 15	200nm	EEZ.
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Mar 94	Treaty		Treaty on Walvis Bay with Namibia EIF. Treaty resolved that Walvis Bay and the Off-Shore Islands should be incorporated into Namibia on 1 March 1994.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 84			Signed Convention.
	Oct 94			Signed Part XI Agreement.
	Dec 97			Ratified Convention and Part XI Agreement.

STRAIGHT BASELINE LEGISLATION

Following are excerpts from the Maritime Zones Act, No. 15 of 1994.

2. Baselines

(1) Subject to subsections (2) and (3) the low-water line shall be the baseline.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1) straight lines joining the grouped coordinates mentioned in Schedule 2 shall be the baselines of the relevant part of the coast.

Schedule 2
Straight Baselines of the Republic of South Africa
(These coordinates are based on the WGS84 Spheroid to an accuracy of 1" (arc))

TABLE C1.T239.
SOUTH AFRICAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM

SOUTH AFRICAN STRAIGHT BASELINES	
LATITUDE SOUTH	LONGITUDE EAST
32 19 01.04	18 18 54.50
32 44 12.00	17 52 06.00

SOUTH AFRICAN STRAIGHT BASELINES	
LATITUDE SOUTH	LONGITUDE EAST
32 44 12.00	17 52 06.00
32 49 06.25	17 50 47.43
32 49 06.25	17 50 47.43
32 49 29.09	17 50 40.60
32 49 29.09	17 50 40.60
32 49 30.75	17 50 40.34
32 49 30.75	17 50 40.34
32 49 41.32	17 50 44.24
32 49 41.32	17 50 44.24
33 00 02.00	17 51 48.00
33 00 02.00	17 51 48.00
33 02 29.08	17 53 30.62
33 02 29.08	17 53 30.62
33 09 07.08	17 58 48.10
33 09 07.08	17 58 48.10
33 24 51.08	18 04 23.49
33 24 51.08	18 04 23.49
33 26 00.50	18 04 23.59
33 26 00.50	18 04 23.59
33 26 08.45	18 04 24.91
33 26 08.45	18 04 24.91
33 26 08.58	18 04 25.24
33 26 08.58	18 04 25.24
33 48 07.47	18 21 28.13
33 48 07.47	18 21 28.13
34 01 44.04	18 18 19.82
34 01 44.04	18 18 19.82
34 01 44.33	18 18 19.78
34 01 44.33	18 18 19.78
34 02 12.78	18 18 18.31
34 02 12.78	18 18 18.31
34 02 42.02	18 18 23.37
34 02 42.02	18 18 23.37
34 03 56.86	18 18 35.74

SOUTH AFRICAN STRAIGHT BASELINES	
LATITUDE SOUTH	LONGITUDE EAST
34 03 56.86	18 18 35.74
34 08 45.60	18 19 09.69
34 23 15.31	18 49 37.02
34 38 23.66	19 17 19.40
34 38 23.66	19 17 19.40
34 38 24.23	19 17 21.14
34 38 24.33	19 17 21.14
34 41 24.43	19 24 09.05
34 41 24.43	19 24 09.05
34 46 53.08	19 38 05.33
34 46 53.08	19 38 05.33
34 47 19.28	19 39 09.17
34 47 19.28	19 39 09.17
34 47 19.82	19 39 10.62
34 47 19.82	19 39 10.62
34 47 19.88	19 39 11.86
34 47 19.88	19 39 11.86
34 49 52.73	19 58 04.62
34 49 52.73	19 58 04.62
34 49 53.34	19 58 07.83
34 49 53.34	19 58 07.83
34 50 06.29	19 59 26.45
34 50 06.29	19 59 26.45
34 50 06.26	19 59 27.04
34 50 06.26	19 59 27.04
34 50 04.57	19 59 51.13
34 50 04.57	19 59 51.13
34 50 02.46	20 00 22.48
34 50 02.46	20 00 22.48
34 50 01.59	20 00 26.57
34 50 01.59	20 00 26.57
34 49 53.62	20 00 52.57
34 49 53.62	20 00 52.57
34 48 48.42	20 03 19.31

SOUTH AFRICAN STRAIGHT BASELINES	
LATITUDE SOUTH	LONGITUDE EAST
34 48 48.42	20 03 19.31
34 48 47.51	20 03 21.27
34 48 47.51	20 03 21.27
34 48 42.82	20 03 29.04
34 48 42.82	20 03 29.04
34 28 28.22	20 50 53.92
34 28 28.22	20 50 53.92
34 26 18.84	21 17 58.22
34 26 18.84	21 17 58.22
34 26 19.51	21 18 00.22
34 26 19.51	21 18 00.22
34 26 18.93	21 18 10.18
34 26 18.93	21 18 10.18
34 26 16.04	21 18 38.90
34 26 16.04	21 18 38.90
34 26 15.54	21 18 40.94
34 26 15.54	21 18 40.94
34 23 43.55	21 43 48.63
34 23 43.55	21 43 48.63
34 20 18.88	21 54 54.01
34 20 18.88	21 54 54.01
34 11 15.44	22 09 39.74
34 11 15.44	22 09 39.74
34 05 43.00	22 58 48.00
34 05 43.00	22 58 48.00
34 06 40.43	23 24 25.37
34 06 40.43	23 24 25.37
34 12 49.36	24 50 12.70
34 12 49.36	24 50 12.70
34 12 49.81	24 50 14.69
34 12 49.81	24 50 14.69
34 12 49.28	24 50 16.66
34 12 49.28	24 50 16.66
34 02 58.11	25 37 41.59

SOUTH AFRICAN STRAIGHT BASELINES	
LATITUDE SOUTH	LONGITUDE EAST
34 02 58.11	25 37 41.59
34 01 56.36	25 42 10.97
34 01 56.36	25 42 10.97
33 50 34.37	26 17 18.45
33 50 34.37	26 17 18.45
33 50 34.29	26 17 22.50
33 50 34.29	26 17 22.50
33 46 23.96	26 28 07.66

SPAIN

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Jan 77	Act No. 10/1977	12nm	
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Apr 67	Act No. 20/1967		Enabling legislation for straight baselines.
	Aug 77	Royal Decree No. 2510/1977		Establishes straight baseline coordinates.
CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Nov 92	Act No. 27/1992	24nm	
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Feb 78	Law No. 15/1978	200nm	EEZ: limited to Atlantic coast and islands. Fishing in EEZ reserved to Spanish nationals and other vessels that have "habitually fished" there.
	Aug 97, amended 2000	Decree 1315		Delimits Fisheries Protection Zone in Mediterranean Sea (amended by Note Verbale No. 256, dated 13 Apr 2000.) (Chartlet available on line at UN's LOS website. See Foreword for website information.)
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Apr 75	Agreements (2)		Territorial sea and continental shelf boundary agreements with France in Bay of Biscay EIF.
	Feb 76	Agreements (2)		Territorial sea and continental shelf boundary agreements with Portugal (North and South) signed.
	Nov 78	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Italy EIF.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 84			Signed Convention, with Declaration of right to regulate, but not impede, transit passage of aircraft through air space over international straits. <i>This claim is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested in 1985.</i>
	Jul 94			Signed Part XI Agreement.
	Jan 97			Ratified Convention and Part XI Agreement, with Declaration that a coastal State may "apply its own regulations in international straits provided that this does not impede the right of transit passage." <i>This claim is not recognized by the U.S.</i>

STRAIGHT BASELINE LEGISLATION

The following are extracts from Decree No. 627/1976 as amended by Decree No. 2510/1977 establishing the Spanish straight baseline system.

TABLE C1.T240.
SPAIN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: ATLANTIC OCEAN

SPAIN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: ATLANTIC OCEAN			
MAP NUMBER	AREA	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
NORTH AND NORTHWEST COAST OF SPAIN			
128	From Islote Amuitz (Cabo Higuer)	43° 23.76	01° 47.60
	to Guetaria (Isla San Anton N.)	43° 18.68	02° 12.19
	From Guetaria to Cabo Machichaco (Penon)	43° 27.44	02° 45.25
	From Cabo Machichaco to Islote Villano (Cabo Villano)	43° 26.45	02° 56.10
	From Islote Villano to Punta Pescador	43° 27.90	03° 26.20
127	From Cabo Ajo to Cabo de Lata	43° 30.83	03° 35.30
		43° 29.65	03° 48.70
	From Cabo Lata to Islote La Perla (Punta Somocueva)	43° 28.38	03° 56.71
	From Islote La Perla to Cabo Oriamore	43° 24.34	04° 20.60
	From Cabo Oriamore to Cabo de Mar	43° 27.75	04° 55.60
	From Cabo de Mar to Lastres	43° 32.10	05° 17.78
	From Cabo Lastres to Punta del Olivo	43° 33.28	05° 24.75
	From Punta del Olivo to Islote La Gavieta (Cabo Penas)	43° 39.65	05° 50.50
	From Islote La Gavieta to Islote Las Monistas (Cabo Penas)	43° 39.87	05° 52.02
126a	From Islote Las Monistas (Cabo Penas) to Islote Chouzano (Cabo Vidio)	43° 35.78	06° 14.65
	From Islote Chouzano to Islote Romanellas	43° 34.55	06° 37.65
	From Islote Romanellas to Islote Orrio de Tapia	43° 34.58	06° 56.95
	From Islote Orrio de Tapia to Islote El Pie (Los Farallones)	43° 43.15	07° 26.22
	From Islote El Pie to Islote El Estaquin (Pta. de la E.de Bares)	43° 47.52	07° 41.45
125a	From Islote El Estaquin to Islote Caballo Juan (Cabo Ortegal)	43° 46.83	07° 52.05
	From Islote Caballo Juan to Punta del Limbo	43° 46.10	07° 54.28
	From Punta del Limbo to Punta Candelaria (Islote)	43° 42.85	06° 62.85
	From Punta Candelaria to Cabo Prior	43° 34.12	08° 18.92
	From Cabo Prior to Isla Sisarga (Grande)	43° 21.75	08° 50.93
	From Isla Sisarga to Punta del Boy	43° 11.35	09° 10.42
	From Punta del Boy to Cabo Villano	43° 09.85	09° 12.88
	From Cabo Villano to Cabo Torinana	43° 03.39	09° 17.95
124	From Punta Insua (Islote) to Berron de la Nave (Cabo la Nave)	43° 02.90	09° 18.06

SPAIN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: ATLANTIC OCEAN			
MAP NUMBER	AREA	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
		42° 55.25	09° 17.95
	From Berron de la Nave to Centolo de Finisterre	42° 53.36	09° 17.36
	From Centolo de Finisterre to Cabo Corrubedo	42° 34.48	09° 05.50
	From Cabo Corrubedo to Islote del Faro (Isla Cies)	42° 12.80	08° 55.12
	From Islote del Faro to Cabo Sillero (Islote Carral)	42° 06.91	08° 54.03
SOUTHWEST COAST OF SPAIN			
115	From southern point of Isla Canela to Punta Umbria	37° 10.25 37° 10.30	07° 22.40 06° 56.90
	From Punta Umbria to Torre del Oro (Ruins)	37° 05.38	06° 43.70
	From Torre del Oro to Bajo Salmedina (Torre Baliza)(Chipiona)	36° 44.00	06° 28.50
	From Bajo Salmedina (Torre Baliza) to Castillo de San Sebastian	36° 31.77	06° 18.86
	From Castillo de San Sebastian to Castillo de Sancti Petri	36° 22.85	06° 15.15
	From Castillo de Sancti Petri to Cabo Trafalgar	36° 11.03	06° 02.03
	From Cabo Trafalgar to Tarifa (Isla)	36° 00.15	05° 36.50
	From Tarifa (Isla) to Punta del Acebucne	36° 03.06	05° 27.85
CANARY ISLANDS			
ISLAND OF GRAN CANARIA			
207	From El Bogue (La Isleta) to Roque de Melenera	28° 09.80 27° 59.45	15° 23.85 15° 21.77
	From Roque de Melenera to Peninsula de Gando	27° 55.78	15° 21.39
	From Peninsula de Gando to Moque Arinaga	27° 51.58	15° 22.78
	From Moque Arinaga to Punta Teneffe	27° 48.30	15° 25.41
	From Punta Teneffe to Playa Maspalomas (E)	27° 44.05	15° 34.41
	From Playa Maspalomas (W) to Punta Taozo	27° 43.95 27° 44.85	15° 35.83 15° 40.38
	From Isla de la Aldea to Punta Sardina	28° 00.72 28° 09.83	15° 49.30 15° 42.45
	From Punta Sardina to Punta Ortiz	28° 10.10	15° 41.05
	From Punta Ortiz to Punta Guanarteme	28° 10.25	15° 38.19
	From Punta Guanarteme to Punta de la Isleta	28° 10.73	15° 25.10
ISLAND OF TENERIFE			
207	From Punta Antequera to Punta del Socorro	28° 31.88 28° 18.20	16° 07.39 16° 21.60
	From Punta de Buenavista to Punta del Viento	28° 23.55	16° 49.65

SPAIN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: ATLANTIC OCEAN			
MAP NUMBER	AREA	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
		28° 30.95	16° 25.18
	From Punta Hidalgo to Roques de Anaga (N)	28° 34.65	16° 19.10
		28° 33.20	16° 09.20
	From Roques de Anaga (N) to Roque Bermejo	28° 34.75	16° 07.80
ISLAND OF HIERRO			
	From Punta Caleta to Punta del Miradero	27° 47.91	17° 53.00
		27° 38.80	17° 58.10
	From Punta de la Restinga to Punta de Orchilla	27° 38.22	17° 59.39
		27° 42.21	18° 08.78
	From Punta de la Sal to Punta y Roques de Salmor	27° 46.22	18° 07.85
		27° 49.42	17° 59.63
	From Punta y Roques de Salmor to Punta del Negro	27° 50.30	17° 57.74
ISLAND OF LA PALMA			
	From Punta Juan Adalid to Punta del Corcho	28° 51.38	17° 54.55
		28° 50.57	17° 47.18
	From Punta Liana to Punta de Arenas Blancas	28° 44.24	17° 43.35
		28° 34.12	17° 45.46
ISLANDS OF LANZAROTE, FUETEVENTUA ALEGRANZA, GRACIOSA, MONTANA CLARA AND LOBOS			
204	From Punta Delgada (Alegranza) to Roque del Este	29° 24.10	13° 29.00
206		29° 16.50	13° 20.00
	From Roque del Este to Cabo Ancones	29° 01.10	13° 27.80
		28° 55.80	13° 36.87
	From Punta Lima to Punta del Tarjallillo	28° 35.45	13° 49.25
	From Punta de la Entallada to Punta del Matorral	28° 13.65	13° 56.55
		28° 02.60	14° 19.80
	From Punta del Matorral to Punta Jandia	28° 03.72	14° 30.35
	From Punta Pesebre to Risco Blanco	28° 06.52	14° 29.35
	From Risco Blanco to Punta de Toston	28° 19.90	14° 11.88
		28° 42.90	14° 00.80
	From Punta de Toston to Punta de la Ensenada	29° 01.85	13° 48.90
	From Punta de la Ensenada to Punta Grieta (Alegranza)	29° 42.50	13° 31.35

TABLE C1.T241.
SPAIN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: MEDITERRANEAN SEA

SPAIN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: MEDITERRANEAN SEA			
MAP NUMBER	AREA	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
SOUTH AND EAST COASTS OF SPAIN			
	From Punta Carbonera to Punta de Banos	36° 14.70	05° 18.00
		36° 27.61	05° 00.35
	From Punta de Banos to Torre de Calahonda	36° 29.32	04° 42.60
	From Torre de Calahonda to Punta de Calaburras	36° 30.50	04° 38.30
	From Punta de Calaburras to Punta de VelezMalaga	36° 43.60	04° 06.20
	From Punta de ValezMalaga to Punta de Torrox	36° 43.66	03° 57.36
	From Punta de Torrox to Cabo Sacratif	36° 41.70	03° 28.05
	From Cabo Sacratif to Punta de Llano	36° 41.73	03° 25.05
	From Punta de Llano to Punta Negra	36° 44.78	03° 12.58
	From Punta Negra to Punta de las Entinas	36° 40.89	02° 46.22
	From Punta de las Entinas to Punta del Sabinal	36° 41.02	02° 42.03
	From Punta del Sabinal to Punta Baja (Cabo Gata)	36° 43.20	02° 11.00
	From Punta Baja (Cabo Gata) to Punta Negra (Cabo Gata)	36° 43.35	02° 09.95
119	From Punta Negra (Cabo Gata) to Morro Genoves	36° 44.30	02° 06.83
	From Morro Genoves to Punta de Loma Pelada	36° 46.75	02° 03.53
	From Punta de Loma Pelada to Punta de Media Naranja	36° 58.33	01° 54.15
	From Punta de Media Naranja to Garrucha (Green light)	37° 10.97	01° 48.91
	From Garrucha (Green light) to Monte Cope	37° 25.40	01° 29.40
117	From Monte Cope to Cabo Tinoso	37° 32.15	01° 06.40
	From Cabo Tinoso to Cabo del Agua	37° 33.32	00° 55.05
	From Cabo del Agua to Punta della Espada	37° 36.50	00° 43.00
	From Punta della Espada to Islas Hormigas	37° 39.39	00° 38.88
	From Islas Hormigas to Cabo Cervera	37° 59.92	00° 38.70
	From Cabo Cervera to Isla de Tabarca	38° 09.60	00° 27.95
	From Isla de Tabarca to Cabo de las Huetras	38° 21.06	00° 24.20
	From Cabo de las Huetras to Punta de las Escaleta	38° 31.45	00° 05.35
119	From Punta de las Escaleta to Punta de Ifach	38° 37.78	00° 05.03
	From Punta de Ifach to Gabo de la Nao	38° 43.84	00° 14.20
	From Gabo de la Nao to Isla del Portichol	38° 45.50	00° 13.98
	From Isla de Portichol to Cabo de S. Antonio	38° 48.17	00° 11.83
	From Cabo de S. Antonio to Puerto de Denia (Green light)	38° 50.80	00° 07.43

SPAIN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: MEDITERRANEAN SEA			
MAP NUMBER	AREA	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
119	From Puerto de Denia (Green light) to Cabo Cullera	39° 11.14	00° 12.93
	From Cabo Cullera to Puerto de Sagunta (Pier end)	39° 38.54	00° 11.42
	From Puerto de Sangunto to Peniscola	40° 21.54	00° 24.50
	From Peniscola to Punta de la Bana	40° 34.50	00° 41.85
	From Punta de la Bana to Cabo Tortosa	40° 43.16	00° 53.20
	From Cabo Tortosa to Cabo de Salou	41° 03.23	01° 10.24
120	From Barcelona (Light) to Arenys de Mar (Breakwater end)	41° 20.11	02° 10.22
		41° 34.30	02° 33.30
	From Cabo Bagur to Isla Maza de Oro (Cabo Creus)	41° 56.90	03° 13.96
		42° 19.05	03° 19.90
	From Isla Maza de Oro to the Frontier	42° 26.00	03° 10.40
BALEARIC ISLANDS			
ISLANDS OF MALLORCA AND CABERA			
119	From Cabo Formentor to Cabo del Freu	39° 57.70	03° 12.80
		39° 44.90	03° 27.65
	From Punta de Amer to Punta Galera	39° 34.60	03° 23.80
		39° 21.65	03° 13.80
	From Punta Galera to Islote Imperial	39° 07.55	02° 57.60
	From Punta Anciola to Cabo Llebeitz (Pragonera)	39° 07.70	02° 55.12
		39° 34.10	02° 18.20
ISLAND OF MINORCA			
119	From Cabo Nati to Islote Nitge	40° 03.10	03° 49.50
		40° 05.52	4° 04.50
	From Cabo Caballeria to Punta d'es Murte	40° 05.30	04° 05.50
		40° 04.10	04° 08.40
	From Punta Damtina to Cabo Favaritx	40° 03.60	04° 10.30
		39° 59.70	04° 16.20
	From Cabo Favaritx to Cabo Espero	39° 52.50	04° 19.70
	From Cabo Espero to Isla del Aire (E)	39° 47.95	04° 17.80
	From Isla del Aire (W) to Cabo Dartuch	39° 47.90	04° 17.05
		39° 55.30	03° 49.26
	From Cabo Dartuch to Cabo Binicous	39° 59.90	03° 47.60
ISLANDS OF IBIZA AND FORMENTERA			
119	From Punta Jonch to Isla Tagomago	39° 05.32	01° 36.25

SPAIN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: MEDITERRANEAN SEA			
MAP NUMBER	AREA	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
		39° 01.90	01° 39.15
	From Isla Tagomago to Faro de Formentera	38° 39.70	01° 35.00
	From Punta Potja to Cabo Berheria	38° 38.90	01° 34.15
		38° 38.40	01° 28.10
	From Cabo Berheria to Islote Vedra	38° 51.75	01° 11.20
	From Islote Vedra to Islote Bleda Plana	38° 58.70	01° 09.50
	From Islote Bleda Plana to Cabo Eubarca	39° 04.42	01° 21.62

MARITIME BOUNDARY AGREEMENTS

SPAIN - ITALY

The following is extracted from the Agreement between Spain and Italy concerning the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf, EIF November 1978.

Article 1

- 1) The dividing line of the Continental shelf between Spain and Italy will remain established following the criterion of equidistance from respective baselines.
- 2) The Contracting Parties agree that, for the moment, the delimitation will not extend north further than point A, and south further than point L.
- 3) Between points A and L, the dividing line remains defined by the geodesic lines which follow the great circle arcs which unite the points whose coordinates are as follows:

TABLE C1.T242.
SPAIN - ITALY CONTINENTAL SHELF COORDINATES

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
A	41° 09.3'	05° 56.6'
B	41° 06.5'	05° 57.6'
C	40° 35.7'	06° 07.8'
D	40° 31.7'	06° 08.9'
E	40° 27.3'	06° 10.1'
F	40° 21.5'	06° 11.9'
G	40° 01.7'	06° 18.0'
H	39° 37.5'	06° 18.0'
I	39° 20.8	06° 13.0'
J	38° 55.0'	06° 05.8'

SPAIN - PORTUGAL

The following is extracted from the Agreement between Spain and Portugal concerning the Delimitation of the Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone, signed February 1976.

Article 1

The present agreement will apply in the Atlantic Ocean both in the area of the mouth of Rio Mino, as well as in that of Rio Guadiana, from the Spanish and Portuguese baselines, out to a limit of 12 nautical miles.

Article 2

In the area of the mouth of Rio Mino the dividing line between the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone of Spain, and the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone of Portugal, is formed by a geodesic line which follows the parallel of latitude which passes through point A, the coordinates of which are: Latitude N 41° 51' 57" Longitude W 08° 52' 21" and which continues to point B [Latitude 41° 51' 57" N, Longitude 09° 08' 25" W], which lies 12 miles from point A.

Article 3

In the area of the mouth of Rio Guadiana the dividing line between the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone of Spain, and the Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone of Portugal, is formed by a geodesic line which follows the meridian which passes through point M, the coordinates of which are: Latitude N 37° 09' 55" Longitude W 07° 23' 48" and which continues southward to Point N, which lies 12 miles from Point M....

SRI LANKA

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Jan 77	Maritime Zones Law No. 22 of 1976; Presidential Proclamation of Jan 77 implementing the law	12nm	Foreign warships must obtain permission prior to transiting territorial sea. <i>This requirement is not recognized by the U.S.</i> U.S. protested this requirement in 1982 and 1986 and conducted operational assertions in 1985, 1988, 1999, and 2002.
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jan 77	Maritime Zones Law No. 22 of 1976; Presidential Proclamation of Jan 77 implementing the law		Historic waters claimed in Palk Strait and Palk Bay (internal waters), and in Gulf of Mannar (territorial sea). <i>This claim is not recognized by the U.S.</i> U.S. protested claim in 1986 and conducted operational assertion in 1999.
CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Jan 77	Maritime Zones Law No. 22 of 1976; Presidential Proclamation of Jan 77 implementing the law	24nm	Contiguous zone including claimed security jurisdiction. <i>This claim is not recognized by the U.S.</i> U.S. protested claim in 1986 and conducted numerous operational assertions.
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Jan 77	Maritime Zones Law No. 22 of 1976; Presidential Proclamation of Jan 77 implementing the law	CM	
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Jan 77	Maritime Zones Law No. 22 of 1976; Presidential Proclamation of Jan 77 implementing the law	200nm	EEZ.
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jul 74	Agreement		Palk Bay boundary agreement with India EIF.
	May 76	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with India (Gulf of Manaar and Bay of Bengal) EIF.
	Jul 76	Agreement		Tripoint agreement with India and Maldives EIF. Point: Lat. 04° 47.04' N Long. 77° 01.40' E.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention.
	Jul 94			Ratified Convention.
	Jul 94			Signed Part XI Agreement
	Jul 95			Bound by Part XI Agreement.

MARITIME BOUNDARY AGREEMENTS**SRI LANKA - INDIA**

Sri Lanka and India agreed on 26-28 June 1974 to the delimitation of a boundary through the "historic waters" of Palk Bay. The agreement, which came into force on 8 July 1974, has been printed in the Government of India's Notice to Mariners, Edition No. 9, Notices 133 to 156, 15 April 1975. Selected portions of the text are as follows.

The boundary between India and Sri Lanka in the waters from Adam's Bridge to Palk Strait shall be arcs of Great Circles between the following positions, in the sequence given below, defined by latitude and longitude.

TABLE C1.T243.
SRI LANKA - INDIA MARITIME BOUNDARY: ADAM'S BRIDGE TO PALK STRAIT

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
1	10° 05'	80° 03'
2	09° 57'	79° 35'
3	09° 40'.15	79° 22'.60
4	09° 21'.80	79° 30'.70
5	09° 13'	79° 32'
6	09° 06'	79° 32'

SRI LANKA - INDIA

The following is extracted from the Maritime Boundary Agreement between Sri Lanka and India concerning the Gulf of Manaar and the Bay of Bengal, EIF May 1976.

Article 1

The Maritime Boundary between Sri Lanka and India in the Gulf of Manaar shall be arcs of Great Circles between the following positions, in the sequence given below:

TABLE C1.T244.
SRI LANKA - INDIA MARITIME BOUNDARY: GULF OF MANAAR

POSITION	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
1m	09° 06.0'	79° 32.0'
2m	09° 00.0'	79° 31.3'
3m	08° 53.8'	79° 29.3'
4m	08° 40.0'	79° 18.2'
5m	08° 37.2'	79° 13.0'
6m	08° 31.2'	79° 04.7'
7m	08° 22.2'	78° 55.4'
8m	08° 12.2'	78° 53.7'
9m	07° 35.3'	78° 45.7'
10m	07° 21.0'	78° 38.8'
11m	06° 30.8'	78° 12.2'
12m	05° 53.9'	77° 50.7'

POSITION	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
13m	05° 00.0'	77° 10.6'

The extension of the boundary beyond position 13m will be done subsequently.

Article 2

The Maritime Boundary between Sri Lanka and India in the Bay of Bengal shall be arcs of Great Circles between the following positions, in the sequence given below, defined by latitude and longitude:

TABLE C1.T245.
SRI LANKA - INDIA MARITIME BOUNDARY: BAY OF BENGAL

POSITION	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
1b	10° 05.0'	80° 03.0'
1ba	10° 05.8'	80° 05.0'
1bb	10° 08.4'	80° 09.5'
2b	10° 33.0'	81° 46.0'
3b	10° 41.7'	81° 02.5'
4b	11° 02.7'	81° 56.0'
5b	11° 16.0'	82° 24.4'
6b	11° 26.6'	83° 22.0'

Article 5

(1) Every Party shall have sovereignty over the historic waters and territorial sea, as well as over the islands, falling on its side of the aforesaid boundary.

(2) Each Party shall have sovereign rights and exclusive jurisdiction over the continental shelf and the exclusive economic zone as well as over their resources, whether living or non-living, falling on its side of the aforesaid boundary.

(3) Each Party shall respect rights of navigation through its territorial sea and exclusive economic zone in accordance with its laws and regulations and the rules of international law.

SUDAN

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Dec 70	Territorial Waters and Continental Shelf Act, No. 106	12nm	Foreign warships must obtain permission prior to transiting territorial sea. Innocent passage may be suspended for security reasons. Any portion of high seas wholly surrounded by territorial waters and not extending more than 12nm in any direction is decreed part of territorial waters. <i>These requirements are not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested requirements in 1989 and conducted operational assertions in 1979, 1981, 1982 and 1992-1998.</i>
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Dec 70	Territorial Waters and Continental Shelf Act, No. 106		Authorized the drawing of straight baselines in specified circumstances. <i>This claim is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claim in 1989.</i>
CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Dec 70	Territorial Waters and Continental Shelf Act, No. 106	18 nm	Claimed security jurisdiction within contiguous zone. <i>This claim is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claim in 1989 and conducted operational assertions in 1979, 1981, 1982, 1992, 1998 and 1999.</i>
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Dec 70	Territorial Waters and Continental Shelf Act, No. 106	1958 DEF	
ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION	Feb 82	Regional Convention for the Conservation of the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden Environment		Agreement with Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Yemen, and the Palestinian Liberation Organization to protect environment of Red Sea and Gulf of Aden.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention, with Declaration asserting that purported rights of coastal States to take security measures are compatible with provisions on innocent passage.
	Jan 85			Ratified Convention.
	Jul 94			Signed Part XI Agreement.

STRAIGHT BASELINE LEGISLATION

The following excerpts from the Territorial Waters and Continental Shelf Act, No. 106, December 1970, authorize straight baselines as specified.

Chapter 2
Internal Waters and Territorial Waters

6. The Baseline for Measuring the Territorial Waters:

(1) The baseline for measuring the breadth of the territorial waters of the Democratic Republic of Sudan shall consist of:

(a) Where the coast of the mainland or an island is wholly exposed to the open sea, the lowest low-water line as marked on large-scale charts officially recognized by the Democratic Republic of the Sudan.

(b) Where a bay belongs to the Democratic Republic of Sudan, a line shall be drawn from the headland to headland across the mouth of the bay;

(c) Where a shoal is situated not more than twelve nautical miles from the mainland or from a Sudanese island, the lowest low water line on that shoal;

(d) Where a port or harbour faces the open sea, a line drawn along the seaward side of the outermost works of the port or harbour and between such works;

(e) Where an island is not more than twelve nautical miles from the mainland, appropriate lines drawn from the mainland and along the outer shores of the island;

(f) Where there is an island group which may be connected by lines not more than twelve nautical miles long, of which the island nearest to the mainland is not more than twelve nautical miles long, of which the island nearest to the mainland is not more than twelve nautical miles from the mainland, appropriate lines drawn from the mainland and along the outer shores of all the islands of the group if the islands form a chain, or along the outer shores of the outermost islands of the group if the islands do not form a chain.

(2) If the delimitation of the territorial waters in accordance with the provisions of this Act results in any portion of the high seas being wholly surrounded by territorial waters and such portion does not extend more than twelve nautical miles in any direction, such portion shall form part of territorial waters.

(4) If the internal waters of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan described in section 4, or if the territorial waters delimited in accordance with sections 5 and 6 overlap internal or territorial waters of another State, the delimitation of the internal waters or, as the case may be, the territorial waters of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan and the other State to the contrary, be determined in accordance with the principles of international law.

SURINAME

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Jun 78	Law Concerning Extension of the Territorial Sea & the Establishment of a Contiguous Economic Zone, 1978, No. 26	12nm	
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Jun 78	Law No. 26	200nm	EEZ:
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention.
	Jul 98			Ratified Convention; bound by Part XI Agreement.

SWEDEN

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Jul 79	Act on the Sea Territory of Sweden	12nm	Passage restricted to surface transit in Aaland Strait.
				In 1995, an early requirement that foreign warships must obtain permission to transit territorial sea was repealed.
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jul 66	Law No. 374, Decree No. 375		Established straight baseline coordinates (amended in 1978, 1979).
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Jul 66	Act No. 314	1958 DEF	
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Jan 93	Act and Ordinance on the Exclusive Economic Zone of 3 Dec 1992	varies	EEZ will not extend beyond midline between Sweden and neighboring States. Sets forth specific coordinates for outer limits of EEZ.
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jan 32	Agreement		Sweden and Denmark signed a declaration creating boundary in the Oresund. Revised by 1995 Agreement.
	Mar 69	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Norway EIF.
	Jan 73	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Finland (Gulf of Bothnia, Gulf of Finland) EIF.
	Dec 78	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Germany (GDR) EIF. Implemented by subsequent agreement in 1990.
	Sep 85	Agreement		Boundary agreement with Denmark EIF.
	Apr 88	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement and delimitation of the Swedish fishing zone and the USSR economic zone in the Baltic Sea.
	Jun 89	Agreement		Boundary agreement with Poland EIF (includes fishing jurisdiction).
	May 90	Agreement		Tripoint agreement with Poland and former USSR EIF.
	Jun 94	Agreement		EEZ and continental shelf boundary agreement with Finland regarding the Aland Sea and northern Baltic Sea.
	Jul 95	Exchange of Notes		Revised Declaration of Jan 1932 with Denmark concerning the southern part of the boundary in the Sound (Oresund).

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
MARITIME BOUNDARIES, Continued	Apr 97	Agreement		Tripoint agreement with Latvia and Estonia in the Baltic Sea.
	Nov 98	Agreement		Maritime delimitation agreement with Estonia (Baltic Sea) signed.
	Jan 2001	Agreement		Tripoint agreement with Finland and Estonia in the Baltic Sea.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention, with Declaration of understanding that rights and duties of neutral States are not affected by the Convention.
	Jul 94			Signed Part XI Agreement.
	Jun 96			Ratified Convention and Part XI Agreement.

STRAIGHT BASELINE LEGISLATION

Following is the text of Law No. 374 (as amended by Act No. 959 of 1978 and Act No. 1140 of 1979) and Decree No. 375 of June 1966 establishing the Swedish straight baseline system.

Section 1

The territorial waters of Sweden comprise internal waters and the territorial sea. The territorial waters are delimited to the high seas or the territories of the other states by the territorial limit.

Section 2

The internal waters consist of:

- a) lakes, watercourses and canals,
- b) ports and bays on the coast and coastal waters within and between islands, islets and skerries up to the straight lines which are established by the Government.

In the Oresund (the Sound) between Klagshamn Lighthouse and Kullen, however, only ports are regarded as internal waters.

Section 3

The territorial sea consists of the waters outside Sweden's land areas and internal water areas to a breadth of twelve nautical miles or 22,224 metres from the baselines specified in Section 4. However, the territorial sea extends in:

- a) the Skaggeak, not beyond the established frontier with Norway nor beyond a straight line (compass line) between the point 58° 53' 34.0" N, 10° 38' 25.0" E and point 58° 45' 41.3" N, 10° 35' 40.0" E,
- b) the Skaggeak and the Kattegat, not beyond straight lines between the point 57° 59.0' N, 10° 59.8' E, the point 57° 50.1' N, 11° 09.0" E, the point 57° 40.5" N, 11° 12.3" E, the point 57° 27.2' N, 11° 31.4' E, the point 57° 23.0' N, 11° 35.3' E, the point 57° 10.4' N, 11° 41.2' E, the point 56° 58.4' N, 12° 00.5' E, the point 56° 38.2' N, 12° 18.0' E, the point 56° 23.0' N, 12° 07.2' E and the point 56° 18.1' N, 12° 19.7' E nor beyond a line which runs four nautical miles from the baseline between the point 56° 18.1' N, 12° 19.7' E and the point 56° 14.4' N, 12° 23.6' E.
- c) the Oresund, not beyond the line along its length specified in the Swedish-Danish Declaration of 30 January 1932 concerning certain boundaries in the Oresund, nor beyond the northern limit of the Oresund towards the Kattegat west of the point 56° 14.4' N, 12° 23.6' E and in the south towards the Baltic Sea west of the point 55° 20.87' N, 12° 41.32' E according to the demarcation lines specified in the Declaration,
- d) the southern Baltic, not beyond a line running four nautical miles from the baselines that passes between the point 55° 20.87' N, 12° 41.32' E and the point 55° 17.70' N, 12° 43.32' E nor beyond a straight line between the latter point and the point 55° 08.9' N, 12° 55.7' E,

e) the Bornholmsgattet, not beyond a straight line between the point 55° 10.6' N, 14° 10.2' E and the point 55° 36.4' N, 14° 42.3' E,

f) the Gulf of Bothnia, the Bothnian Sea, the Sea of Åland and the northern-most part of the Baltic Sea, not beyond the established frontier to Finland and in those areas where there is no such frontier, not beyond any of the boundaries of the continental shelf or of the Swedish fishing zone which have been agreed with Finland, nor beyond the median line between the Swedish and Finnish baselines.

Section 4

In the case of land areas, the baseline from which the territorial sea is measured is the low-water line along the coast. The territorial sea, however, is measured from skerries which rise above sea level at low-water level but not at mean water level, only if the skerries are not more than twelve nautical miles from the land areas belonging to Sweden which are visible above water surface at mean water level.

As regards internal waters along the coast, the territorial sea is measured from the outer boundaries of these water areas (straight baselines) unless such measurement is to be done in some other way because a land area is situated outside a straight baseline.

Section 5

Further regulations concerning the measuring of the territorial sea are given by the Government.

List of baseline points

A horizontal line across column 1 denotes an interruption in the system of straight baselines.

TABLE C1.T246.
SWEDEN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM

SWEDEN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM			
BASILINE POINT	DESIGNATION AND DESCRIPTION	LONGITUDE NORTH	LATITUDE EAST
1	The centre of a straight line connecting the northernmost of the skerries designated as "Stora Drammen" and the Hejeknubb half-submerged rock situated south-east of Heja Island. (According to the arbitral award of 23 October 1909 in the question of the maritime boundary between Sweden and Norway).	58° 56.5' N	10° 55.2' E
2	Stora Drammen. North Point.	58° 55.8' N	10° 57.7' E
3	Stora Drammen west. West point.	58° 55.8' N	10° 57.6' E
4	Klåningen-rholmen. West point.	58° 53.3' N	10° 57.8' E
5	Segelskaren. West point.	58° 46.7' N	10° 58.7' E
6	Trolleskaren. West point.	58° 32.2' N	11° 01.3' E
7	Yttre Brottet. South-west point.	58° 19.7' N	11° 12.4' E
8	Måseskar. West point.	58° 05.7' N	11° 19.7' E
9	Dynan. West point.	57° 53.7' N	11° 26.3' E
10	Vinga Ungar. West point.	57° 38.2' N	11° 35.5' E
11	Klockfoten. South-west point.	57° 17.8' N	11° 53.8' E
12	Klåback. South-west point.	57° 09.1' N	12° 06.6' E
13	Rodskar. South-west point.	57° 03.8' N	12° 14.6' E
14	Lindbaden. West point.	56° 55.1' N	12° 21.5' E
15	Marsten. South-west point.	56° 49.8' N	12° 31.2' E

SWEDEN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM			
BASILINE POINT	DESIGNATION AND DESCRIPTION	LONGITUDE NORTH	LATITUDE EAST
16	Busorereven. South-west point.	56° 43.8' N	12° 37.4' E
17	Tylo. West point.	56° 38.9' N	12° 42.6' E
18	Hallands Vadero. West point.	56° 27.1' N	12° 32.6' E
19	Kullen. West point.	56° 18.2' N	12° 26.9' E
20	Klagshamn. West point.	55° 31.2' N	12° 53.2' E
21	Vastra Haken. North-west point.	55° 27.2' N	12° 50.5' E
22	Skanor. West point.	55° 25.0' N	12° 49.6' E
23	Falsterbo. South-west point.	55° 22.7' N	12° 48.8' E
24	Måklappen north.	55° 21.9' N	12° 48.4' E
25	Måklappen south-west, West-south-west point	55° 21.4' N	12° 48.5' E
26	Falsterborov. South point.	55° 20.2' N	12° 49.0' E
27	Segelskaren. South-east point.	55° 22.7' N	12° 56.1' E
28	Ska're lage. South point.	55° 22.5' N	13° 03.2' E
29	Revhaken. South point.	55° 54.4' N	14° 18.4' E
30	Kråknabben. South-east point.	55° 59.6' N	14° 43.4' E
31	Hano south. South point.	56° 00.0' N	14° 50.7' E
32	Hano south-east. South-east point.	56° 00.3' N	14° 51.6' E
33	Tarno. South-south-east point.	56° 06.6' N	14° 58.5' E
34	Vitbåden. South-west point.	56° 04.8' N	15° 28.7' E
35	Utklippan south-west. South-west point of the south-westernmost skerry of the island group.	55° 56.0' N	15° 42.1' E
36	Utklippan south-east. South-east point of the south-westernmost skerry of the island group.	55° 56.9' N	15° 42.4' E
37	Utlangan. South-east point.	56° 00.7' N	15° 47.6' E
38	Southern point of Oland. South-east point.	56° 11.7' N	16° 24.3' E
39	Långlot. Easternmost skerry east-south-east of Langlot church.	56° 44.0' N	16° 46.0' E
40	Kapelludden. East-south-east point.	56° 49.2' N	16° 51.0' E
41	Långoreudde. East point.	56° 50.8' N	16° 52.3' E
42	Kenasudden. East point.	57° 10.7' N	17° 04.6' E
43	Strandtorp. East point.	57° 13.7' N	17° 05.2' E
44	Angjarnsudden. East point.	57° 18.5' N	17° 09.3' E

SWEDEN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM			
BASELINE POINT	DESIGNATION AND DESCRIPTION	LONGITUDE NORTH	LATITUDE EAST
45	North-eastern point of Oland. North-east point.	57° 21.4' N	17° 07.8' E
46	Lilla Båden. East point.	57° 35.7' N	16° 49.9' E
47	Kungsgundet. Light	57° 41.1' N	16° 54.4' E
48	Storklappen. East point.	57° 50.6' N	16° 51.1' E
49	Sandsankan. East point.	58° 18.6' N	17° 10.0' E
50	Torsken. South point.	58° 32.1' N	17° 13.3' E
51	Yttre Karvasen. South-south-east point.	58° 42.7' N	17° 58.4' E
52	Yttre Karvasen. South-east point.	58° 42.8' N	17° 58.5' E
53	Roxen. South-east point.	58° 43.9' N	18° 01.4' E
54	Vasterbommen. South-east point.	58° 57.5' N	18° 35.4' E
55	Stora Ivarn. South-east point.	58° 58.3' N	18° 37.0' E
56	Sjalberget. South-east point.	59° 04.0' N	18° 48.3' E
57	Osterskar. South-east point.	59° 18.4' N	19° 11.6' E
58	Soderbåden. South-east point.	59° 25.1' N	19° 30.1" E
59	Ytterberget.	59° 37.2' N	19° 38.7' E
60	Langden. North-north-east point.	59° 44.3' N	19° 27.8' E
61	Tjarven. North-east point.	59° 47.6' N	19° 22.4' E
62	Bjorkabaden. North-east point.	59° 53.6' N	19° 05.8' E
63	Bysholmen. East point.	60° 02.4' N	18° 51.7' E
64	Halsaren. East point.	60° 13.3' N	18° 55.0' E
65	Travarbulten (Travarn). East point.	60° 14.4' N	18° 55.2' E
66	Understen. East point.	60° 16.6' N	18° 55.5' E
67	Klacken. North-east point.	60° 25.7' N	18° 49.7' E
68	Hogkallegrund. North-east point.	60° 31.0' N	18° 30.2' E
69	Jarngrund. North-east point.	60° 38.5' N	18° 01.3' E
70	Lofgrunds rabbar. North-east point.	60° 49.3' N	17° 31.3' E
71	Storskvalpet. East point.	61° 10.5' N	17° 20.6' E
72	Hallgrund. Light.	61° 16.7' N	17° 24.1' E
73	Ago. East point.	61° 32.6' N	17° 28.3' E
74	Gåshallan. East-south-east point.	61° 43.4' N	17° 33.6' E
75	Gran. East point.	62° 01.0' N	17° 38.8' E
76	Bramon. East point.	62° 13.1' N	17° 44.9' E

SWEDEN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM			
BASELINE POINT	DESIGNATION AND DESCRIPTION	LONGITUDE NORTH	LATITUDE EAST
77	Svenskar. East point.	62° 30.7' N	17° 53.8' E
78	Harnoklubb. South-east point.	62° 36.0' N	18° 03.6' E
79	Guldgrundet. South-east point.	62° 51.3' N	18° 28.3' E
80	Gnaggen. South-east point.	62° 56.7' N	18° 37.5' E
81	Skags Flasor. South-east point.	63° 12.3' N	19° 05.4' E
82	Sjalbådan. South-east point.	63° 15.1' N	19° 12.0' E
83	Norra Långrogrundet. South-south-east point.	63° 19.3' N	19° 40.9' E
84	Sydvasbrotten. South-east point.	63° 24.8' N	20° 01.8' E
85	Sonnerstgrundkallen. South-east point.	63° 34.5' N	20° 44.6' E
86	Svartbådahallan. South-east point.	63° 35.3' N	20° 47.2' E
87	Jagarstenen.	63° 40.4' N	20° 55.5' E
88	Idmanskallen. East-south-east point.	63° 40.1' N	20° 56.2' E
89	Stora Fjaderagg east. East point.	63° 48.6' N	21° 01.2' E
90	Stora Fjaderagg north-east. East-north-east point.	63° 48.8' N	21° 01.0' E
91	Blankhallan. East point.	63° 59.0' N	20° 54.9' E
92	Yttre Vanskar. South-east point.	64° 09.7' N	21° 08.1' E
93	Blackallen. South-east point.	64° 20.1' N	21° 31.2' E
94	Grundskaten. East-south-east point.	64° 26.0' N	21° 37.1' E
95	Kapagrund. East point.	64° 27.3' N	21° 37.4' E
96	Skotgronnan. East point.	64° 35.7' N	21° 30.6' E
97	Storgrundet. South-east point.	64° 52.2' N	21° 18.2' E
98	Ronnskar. South-east point.	65° 01.9' N	21° 34.1' E
99	Sodra Bondokallarna. South-east point.	65° 07.7' N	21° 53.4' E
100	Marakallen. South-east point.	65° 16.9' N	22° 37.0' E
101	Månshallorna. South point.	65° 27.8' N	22° 46.2' E
102	Maloren. South-south-east point.	65° 31.2' N	23° 33.7' E
103	Letto. South point Gotland	65° 35.2' N	23° 57.2' E
104	Nyrevsudden. West-north-west point.	57° 32.1' N	18° 06.5' E
105	Utholmen. West point.	57° 25.9' N	18° 05.3' E
106	Lilla Karlso west. West point.	57° 18.7' N	18° 03.2' E
107	Lilla Karlso. West-south-west point.	57° 18.6' N	18° 03.3' E
108	Hammarudd. West point.	57° 15.5' N	18° 05.6' E

SWEDEN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM			
BASELINE POINT	DESIGNATION AND DESCRIPTION	LONGITUDE NORTH	LATITUDE EAST
109	Nasrevet. West point.	57° 03.3' N	18° 09.5' E
110	Hoburg. West point.	56° 55.2' N	18° 07.5' E
111	Barshageudd. South point	56° 54.4' N	18° 11.7' E
112	Heligholmen. South-east point.	56° 55.3' N	18° 17.3' E
113	Raudehunden. South-east point.	56° 57.6' N	18° 21.4' E
114	Faludden. South-east point.	56° 59.7' N	18° 24.1' E
115	Narsholmen. South-east point.	57° 13.4' N	18° 42.1' E
116	Ostergarn south. South point.	57° 25.8' N	18° 59.3' E
117	Ostergarn north-east. North-east point.	57° 26.8' N	18° 59.5' E
118	Kyrkebingegrund. East point.	57° 33.7' N	18° 49.3' E
119	Rute Missloper. South-east point.	57° 45.9' N	19° 05.6' E
120	Holmudden. South-east point.	57° 57.5' N	19° 21.2' E
121	Skarsandan. North point.	57° 59.2' N	19° 18.5' E
122	Norsholmen. North point.	57° 59.9' N	19° 14.6' E
123	Langhammarshammaren. North point.	58° 00.0' N	19° 11.4' E
124	Hallshuk. North point.	57° 55.9' N	18° 43.6' E

U.S. ANALYSIS

The following comments regarding the Swedish straight baseline system are extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 47, "Straight Baselines: Sweden" of 14 September 1972.

The new baseline system represents a marked modification of the 1934 system in that the number of points used has been drastically reduced and the length of lines significantly increased. The system, however, remains essentially compatible with the provisions of the Geneva Convention on the Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone. Furthermore, the system is very similar to those drawn by Norway and Finland....

A general analysis of the length and nature of the straight baselines within the system is given below:

TABLE C1.T247.
SWEDEN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: U.S. ANALYSIS

SWEDEN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: U.S. ANALYSIS		
LINE	LENGTH	COMMENTS
1-2	1.5	Line 1-2 commences from a Norwegian islet; point one on the Swedish system is marked by the intersection of the line with the Norwegian-Swedish territorial sea boundary. This highly unusual system has been employed by Denmark, Germany, Norway, and Finland.
3-4	2.4	After a short discontinuity in the system, line 3-4 extends along a skerry-strewn coastline.
4-5	6.8	Generally parallels the mainland.

SWEDEN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: U.S. ANALYSIS		
LINE	LENGTH	COMMENTS
5-6	14.5	Center of the line is about 4.4 n.m. from the mainland
6-7	13.8	1966 line is about 1.5 n.m. seaward of the 1934 line's deepest penetration (landward).
7-8	14.5	
9-10	16.2	
10-11	23.6	This new segment, for example, replaces three segments situated landward of 10-11. The former turning points were situated between 0.2 and 0.9 n.m. shoreward of the 1966 line.
11-12	11.3	2.2 n.m. seaward of the apex of the previous lines.
12-13	7.0	
13-14	8.8	Coast is generally indented, but skerries exist only on near-shore.
14-15	7.5	
15-16	6.8	
16-17	5.8	
17-18	13.0	These two segments close dual bays, both of which are 18-19
	14.5	juridical bays.
Sub-total 180.5 (17)		The seventeen segments of straight baselines enclose, for all practical purposes, the entire Skaggeak coast of Sweden within the system.
20-21	4.6	The two segments enclose a small juridical bay and harbor.
21-22	2.2	
22-23	2.2	The coastline is essentially featureless, and the justification of these lines is difficult to understand; the effects are minimal.
23-24	1.5	
25-26	1.1	
26-27	4.5	
27-28	4.3	
Sub-total 20.4 (7)		There is a slight break between points 24 and 25.
29-30	15.0	Enclose Solvesborg Fjord which does not conform to juridical bay requirements unless the embayment is considered to be a multi-mouthed bay.
30-31	4.1	Slight discontinuity between points 31 and 32.
32-33	7.5	Closes Karlshamm fjord.
33-34	17.8	Entire coastline is skerry-fringed and deeply indented through point no. 37.
34-35	10.7	
35-36	.1	
36-37	4.8	
37-38	23.3	Joins the island Oland to the mainland about 12.5 nautical miles seaward of 1934 line.
Sub-total 83.3 (8)		
39-40	5.8	Skerries close on-shore.

SWEDEN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: U.S. ANALYSIS		
LINE	LENGTH	COMMENTS
40-41	1.8	
41-42	20.8	
42-43	3.4	Justification of certain segments difficult due to lack of fringing islands or <u>deep</u> indentations of coast, e.g., Bodo Bugt is not a juridical bay. Break of 3.5 n.m. in system at northeast tip of Oland.
43-44	5.4	
45-46	17.0	Rejoins Oland to the mainland about 8.5 n.m. north of the 1934 union.
46-47	6.0	
47-48	9.7	
48-49	30.0	The longest segment of the system; it is well short of the Norwegian maximum of 40.00 n.m. for a geographic line. It replaces six lines of the 1934 system extending baseline system about 2.7 n.m. seaward.
49-50	13.7	
50-51	25.8	
51-52	0.1	
52-53	2.0	
53-54	21.7	
54-55	1.5	
55-56	8.2	Both points are symbolized as low-tide elevations as are others in the general system area.
56-57	18.8	
57-58	11.5	
58-59	13.0	
59-60	8.9	
60-61	4.4	
61-62	10.4	
62-63	11.4	
63-64	11.4	
64-65	1.0	
65-66	2.2	Fenno-Swedish island of Marken is not used as a basepoint in the system although used by the Finns.
66-67	19.5	
67-68	11.0	
68-69	16.4	
69-70	18.2	
70-71	21.9	
71-72	6.6	
72-73	15.7	
73-74	11.4	Central section of this line previously had no straight baseline.

SWEDEN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: U.S. ANALYSIS		
LINE	LENGTH	COMMENTS
74-75	18.0	
75-76	12.6	
76-77	17.7	
77-78	7.5	
78-79	19.0	
79-80	6.9	
80-81	20.1	
81-82	4.3	
82-83	13.5	Basepoint No. 83 is on an island...situated 5.7 n.m. seaward of the 1934 straight baseline system.
83-84	10.8	Basepoint No. 84 is 3.5 n.m. seaward of previous straight baseline system.
84-85	21.5	Basepoints Nos. 85 and 86 were part of the 1934 system.
85-86	1.5	
86-87	6.2	
87-88	0.7	
88-89	8.1	A slight discontinuity exists between Nos. 89 and 90.
90-91	11.0	
91-92	12.2	
92-93	14.5	Points 93 - 95 were in the previous system of straight baselines
93-94	6.4	
94-95	1.3	
95-96	9.5	
96-97	17.0	
97-98	11.9	
98-99	5.1	
99-100	20.4	Basepoint No. 100 is about 5.9 n.m. seaward of point in previous system.
100-101	11.5	
101-102	20.1	Major deviation between the 1934 and 1966 systems. Newer one includes in Swedish territorial and internal waters a triangular area of c. 100 sq. n.m.
102-103	10.5	
103-	5.4	To Fenno-Swedish sea boundary.
Sub-total 711.8 (63)		
104-105	6.4	Coastline is only slightly indented.
105-106	6.8	Slight discontinuity in system between Nos. 106 and 107. System joins two small offshore islands to Gotland but leaves island of St. Karlsö beyond system.
107-108	3.3	

SWEDEN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: U.S. ANALYSIS		
LINE	LENGTH	COMMENTS
108-109	12.4	Difficult to justify, but the system has little effect on the territorial sea limit.
109-110	8.5	Encloses Burgs Viken, a juridical bay. Discontinuity to No. 111.
111-112	3.1	
112-113	4.4	Nos. 112-114 were part of 1934 system.
113-114	2.5	
114-115	17.0	
115-116	15.8	Slight discontinuity between Nos. 116 and 117.
118-119	15.1	The two points form part of 1934 system; five intervening points, situated landward, have been omitted.
119-120	14.3	Slight break in system to No. 121.
121-122	2.3	These two lines enclose two small, juridical bays.
122-123	1.8	
123-124	15.4	Discontinuous to point of origin, Point No. 104 for a distance of about 32 n.m.
Sub-total 138.1 (16)		
Total 1,128.1 nautical miles with 111 segments.		

Summary

The Swedish straight baseline system of 1966 conforms generally with the Scandinavian pattern. In spite of the changes from the 1934 system, the length of lines remains essentially very short and they conform to a remarkable degree with the general direction of the coast criterion established in the Norwegian Fisheries Case and in the Geneva Convention on the Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone. The longest straight-baseline segment measures approximately 30 nautical miles. The average length of line is slightly more than ten nautical miles. This average is comparable with other systems which may be judged conformal to the international practices of West European states. The system covers virtually the entire coastline of Sweden. Only in the extreme south and along the west coast of Gotland have important areas been left without straight baselines. Elsewhere, areas which do not contain deeply indented coasts or fringes of islands are enclosed occasionally within the system; however, the effects of these lines are minimal in extending the outer limit of the territorial sea. According to the descriptions, the turning points are high-tide elevations or contain navigation lights. On the charts, however, a number are symbolized as low-tide elevations.

MARITIME BOUNDARY AGREEMENTS

SWEDEN - DENMARK

The following is extracted from the Agreement between Sweden and Denmark concerning the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf and Fishing Zones, EIF September 1985.

Article 1

The demarcation line between the areas of the continental shelf, over which Sweden and Denmark respectively exercise sovereign rights regarding exploration and extraction of natural resources, shall, in principle, be the median line between the two States.

Article 2

In accordance with the principle mentioned in article 1, but with exceptions motivated by practical and other considerations, the demarcation line shall be drawn as straight lines (geodetic lines) between points mentioned in articles 3 and 5 below.

Article 3

Between Skagerrak and Kattegat, the demarcation line is drawn through the following points in the following order:

TABLE C1.T248.
SWEDEN - DENMARK CONTINENTAL SHELF AND FISHING ZONE

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
A	58° 15' 41.2"	10° 01' 48.1"
B	58° 08' 00.1"	10° 32' 32.8"
C	57° 49' 00.6"	11° 02' 55.6"
D	57° 27' 00.0"	11° 23' 57.4"
E	56° 30' 32.3"	12° 08' 52.1"
F	56° 18' 14.1"	12° 05' 15.9"
G	56° 12' 58.9"	12° 21' 48.0"

Article 4

In Oresund the demarcation line from point G in article to point H in article 5 coincides with the demarcation line decided in the declaration of 30 January 1932 between Sweden and Denmark regarding certain border-conditions in Oresund or later changes therein.

Article 5

In the Baltic Sea the demarcation line from the southernmost point of the demarcation line in Oresund is drawn in accordance with the provisions of article 4 through the following points in the following order:

CONTINUATION OF TABLE C1.T248.

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
H	55° 20' 14.2"	12° 38' 31.0"
I	55° 18' 30.0"	12° 38' 20.0"
J	55° 15' 00.0"	12° 40' 38.0"
K	55° 10' 00.0"	12° 47' 41.6"
L	55° 03' 54.0"	13° 03' 20.0"
M	55° 00' 35.2"	13° 08' 45.0"

From point M the demarcation line continues as a straight line up until a point on which agreement is met with the third party in question. Thereafter the demarcation line is drawn as a straight line from a point on which an agreement is reached with the third party, and continues through the following points in the following order:

CONTINUATION OF TABLE C1.T248.

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
P	54° 57' 49.1"	13° 59' 40.0"
Q	55° 18' 44.0"	14° 27' 36.0"
R	55° 41' 29.4"	15° 02' 34.4"
S	55° 21' 18.6"	16° 30' 29.7"

From point S the demarcation line continues as a straight line up to a point on which an agreement is made with the third party in question.

Exchange of Notes regarding the Boundary Situation in the Sound:

In an exchange of notes on 28 June and 3 July 1995, agreement was reached on revision of demarcation in the southern part of

the Sound between Denmark and Sweden in connection with the Declaration of 30 January 1932, between Denmark and Sweden concerning the Boundary Situation in the Sound.

The agreement provides for a revision of the line of demarcation in the southern part of the Sound as follows:

The coordinates in the Declaration are converted to European Datum 1950 (ED 50) and again to European Reference Frame (EUREF 89). The positions, which replace the original ones in the Declaration are given with geographic coordinates in EUREF 89, and agree within 1 (one) meter with World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84):

TABLE C1.T249.
SWEDEN - DENMARK REVISED COORDINATES: THE SOUND

POINT	1932	ED 50	EUREF 89
Lous Flak	55° 49' 36" N	55° 49' 37.9" N	55° 49.596' N
	12° 42' 42" E	12° 42' 31.0" E	12° 42.446' E
Saltholm Flak	55° 41' 55" N	55° 41' 57.0" N	55° 41.915' N
	12° 51' 00" E	12° 50' 48.9" E	12° 50.745' E
Point 1	55° 38' 37" N	55° 38' 39.0" N	55° 38.615' N
	12° 53' 54" E	12° 53' 42.8" E	12° 53.643' E
Point 2	55° 36' 49" N	55° 36' 51.0" N	55° 36.814' N
	12° 53' 04" E	12° 52' 52.9" E	12° 52.812' E
Point 3	55° 32' 25" N	55° 32' 27.1" N	55° 32.416' N
	12° 43' 57" E	12° 43' 46.0" E	12° 43.697' E
Point 4	55° 29' 19" N	55° 29' 21.1" N	55° 29.316' N
	12° 43' 06" E	12° 42' 55.0" E	12° 42.847' E
Point 5	55° 25' 52" N	55° 25' 54.2" N	55° 25.867' N
	12° 36' 49" E	12° 36' 38.1" E	12° 36.565' E
Point 6	55° 20' 12" N	55° 20' 14.2" N	55° 20.200' N
	12° 38' 42" E	12° 38' 31.1" E	12° 38.448' E

SWEDEN - FINLAND

The following is extracted from the Agreement between Sweden and Finland on the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf in the Gulf of Bothnia, the Bothnian Sea, the Aaland Sea and the Northernmost Part of the Baltic Sea, EIF January 1973.

Article 1

The boundary between the areas of continental shelf over which Sweden and Finland respectively exercise sovereign rights for the purposes of the exploration and utilization of natural resources shall in principle be a median line between the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea of each country is measured. Departures from this principle have, however, been made in order to take into account, as special circumstances within the meaning of the Geneva Convention, the boundary lines which were established; on the one hand, in the year of 1811 in the topographic description of the frontier drawn up after the Peace of Fredrikshamn (Hamina) and on the other hand, in the Convention of 20 October 1921 relating to the Non-Fortification and Neutralisation of the Aaland Islands. In order to arrive at a practical and expedient delineation of the boundary, the boundary shall be drawn in the form of straight lines between the points which are specified in articles 2 to 4.

Article 2

The northern starting point of the boundary shall be the point where the outer boundary of the Swedish territorial sea meets the sea frontier between Sweden and Finland. The coordinates of the point are:

TABLE C1.T250.
SWEDEN - FINLAND MARITIME BOUNDARY COORDINATES

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
1	65° 31.8'	24° 08.4'

From this point, the boundary coincides with the Finnish sea frontier to the point where the outer boundary of the Finnish territorial sea meets the sea frontier. The coordinates of the point are:

CONTINUATION OF TABLE C1.T250.

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
2	65° 30.9'	24° 08.2'

Article 3

From point 2 the boundary passes through the following points:

CONTINUATION OF TABLE C1.T250.

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
3	63° 40.0'	21° 30.0'
4	63° 31.3'	20° 56.4'
5	63° 29.1'	20° 41.8'
6	63° 20.0'	20° 24.0'
7	62° 42.0'	19° 31.5'
8	60° 40.7'	19° 14.1'
9	60° 22.5'	19° 09.5'
10	60° 22.3'	19° 09.5'

Point 9 is the point of intersection between the outer boundary of the Swedish territorial sea and the straight line between point 8 and Market (point 16 in the 1921 Aaland Convention).

From point 9 to point 10, the boundary coincides with the Swedish sea frontier. Point 10 is the point of intersection between the outer boundary of the Finnish territorial sea and the straight line between point 8 and Market.

Article 4

South of point 10 the boundary resumes at the point where the territorial sea of Sweden and that of Finland cease to be contiguous. The coordinates of the point are:

CONTINUATION OF TABLE C1.T250.

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
11	60° 14.2'	19° 06.5'

From point 11 the boundary coincides with the Finnish sea frontier to a point the coordinates of which are:

CONTINUATION OF TABLE C1.T250.

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
12	60° 13.0'	19° 06.0'

From point 12 the boundary passes through the following points:

CONTINUATION OF TABLE C1.T250.

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
13	60° 11.5'	19° 05.2'
14	59° 47.7'	19° 39.4'
15	59° 47.5'	19° 39.7'
16	59° 45.2'	19° 43.0'
17	59° 26.7'	20° 09.4'

Between points 14, 15 and 16 the boundary coincides with the Finnish sea frontier.

Article 5

Points 8, 13, 15 and 17 as defined in articles 3 and 4 are identical with 17, 15, 14 and 13 respectively, in the 1921 Aaland Convention.

SWEDEN - GERMANY

The following is extracted from the Agreement between Sweden and Germany concerning the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf, EIF December 1978.

Article 1

The boundary line between the continental shelf of the GDR and the continental shelf of the Kingdom of Sweden shall be that line of which every point is equidistant from the nearest points of the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea of either Contracting Party is measured.

Article 2

1. In accordance with the principle set out in Article 1 and with regard to deviations that are necessary for an appropriate and practical boundary line, the boundary shall be drawn as a straight line (geodetic lines) throughout the following points in the given order:

A. In the system of sea-charts of the GDR:

TABLE C1.T251.
SWEDEN - GERMANY CONTINENTAL SHELF COORDINATES

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
1	55° 00' 36"	13° 09' 23"
2	55° 01' 15"	13° 47' 05"
3	54° 57' 52"	13° 59' 12"

B. In the system of sea-charts of the Kingdom of Sweden:

CONTINUATION OF TABLE C1.T251.

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
1	55° 00' 36"	13° 09' 26"
2	55° 01' 15"	13° 47' 08"
3	54° 57' 52"	13° 59' 15"

2. West of point 1 and East of point 3 the boundary line shall extend to the outer points which will have to be agreed with the third State concerned.

SWEDEN - POLAND

The following is extracted from the Agreement between Sweden and Poland concerning the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf and the Fishery Zones, EIF May 1990.

Article 1

The delimitation line between the areas of the continental shelf over which Sweden and Poland respectively exercise sovereign rights in regard to exploration and exploitation of natural resources, and between the fishery zones of Sweden and Poland consist of straight lines (geodetic lines) connecting the points indicated in Article 2.

Article 2

The delimitation line shall be drawn through the following points in the order indicated:

TABLE C1.T252.
SWEDEN - POLAND MARITIME BOUNDARY COORDINATES

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
A	55° 21.640'	16° 32.000'
B	55° 30.000'	17° 00.000'
C	55° 35.235'	17° 22.680'
D	55° 46.985'	18° 00.000'
E	55° 55.293'	18° 21.800'
F	55° 52.876'	18° 54.000'

From point A to the West and point F to the East the delimitation line shall continue to points on which Agreement shall be reached with the third state concerned.

SWEDEN - POLAND - USSR

The following is extracted from the Agreement between Sweden, Poland and the USSR concerning the Junction Point of their Maritime Boundaries in the Baltic, EIF May 1990.

Article 1

From the points indicated below:

Point D with geographic coordinates 55° 51' 00" north latitude and 18° 56' 12" east longitude, established by the Treaty between [Poland] and the USSR on the Delimitation of the Territorial Sea, the Economic Zone, the Fishery Zone and the Continental Shelf in the Baltic Sea of 17 July 1985:

Point A17 with geographic coordinates 55° 53,482' north latitude and 18° 56,717' east longitude, according to the Soviet coordinate system or 55° 53,482' north latitude and 18° 56,777' east longitude, according to the Swedish coordinate system, established by agreement between Sweden and the USSR on the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf and of the Soviet Economic Zone and Swedish Fishing Zone in the Baltic Sea of 18 April 1988;

Point F with geographic coordinates 55° 52.876' north latitude and 18° 54.000' east longitude, according to the 'World Geodetic System 1972,' established in accordance with the Agreement on the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf and the Fishery Zones between the Kingdom of Sweden and Poland of 10 February 1989; the delimitation line continues along straight lines (geodetic lines) to the junction point with geographic coordinates 55° 52.788' north latitude and 18° 55.545' east longitude.

SYRIA

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Dec 2003	Law No. 28, Internal Waters and Territorial Sea Limits	12nm	Rolled back 35nm claim. Still requires that foreign warships and nuclear-powered vessels obtain permission prior to transiting territorial sea. <i>This requirement is not recognized by the U.S. The U.S has protested these claims and conducted numerous operational assertions.</i>
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Dec 2003	Law No. 28, Internal Waters and Territorial Sea Limits		Authorized straight baselines in specified circumstances.
CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Dec 2003	Law No. 28, Internal Waters and Territorial Sea Limits	24nm	Rolled back 41nm claim. Still claims security jurisdiction. <i>This claim is not recognized by the U.S.</i>
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Dec 2003	Law No. 28, Internal Waters and Territorial Sea Limits	200nm	
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Dec 2003	Law No. 28, Internal Waters and Territorial Sea Limits	1958 DEF	
LOS CONVENTION	Apr 82			Voted for; did not sign.

STRAIGHT BASELINE LEGISLATION

The following is from the Act of Internal Waters and Territorial Sea Limits in the Syrian Arab Republic, Law No. 28, of 19 November 2003 (EIF December 2003).

Article 2

The Internal Waters of the Syrian Arab Republic includes the following:

- a. The waters of the bays lying along the coast of the Syrian Arab Republic – they are defined as being between the Coast line and the straight line between the low tide limit at the two points of its natural entrance.
- b. Any shoal not further than twelve miles from land or from any Syrian Arab Island – this is defined between the coast line and the line coming from the shoal outward.
- c. The waters lying between the land and any Syrian Arab Island not farther than twelve Nautical Miles from land, and which external line is considered at the lowest tide.
- d. The waters among the Syrian Arab Island not farther than twelve nautical miles from each other at the lowest tide.

Article 44

Legislative Decree No. 304 for 1963 and Law No. 37 for year 1981 are no longer operative.

U.S. ANALYSIS

The following comments regarding the Syrian straight baseline system are extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 53, "Straight Baselines: Syria" of 10 October 1973, and discussed the 1963 baselines which have been repealed. However, the generic language for baselines is similar in the 2003 law, and the analysis below is, in general terms, still relevant.

The Syrian law contains nearly the identical definitional problems of the cited Saudi Arabian and Egyptian law. While a "bay" is defined according to the semi-circle requirement of the Geneva Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone, no maximum limits for the closure are incorporated in the legislation. Syria, however, is not a party to the Convention.

The Syrian law permits the enclosure within the internal waters of the state of "shoals,".... The Convention, however, prohibits the drawing of straight baselines to low-tide elevations unless they have a permanent structure constructed on them. While the law's definition implies that part of the "shoal" may be a low-tide elevation, the requirement is not clear. Nevertheless, the baseline system may be drawn about the seaward (submarine) edge of the "shoal." The limit, unfortunately, is not specifically delimited, i.e., a fathom or metric depth of a certain value could have been designated. It is noted that neither the Convention nor customary state practice sanctions the use of submerged features as limits for straight baseline systems.

Article 4 delimits the territorial sea as extending 12 nautical miles from the baselines.... The precise locations of the straight baseline segments cannot, as a result, be determined. However, the Syrian coastline is neither deeply indented nor fringed with many islands. As a consequence, it is possible to establish the general areas in which the system could be developed. ...The interpretation of shoals, however, complicates the general question of the potential location of lines.

In the region of No. 1 on the attached chart, three small islands are situated on a shoal area. Northward, continuing along the same axis, there are two additional islets (also on a shoal) and a third isolated island. These islands are all within 12 nautical miles of each other and could, by definition, be enclosed within the system. The specific turning points could be on the islands or on the shoals to the west thereof.

Two small areas of shoal water extend northward to No. 2 Jazirat Arwad. This island lies within 12 nautical miles of the shoals and the islands to the south. The system would logically incorporate Arwad with the southern islands. Northward, a string of shoal water area extends to three small islets, situated offshore from Ra's al Hasan. The distances among the islands and Arwad measure less than 12 nautical miles. The question of the turning points is open, again as a consequence of the presence of "shoal" waters in the intervening areas.

Shoal waters extend from the coastline northward near al Marqab, Ra's Baldat al Malik, and Jablah. It is not possible to ascertain if these areas, which are within 12 nautical miles of each other, have been utilized as basepoints; the official baseline charts would be required. The extension of the baseline, however, would have a very limited effect on the territorial sea. Additional shoal areas extend along the peninsula of Ra's ibn Hani' and at point No. 4 on the attached chart. Finally, at point No. 5, a small island (Pigeon) lies immediately offshore and would mark the final straight baseline segment of the Syrian system.

Summary

The straight baseline system cannot be constructed with authority from the legislation. The official Syrian charts are required. However, the coastal features of Syria are limited in extent and in geographical distribution. The total effect of the system, as a result, would be relatively limited on the extension of the territorial sea. The law, however, does provide for the use of shoals, normally a submerged feature, and the incorporation of areas of high seas less than 12 miles in extent. In contrast to the Saudi Arabian example, the latter would have no effect in the case of Syria.

TAIWAN (Republic of China)

The U.S. recognizes the People's Republic of China as the sole legal government of China, but maintains cultural, commercial and other unofficial relations with Taiwan.

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Jan 98	Law on the Territorial Sea & Contiguous Zone of the Republic of China	12nm	Notice requirement for foreign military or government vessels, and nuclear-powered vessels, prior to passage through the territorial seas. <i>This requirement is not recognized by the U.S. The U.S. conducted an operational assertion protesting this requirement in 2001.</i>
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jan 98	Law on the Territorial Sea & Contiguous Zone of the Republic of China		Establishes straight baselines. The U.S. conducted an operational assertion protesting this claim in 2001.
CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Jan 98	Law on the Territorial Sea & Contiguous Zone of the Republic of China	24nm	
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Jan 98	Law on the EEZ and the Continental Shelf of the Republic of China	CM	"...through the natural prolongation of its land territory to the outer edge of the continental margin."
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Jan 98	Law on the EEZ and the Continental Shelf of the Republic of China	200nm	EEZ.

LEGISLATION

Following are extracts from the Law on the Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone of the Republic of China, approved and effective on 21 January 1998.

Article 1

This Law is enacted to preserve the sovereignty over the territorial sea and the rights over the contiguous zone of the Republic of China.

Matters not covered by this law shall be governed by the provisions of other related laws.

Article 2

The sovereignty of the Republic of China extends to its territorial sea, the air space over its territorial sea, its seabed and its subsoil.

Article 3

The territorial sea of the Republic of China shall be the sea area between the baseline and the outer limits measuring outwardly twelve nautical miles from the baseline.

Article 4

The delimitation of the baseline of the territorial sea of the Republic of China shall be determined by a combination of straight baseline in principle and normal baseline as exception.

Article 5

The baseline and the outer limits of the territorial sea of the Republic of China shall be decided by the Executive Yuan and may be promulgated in parts.

Article 6

In the event that the territorial sea of the Republic of China overlaps with the territorial sea of adjacent or opposite countries, the delimitation shall be the equidistant median line. Where there is an agreement, such an agreement shall govern.

The equidistant median line prescribed in the preceding paragraph is a line on which every point is equidistant from the nearest points on the baseline of the Republic of China and the adjacent or opposite countries.

Article 7

Foreign civil vessels may, under the reciprocity principle, enjoy the right of innocent passage through the territorial sea of the Republic of China as long as the passage is not prejudicial to the peace, good order and security of the Republic of China. Passage shall be continuous and expeditious and be in accordance with this law and other international regulations.

An innocent continuous and expeditious passage, complying with this law and other international regulations as prescribed in the preceding paragraph may include stopping and anchoring under necessity, provided 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, vessels or aircraft in danger or distress.

Foreign military or government vessels shall give prior notice to the authorities concerned before their passage through the territorial sea of the Republic of China.

While passing through the territorial sea of the Republic of China, foreign submarines and other underwater vessels are required to navigate on the surface and to display their flags.

Regulations governing innocent passage of foreign vessels shall be decided by the Executive Yuan.

...

Article 8

A foreign vessel is not innocent in its passage through the territorial sea of the Republic of China if it engages in any one of the following activities:

1. Any threat or use of force against the sovereignty or territorial integrity of the Republic of China;
2. Any exercise or practice with any kind of weapons;
3. Any act aimed at collecting information to the prejudice of the defense or security of the Republic of China;
4. Any act of propaganda aimed at affecting the defense or security of the Republic of China;
5. The launching or landing of any aircraft or taking on board of any navigation equipment;
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, trade, inspection, immigration, sanitary or environmental protection laws and regulations of the Republic of China;
8. Any act of serious pollution;
9. Any activity concerning catching living beings;
10. The activity of research or survey;
11. Any act aimed at interfering with any systems of communication or any other facilities or installations of the Republic of China; and
12. Any other activity not having a direct bearing on innocent passage.

Article 9

Foreign nuclear-powered vessels and vessels carrying nuclear or other inherently dangerous or noxious substances shall, when exercising the right of innocent passage through the territorial sea of the Republic of China, carry documents authorized in accordance with international agreements and such vessels shall be permitted and monitored by the Government of the Republic of China. The Executive Yuan shall decide the permission and monitoring regulations.

Article 10

For protecting national security and national interests, the Government of the Republic of China may suspend temporarily in specified areas of its territorial sea the innocent passage of foreign vessels.

The Executive Yuan shall promulgate the specified areas and the duration of suspension of innocent passages as prescribed in the preceding paragraph.

Article 11

The Government of the Republic of China may adopt laws and regulations relating to innocent passage through its territorial sea, in respect of all or any of the followings:

1. The maintenance of navigation safety and the regulation of maritime traffic;
2. The protection of navigational aids and facilities and other installations or facilities;
3. The protection of cables and pipelines;
4. The conservation of living marine resources;
5. The prevention and punishment of infringement of the fisheries laws and regulations of the Republic of China;
6. The preservation of the environment of the Republic of China and the prevention, reduction and control of any possible pollution thereof;
7. The prevention and punishment of any marine scientific research and hydrographic surveys undertaken without prior permission;
8. The prevention and punishment of infringement of the customs, fiscal, immigration or sanitation laws and regulations of the Republic of China; and
9. The prevention and punishment of other activities without direct bearing on innocent passage.

The laws and regulations relating to innocent passage in the territorial sea prescribed in the preceding paragraph shall be duly promulgated by the Executive Yuan.

Article 12

The Government of the Republic of China may, for the purposes of protecting the safety of navigation, prevention of destroying on-the-sea and under-the-sea installations or marine resources as well as the prevention of marine environment pollution, require the foreign vessels exercising the right of innocent passage through its territorial sea to observe designated sea lanes or traffic separation schemes.

The designated sea lanes or traffic separation schemes prescribed in the preceding paragraph shall be established and duly promulgated by the Executive Yuan.

Article 13

In the part of the Taiwan Straits not part of the territorial sea of the Republic of China used for international navigation, the Government of the Republic of China may enact laws and regulations relating to transit passage of foreign vessels and aircraft, in respect of all or any of the followings:

1. The maintenance of navigation safety and the regulation of maritime traffic;
2. The prevention, reduction and control of pollution of the environment;
3. The prohibition of fishing;
4. The prevention and punishment of loading or unloading of any commodity, currency or person in contravention of the customs, fiscal, immigration or sanitary laws and regulations of the Republic of China.

The laws and regulations relating to transit passage prescribed in the preceding paragraph shall be duly promulgated by the Executive Yuan.

Article 14

The contiguous zone of the Republic of China is the sea area contiguous to the outer limits of its territorial sea and to a distance of twenty-four nautical miles measured from the baseline. The outer limits of the contiguous zone shall be decided by the Executive Yuan and may be promulgated in parts.

Article 15

The Government of the Republic of China may enact laws and regulations in its contiguous zone for the following purposes:

1. To prevent infringement of customs, fiscal, trade, inspection, immigration, sanitation or environmental protection laws and regulations within territory and territorial sea, and unauthorized broadcasting; and
2. To punish infringement of customs, fiscal, trade, inspection, immigration, sanitation or environmental protection laws and regulations within the territory and territorial sea, and unauthorized broadcasting.

The Government of the Republic of China may enact laws and regulations to prevent and punish unauthorized broadcasting engaged on the high seas or other sea areas beyond its territorial sea and contiguous zone.

The laws and regulations prescribed in the aforementioned two paragraphs shall be promulgated by the Executive Yuan.

Article 16

All objects of a historical nature or relics found in the territorial sea and the contiguous zone of the Republic of China, while undertaking archaeological and scientific research, or other activities, shall belong to the Republic of China and be administered by the Government in accordance with related laws and regulations.

Article 17

If the authorities of national defense, police, customs or other authorized agencies of the Republic of China consider that a person or an object which is in the territorial sea of the Republic of China or the contiguous zone is engaged in any activity violating laws and regulations of the Republic of China, such authorities may engage in hot pursuit, boarding, inspection, and when necessary, detaining, arresting, or putting in custody such persons or objects.

The authorities prescribed in the preceding paragraph may replace each other consecutively in undertaking hot pursuit, boarding, and inspection.

The following are extracts from the Territorial Waters Bill of January 1998, as published in the Notice to Mariners No. 19 of March 1999.

TABLE C1.T253.
TAIWAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM

TAIWAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM						
AREA	POINT	POINT NAME	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST	CONNECTS TO POINT	TYPE OF BASELINE
Taiwan And Its Appurtenant Islands	T1	Sandiaujiu	25°00.60'	122°00.00'	T2	straight
	T2	Mianhuayu 1	25°28.80'	122°05.80'	T3	normal
	T3	Mianhuayu 2	25°29.00'	122°05.80'	T4	straight
	T4	Pengjiayu 1	25°37.50'	122°04.50'	T5	normal
	T5	Pengjiayu 2	25°37.80'	122°03.90'	T6	straight
	T6	Linsanbi	25°17.70'	121°30.40'	T7	straight
	T7	Dajiueshi	25°04.20'	121°05.40'	T8	straight
	T8	Danioulanshan	25°00.55'	121°00.65'	T9	straight
	T9	Wuengungshi	23°47.20'	119°32.00'	T10	straight
	T10	Huayu 1	23°24.80'	119°18.70'	T11	normal
	T11	Huayu 2	23°24.00'	119°18.20'	T12	straight
	T12	Mauyu	23°19.50'	119°18.80'	T13	straight
	T13	Chimeiyu	23°12.00'	119°24.40'	T14	straight
	T14	Liouchiouyu	22°19.10'	120°20.90'	T15	straight
	T15	Chishingyan	21°45.45'	120°48.90'	T16	straight
	T16	Shiaulanyu 1	21°56.70'	121°36.10'	T17	normal
	T17	Shiaulanyu 2	21°57.00'	121°37.10'	T18	straight
	T18	Feiyian	22°41.00'	121°31.00'	T19	straight
	T19	Shtibi	23°29.20'	121°30.53'	T20	straight
	T20	Wushbi	24°28.70'	121°51.10'	T21	straight
	T21	Midau	24°35.90'	121°53.70'	T22	straight
	T22	Gueitouan	24°49.90'	121°57.30'	T1	straight
	-	Diauyutai Lieyu (Diauyutai Islands)	-	-	-	normal
	D1	Shibeigiau	20°46.16'	116°45.45'	D2	straight
Dungsha Chiundau	D2	Dungshabeiiau	20°44.16'	116°42.13'	D3	normal

TAIWAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM						
AREA	POINT	POINT NAME	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST	CONNECTS TO POINT	TYPE OF BASELINE
(Pratas Islands)	D3	Dungshananjiau	20°41.92'	116°41.30'	D4	straight
	D4	Shinanjiau	20°35.78'	116°44.80'	D1	normal
Jungsha Chiundau (Macclesfield Bank)	-	Huangyiandau	-	-	-	normal
Nansha Chiundau (Spratley Islands)	All islands and atolls of the Nansha Chiundau surrounded by the Chinese traditional U-shape lines are the territory of the Republic of China. The delimitation of the baselines in this region shall be determined by a combination of straight baselines and normal baselines. The related information concerning names of the base points, their co-ordinates, and charts shall be promulgated in the future.					

TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Oct 89	Territorial Sea & Exclusive Economic Zone Act of 1989	12nm	Revokes 50nm claim from Government Notice 209 of 1973.
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Oct 89	Territorial Sea & Exclusive Economic Zone Act of 1989	200nm	Established baselines as "the low water mark along the coast ... including the coast of all islands." Unclear whether this is meant to draw straight baselines from the mainland around the islands.
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Oct 89	Territorial Sea & Exclusive Economic Zone Act of 1989	200nm	EEZ.
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jul 76	Exchange of Diplomatic Notes		Maritime boundary agreement with Kenya EIF. See <u>LIS</u> No. 92.
	Jul 93	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Mozambique EIF.
	Jan 2002	Agreement		EEZ and continental shelf boundary agreement with Seychelles.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention, with Declaration.
	Sep 85			Ratified Convention.
	Oct 94			Signed Part XI Agreement.
	Jun 98			Ratified Part XI Agreement.

MARITIME BOUNDARY AGREEMENTS

TANZANIA - KENYA

The following excerpts from an agreement via exchange of notes between Tanzania and Kenya, EIF July 1976, are extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 92, "Maritime Boundary: Kenya-Tanzania" of 23 June 1981.

1. The Boundary:

Base Lines:

- (a) Ras Jimbo beacon-Kisite Island (rock)
- (b) Ras Jimbo-Mwamba-wamba beacon
- (c) Mwamba-wamba beacon-fundo Island beacon (rock)
- (d) Fundo Island beacon (rock)-Ras Kigomasha lighthouse
- (e) Kisite Island (rock)-mpunguti ya Juu-lighthouse

2. The description of the boundary:

- (a) On the West: The median line between the Ras Jimbo beacon-Kisite Island/Ras Jimbo-Mwamba-wamba beacon base lines to a point 12 nm from Ras Jimbo up to a point hereinafter referred to as 'A', located at 4 49'56"S and 39 20'58"E;
- (b) On the East: The median line derived by the intersection of two arcs each being 12 nm drawn from mpunguti ya Juu-lighthouse and Ras Kigomasha lighthouse respectively hereinafter referred to as point 'B', located at 4 40'52"S and 39 36'18"E;
- (c) On the South: An arc with the centre as the Northern Intersection of arcs with radii 6 nm from point 'A' as described in paragraph 2(a) above and point 'B' which is the Southern Intersection of arcs from Ras Kigomasha lighthouse and mpunguti ya Juu lighthouse.
- (d) The eastward boundary from Point C, which is the Northern Intersection of arcs from Ras Kigomasha lighthouse and Mpunguti ya Juu lighthouse as described under paragraph 2(b) above, shall be the latitude extending eastwards [sic] to a point where it intersects the outermost limits of territorial water boundary areas of national jurisdiction of two States.
- (e) The marine charts of 1:250,000 describing the coordinates of the above points shall form and integral part of this agreement.

TANZANIA - MOZAMBIQUE

The following is extracted from the Maritime Boundary Agreement between Tanzania and Mozambique, EIF July 1993.

Article 2 Maritime Boundary

Internal waters:

The outer limit of the internal waters of the two countries is delimited by means of a straight line drawn across the mouth of the Ruvuma Bay from Ras Matunda, located at latitude 10° 21' 32" S and longitude 40° 27' 35" to Cabo Suafo, located at latitude 10° 28' 14" and longitude 40° 31' 33" E.

All waters on the landward side of this line constitute the internal waters of the two countries.

The internal waters are apportioned by means of a straight line drawn across the Ruvuma Bay from a point hereinafter referred to as point "B", located at latitude 10° 24' 53" S and longitude 40° 29' 34" E which is the mid-point of the line demarcating the outer limit of such waters, that is to say between Ras Matunda and Cabo Suafo to point "A", the mid-point of the line drawn across the mouth of the Ruvuma River between Ras Mwambo and Ras Ruvuma.

The waters bounded by points "A", "B" and Ras Matunda belong to the United Republic of Tanzania and the waters bounded by points "A", "B" and Cabo Suafo belong to the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Article 3 Territorial Sea

The territorial sea boundary line between the two countries is delimited by application of the equidistance method of drawing a median straight line from point "B" to a point 12 nautical miles, located at latitude 10° 18' 46" S and longitude 40° 40' 07" E, hereinafter referred to as point "C".

Article 4 Exclusive Economic Zone

The delimitation of the Exclusive Economic Zone between the two countries is delimited in conformity with the equidistance method by prolonging the median straight line used for the delimitation of the territorial sea from point "C" to a point 25.5 nautical miles, located at latitude 10° 05' 29" S and longitude 41° 02' 01" E, hereinafter referred to as point "D". From this point, the Exclusive Economic Zone is delimited by application of the principle of equity, by a line running due east along the parallel of point "D". The point of termination of this line will be established through exchange of notes between the United Republic of Tanzania and the People's Republic of Mozambique at a future date.

Article 5 Description of Maritime Boundary

The description of the maritime boundary line and the points through which it passes is as follows:

This line commences at the mouth of the Ruvuma River from point "A", located at latitude 10° 28' 04" S and longitude 40° 26' 19" E, that is to say, the midpoint of the straight line drawn between Ras Mwambo located at latitude 10° 27' 48" S and longitude 40° 25' 50" E and Ras Ruvuma, located at latitude 10° 28' 21" S and longitude 40° 26' 48" E, and from point "A" the line runs across the Ruvuma Bay in a north easterly direction in a straight line to point "B", located at latitude 10° 24' 53" S and longitude 40° 29' 34" E, that is to say, the midpoint of the base line demarcating the out limit of the internal waters between Ras Matunda, located at latitude 10° 21' 32" S and longitude 40° 27' 35" E and Cabo Suafo, located at latitude 10° 28' 14" S and longitude 40° 31' 33" E. From point "B" the boundary line follows the median straight line derived by application of the equidistance method between Ras Matunda, located at latitude 10° 21' 32" S and longitude 40° 27' 35" E

and Cabo Suafo, located at latitude 10° 28' 14" S and longitude 40° 31' 33" E and runs in a northeasterly direction in a straight line to point "C", located at latitude 10° 18' 46" S and longitude 40° 40' 07" E. From there it follows the same median line as far as point "D" located at latitude 10° 05' 29" S and longitude 40° 02' 01" E. Thence it runs due east along the parallel of point "D" to a point established pursuant to article IV.

TANZANIA - SEYCHELLES

The following is extracted from the EEZ and Continental Shelf Boundary Agreement between Tanzania and Seychelles, of 23 January 2002.

Article 1

The delimitation line between the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf of the United Republic of Tanzania (Mafia Island) and the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf of the Republic of Seychelles (Aldabra Atoll-Picard Island) will be based on the equidistance, considered in this particular case as an equitable solution, in conformity with international law. This line has been determined by using the nearest baselines from which the territorial sea of each state is measured.

Article 2

The line referred to...is formed by a series of geodesics connecting in the order stated in the points below, as defined by their geographic coordinates:

TABLE C1.T254.
TANZANIA - SEYCHELLES EEZ AND CONTINENTAL SHELF

LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
7° 44' 39.1003" S	43° 16' 13.8933" E
7° 46' 26.6364" S	43° 15' 43.8788" E
7° 48' 14.1717" S	43° 15' 13.8601" E
7° 50' 01.7063" S	43° 14' 43.8372" E
7° 51' 49.2402" S	43° 14' 13.8099" E
7° 53' 36.7733" S	43° 13' 43.7784" E
7° 55' 24.3056" S	43° 13' 13.7426" E
7° 57' 11.8372" S	43° 12' 43.7024" E
7° 58' 59.3681" S	43° 12' 13.6578" E
8° 00' 46.8981" S	43° 11' 43.6089" E

THAILAND

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Oct 66	Royal Proclamation	12nm	
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Sep 59	Decree		Historic bay claimed for the inner Gulf of Thailand along 12°35'45"N latitude.
	Jun 70	Prime Minister's Announcement		Straight baselines/internal waters specified. See <u>LIS</u> No. 31.
	Aug 92	Prime Minister's Announcement		Amended three baselines from 1970 and establishes additional straight baselines.
				U.S. protested these baselines as excessive in 2000.
CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Aug 95	Royal Proclamation	24nm	
CONTINENTAL SHELF	May 73	Royal Proclamation		
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Feb 81	Royal Proclamation	200nm	
	Feb 88	Proclamation		Provided specific coordinates for EEZ boundary with Malaysia in Gulf of Thailand.
	Jul 88	Proclamation		Provided specific coordinates for EEZ in Andaman Sea.
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Dec 71	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Indonesia (Strait of Malacca and Andaman Sea) signed.
	Jul 73 & Dec 78	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Indonesia and Malaysia (Strait of Malacca), established common point of maritime boundaries EIF (signed 21 Dec 71). See <u>LIS</u> No. 93.
	Feb 78	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Indonesia (Andaman Sea) EIF (signed 11 Dec 75). See <u>LIS</u> No. 93.
	Dec 78	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with India (Andaman Sea) EIF (signed 22 Jun 78). See <u>LIS</u> No. 93.
	Mar 79	Agreement		Tripoint agreement with India and Indonesia (Andaman Sea) EIF (signed 22 Jun 78). See <u>LIS</u> No. 93.
	Oct 79	Memorandum of Understanding		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Malaysia (Gulf of Thailand) signed; EIF Jul 82. See <u>LIS</u> No. 81.
	Oct 79	Agreement		Territorial sea boundary agreement with Malaysia (Straits of Malacca, Gulf of Thailand) signed. See <u>LIS</u> No. 102.

MARITIME BOUNDARIES, Continued	Jul 80	Agreement	Maritime boundary agreement with Burma (Myanmar) (Andaman Sea) signed.
	Oct 93	Agreement	Tripoint agreement with India and Burma in the Andaman Sea signed.
	Aug 97	Agreement	Maritime boundary agreement with Vietnam (Gulf of Thailand) signed.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82		Signed Convention; never ratified.

STRAIGHT BASELINE LEGISLATION

The following system of straight baselines is extracted from the Announcement of the Prime Minister of Thailand of 12 June 1970, as amended by Announcements in August 1992.

TABLE C1.T255.
THAILAND STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: AREAS 1-4

THAILAND STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM			
POINT	POINT NAME	COORDINATE	COORDINATE
AREA NO. 1			
1	LAEM LING	12° 12.3'	102° 16.7'
2	KO CHANG NOI	12° 09.6'	102° 14.9'
3	HIN RAP	12° 03.1'	102° 14.5'
4	HIN LUK BAT	11° 56.7'	102° 17.2'
5	KO RANG	11° 46.6'	102° 23.2'
6	HIN BANG BAO	11° 35.8'	102° 32.0'
7	KO KUT	11° 33.6'	102° 35.7'
8	THAI – CAMBODIA BOBOUNDARY POST		
AREA NO. 2			
1	LAEM YAI	10° 53.7'	99° 31.4'
2	KO RAN KHAI	10° 47.8'	99° 32.6'
3	KO RAN PET	10° 46.5'	99° 32.2'
4	KO KHAI	10° 41.8'	99° 24.8'
5	KO CHORAKHE	10° 33.6'	99° 25.2'
6	HIN LAK NGAM	10° 30.0'	99° 25.6'
7	KO TAO	10° 07.5'	99° 50.7'
8	HIN BAI	09° 56.6'	99° 59.7'
9	KO KONG THANSADET	09° 45.8'	100° 04.7'
10	KO PHANGAN	09° 44.0'	100° 05.2'
11	KO KONG OK	09° 36.1'	100° 05.8'
12	KO MAT LANG	09° 32.0'	100° 05.3'

THAILAND STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM			
POINT	POINT NAME	COORDINATE	COORDINATE
13	KO SAMUI	09° 28.3'	100° 04.7'
14	HIN ANG WANG	09° 23.4'	100° 01.8'
15	KO RAP	09° 17.9'	99° 57.8'
16	LAEM NA THAM	09° 12.4'	99° 53.2'
AREA NO. 3			
1	KO PHUKET	07° 46.5'	98° 17.5'
2	KO KAE0 NOI	07° 43.9'	98° 18.0'
3	KO HI	07° 44.0'	98° 21.7'
4	KO MAI THON	07° 44.9'	98° 28.7'
5	KO KAI	07° 44.6'	98° 37.1'
6	KO BIDA NOK	07° 39.2'	98° 46.2'
7	KO MA	07° 36.6'	98° 52.1'
8	KO LANTA YAI	07° 27.8'	99° 06.0'
9	KO NGAI	07° 23.8'	99° 12.1'
10	KO KRADAN	07° 17.7'	99° 15.4'
11	KO KHWANG	07° 13.3'	99° 21.7'
12	KO BENG	07° 04.3'	99° 23.7'
13	HIN BAEWA	07° 03.7'	99° 24.0'
14	KO TULUI YAI	07° 00.9'	99° 26.8'
15	KO TA DAI	06° 58.8'	99° 28.7'
16	KO AYAM	06° 47.6'	99° 30.1'
17	HIN OSBON	06° 38.8'	99° 32.5'
18	KO TARUTAO	06° 30.2'	99° 39.1'
19	HIN BAI	06° 30.0'	99° 42.1'
20	KO KOI YAI	06° 33.9'	99° 50.7'
21	KO LIMA	06° 32.2'	99° 57.4'
22	KO KHUNING	06° 26.7'	100° 03.7'
23	KO PRASMANA	06° 25.4'	100° 05.2'
24	THAI-MALAYSIA BOUNDARY		
AREA NO. 4			
POINT	POINT NAME	COORDINATE	COORDINATE
1	Ko Kong Ok	9°36'06"	100°05'48"
2	Ko Kra	8°23'49"	100°44'13"
3	Ko Losin	7°19'54"	101°59'54"

THAILAND STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM			
POINT	POINT NAME	COORDINATE	COORDINATE
4	Thai-Malaysian Boundary	6°14'30"	102°05'36"

U.S. ANALYSIS

The following comments regarding Thailand's straight baseline system are extracted from the U.S. demarche protesting Thailand's Excessive Maritime Claims, dated 24 Aug 2000. (See also Limits in the Seas, No. 31, "Straight Baselines: Thailand," 24 March 1971.)

...[A]fter analyzing the four areas of straight baselines established by the government of Thailand's 1970 and 1992 announcements, the U.S. has concluded that two of the areas do not meet the international legal criteria...

The U.S. believes that the straight baselines claimed in Area 1, which is situated along Thailand's southeast coast in the northeast part of the Gulf of Thailand near the Cambodia-Thailand land boundary, meet the international criteria. The straight baselines enclose Ko Chang and Ko Kut islands and numerous smaller islands, and the water depths landward of the island are relatively shallow. The seven straight baseline segments range in length from 3.2 to 20 miles. One baseline diverts from the general direction of the coast, but serves to bring the straight baseline system back to the coast. None of the islands is more than 24 miles from the coast and the island system can be considered as fringing the mainland coast. Thus, the straight baselines in Area 1 meet the geographic criteria in international law.

Similarly, the U.S. believes that the baselines in Area 3, which is a 125-mile stretch of coastline facing the northern entrance to the Strait of Malacca, also meet the international criteria.

Area 2 is in the western Gulf of Thailand. In this approximately 100-mile stretch, the coastline is relatively smooth with slight indentations and a sprinkle of offshore islets and rocks. At its southern extent, the coast creates an L shape with several medium sized islands. On in this area might a few straight baseline segments be valid. The first five segments in Area 2 are connected to rocks and small islets and not a fringe of islands. Segment 6-7 is over 33 miles long and connects a small island to Ko Tao, a small island about 40 miles from the mainland. From Ko Tao, straight baselines are drawn to Hin Bao, a small islet also about 40 miles from the coast and then to Ko Phangan and to Ko Samui. In total, the U.S. believes that the government of Thailand has claimed about 3,000 square nautical miles in Area 2 as internal waters that should, under international law, have the legal status as either high seas, exclusive economic zone or territorial sea.

Area 4 is a continuation of Area 2's baselines in the southwestern part of the Gulf of Thailand. Along this 230-mile stretch, Thailand's coastline is not deeply indented nor are there a fringe of islands in the immediate vicinity. The baseline segments range from 65.3 miles to close to 100 miles and only a few small islets situated between 20 and 30 miles from the coast serve as base points. In total, in Area 4, the U.S. believes that the government of Thailand has claimed as internal waters an area approximately 8,400 square nautical miles that should properly have the legal status of either territorial seas, exclusive economic zone or high seas.

HISTORIC WATERS LEGISLATION

Regarding the historic bay claim in the Bight of Thailand, an extract from the Decree of 1959 follows.

The Council of Ministers deems it proper to give notification reaffirming that the Bight of Thailand north of a base line from a point on Cape Ban Chong Samaeh San, latitude 12 degrees-35 minutes-45 seconds North, longitude 100 degrees-57 minutes-45 seconds East running West parallel to the latitude to a second point on the opposite seacoast, latitude 12 degrees-35 minutes-45 seconds North, longitude 99 degrees-57 minutes-30 seconds East is the historical gulf and that the waters to the north of the said base line are territorial waters of Thailand. Thailand has so held since time immemorial.

MARITIME BOUNDARY AGREEMENTS

THAILAND – MALAYSIA

The following is extracted from the Treaty between Thailand and Malaysia relating to the Delimitation of the Territorial Seas of the Two Countries, 24 October 1979.

Article 1

1. The boundary of the Thai and the Malaysian territorial seas in that part of the Straits of Malacca between the islands known as the "Butang Group" and Pulau Langkawi where overlapping occurs shall be formed by the straight lines drawn from the point situated in mid-channel between Pulau Terutau and Pulau Langkawi referred to in the Boundary Protocol annexed to the Treaty dated March 10, 1909, respecting the boundaries of the Kingdom of Thailand and Malaysia, whose coordinates are hereby agreed to be Latitude 6° 28'.5 N, Longitude 99° 39'.2 E, in a northwesterly direction to a point whose coordinates are Latitude 6° 30'.2 N, Longitude 99° 33'.4 E and from there

in a southwesterly direction to a point whose coordinates are Latitude 6° 28'.9 N, Longitude 99° 30'.7 E and from there in a southwesterly direction again to the point whose coordinates are Latitude 6° 18'.4 N, Longitude 99° 27'.5E.

2. The outer limit of the territorial seas of the islands known as the "Butang Group" to the south of the said islands shall be formed by the boundary lines joining the points whose coordinates are Latitude 6° 18'.4 N, Longitude 99° 27'.5 E referred to in paragraph (1) above and from there to the point whose coordinates are Latitude 6° 16'.3 N, Longitude 99° 19'.3 E and from there to the point whose coordinates are Latitude 6° 18'.0 N, and Longitude 99° 06'.7 E.

3. The coordinates of the points specified in paragraphs (1) and (2) are geographical coordinates derived from the British Admiralty Charts No. 793 and No. 830 ...

Article 2

1. The boundary of the Thai and the Malaysian territorial seas in the Gulf of Thailand shall be formed by the straight line drawn from a point whose coordinates are Latitude 6° 14'.5 N, Longitude 102° 05'.6 E, to a point whose coordinates are Latitude 6° 27'.5 N, Longitude 102° 10'.0 E.

2. The coordinates of the points specified in paragraph (1) are geographical coordinates derived from the British Admiralty Chart No. 3961...

THAILAND - BURMA - INDIA

The following is extracted from the Agreement between Thailand, Burma, and India on the Determination of the Trijunction Point between the three countries in the Andaman Sea, signed 27 October 1993.

The trijunction point between Myanmar [Burma], India and Thailand in the Andaman Sea, which is equidistant from the nearest points of Myanmar, India and Thailand respectively, shall be the point which is to be called point T and defined by latitude and longitude as follows:

Point T: Latitude 09° 38' 00" North, Longitude 95° 35' 25" East.

THAILAND - VIETNAM

The following is extracted from the Agreement between Thailand and Vietnam on the Delimitation of the Maritime Boundary in the Gulf of Thailand, signed 9 August 1997.

Article 1

1. The maritime boundary between the Kingdom of Thailand and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in the relevant part of their overlapping continental shelf claims in the Gulf of Thailand is a straight line drawn from Point C to Point K defined by latitude and longitude as follows:

Point C: Latitude N 07 degrees 48' 00".0000 Longitude E 103 degrees 02' 30".0000

Point K: Latitude N 08 degrees 46' 54". 7754 Longitude E 102 degrees 12' 11".6542

2. Point C is the northernmost point of the Joint Development Area established by the Memorandum of Understanding between the Kingdom of Thailand and Malaysia on the Establishment of a Joint Authority for the Exploitation of the Resources of the Sea-Bed in a Defined Area of the Continental Shelf of the Two Countries in the Gulf of Thailand, done at Chiangmai on 21 February 1979, and which coincides with Point 43 of Malaysia's continental shelf claim advanced in 1979.

3. Point K is a point situated on the maritime boundary between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Kingdom of Cambodia which is the straight line equidistant from Tho Chu Islands and Poulo Wai drawn from Point O Latitude N 09 degrees 35'00".4159 and Longitude E 105 degrees 10'15".9805.

4. The coordinates of the points specified in the above paragraphs are geographical coordinates derived from the British Admiralty Chart No. 2414 which is attached as an Annex to this Agreement. The geodetic and computational bases used are the Ellipsoid Everest-1830-Indian Datum.

5. The maritime boundary referred to in Paragraph 1 above shall constitute the boundary between the continental shelf of the Kingdom of Thailand and the continental shelf of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and shall also constitute the boundary between the exclusive economic zone of the Kingdom of Thailand and the exclusive economic zone of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

6. The actual location of the above Points C and K at sea and of the straight line connecting them shall, at the request of either Government, be determined by a method to be mutually agreed upon by the hydrographic experts authorized for this purpose by the two Governments.

TOGO

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Aug 77	Ordinance No. 24	30nm	<i>This claim is not recognized by the U.S.</i> U.S. protested claim in 1984.
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Aug 77	Ordinance No. 24	200nm	EEZ.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention.
	Apr 85			Ratified Convention.
	Aug 94			Signed Part XI Agreement.
	Jul 95			Bound by Part XI Agreement.

TONGA

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Jun 79	Act No. 30, Territorial Sea and EEZ Act, amended by Act No. 19 of 1989	12nm	
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jun 79	Act No. 30, Territorial Sea and EEZ Act, amended by Act No. 19 of 1989		Establishes baselines
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Aug 70	Continental Shelf Act, No. 6		
	Jun 71			Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf.
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Jun 79	Act No. 30, Territorial Sea and EEZ Act, amended by Act No. 19 of 1989	200nm	EEZ and fishing zone
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jan 80	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with France (Wallis & Futuna Islands) EIF on signature. Delimitation of EEZ is median line or line of equidistance from the baselines of the territorial sea.
LOS CONVENTION	Aug 95			Acceded to Convention; bound by Part XI Agreement.

BASELINE LEGISLATION

The following are excerpts from Act No. 30, the Territorial Sea and Exclusive Economic Zone Act of 1978, as amended by Act No. 19 of 1989.

5. (1) Except as otherwise provided in section 6 of this Act, the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea of Tonga is measured shall be:

- a. In the case of islands situated on atolls or of islands having fringing reefs, the low-water mark along the seaward edge of the reef;
- b. In the case of islands not situated on atolls or of islands not having fringing reefs, the low-water mark along the coast of those islands.

(2) For the purposes of this section, a low-tide elevation that lies wholly or partly within the breadth of sea that would be territorial sea if all low-tide elevations were disregarded for the purpose of the measurement of the breadth of the territorial sea shall be treated as an island.

6. In the case of the sea adjacent to a bay, the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured:

- a. Where the bay has only one mouth and the distance between the low-water marks of the natural entrance points of the bay does not exceed 24 nm, shall be a straight line joining those low-water marks; and
- b. Where, because of the presence of islands, the bay has more than one mouth and the distances between the low-water marks of the natural entrance points of each mouth added together do not exceed 24 nm, shall be a series of straight lines across each of the mouths so as to join those low-water marks; and
- c. Where neither paragraph 1 nor paragraph b of this section apply, shall be a straight line 24 nm in length drawn from low-water mark to low-water mark within the bay in such a manner as to enclose the maximum area of water that is possible with a line of that length.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Dec 69	Territorial Sea Act of 1969, No. 38 (amended 1986, Act No. 22)	12nm	
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Nov 86	Archipelagic Waters and Exclusive Economic Zone Act No. 24		Declared archipelagic status, authorized archipelagic baselines.
	Oct 88	Notice No. 206 (amended 1989, Legal Notice No. 77)		Provided coordinates for archipelagic baselines.
CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Nov 86	Act No. 22	24nm	
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Dec 69	Continental Shelf Act, No. 43	CM/ 200nm	(amended 1986)
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Nov 86	Act No. 24	200nm	EEZ.
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jul 91	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Venezuela EIF.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention.
	Apr 86			Ratified Convention.
	Oct 94			Signed Part XI Agreement.
	Jul 95			Bound by Part XI Agreement.

ARCHIPELAGIC BASELINE LEGISLATION

The following is taken from the Archipelagic Baselines of Trinidad and Tobago Order, Notice No. 206 of 31 October 1988, as corrected by Legal Notice No. 77 on 5 April 1989.

TABLE C1.T256.
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO ARCHIPELAGIC BASELINE SYSTEM

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO ARCHIPELAGIC BASELINE SYSTEM			
POINT	NAME	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
1	East Rock	10° 08' 12" N	60° 59' 02" W
2	Casa Cruz Rock	10° 04' 22" N	61° 09' 45" W
3	Alcatras Rock	10° 04' 19" N	61° 13' 28" W
4	Icacos Point	10° 02' 28" N	61° 54' 30" W
5	Black Rock	10° 03' 27" N	62° 01' 33" W
6	Cabresse Point	10° 41' 47" N	61° 45' 36" W
7	Cabresse Island	10° 41' 58" N	61° 45' 25" W

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO ARCHIPELAGIC BASELINE SYSTEM			
POINT	NAME	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
8	Sisters Island	11° 19' 57" N	60° 38' 42" W
9	Marble Island	11° 21' 39" N	60° 31' 37" W
10	St. Giles Island	11° 21' 28" N	60° 30' 52" W
11	Little Tobago	11° 17' 39" N	60° 29' 40" W

MARITIME BOUNDARY AGREEMENTS

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO - VENEZUELA

The following is extracted from the Treaty between Trinidad and Tobago and Venezuela on the Delimitation of Marine and Submarine Areas, (signed 18 April 1990, EIF July 1991).

Article 1

The maritime boundary between the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago and the Republic of Venezuela referred to in this Treaty is the maritime boundary with respect to the territorial seas, the Continental Shelves and the Exclusive Economic Zones and to any other marine and submarine areas which have been or might be established by the Contracting Parties in accordance with International Law.

Article 2

The delimitation lines with respect to the marine and submarine areas in the Caribbean, the Gulf of Paria, the Serpent's Mouth and the Atlantic Ocean are geodesics connecting the following geographical coordinates:

TABLE C1.T257.
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO - VENEZUELA MARITIME BOUNDARY

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
1	11° 10' 30"	61° 43' 46"
2	10° 54' 40"	61° 43' 46"
3	10° 54' 15"	61° 43' 52"
4	10° 48' 41"	61° 45' 47"
5	10° 47' 38"	61° 46' 17"
6	10° 42' 52"	61° 48' 10"
7	10° 35' 20"	61° 48' 10"
8	10° 35' 19"	61° 51' 45"
9	10° 02' 46"	62° 04' 59"
10	10° 00' 29"	61° 58' 25"
11	09° 59' 12"	61° 51' 18"
12	09° 59' 12"	61° 37' 50"
13	09° 58' 12"	61° 30' 00"
14	09° 52' 33"	61° 13' 24"
15	09° 50' 55"	60° 53' 27"
16	09° 49' 55"	60° 39' 51"
17	09° 53' 26"	60° 16' 02"

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
18	09° 57' 17"	59° 59' 16"
19	09° 58' 11"	59° 55' 21"
20	10° 09' 59"	58° 49' 12"
21	10° 16' 01"	58° 49' 12"

and from point 1 northerly in constant and true direction following the meridian 61° 43' 46" West up to the point at which it meets the jurisdiction of a third State, and from point 21 along an azimuth of 067 degrees up to the outer limit of the Exclusive Economic Zone and thereafter towards point 22, with the following geographic coordinates: Latitude 11° 24' 00" N and Longitude 56° 06' 30" W which is situated approximately on the outer edge of the continental margin which delimits the national jurisdiction of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago and of the Republic of Venezuela and the International Seabed Area which is the common heritage of mankind.

TUNISIA

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Aug 73	Law 73-49	12nm	
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Aug 73	Law 73-49		Mandated straight baselines closing Gulf of Tunis and Gulf of Gabes to be drawn to Chebba Shoals and Kerkennah Islands.
	Nov 73	Decree		Established straight baseline coordinates. (Chartlet available on line at UN's LOS website. See Foreword for website information.) <i>The U.S. does not recognize these baselines and protested them in 1989 and 1991.</i>
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Jul 51	Decree	3nm	Exclusive fishing zone; extended to 50 meter isobath in Gulf of Gabes.
	Oct 62	Law 62-35	12nm	Fishing zone from Algerian border to Ras-Kapoudia; from Ras Kapoudia to Libyan border, the 50 meter isobath.
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Dec 78	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Italy.
	Feb 82	ICJ Judgment		Boundary with Libya determined.
	Apr 89	Agreement		Agreement implementing Libya boundary decision EIF.
	Feb 2002	Agreement		Provision line of delimitation with Algeria.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention.
	Apr 85			Ratified Convention, with Declarations.
	May 95			Signed Part XI Agreement.
	May 2002			Ratified Part XI Agreement.

STRAIGHT BASELINE LEGISLATION

The following is from Decree No. 73-527 of 3 November 1973.

Article 1

The baselines from which the breadth of the Tunisian Territorial sea is measured shall run from the frontier between Tunisia and Algeria to the frontier between Tunisia and Libya and around the islands, the low-tide elevations of Chebba and the Kerkennah Islands, enclosing the permanent fishing grounds, and the low-tide elevations of El Bibane, and shall follow the low-water mark, the straight baselines drawn towards the low-tide elevations and the straight closing lines of the gulfs of Tunis and Gabes.

The baselines shall consist of:

1. The low-water mark from the frontier between Tunisia and Algeria to Cap Sidi Ali El Mekki;
2. The low-water mark of the reefs of the Sorelles, Galiton de la Galite, Galitons de l'Est, and the Fratelli, Cani, and Pilau islands;

3. The closing line of the Gulf of Tunis made up of the baselines joining Cap Sidi Ali Mekki, Plane island, the northern point of Zembia island and Cap-Bon;
4. The low-water mark from Cap-Bon to Ras Kapudia;
5. The low-water mark of the Kuriates islands;
6. The straight baselines enclosing the permanent fishing grounds of Chebba and the Kerkennah islands and marked out by Tas Kapudia and the following buoys:

TABLE C1.T258.
TUNISIA ARCHIPELAGIC BASELINE SYSTEM

TUNISIA ARCHIPELAGIC BASELINE SYSTEM			
POINT	NAME	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
A	Chebba No. 1	35° 08' 40" N	11° 12' 43" E
B	Maruka	35° 01' 20" N	11° 29' 11" E
C	El Barani	34° 55' 21" N	11° 33' 09" E
D	El Mzebla	34° 51' 27" N	11° 38' 14" E
E	Sakib Hamida No. 1	34° 45' 17" N	11° 33' 58" E
F	Sakib Hamida No. 2	34° 43' 48" N	11° 33' 23" E
G	Oued Bou Zrara No. 1	34° 42' 36" N	11° 29' 93" E
H	Oued Bou Zrara No. 2	34° 41' 22" N	11° 26' 42" E
I	Oued Mimoun No. 4	34° 40' 25" N	11° 19' 40" E
J	Oued Saadoun	34° 39' 10" N	11° 14' 14" E
K	Samoum	34° 34' 54" N	11° 03' 38" E

7. The straight closing line of the Gulf of Gabes joining the Samoum buoy defined above and Ras Turgueness;
8. The low-water mark from Ras Turgueness to the point of Sidi Garus;
9. The straight baseline joining the point of Sidi Garus to Ras Marmor;
10. The low-water mark from Ras Marmor to the frontier between Tunisia and Libya;
11. The low-water mark from the low-tide elevations of El Bibane.

U.S. ANALYSIS

The following is extracted from the 1989 protest demarche from the U.S. State Department.

A closing line of not more than 24 nm in length may be used to close a juridical bay or gulf and the water area of the resultant bay must be greater than that of a semicircle whose diameter is the length of the line drawn across the mouth of the bay or gulf. The Gulf of Tunis and Gulf of Gabes closing lines do not meet the 24 nm test.

The following is taken from the 1991 protest demarche from the U.S. State Department.

The Bay of Tunis is an overlage bay. However, paragraph 3 of Article 1 of the Tunisian decree closes this body of water using three segments totaling almost 37 nm. The Gulf of Gabes is also an overlage bay, whose mouth from the shore near Mahares to the northwest coast of Djerba Island is over 30 nm wide. The straight baseline prescribed in paragraph 7 of article 1 of the Tunisian decree exceeds the permissible length of a bay closing line. Closing lines, not exceeding 24 nm, could be delimited in both the Bay of Tunis and the Gulf of Gabes....

The U.S. notes that, while the government of Tunisia has claimed straight baselines for that part of the coast of Tunisia from Ras Kapudia to the Samoun beacon mark, that locality is not deeply indented and cut into, and that the Kerkennah Islands do not constitute a fringe of islands in the immediate vicinity of the coast. Further, the geographic coordinates for the base points set out in paragraph 6 of article 1 of the Tunisian decree are located on beacon marks at sea or on low tide elevations and are not located on land. International law does not permit the use of beacon marks as base points. The U.S. also notes that, while the coastline between Sidi Garus and Ras Marmor is indented, it is neither deeply indented nor indented sufficiently to qualify as a juridical bay. Consequently, international law does not permit the drawing of the straight baseline described in paragraph 9 of article 1....

MARITIME BOUNDARY AGREEMENTS

TUNISIA - ALGERIA

The following is extracted from the Agreement on Provisional Arrangements for the Delimitation of the Maritime Boundaries between Tunisia and Algeria, signed 11 February 2002.

Article 1

The provision line of delimitation marking the maritime boundaries between the two countries shall consist of two segments connecting points P1, P2, P3 and P4, defined as follows:

Point P1 designates marker No. 001 of the Tunisian-Algerian land boundary;

Point P2 designates the point situated 4 nautical miles west of the Sorelles rocks;

Point P3 designates the point of intersection of the line connecting points P1 and P2 with the line situated 52 nautical miles away delimiting in the north the Algerian exclusive fishing zone and measured from the Algerian baselines;

Point P4 is the point with the following coordinates: 38° 00' Latitude North; 007° 50' Longitude East of Greenwich.

TUNISIA - ITALY

The following chart plotting the maritime boundary between Italy and Tunisia is extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 89, "Continental Shelf Boundary: Italy-Tunisia" of 7 January 1980. (The coordinates are from the December 1978 Annex to the 20 August 1971 Agreement between Tunisia and Italy concerning the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf between the two Countries.)

List of Points Constituting the Median Line and Envelope Sections Defined in Articles I and II of the Agreement:

TABLE C1.T259.
TUNISIA - ITALY CONTINENTAL SHELF COORDINATES

TUNISIA - ITALY CONTINENTAL SHELF COORDINATES		
POINTS	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
0	38° 00.6'	07° 49.0'
1	38° 04.9'	08° 09.6'
2	38° 07.8'	08° 22.3'
3	38° 10.5'	08° 32.5'
4	38° 13.1'	08° 48.8'
5	38° 15.0'	09° 33.8'
6	38° 13.5'	09° 40.4'
7	38° 14.5'	09° 54.2'
8	38° 24.6'	10° 41.7'
9	38° 03.5'	10° 52.7'
10	37° 47.4'	11° 10.3'

TUNISIA - ITALY CONTINENTAL SHELF COORDINATES		
POINTS	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
11	37° 41.2'	11° 09.0'
12	37° 24.5'	11° 42.0'
13	37° 22.4'	11° 45.5'
14	37° 20.6'	11° 48.2'
15	37° 14.2'	11° 52.7'
16	37° 08.4'	11° 56.8'
17	37° 03.8'	12° 00.9'
18	North intersection of the envelope line of circles having the low-water line of Pantelleria as centers and a radius of 13 miles, and of the median line joining point 17 and auxiliary point 18A defined hereunder.	
18A	36° 55.5'	12° 06.5'
19	South intersection of the envelope line of circles having the low-water line of Pantelleria as centers and a radius of 13 miles, and of the median line joining auxiliary point 18A defined above and point 20 defined hereunder.	
The line of delimitation between points 18 and 19 is constituted by the west arc of the envelope of circles having the low-water line of Pantelleria as center and a radius of 13 miles.		
20	36° 35.0'	12° 21.2'
21	36° 23.0'	12° 29.4'
22	36° 21.7'	12° 30.2'
23	36° 15.2'	12° 32.4'
24	36° 08.7'	12° 38.1'
25	The north intersection of the envelope line of circles having the low-water line of Linosa as centers and a radius of 13 miles, and of the median line joining point 24 to auxiliary point 25a defined hereunder.	
25A	35° 52.3'	12° 51.0'
26	North intersection of the envelope line of circles having the low-water line of Linosa as centers and a radius of 13 miles, and of the envelope line of circles having the low-water line of Lampedusa as centers and a radius of 13 miles.	
The line of delimitation between points 25 and 26 is constituted by the north arc of the envelope of circles having the low-water line of Linosa as centers and a radius of 13 miles.		

TUNISIA - ITALY CONTINENTAL SHELF COORDINATES		
POINTS	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
27	North intersection of the envelope line of circles having the low-water line of Lampedusa as centers and a radius of 13 miles and of the envelope line of circles having the low-water line of Lampione as centers and a radius of 12 miles.	
The line of delimitation between points 26 and 27 is constituted by the north arc of the envelope of circles having the low-water line of Lampedusa as centers and a radius of 13 miles.		
28	South intersection of the envelope line of circles having the low-water line of Lampione as centers and a radius of 12 miles and of the envelope line of circles having the low-water line of Lampedusa as centers and a radius of 13 miles.	
The line of delimitation between points 27 and 28 is constituted by the west arc of envelope of circles having the low-water line of Lampione as centers and a radius of 12 miles.		
29	South intersection of the envelope line of circles having the low-water line of Lampedusa as centers and a radius of 13 miles and of the envelope line of circles having the low-water line of Linosa as centers and a radius of 13 miles.	
The line of delimitation between points 28 and 29 is constituted by the south arc of envelope of circles having the low-water line of Lampedusa as centers and a radius of 13 miles.		
30A	35° 46.5'	13° 01.7'
30	South intersection of the envelope line of circles having the low-water line of Linosa as centers and a radius of 13 miles and of the median line joining auxiliary point 30A and point 31 defined hereunder.	
31	35° 39.6'	13° 11.5'
32	35° 15.0'	13° 36.6'

The points of the line of delimitation as defined above were represented geographically on Italian maritime chart No. 260 at a scale of 1:750,000, Mercator projection, 40° 04' latitude, 1963 edition, reprinted in March 1972, published by the Marine Hydrographic Institute at Genoa.

The line of delimitation is constituted by the arcs of great circles which join the points defined above and by envelope sections around the islands mentioned in Article 2 of the Agreement.

The auxiliary points used in the plotting are not part of the line of delimitation.

This map and the present document were drawn up in application of the Agreement of August 20, 1971 and form an integral part thereof, notwithstanding any other legislative or regulatory provision regarding the definition of baselines enacted after the aforementioned date.

TUNISIA - LIBYA

The following is extracted from the Agreement between Tunisia and Libya to Implement the Judgment of the International Court of Justice in the Tunisia/Libya Continental Shelf Case (signed 8 August 1988, EIF April 1989).

Article 1

The continental shelf delimitation line between the two countries consists of two sectors as follows:

A. The First Sector. Starts from the point where the outer limit of the territorial sea of the two countries is intersected by a straight line drawn from the land frontier point of Ras Ajdir, through the point 33° 55' North and 12° East seaward, forming a bearing of approximately 26° east, thus on the same bearing, to the point of its intersection with the parallel of latitude 34° 10' 30".

B. The Second Sector. At the point determined by the parallel latitude mentioned above (34° 10' 30") the line of delimitation is to veer towards the northeast, with a bearing of 52° and extends northeastwards till it meets a line of delimitation with third States.

TURKEY

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	May 82	Law No. 2674 & Decree No. 8/4742	6-12nm	6nm in Aegean Sea; 12nm in Black & Mediterranean Seas; division between Mediterranean and Aegean Seas apparently at 29° 05' E.
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	May 64	Law No. 476		Established straight baselines. See <u>LIS</u> No. 32.
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Dec 86; Feb 87	Decree of Council of Ministers No. 86/11264	200nm	Declared economic zone in the Black Sea only; noted that delineation agreements with other Black Sea countries will be necessary.
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Apr 73	Agreement		Territorial sea boundary (Black Sea) agreement with former USSR (Georgia) signed; ratified by Turkey May 82, by USSR Jan 74. A Protocol delimiting this boundary was signed Sep 83. See <u>LIS</u> Nos. 59 and 109.
	Jun 78	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary (Black Sea) agreement with the former USSR (Georgia, Russian Federation and Ukraine) signed; EIF May 81. See <u>LIS</u> No. 109.
	Feb 87	Exchange of Notes		Turkey and USSR (Georgia, Russian Federation and Ukraine) agree to use the continental shelf boundary as the boundary for the EEZ.
	May 92	Agreement		Boundary agreement and delimitation of maritime areas with Bulgaria in the Black Sea.
	Jul 97	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Georgia in the Black Sea (to confirm the validity of the treaties with the former USSR).
	Dec 97	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Bulgaria in the Black Sea.
LOS CONVENTION	Apr 82			Voted against; did not sign.

STRAIGHT BASELINE LEGISLATION

The following is extracted from Law No. 476 of 15 May 1964 establishing the Turkish straight baseline system.

Article 1

Turkish territorial waters constitute an integral part of the Turkish territory. The width of the Turkish territorial waters is six nautical miles [now 12 nm in the Black Sea and Mediterranean Sea]. In the application of this present law, the nautical mile equals 1,852 meters.

Article 2

Against States claiming wider territorial waters, the width of Turkish territorial waters is determined on the basis of reciprocity.

Article 3

In the case of a State adjoining the territory of Turkey and whose distance from the Turkish coast is less than the sum of the widths of their respective territorial waters, the median line does constitute the outer boundary of the Turkish territorial waters, unless otherwise agreed upon.

Article 4

The normal base line from which the width of the territorial waters is measured, is the lowest ebb line extending along the coast.

In indented coasts, or in areas with islands located close to the shore, the method of the straight base line connecting the foremost points of the shore and the islands does apply.

Article 5

Waters in the coastal side of the base lines; gulfs with an entrance opening of not more than 24 nautical miles; for gulfs with an entrance opening of more than 24 nautical miles, the portion located behind the 24-mile straight base line connecting two opposite shores of the gulf by leaving the largest body of water on the territorial side; waters situated in the higher side of the outermost permanent installations forming an integral part of the port system; roads and outer ports, all are considered as Turkish internal waters.

Article 6

The territorial waters of islands are determined on the principles mentioned above.

Article 7

Base lines used for the measuring of the width of territorial waters are shown on large-scale charts and released to interested parties.

U.S. ANALYSIS

The following comments regarding the Turkish straight baseline system are extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 32, "Straight Baselines: Turkey" of 25 March 1971.

The straight baselines drawn by the Turkish Government are represented on the small-scale chart.

Türkiye, Karasuları esas ve Düz Hatları Haritası, 8003, 1:1,100,000, 17 May 1965 [Turkish Hydrographic Service]. The Government of Turkey has not signed the Geneva Convention on the Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone.

The coordinate values of the turning points for the straight baselines have not been published; moreover, the scale of the chart illustrating the lines is too small to permit an accurate and detailed analysis of the straight baseline segments. Several points, however, may be noted. No single segment is greater than 24 nautical miles in length although several are greater than 20 nautical miles. The longest, a bay closing line for Iskenderun bay, measures approximately 23.5 nautical miles in length. The bay is a juridical bay. The Turkish straight baseline system, in general, encloses a "deeply indented or cut into" coast rather than one "fringed with islands"; most Aegean islands are under Greek sovereignty. In the north, however, the two principal Turkish islands, Imroz and Bozca ada, are enclosed within the system.

The straight baselines system appears to contain at least 119 individual segments. The total length of the system measures approximately 1,150 kilometers or 621 nautical miles. As stated, the longest baseline measures approximately 23.5 nautical miles. The average length is approximately 5.2 nautical miles.

Of particular interest, the Straits area is enclosed by the straight baselines. In fact, the closing line of the eastern end of the Bosphorus is the only segment in the Black Sea. Free transit of the Straits is the subject, of course, of the Montreux Convention of July 20, 1936 (173 LNTS 213,219).

MARITIME BOUNDARY AGREEMENTS**TURKEY - BULGARIA**

The following is extracted from the Agreement between Turkey and Bulgaria on Determination of the Boundary in the Mouth Area of the Mutludere/Rezovska River and Delimitation of the Maritime Areas between the two states in the Black Sea, signed 4 December 1997.

Article 1

The boundary in the mouth area of the Mutludere/Rezovska River

3. The boundary point in the mouth area of the Mutludere/Rezovska River shall have the rectangular coordinates $x=5025m$ and $y=7839m$, and the terminal boundary point in the mouth of the river shall have the rectangular coordinates $x=5324m$ and $y=8339m$, determined on the Plan of the mouth area of the Mutludere/Rezovska River, scale 1:1000, mutually adopted in September 1992.... The terminal boundary point in the river mouth constitutes the terminal point of the land boundary between the Parties.

Article 2

The maritime boundary in the Begendik/Rezovo Bay

1. The maritime boundary between the Republic of Turkey and the Republic of Bulgaria in the Begendik/Rezovo Bay starts from the terminal land boundary point in the river mouth with coordinates as determined in article 1, paragraph 3, of this Agreement. From that point the maritime boundary continues through points with coordinates:

TABLE C1.T260.

TURKEY - BULGARIA MARITIME BOUNDARY: BEGENDIK AND REZOVO BAY

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
C	41°58'43.6"N	28°01'53.3"E
D	41°58'41.5"N	28°02'05.1"E
E	41°58'48.5"N	28°02'15.8"E,
which is established on the baseline closing the internal waters of the Bay from the sea.		

3. The boundary in the Begendik/Rezevo Bay and the navigation sector are shown on the map of the Begendik/Rezovo Bay, scale 1:10 000, mutually adopted in 1983 (annex 4)....

Article 3

The lateral boundary of the territorial sea

1. The lateral boundary between the Republic of Turkey and the Republic of Bulgaria in the territorial sea begins from point "E" as established on the baseline of the Begendik/Rezovo Bay in accordance with article 2, paragraph 1, of this Agreement. Then the boundary continues through loxodromes to point "F" with coordinates 41°58'52.8"N and 28°02'25.2"E and then it follows the geographic parallel 41°58'52.8" until it meets the terminal point with coordinates 41°58'52.8"N and 28°19'25.8"E established on the twelve-nautical-miles outer limit of the territorial sea.

The geographic coordinates referred to in this paragraph are expressed in terms of the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS'84), except for point "E".

2. The boundary of the territorial sea, as determined in article 3, paragraph 1, of this Agreement, is shown on the Bulgarian maritime chart N 5001 (ed.1981), scale 1:550 000, and on the Turkish maritime chart N 10-A (ed.1993), scale 1:750 000 (annexes 5A and 5B)....

Article 4

The boundary of the continental shelf and the exclusive economic zone

1. The boundary of the continental shelf and the exclusive economic zone between the Republic of Turkey and the Republic of Bulgaria in the Black Sea begins from the terminal point of the lateral boundary of the territorial seas, determined in article 3, paragraph 1, of this Agreement, and continues in the north-east direction, through geodetic lines joining the turning points with coordinates:

TABLE C1.T261.

TURKEY - BULGARIA EEZ COORDINATES

COORDINATE SYSTEM, WGS'84	
POINT	COORDINATES
1.	41°59'52"N 28°19'26"E
2.	42°14'28"N 29°20'45"E
3.	42°26'24"N 29°34'20"E
4.	42°29'24"N 29°49'36"E
5.	42°33'27"N

COORDINATE SYSTEM, WGS'84	
POINT	COORDINATES
	29°58'30"E
6.	42°48'03"N 30°34'10"E
7.	42°49'31"N 30°36'18"E
8.	42°56'43"N 30°45'06"E
9.	43°19'54"N 31°06'33"E
10.	43°26'49"N 31°20'43"E

As for the drawing of the delimitation line of the continental shelf and the exclusive economic zone further to the north-east direction between geographic point 43°19'54"N and 31°06'33"E and geographic point 43°26'49"N and 31°20'43"E, the Parties have agreed that such a drawing will be finalized later at subsequent negotiations which will be held at a suitable time.

2. The boundary of the continental shelf and the exclusive economic zone determined in article 4, paragraph 1, of this Agreement is shown on the Bulgarian maritime chart N 5001 (ed.1981), scale 1:500 000, and on the Turkish maritime chart N 10-A (ed.1993), scale 1:750 000 (annexes 5A and 5B).

The geographical coordinates referred to in article 4, paragraph 1, of this Agreement are expressed in terms of the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS'84).

TURKEY - GEORGIA

On 14 July 1997, Turkey and Georgia signed a Protocol confirming the validity of the agreements Turkey signed with the former USSR establishing the territorial sea, continental shelf, and EEZ boundaries between the two countries in the Black Sea. The Protocol that defined the territorial sea boundary was signed on 17 April 1973, ratified by the USSR on 3 January 1974, and ratified by Turkey on 3 May 1982. (The text and an analysis of the 1973 Protocol are printed in Limits in the Seas, No. 59, "Soviet-Turkey Territorial Sea Boundary," 9 October 1974.) A Protocol-Description delimiting this boundary was signed on 11 September 1983. Excerpts from the Protocol-Description, below, and the analysis following it are extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 109, "Continental Shelf Boundary: Turkey-U.S.S.R. and Straight Baselines: U.S.S.R. (Black Sea)" of 29 September 1988.

The sea boundary line between Soviet and Turkish territorial seas in the Black Sea is defined at the locality of two leading marks and one sea spar buoy in the sea.

. . . Calculation of the rectangular coordinates of the centers of the front and rear range marks, as well as the installation point of the sea spar buoy and the terminal point of the sea boundary line were done under the Turkish system of coordinates, under the Gauss-Kruger projection on the Hayford ellipsoid in the coordinated zone with axial meridian $L_0 = 42^\circ$. The elevation indicated in the documents were calculated on the mean level of the Black Sea.

The map of the sea boundary between the territorial waters of the [USSR] and the Republic of Turkey in the Black Sea is compiled on a scale of 1:100,000.

Moreover, the topographic plan was compiled of the border zone of the Soviet-Turkish boundary in the region where the range marks are located, on a scale of 1:5000.

With respect to the range marks which define the sea boundary line, the following documents have been compiled: protocol of the front range mark, protocol of the rear range mark, rough sketch-diagram on a scale of 1:2,500, and protocol of the sea spar buoy.

A map, plan and rough sketch-diagram were compiled by each side independently in its own language in accordance with instructions approved by the Joint Soviet-Turkish Commission on Delimiting the Sea Boundary.

The initial point of the sea boundary line between the territorial waters of the [USSR] and the Republic of Turkey in the Black Sea is the final point of the Soviet-Turkish state land boundary, defined during the redemarcation of the boundary in 1969-1973.

In accordance with documents of the border redemarcation of December 29, 1973, this point is located at the place where the shoreline of the Black Sea intersects with the continuation of the perpendicular dropped from the center of the special boundary mark, which is located on the land boundary line, onto the direct line uniting the Soviet and Turkish column of the main boundary mark No. 450.

The geographic and rectangular coordinates of the initial point of the sea boundary line are as follows:

TABLE C1.T262.
TURKEY - GEORGIA BLACK SEA BOUNDARY

Latitude = 41° 31' 18.39"	Longitude = 41° 32' 55.06"
X = 4,596,860.80	Y = 462,337.80

From the point indicated above, the Soviet-Turkish sea boundary line between the territorial waters of the [USSR] and the Republic of Turkey passes along a straight line in a northwesterly direction along the 290° azimuth, and approaches the final point of the Soviet-Turkish sea boundary line at a point that intersects the external boundary line of the territorial seas of the [USSR] and the Republic of Turkey.

The final point of the sea boundary line between the USSR and Turkey in the Black Sea is defined as the point where the 12-mile boundary of Soviet and Turkish territorial seas, formed by arcs drawn at a distance of 12 miles from the Soviet and Turkish coasts, intersects the boundary line between the territorial seas, passing along the 290° 00' 00" azimuth.

The geographic and rectangular coordinates of the final point of the sea boundary line are as follows:

CONTINUATION OF TABLE C1.T262.

Latitude = 41° 35' 43.41"	Longitude = 41° 16' 40.88"
X = 4,605,187.44	Y = 439,827.34

The length of the sea boundary line between Soviet and Turkish territorial seas equals 12.96 nautical miles (24.01 km).

A sea spar buoy is emplaced in order to define the sea boundary line near the coast at a distance of 400 meters from the center of the front range mark.

The range marks built on the extension of the sea boundary line on the territory of the [USSR] and the Republic of Turkey are located at a distance of 288.50 meters from one another and are situated as follows: the front range mark in the region of main boundary mark No. 450, and the rear range mark in the region of main boundary mark No. 448.

The range marks provide shields for daytime visibility and for the lighting (beacon) equipment, and are counted on to ensure daytime and nighttime visibility during good atmospheric conditions all along the sea boundary line.

At night the direction of the sea boundary line is defined by combining the light of the rear range mark with the white light of the central light sector of the front range mark along the vertical line.

The lighting (beacon) equipment of the front range mark is equipped with a red and green light filter, each having a lighting sector of 10°. The red light warns vessels approaching from the Turkish Side, and the green light warns vessels approaching from the Soviet side that they are nearing the boundary line.

Two lateral white lights of the lighting sector of the front range mark point out to the vessels the location of that sign.

In terms of locality, the distance between range marks is slight (288.50 m). Therefore the range marks will be seen as overlapping at a certain distance on both sides from the sea boundary line. In the middle of the boundary this distance is approximately 150 meters, while at the end of the boundary it is approximately 550 meters to each side of the sea boundary line.

U.S. ANALYSIS

Territorial Sea Boundary

The territorial sea boundary between Turkey and the USSR was defined by a protocol signed on April 17, 1973. Under the terms of this protocol the territorial sea boundary was to begin at the terminus of their land boundary and extend northwest at a 290° azimuth to the outer limit of the territorial sea claims (12 nautical miles) of Turkey and the USSR; a joint commission was to undertake the delimitation of the

territorial sea boundary. The results of this commission's work are given in the 1983 protocol. The coordinates of the terminal points of the territorial sea boundary listed in the protocol vary slightly from those given in the earlier study by the Office of the Geographer [LIS No. 59] due to differences in the initial point selected, charts used, and mathematical model (shape) assumed for the earth's surface.

Nature of the Boundary

The territorial sea boundary is a single, almost 13 nautical mile (nm), geodetic line segment extending from the terminus of the Turkey-USSR land boundary, which has redemarcated between 1969 and 1973, to the outer limit of the 12 nm territorial seas claimed by both Turkey and the USSR. The geodetic character of the line segment can be deduced because a rhumb line with the same terminal points has a slightly smaller azimuth than that required under terms of the 1973 protocol and reiterated in the 1983 delimitation protocol (290° 00' 00"). A geodetic line with the terminal points listed in the 1983 protocol fulfills the azimuthal requirement.

A geodetic line also best fulfills the term "straight line," which is used in the 1980 Protocol. A rhumb line, though appearing as a straight line on a Mercator map, is a spiral on the surface of the earth, whereas a geodetic line is the shortest--and therefore straightest--line between two points on a mathematically-defined spheroid surface, such as the surface of the earth.

Depiction

The territorial sea boundary was depicted on maps reprinted with the 1983 protocol and technical appendices in the Turkish gazette. The protocol explicitly states that calculations were done on the Turkish system of coordinates using a Gauss-Kruger (transverse Mercator) projection and Hayford ellipsoid.

TURKEY - FORMER USSR (GEORGIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION AND UKRAINE)

The following is extracted from the Agreement between Turkey and the USSR concerning the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf in the Black Sea (signed 23 June 1978, EIF May 1981).

Article I

The boundary of the continental shelf between the Republic of Turkey and the [USSR] in the Black sea is the line that begins on the final point of the sea boundary line between the territorial seas of Turkey and the Soviet Union in the Black Sea as established by a Protocol between the Government of the Republic of Turkey and the Government of the [USSR] on Determining the Sea Boundary Line between the Territorial Seas of Turkey and Soviet Union in the Black Sea, of April 17, 1973. This line proceeds in general in a westerly direction through points, the geographic coordinates of which are as follows:

TABLE C1.T263.
TURKEY - FORMER USSR (GEORGIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION
AND UKRAINE) CONTINENTAL SHELF/EEZ COORDINATES

LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
41°35'41"	41°16'33"
41°57'00"	40°41'33"
42°01'52"	40°26'00"
42°08'21"	39°49'37"
42°20'15"	39°00'13"
42°25'28"	38°32'10"
43°10'55"	36°50'42"
43°26'04"	36°10'57"
43°26'08"	35°30'25"
43°11'17"	34°13'10"
43°11'50"	33°36'56"
43°20'43"	32°00'00"

[T]he delimitation line of the continental shelf between the Republic of Turkey and the [USSR] will be defined up to the point with the following coordinates: 43°20'43" north latitude and 32°00'00" east longitude. [S]ettling the question of drawing the delimitation line of the continental shelf further to the west...will be carried out...during...negotiations which will be held at a suitable time.

TUVALU

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Jan 84	Marine Zones (Declaration) Ordinance of 1983	12nm	
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES AND HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jan 84	Marine Zones (Declaration) Ordinance of 1983		Authorizes the establishment of archipelagic straight baselines.
CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Jan 84	Marine Zones (Declaration) Ordinance of 1983	24nm	
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Jan 84	Marine Zones (Declaration) Ordinance of 1983	200nm	EEZ.
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Nov 85	Exchange of Notes		Acknowledges the provisional maritime delimitation between Tuvalu and France (Wallis and Futuna Islands) to be the equidistant line.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention.
	Dec 2002			Ratified Convention; bound by Part XI Agreement.

UKRAINE

Maritime claims of the former Soviet Union are considered to remain in effect for its component successor States, unless otherwise declared.

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Nov 91	Statute Concerning the Frontier of Ukraine	12nm	Claims right to regulate innocent passage for foreign warships.
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Nov 92	Note from Permanent Mission of Ukraine to United Nations		Listed baseline coordinates for the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov.
	Dec 2003	Joint Statement		With the Russian Federation, asserting that the Sea of Azov and Strait of Kerch are historic, internal waters of the two nations.
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Jan 61		1958 DEF	Ratified 1958 Continental Shelf Convention.
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	May 95	Law of the Ukraine on the EEZ	200nm	EEZ.
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jun 78	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary (Black Sea) agreement between Turkey and the USSR signed; EIF May 81. See <u>LIS</u> No. 109.
	Feb 87	Exchange of Notes		USSR and Turkey agree to use the continental shelf boundary as the boundary for the EEZ.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention.
	Feb 95			Signed Part XI Agreement.
	Jul 99			Ratified Convention and Part XI Agreement.

STRAIGHT BASELINES

Following is a list of the geographical coordinates of the points defining the position of the baselines for measuring the width of the territorial waters, economic zone and continental shelf of the Black Sea, as communicated by the Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the United Nations in a note verbale dated 11 November 1992 and as published in Law of the Sea Bulletin, No. 36.

TABLE C1.T264.
UKRAINE STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: BLACK SEA

UKRAINE STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: BLACK SEA			
POINT	DESCRIPTION	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
1	Intersection of the line of the State sea border between the Russian Federation and the Socialist Republic of Romania connecting the eastern tip of the north entrance of the pier of the Sulina canal with the east islet of Tsyganka island	45°10'51"	29°45'56"
2	Kubansky island	45°19'31"	29°45'58"

UKRAINE STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: BLACK SEA			
POINT	DESCRIPTION	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
3	Dalnyaya spit, east coast	45°27'02"	29°48'04"
4	To the south of Shagany lake continuing along the low-water line to point 5	45°40'15"	29°52'59"
5	Cape Lanzheron	46°28'30"	30°46'00"
6	Promontory to the east of Cape Severny Odessky continuing along the low-water line to point 7	46°33'00"	30°50'00"
7	Cape Adzhiyask	46°36'00"	31°21'04"
8	Tendra spit, northern tip continuing along the low-water line to point 9	46°22'06"	31°31'36"
9	Dzharylgach island, south-west coast	46°01'40"	32°47'00"
10	Tarkhankut peninsula, north coast continuing along the low-water line to point 11	45°38'16"	32°54'33"
11	Cape Cherny	45°35'09"	32°49'21"
12	Uzkaya bay, west entrance promontory continuing along the low-water line to point 13	45°31'24"	32°41'39"
13	Cape Priboiny	45°23'25"	32°28'52"
14	Cape Tarkhankut continuing along the low-water line to point 15	45°20'50"	32°29'43"
15	Cape Uret	45°19'00"	32°39'24"
16	To the north-west of Cape Evpatoriisky continuing along the low-water line to point 17	45°12'12"	33°08'48"
17	Cape Evpatoriisky	45°08'49"	33°15'42"
18	Cape Lukull	44°50'23"	33°33'16"
19	Cape Khersones continuing along the low-water line to point 20	44°35'04"	33°22'48"
20	Cape Fiolent	44°29'52"	33°29'24"
21	Cape Aiya	44°25'05"	33°40'18"
22	Above-water rock off Cape Sarych	44°23'07"	33°44'28"
23	Cape Nikolai	44°23'09"	33°46'39"
24	Cape Troitsa continuing along the low-water line to point 25	44°23'31"	33°56'37"
25	Cape Opasny	44°24'20"	34°02'01"
26	Cape Aitodor	44°25'40"	34°07'34"
27	Cape Ayudag continuing along the low-water line to point 28	44°32'55"	34°20'58"
28	Cape Chiken	44°48'58"	34°53'50"
29	Cape Meganom continuing along the low-water line to point 30	44°47'32"	35°04'53"
30	Cape Tolsty	44°49'23"	35°07'51"
31	Cape Kiik-Atlama	44°56'50"	35°23'07"
32	Cape Chauda continuing along the low-water line to point 33	44°59'58"	35°50'33"
33	Promontory to the south of Cape Chauda	45°00'46"	35°57'19"
34	Korabl-Kamen rocks	45°00'28"	36°10'26"

UKRAINE STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: BLACK SEA			
POINT	DESCRIPTION	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
35	Cape Kyz-Aul	45°03'32"	36°22'33"
36	Cape Zhelezny Rog	45°06'36"	36°44'42"

Following is a list of the geographical coordinates of the points defining the position of the baselines for measuring the width of the territorial waters, economic zone and continental shelf of the Sea of Azov, as communicated by the Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the United Nations in a note verbale dated 11 November 1992 and as published in UN Law of the Sea Bulletin, No. 36.

TABLE C1.T265.
UKRAINE STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: SEA OF AZOV

UKRAINE STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: SEA OF AZOV			
POINT	DESCRIPTION	GEOGRAPHICAL COORDINATES	DIST. BTWN POINTS IN METERS
1	North coast of Cape Khroni	45°26'28"N 36°34'42"E	8 699
2	Cape Kochetkovye Kruchi	45°27'27"N 36°28'11"E	1 666
3	Above-water rock off Cape Tarkhan	45°27'32"N 36°26'54"E	8 512
4	Northern tip of Cape Zyuk	45°29'01"N 36°20'43"E	4 678
5	Promontory to the west of Cape Bogatube	45°28'53"N 36°17'08"E	15 678
6	Promontory to the north-east of the village of Zolotoe	45°27'03"N 36°05'24"E	18 823
7	Northern tip of the west coast of Shirokaya bay on Cape Kazantip	45°28'24"N 35°51'05"E	42 707
8	North-east coast of Arbatskaya Strelka spit opposite geodetic point "seventh sector" from point 8 to point 9 along the low-water line	45°24'11"N 35°18'53"E	51 821
9	North-east coast of Arabatskaya Stelka spit near Valok area	45°47'42"N 34°57'18"E	42 888
10	South-east coast of Biryuchy island near the settlement of Priboiny	46°08'49"N 35°10'54"E	43 416
11	Foundation of the pier to the south-west of the village of Stepanovka I	46°27'34"N 35°31'10"E	3 191
12	South-east coast on the south-eastern outskirts of the village of Stepanovka I	46°28'20"N 35°33'24"E	42 780
13	South coast of Obitochnaya spit to the south of Cape Dzendsik	46°29'20"N	4 550

UKRAINE STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: SEA OF AZOV			
POINT	DESCRIPTION	GEOGRAPHICAL COORDINATES	DIST. BTWN POINTS IN METERS
		36°06'48"E	
14	South coast of Obitochnaya spit to the east of Tsentralny fish farm	46°30'01"N 36°10'13"E	6 512
15	South-east coast of Obitochnaya spit at the south corner of the Gyrenko recreation area	46°32'46"N 36°13'23"E	42 494
16	Southern tip of Berdyansk spit to the south of Nizhneberdyansky lighthouse	46°37'51"N 36°45'44"E	48 125
17	South coast of an unnamed island off the south-western tip of Belosaraiskaya spit	46°52'00"N 37°17'26"E	38 077
18	Southern tip of Lyapin island	47°04'36"N 37°41'09"E	31 166
19	South coast of the south-western tip of Krivaya spit from 16 to point 17 along the low-water line	47°01'27"N 38°05'20"E	15 371
20	Intersection of the State border of Ukraine and the Russian Federation at the village of Kholodnoe	47°07'11"N 38°13'54"E	

MARITIME BOUNDARY AGREEMENT**UKRAINE (FORMER USSR) - TURKEY**

The following is extracted from the Agreement between Turkey and the USSR concerning the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf in the Black Sea (signed 23 June 1978, EIF May 1981).

Article 1

The boundary of the continental shelf between the Republic of Turkey and the [USSR] in the Black Sea is the line that begins on the final point of the sea boundary line between the territorial seas of Turkey and the Soviet Union in the Black Sea as established by a Protocol between the Government of the Republic of Turkey and the Government of the [USSR] on Determining the Sea Boundary Line between the Territorial Seas of Turkey and Soviet Union in the Black Sea, of April 17, 1973. This line proceeds in general in a westerly direction through points, the geographic coordinates of which are as follows:

TABLE C1.T266.
UKRAINE (FORMER USSR) - TURKEY
CONTINENTAL SHELF/EEZ COORDINATES

LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
41°35'41"	41°16'33"
41°57'00"	40°41'33"
42°01'52"	40°26'00"
42°08'21"	39°49'37"
42°20'15"	39°00'13"
42°25'28"	38°32'10"
43°10'55"	36°50'42"

LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
43°26'04"	36°10'57"
43°26'08"	35°30'25"
43°11'17"	34°13'10"
43°11'50"	33°36'56"
43°20'43"	32°00'00"

[T]he delimitation line of the continental shelf between the Republic of Turkey and the USSR will be defined up to the point with the following coordinates: 43°20'43" north latitude and 32°00'00" east longitude. [S]ettling the question of drawing the delimitation line of the continental shelf further to the west...will be held at a suitable time.

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Oct 93	Federal Law No.19 (Maritime Zones of the UAE)	12nm	Foreign warships require prior permission for innocent passage. Foreign ships nuclear powered or carrying nuclear or other dangerous or hazardous material must give notice prior to innocent passage. <i>These requirements are not recognized by the U.S. U.S. conducted operational assertions in 1995 and 1997-1998, 2001</i>
	May 94	Circular No. 34 regarding Entry of Vessels into the Seaports of the UAE		All ships and naval units prohibited from entering territorial sea and ports without certificate of registration, statement of cargo, and crew and passenger list (unclear if this is meant to apply to vessels solely in innocent passage, not making a port entry). <i>The U.S. does not recognize this requirement for vessels engaged in innocent passage and will not provide such documents for sovereign vessels entering foreign ports.</i>
	Jan 98	* Ministry of Communications Decree No. 110		* Prohibition on foreign vessels over 20 years old in UAE territorial waters. (*Unofficial extract of UAE Decree No. 110 of 1998, received from AMEMBASSY Abu Dhabi. Excerpts provided below.)
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Oct 93	Federal Law No. 19 (Maritime Zones of the UAE)		Provides for combination of normal and straight baselines.
CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Oct 93	Federal Law No. 19 (Maritime Zones of the UAE)	24nm	Claim includes the right to legislate for the security of the State. <i>The U.S. does not recognize this claim.</i>
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Oct 93	Federal Law No. 19 (Maritime Zones of the UAE)	CM/ 200nm	.
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Oct 93	Federal Law No. 19 (Maritime Zones of the UAE)	200nm or Median	EEZ.
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Mar 69	Agreement		Abu Dhabi - Qatar boundary agreement regarding islands EIF. See <u>LIS</u> No. 18.
	Aug 74	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Iran signed. See <u>LIS</u> No. 63.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
MARITIME BOUNDARIES, Continued	Oct 81	Arbitral Award		Dubai - Sharjah territorial sea and continental shelf boundaries determined.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention; never ratified.

LEGISLATION

The following is extracted from Ministry Of Communications Decree No. 110 Of 1998.

Article 4

1) Foreign vessels registered in the UAE cannot operate in UAE territorial waters unless they carry a valid navigation license issued by the Administration Department. The Administration Department issues the license by request of the vessel owner or his shipping agent in the UAE. The vessel owner or his shipping agent has to submit all necessary documents and certificates required by the Administration Department at the time of registration.

Article 10

Foreign vessels that are more than twenty years old, from the date of construction, are not allowed to operate in UAE territorial waters. The ministry of transportation holds the right to ban such vessels from operating.

Article 12

Both national and foreign vessels must have a general and valid insurance policy to classify for operation in UAE territorial waters. The insurance policy must cover third party liabilities.

Article 13

All vessels that operate in UAE territorial waters must have a certification stating the minimum number of crew. The certificate must further specify labor categories and the number of staff of each category. Moreover, the certificate must be shown upon request, in accordance with rules stated in the international maritime convention that the UAE has signed.

Article 14

National and foreign vessels must not carry or store hazardous good, including crude oil and its derivatives, excluding vessels that are constructed and licensed for this use. The concerned authorities will take necessary judicial measures and confiscate vessels that do not comply with these rules.

MARITIME BOUNDARY AGREEMENTS

UAE (DUBAI) - IRAN

The following is extracted from the Continental Shelf Boundary Agreement between Dubai and Iran, signed August 1974.

Article 1

The boundary line dividing the continental shelf lying between the territory of U.A.E. on the one side and that of Iran on the other side, except in the vicinity of Sirri Island, shall consist of geodetic lines between the following points:

TABLE C1.T267.
UAE (DUBAI) - IRAN CONTINENTAL SHELF COORDINATES

UAE (DUBAI) - IRAN CONTINENTAL SHELF COORDINATES			
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST	COMMENTS
1	25° 38' 13"	54° 05' 16"	
2	25° 39' 55"	54° 26' 18"	
3	25° 41' 35"	54° 30' 25"	from this point the boundary line coincides with the southern 12-mile limit of the territorial waters of the Sirri Island to:
4	25° 47' 20"	54° 44' 50"	

UAE (DUBAI) - IRAN CONTINENTAL SHELF COORDINATES			
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST	COMMENTS
5	25° 47' 30"	54° 45' 07"	

UAE (ABU DHABI) - QATAR

The following is extracted from the Agreement between Abu Dhabi and Qatar on the Settlement of Maritime Boundary Lines and Sovereign Rights over Islands (Qatar v. Bahrain), signed and EIF 20 March 1969.

Recognizing the cordial and fraternal relations that exist between the two sister Arab States, and desirous of settling maritime boundary lines and sovereign rights over islands on the basis of their mutual interests, the two Contracting Parties have agreed as follows:

- (1) That 'Dina' Island is part of the territory of Abu Dhabi;
- (2) That the islands of 'Lashat' and 'Shraho' are part of the territory of Qatar;
- (3) That both States will have no further national claims against each other in islands and waters beyond the maritime boundary lines herein agreed to.
- (4) That the maritime boundary lines referred to in paragraph (3) above are as follows:
 - (a) A straight line between Point A at:

TABLE C1.T268.
UAE (ABU DHABI) - QATAR MARITIME BOUNDARY COORDINATES

LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	COMMENT
25° 31' 50"	53° 02' 05"	and point B, 'Bir Elbundug', at:
25° 05' 54.79"	53° 36' 50.98"	

- (b) A straight line between point B (described above), and point C, at:

CONTINUATION OF TABLE C1.T268.

LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
24° 48' 40"	52° 16' 20"

- (c) A straight line from point C (described above) to point D (at Bab Khor Eladid at the territorial sea boundary) at:

CONTINUATION OF TABLE C1.T268.

LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
24° 48' 40"	52° 16' 20"

- (6) That the Contracting Parties will have equal rights of ownership over 'Hagl Elbundug' and agreed to consult each other in all matters concerning its exploitation.

UNITED KINGDOM

See also United Kingdom: British Overseas Territories.

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Sep 91	Territorial Sea Act 1987	12nm	Extended the territorial sea for the mainland and Northern Ireland from 3 to 12nm. The Territorial Waters Orders of 1964 and 1979 remain in force regarding other provisions.
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Sep 64	Territorial Waters Order		Established straight baselines between Cape Wrath and the Mull of Kintyre.
	1979	Territorial Waters (Amendment) Order		Refines specific coordinates for above straight baselines.
	Apr 89	Territorial Sea Limits Order No. 482		Provides straight baselines for part of southern coast (Southampton/Isle of Wight).
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Aug 99	Continental Shelf (Designation of Areas) Order 1999	varies	Incorporates all Continental Shelf legislation, including 1964 Act establishing the continental shelf, to all amendments and additional designations of area from 1968 to 1999.
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Jan 77	Order-in-Council based on 22 Dec 76 Fishery Limits Act	200nm or median	Fishing zone; repealed sections of 1964 Act establishing 12nm limit.
	Feb 93	Exchange of Notes		Delimits fishing zones with France around the Bailiwick of Guernsey in the Channel Islands.
	Jun 99	Fisheries Limits Order 1999		Delimits fishing zone between UK and Denmark.
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jun 65	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Norway EIF. (Amended by protocol in 1978).
	Dec 66	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with the Netherlands EIF. (Amended by protocol in 1971.)
	Feb 67	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Denmark EIF.
	Dec 72	Agreements		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Germany (FRG) EIF.
	Jun 77 & Mar 78	Arbitral Award		Continental shelf boundary with France in English Channel (west of 0° 30'W) and Atlantic approaches delimited.
	Feb 80	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary extension agreement with Norway EIF.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
MARITIME BOUNDARIES, Continued	Feb 83	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with France for area east of 0° 30'W EIF.
	Apr 89	Agreement		Territorial Sea boundary with France in Strait of Dover EIF.
	Jan 90	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Ireland EIF. (Amended by protocol in 1992.)
	Mar 93	Agreement		Boundary agreement with France in southern North Sea EIF.
	May 93	Agreement		Boundary agreement with Belgium EIF.
	May 99	Agreement		Agreement between Denmark, Faroe Islands, UK, and N. Ireland on the Maritime Delimitation in the Area between the Faroe Islands and the UK.
LOS CONVENTION	Jul 94			Signed Part XI Agreement.
	Jul 97			Acceded to Convention, with Declaration, and ratified Part XI Agreement (applicable to British Overseas Territories as well).

STRAIGHT BASELINE LEGISLATION

Following are excerpts of the Order-in-Council of 25 September 1964 establishing the British straight baseline system, and coordinates provided in Territorial Waters Order 1979.

2. (1) Except as otherwise provided in Articles 3 and 4 of this Order, the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea adjacent to the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man is measured shall be low-water line along the coast, including the coast of all islands comprised in those territories.

(2) For the purposes of this Article a low-tide elevation which lies wholly or partly within the breadth of sea which would be territorial sea if all low-tide elevations were disregarded for the purpose of the measurement of the breadth thereof and if Article 3 of this Order were omitted shall be treated as an island.

3. (1) The baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured between Cape Wrath and the Mull of Kintyre shall consist of the series of straight lines drawn so as to join successively, in the order in which they are there set out, the points identified by the co-ordinates of latitude and longitude in the first column of the Schedule to this order, each being a point situated on the low-water line and on or adjacent to the feature, if any, named in the second column of that Schedule opposite to the co-ordinates of latitude and longitude of the point in the column.

(2) The provisions of paragraph (1) of this Article shall be without prejudice to the operation of Article 2 of this Order in relation to any island or low-tide elevation which for the purpose of that Article is treated as if it were an island, being an island or low-tide elevation which lies to seaward of the baseline specified in paragraph (1) of this Article.

4. In the case of the sea adjacent to a bay, the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured shall, subject to the provisions of Article 3 of this order--

(a) if the bay has only one mouth and the distance between the low-water line of the natural entrance points of the bay does not exceed 24 miles, be a straight line joining the said low-water lines;

(b) if, because of the presence of islands, the bay has more than one mouth and the distances between the low-water lines of the natural entrance points of each mouth added together do not exceed 24 miles, be a series of straight lines across each of the mouths drawn so as to join the said low-water lines;

(c) If neither paragraph (a) nor (b) of this Article applies, be a straight line 24 miles in length drawn from low-water line to low-water line within the bay in such a manner as to enclose the maximum area of water that is possible with a line of that length.

TABLE C1.T269.
U.K. STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM

U.K. STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM			
POINTS BETWEEN CAPE WRATH AND THE MULL OF KINTYRE JOINED TO FORM BASELINES			
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST	NAME
1	58 37 40	05 00 13	Cape Wrath
2	58 31 12	06 15 41	Lith Sgeir
3	58 30 44	06 16 55	Gealltuig
4	58 29 09	06 20 17	Dell Rock
5	58 18 27	06 47 45	Tiumpán Head
6	58 17 36	06 52 43	Mas Sgeir
7	58 17 09	06 55 20	Old Hill
8	58 14 31	07 02 00	Gallan Head
9	58 13 54	07 02 57	
10	58 10 39	07 06 54	Eilean Molach
11	57 59 08	07 17 42	Casker
12	57 41 19	07 43 13	Haskeir Eagach
13	57 32 22	07 43 58	Huskeiran
14	57 14 33	07 27 44	Rudha Ardvule
15	57 00 50	07 31 42	Greian Head
16	56 58 07	07 33 24	Diorlinn Head
17	56 56 57	07 34 17	Aird a' Chaolais
18	56 56 05	07 34 55	Biruaslum
19	56 49 21	07 39 32	Guarsay Mor
20	56 48 00	07 39 57	Sron an Duin
21	56 47 07	07 39 36	Skate Point
22	56 19 17	07 06 55	Skerryvore
23	56 07 58	06 38 00	Dubh Artach
24	55 41 36	06 32 02	Frenchman's Rocks
25	55 40 24	06 30 59	Orsay Island
26	55 35 24	06 20 18	Mull of Oa
27	55 17 57	05 47 54	Mull of Kintyre

U.S. ANALYSIS

The following comments regarding the British Straight baseline system are extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 23, "Straight Baselines: United Kingdom" of 26 June 1970 (and remain relevant for the 1979 amendment).

This Order establishes the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea adjacent to the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man is measured. This, generally, is low-water line round the coast, including the coast of all islands, but between Cape Wrath and the Mull of Kintyre a series of straight lines joining specified points lying generally on the seaward side of the islands lying off the coast are used, and where there are well defined bays elsewhere lines not exceeding 24 miles in length drawn across the bays are used.

The bay closing lines are not specified in the order but on the map "Foreign Fishing Rights and Concessions within the Fisheries Limits of the British Isles", prepared by the Hydrographer 1965, closing lines have been indicated for the following bays:

TABLE C1.T270.
U.K. BAY CLOSING POINTS

NO.	BAY
a)	Firth of Clyde
b)	Solway Firth including Luce and Wigtown Bays
c)	Morecambe Bay
d)	Tremadoc Bay
e)	Bristol Channel including Carmarthen Bay (all on the west coast of Great Britain)
f)	the Thames Estuary
g)	The Wash
h)	the Humber Estuary
i)	Firth of Forth
j)	Firth of Tay
k)	Moray Firth (all on the east coast of Great Britain); and
l)	Belfast Lough (in Northern Ireland)

The U.K. straight baselines total 282.10 nautical miles; the average length of a segment is approximately 11.25 nautical miles. There are four segments over 24 miles in length; the longest sector (1 - 2) is 40.25 nautical miles. The sector closes the island-mainland passage in the north. The southern sector is closed by lines 20 - 22 which measure 52.8 nautical miles in total.

The Hebrides and associated islands "screen" virtually all of the mainland coast. The water area enclosed by the straight baselines is estimated to exceed the land area enclosed by a ratio nearly identical with that of Norway, i.e. 3.5:1.

The following straight baselines are taken from the Territorial Sea Limits Order 1989, No. 482, regarding the south coast of Great Britain (Southampton and Isle of Wight). These are the same coordinates as in the November 1988 Agreement with France regarding the territorial sea in the Strait of Dover.

TABLE C1.T271.
U.K. STRAIGHT BASELINES: SOUTHAMPTON AND ISLE OF WIGHT

STRAIGHT BASELINES: SOUTHAMPTON AND ISLE OF WIGHT		
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
1	50° 49' 30" 95	01° 15' 53" 43
2	50° 53' 47" 00	01° 16' 58" 00

STRAIGHT BASELINES: SOUTHAMPTON AND ISLE OF WIGHT		
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
3	50° 57' 00" 00	01° 21' 25" 00
4	51° 02' 19" 00	01° 32' 53" 00
5	51° 05' 58" 00	01° 43' 31" 00
6	51° 12' 00" 72	01° 53' 20" 07

U.S. ANALYSIS

The following comments regarding the British Straight baseline system are extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 23, "Straight Baselines: United Kingdom" of 26 June 1970, and remain relevant for the 1979 amendment.

...[O]n the south coast of Great Britain, straight baselines appear to have been drawn from the mainland to the western tip of the Isle of Wight and from the southern point of the same isle to Selsey Bill, also on the mainland. These lines enclose the Solent, the harbor of Southampton. Since they are not included within the straight baselines, the assumption is that the United Kingdom considers the water a juridical bay or a harbor roadstead."

UNITED KINGDOM: BRITISH OVERSEAS TERRITORIES

This name was adopted in 2002.

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Jan 90	Territorial Sea Orders Nos. 1993-96	12nm	12nm extension of UK territorial sea made applicable to all dependencies. [Diego Garcia continues to be enforced at 3nm as a matter of policy.]
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jan 90	Statutory Instrument Nos. 1993-96		Established straight baselines for Falkland Islands, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands, and Turks and Caicos Islands.
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Dec 94	Offshore Minerals Ordinance	200nm	Falkland Islands (repealed earlier continental shelf ordinances).
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Mar 77	Proclamation No. 4	200nm	Fishing zone: British Virgin Islands.
	May 77	Proclamation No. 202	200nm	Fishing zone: Bermuda.
	Jul 77	Ordinance No. 3	200nm	Fishing zone: Tristan da Cunha.
	Jul 77	Ordinance No. 5	200nm	Fishing zone: St. Helena.
	Dec 77	Proclamation	200nm	Fishing zone: Cayman Islands.
	Mar 78	Ordinance No.2	200nm	Fishing zone: Ascension Island.
	Nov 78	Proclamation No.4	200nm	Fishing zone: Turks and Caicos Islands.
	May 93	Proclamation No. 1	200nm	Fishing zone: South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands.
	Aug 94	Proclamation No. 1	200nm	Extension of Falkland Islands Outer Conservation Zone from 150 to 200nm.
	1997	Proclamation No. 1	200nm	EEZ established for Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie and Oeno Islands.
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Sep 2003	Proclamation No. 1	200nm	Established Environment (Protection and Preservation) Zone for the British Indian Ocean Territory.
	Oct 83	Agreement		Agreement with France (French Polynesia) for boundary between Tuamotu Archipelago, and Pitcairn/Henderson/ Ducie/Oeno Islands EIF.
	Nov 93	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with the U.S. (Puerto Rico and U.S. Virgin Islands) for British Virgin Islands signed.
	Nov 93	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with the U.S. (U.S. Virgin Islands) for Anguilla signed.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
MARITIME BOUNDARIES, Continued	Jun 96	Agreement		Maritime Boundary Agreement with France (Guadeloupe) for Montserrat signed.
	Jun 96	Agreement		Maritime Boundary Agreement with France (Saint Martin and Saint Barthelemy) for Anguilla signed.
	Dec 2001	Agreement		Maritime Boundary Agreement with Honduras for Cayman Islands signed.
LOS CONVENTION	Jul 97			Acceded to Convention and ratified Part XI Agreement on behalf of all British Overseas Territories.

LEGISLATION

The following is extracted from the Falkland Islands (Territorial Sea) Order 1989, No. 1993, (Made on 1 November 1989, EIF 1 January 1990).

2. The boundaries of the Colony of the Falkland Islands are hereby extended to include, as territorial sea, that par of the sea which is situated within 12 nm measured from the baselines as established by article 3 of this Order, together with the seabed of the territorial sea and its subsoil.

3. (1) Except as otherwise provided in paragraphs 2 to 4 of this article, the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea adjacent to the falkland Islands is measured shall be the low-water line along the coast of all islands comprised in the Colony of the Falkland Islands.

(2) For the purposes of this article a low-tide elevation which lies wholly or partly within the breadth of sea which would be territorial sea if all low-tide elevations were disregarded for the purpose of the measurement of the breadth thereof and if paragraphs 3 and 4 of this article were omitted shall be treated as an island.

(3) The baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured between Cape Carysfort (East Falkland), Cape Percival (West Falkland) and MacBride Head (East Falkland) shall consist of the series of loxodromes drawn so as to join successively in the order in which they are there set out, the points identified by the coordinates of latitude and longitude in the first column of the Schedule to this Order, each being a point situated on the low-water line on or adjacent to the feature named in the second column of that Schedule opposite to the coordinates of latitude and longitude of the point in the first column.

Schedule

Points between Cape Carysfort (East Falkland), Cape Percival (West Falkland) and MacBride Head (East Falkland) joined to form the Baselines:

TABLE C1.T272.
FALKLAND ISLANDS BASELINE SYSTEM

FALKLAND ISLANDS BASELINE SYSTEM			
POINT	LATITUDE SOUTH	LONGITUDE WEST	NAME OF FEATURE
1	51°24'49"	57°50'52"	Cape Carysfort
2	51°30'38"	57°44'11"	Volunteer Point
3	51°40'34"	57°41'00"	Seal Rocks
4	51°43'41"	57°44'22"	Wolf Rock
5	52°05'51"	58°24'36"	Prong Point
6	52°27'00"	58°53'33"	E. Sea Lion Island

FALKLAND ISLANDS BASELINE SYSTEM			
POINT	LATITUDE SOUTH	LONGITUDE WEST	NAME OF FEATURE
7	52°26'53"	58°07'16"	W. Sea Lion Island
8	52°23'48"	58°43'25"	Barren Island
9	52°15'33"	60°38'52"	Cape Meredith
10	52°10'11"	60°56'07"	Bird Island
11	51°50'05"	61°20'36"	Cape Percival
12	51°41'35"	61°19'46"	Landsend Bluff
13	51°00'27"	61°16'36"	Steeple Jason Islet
14	51°01'09"	61°07'46"	Grand Jason NW Islet
15	51°01'30"	61°05'34"	Grand Jason N Islet
16	51°09'36"	60°14'13"	Wreck Islands
17	51°12'28"	59°54'58"	Government Island
18	51°13'49"	59°46'23"	White Island
19	51°16'26"	59°29'55"	Cape Tamar
20	51°13'59"	58°57'5"	Cape Dolphin
21	51°17'52"	58°27'42"	Cape Bougainville
22	51°21'40"	57°56'46"	Macbride Head

MARITIME BOUNDARY AGREEMENT

U.K. - U.S.

The following excerpts from an agreement between the United States of America and the United Kingdom, and the accompanying table, are extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 115, "United States-United Kingdom: Maritime Boundaries in the Caribbean," of 11 April 1994.

II

(1) The maritime boundary between the United States of America (Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands) and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (British Virgin Islands) in the Caribbean is determined by geodetic lines connecting points 1- 50, as specified in the Annex to this Treaty.

(2) The geodetic and computational bases used are the North American Datum 1983 ("NAD 83"). For the purpose of illustration only, the boundary line has been drawn on the map annexed to this Treaty.

III

On the side of the maritime boundary adjacent to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (British Virgin Islands), the United States shall not, and on the side of the maritime boundary adjacent to the United States of America (Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands), the United Kingdom shall not, claim or exercise for any purpose sovereignty, sovereign rights, or jurisdiction with respect to the waters or seabed or subsoil.

(b) The table.

The maritime boundary positions set forth in this Annex are on the North American Datum 1983 ("NAD 83"). The maritime boundary between the United States of America (Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands) and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (British Virgin Islands) is defined by connecting the following geographic coordinates by geodetic lines:

TABLE C1.T273.
U.K. - U.S. MARITIME BOUNDARY: CARIBBEAN

U.K. - U.S. MARITIME BOUNDARY: CARIBBEAN		
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
1	21° 48'33"	65° 50'31"
2	21° 41'20"	65° 49'13"
3	20° 58'05"	65° 40'30"
4	20° 46'56"	65° 38'14"
5	20° 57'29"	65° 27'21"
6	19° 37'29"	65° 20'57"
7	19° 12'25"	65° 06'08"
8	19° 45'14"	65° 00'22"
9	18° 41'14"	65° 59'33"
10	18° 29'22"	65° 53'50"
11	18° 27'36"	64° 53'22"
12	18° 25'22"	64° 52'39"
13	18° 24'31"	64° 52'19"
14	18° 23'51"	64° 51'50"
15	18° 23'43"	64° 51'23"
16	18° 23'37"	64° 50'18"
17	18° 23'48"	64° 49'42"
18	18° 24'11"	64° 49'01"
19	18° 24'29"	64° 47'57"
20	18° 24'18"	64° 47'00"
21	18° 23'14"	64° 46'37"
22	18° 22'38"	64° 45'21"
23	18° 22'40"	64° 44'42"
24	18° 22'42"	64° 44'36"
25	18° 22'37"	64° 44'24"
26	18° 22'40"	64° 43'42"
27	18° 22'30"	64° 43'36"
28	18° 22'25"	64° 42'58"
29	18° 22'27"	64° 42'28"
30	18° 22'16"	64° 42'03"
31	18° 22'23"	64° 40'59"
32	18° 21'58"	64° 40'15"

U.K. - U.S. MARITIME BOUNDARY: CARIBBEAN		
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
33	18° 21'51"	64° 38'22"
34	18° 21'22"	64° 38'16"
35	18° 20'39"	64° 38'32"
36	18° 19'16"	64° 38'13"
37	18° 19'07"	64° 38'16"
38	18° 17'24"	64° 39'37"
39	18° 16'43"	64° 39'41"
40	18° 11'34"	64° 38'58"
41	18° 03'05"	64° 38'03"
42	18° 02'57"	64° 29'35"
43	18° 02'52"	64° 27'03"
44	18° 02'30"	64° 21'08"
45	18° 02'31"	64° 20'08"
46	18° 02'01"	64° 15'39"
47	18° 00'12"	64° 02'29"
48	17° 59'58"	64° 01'02"
49	17° 58'47"	63° 57'00"
50	17° 57'51"	63° 53'59"

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Dec 88	Presidential Proclamation No. 5928	12nm	Territorial Sea extension from 3 to 12 nm. Also applies to "territories and possessions" (Guam, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands).
CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Sep 99	Presidential Proclamation No. 7219 of Aug 2, 1999	24nm	
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Aug 53	Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act, 43 U.S.C. § 1331 (amended 1978)	1958 DEF	Seabed and subsoil appertaining.
	Apr 61			Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf.
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Mar 83	Presidential Proclamation No. 5030	200nm	EEZ: applied to Puerto Rico, Northern Marianas, and overseas possessions; no claim to jurisdiction over scientific research.
	Jul 94	Exchange of Notes with Japan		Confirms with Japan that the "line of delimitation" of Japan's fishing zone is identical to the U.S. EEZ limits north of the Northern Marianas.
	Aug 95	Federal Register Pub. Not. No. 2237		Published coordinates of the EEZ.
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Nov 76	Exchange of Notes		Maritime boundary agreement (EEZ) with Mexico for Pacific, Gulf of Mexico. (EIF by formal agreement in 1978)
	Dec 77	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Cuba signed; see LIS No. 110; provisional agreement effective 1/1/78, pending permanent EIF following exchange of instruments of ratification.
	Nov 80	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Venezuela EIF (Puerto Rico and U.S. Virgin Islands).
	Jun 80	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Cook Islands.
	Oct 84	ICJ Judgment		Maritime boundary with Canada (Gulf of Maine and Georges Bank) delimited.
	Jun 90	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with USSR signed (Alaska)
	Jun 95	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with the U.K. (for the British Virgin Islands) EIF.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
MARITIME BOUNDARIES, Continued	Jun 95	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with the U.K. (for Anguilla) EIF.
	May 97	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Niue.
	Jun 2000	Agreement		Continental Shelf boundary agreement with Mexico in Gulf of Mexico beyond 200nm.
LOS CONVENTION	Jul 94			Signed Part XI Agreement. [Presidential Order of 10 Mar 83 states that U.S. recognizes customary navigation and overflight rights as reflected in the LOS Convention.]

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE

The following is extracted from Federal Register, Vol.60, No. 163, Department of State Public Notice No. 2237, Regarding U.S. EEZ and Maritime Boundaries, 28 August 1995.

By Presidential Proclamation No. 5030 made on March 10, 1983, the United States established an exclusive economic zone, the outer limit of which is a line drawn in such a manner that each point on it is 200 nautical miles from the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured.

The Government of the United States of America has been, is, and will be, engaged in consultations and negotiations with governments of neighboring countries concerning the delimitation of areas subject to the respective jurisdiction of the United States and of these countries.

The limits of the exclusive economic zone of the United States as set forth below are intended to be without prejudice to any negotiations with these countries or to any positions which may have been or may be adopted respecting the limits of maritime jurisdiction in such areas. Further, the limits of the exclusive economic zone set forth below are without prejudice to the outer limit of the continental shelf of the United States where that shelf extends beyond 200 nautical miles from the baseline in accordance with international law.

The following notices have been published which have defined the United States maritime boundaries and fishery conservation zone established March 1, 1977: Public Notice 506, Federal Register, Vol. 41, No. 214, November 4, 1976, 48619-20; Public Notice 526, Federal Register, Vol. 42, No. 44, March 7, 1977, 12937-40; Public Notice 544, Federal Register, Vol. 42, No. 92, May 12, 1977, 24134; Public Notice 4710-01, Federal Register, Vol. 43, No. 7, January 11, 1978, 1658; Public Notice 585, Federal Register, Vol. 43, No. 7, January 11, 1978, 1659; Public Notice 910, Federal Register, Vol. 49, No. 155, August 9, 1984, 31973.

This Public Notice supersedes all limits defined in the above Public Notices.

Therefore, the Department of State on behalf of the Government of the United States hereby announces the limits of the exclusive economic zone of the United States of America, within which the United States will exercise its sovereign rights and jurisdiction as permitted under international law, pending the establishment of permanent maritime boundaries by mutual agreement in those cases where a boundary is necessary and has not already been agreed.

Unless otherwise noted, the coordinates in this notice relate to the Clarke 1866 Ellipsoid and the North American 1927 Datum ("NAD 27"). Unless otherwise specified, the term "straight line" in this notice means a geodetic line.

U.S. Atlantic Coast and Gulf of Mexico

In the Gulf of Mexico area, the limit of the exclusive economic zone is defined by straight lines connecting the following coordinates¹:

TABLE C1.T274.
U.S. EEZ COORDINATES: GULF OF MEXICO

U.S. EEZ COORDINATES: GULF OF MEXICO		
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
1	44°46'35 346" N	66°54'11 253" W
2	44°44'41" N	66°56'17" W
3	44°43'56" N	66°56'26" W
4	44°39'13" N	66°57'29" W
5	44°36'58" N	67°00'36" W
6	44°33'27" N	67°02'57" W
7	44°30'38" N	67°02'38" W
8	44°29'03" N	67°03'42" W
9	44°25'27" N	67°02'16" W
10	44°21'43" N	67°02'33" W
11	44°14'06" N	67°08'38" W
12	44°11'12" N	67°16'46" W
13	42°53'14" N	67°44'35" W
14	42°31'08" N	67°28'05" W
15	40°27'05" N	65°41'59" W

Between points 15 and 16, the limit of the exclusive economic zone is 200 nautical miles seaward from the baseline from which the territorial sea is measured.

In the area of the Blake Plateau, the Straits of Florida, and Eastern Gulf of Mexico, the limit of the exclusive economic zone shall be determined by [*43826] straight lines connecting the following coordinates²:

TABLE C1.T275.
**U.S. EEZ COORDINATES: BLAKE PLATEAU,
STRAITS OF FLORIDA, AND EASTERN GULF OF MEXICO**

U.S. EEZ COORDINATES: BLAKE PLATEAU, STRAITS OF FLORIDA, AND EASTERN GULF OF MEXICO		
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
16	28°17'10" N	76°36'45" W
17	28°17'10" N	79°11'24" W
18	27°52'54" N	79°28'36" W
19	27°26'00" N	79°31'38" W
20	27°16'12" N	79°34'18" W
21	27°11'53" N	79°34'56" W

U.S. EEZ COORDINATES: BLAKE PLATEAU, STRAITS OF FLORIDA, AND EASTERN GULF OF MEXICO		
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
22	27°05'58" N	79°35'19" W
23	27°00'27" N	79°35'17" W
24	26°55'15" N	79°34'39" W
25	26°53'57" N	79°34'27" W
26	26°45'45" N	79°32'41" W
27	26°44'29" N	79°32'23" W
28	26°43'39" N	79°32'20" W
29	26°41'11" N	79°32'01" W
30	26°38'12" N	79°31'33" W
31	26°36'29" N	79°31'07" W
32	26°35'20" N	79°30'50" W
33	26°34'50" N	79°30'46" W
34	26°34'10" N	79°30'38" W
35	26°31'11" N	79°30'15" W
36	26°29'04" N	79°29'53" W
37	26°25'30" N	79°29'58" W
38	26°23'28" N	79°29'55" W
39	26°23'20" N	79°29'54" W
40	26°18'56" N	79°31'55" W
41	26°15'25" N	79°33'17" W
42	26°15'12" N	79°33'23" W
43	26°08'08" N	79°35'53" W
44	26°07'46" N	79°36'09" W
45	26°06'58" N	79°36'35" W
46	26°02'51" N	79°38'22" W
47	25°59'29" N	79°40'03" W
48	25°59'15" N	79°40'08" W
49	25°57'47" N	79°40'38" W
50	25°56'17" N	79°41'06" W
51	25°54'03" N	79°41'38" W
52	25°53'23" N	79°41'46" W
53	25°51'53" N	79°41'59" W
54	25°49'32" N	79°42'16" W
55	25°48'23" N	79°42'23" W

U.S. EEZ COORDINATES: BLAKE PLATEAU, STRAITS OF FLORIDA, AND EASTERN GULF OF MEXICO		
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
56	25°48'19" N	79°42'24" W
57	25°46'25" N	79°42'44" W
58	25°46'15" N	79°42'45" W
59	25°43'39" N	79°42'59" W
60	25°42'30" N	79°42'48" W
61	25°40'36" N	79°42'27" W
62	25°37'23" N	79°42'27" W
63	25°37'07" N	79°42'27" W
64	25°31'02" N	79°42'12" W
65	25°27'58" N	79°42'11" W
66	25°24'03" N	79°42'12" W
67	25°22'20" N	79°42'20" W
68	25°21'28" N	79°42'08" W
69	25°16'51" N	79°41'24" W
70	25°15'56" N	79°41'31" W
71	25°10'38" N	79°41'31" W
72	25°09'50" N	79°41'36" W
73	25°09'02" N	79°41'45" W
74	25°03'53" N	79°42'30" W
75	25°02'58" N	79°42'57" W
76	25°00'28" N	79°44'06" W
77	24°59'01" N	79°44'49" W
78	24°55'26" N	79°45'58" W
79	24°44'16" N	79°49'25" W
80	24°43'02" N	79°49'39" W
81	24°42'34" N	79°50'51" W
82	24°41'45" N	79°52'58" W
83	24°38'30" N	79°59'59" W
84	24°36'25" N	80°03'52" W
85	24°33'16" N	80°12'44" W
86	24°33'03" N	80°13'22" W
87	24°32'11" N	80°15'17" W
88	24°31'25" N	80°16'56" W
89	24°30'55" N	80°17'48" W

U.S. EEZ COORDINATES: BLAKE PLATEAU, STRAITS OF FLORIDA, AND EASTERN GULF OF MEXICO		
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
90	24°30'12" N	80°19'22" W
91	24°30'04" N	80°19'45" W
92	24°29'36" N	80°21'06" W
93	24°28'16" N	80°24'36" W
94	24°28'04" N	80°25'11" W
95	24°27'21" N	80°27'21" W
96	24°26'28" N	80°29'31" W
97	24°25'05" N	80°32'23" W
98	24°23'28" N	80°36'10" W
99	24°22'31" N	80°38'57" W
100	24°22'05" N	80°39'52" W
101	24°19'29" N	80°45'22" W
102	24°19'14" N	80°45'48" W
103	24°18'36" N	80°46'50" W
104	24°18'33" N	80°46'55" W
105	24°09'49" N	80°59'48" W
106	24°09'46" N	80°59'52" W
107	24°08'56" N	81°01'08" W
108	24°03'28" N	81°01'52" W
109	24°08'24" N	81°01'58" W
110	24°07'26" N	81°03'07" W
111	24°02'18" N	81°09'06" W
112	23°59'58" N	81°11'16" W
113	23°55'30" N	81°12'55" W
114	23°53'50" N	81°19'44" W
115	23°50'50" N	81°30'00" W
116	23°50'00" N	81°40'00" W
117	23°49'03" N	81°50'00" W
118	23°49'03" N	82°00'12" W
119	23°49'40" N	82°10'00" W
120	23°51'12" N	82°25'00" W
121	23°51'12" N	82°40'00" W
122	23°49'40" N	82°48'54" W
123	23°49'30" N	82°51'12" W

U.S. EEZ COORDINATES: BLAKE PLATEAU, STRAITS OF FLORIDA, AND EASTERN GULF OF MEXICO		
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
124	23°49'22" N	83°00'00" W
125	23°49'50" N	83°15'00" W
126	23°51'20" N	83°25'50" W
127	23°52'25" N	83°33'02" W
128	23°54'02" N	83°41'36" W
129	23°55'45" N	83°48'12" W
130	23°58'36" N	84°00'00" W
131	24°09'35" N	84°29'28" W
132	24°13'18" N	84°38'40" W
133	24°16'39" N	84°46'08" W
134	24°23'28" N	85°00'00" W
135	24°26'35" N	85°06'20" W
136	24°38'55" N	85°31'55" W
137	24°44'15" N	85°43'12" W
138	24°53'55" N	86°00'00" W
139	25°12'25" N	86°33'12" W

Between points 139 and 140, the limit of the exclusive economic zone is 200 nautical miles seaward from the baseline from which the territorial sea is measured.

In the central Gulf of Mexico, the limit of the exclusive economic zone is determined by straight lines connecting the following coordinates³:

TABLE C1.T276.
U.S. EEZ COORDINATES: CENTRAL GULF OF MEXICO

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
140	25°41'56 52 88" N	88°23'05 54" W
141	25°46'52 00" N	90°29'41 00" W
142	25°42'13 05" N	91°05'24 89" W

Between points 142 and 143, the limit of the exclusive economic zone is 200 nautical miles seaward from the baseline from which the territorial sea is measured.

In the western Gulf of Mexico, the limit of the exclusive economic zone is determined by straight lines connecting the following coordinates:

TABLE C1.T277.
U.S. EEZ COORDINATES: WESTERN GULF OF MEXICO

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
143	25°59'48 28" N	93°26'42 19" W
144	26°00'30 00" N	95°39'26 00" W
145	26°00'31 00" N	96°48'29 00" W
146	25°58'30 57" N	96°55'27 37" W

From point 146, the limit of United States jurisdiction is the territorial sea boundary with Mexico established by the United States of America and the United Mexican States in Article V(A) and annexes of the Treaty to Resolve Pending Boundary Differences and Maintain the Rio Grande and Colorado River as the International Boundary, signed at Mexico City, November 23, 1970, and entered into force April 18, 1972, TIAS No. 7313, 23 UST 371.

U.S. Pacific Coast: Washington, Oregon, and California

In the area seaward of the Strait of Juan de Fuca, the limit of the exclusive economic zone shall be determined by straight lines connecting the points with the following coordinates⁴:

TABLE C1.T278.
U.S. EEZ COORDINATES: PACIFIC COAST

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
1	48°29'37 19" N	124°43'33 19" W
2	48°30'11" N	124°47'13" W
3	48°30'22" N	124°50'21" W
4	48°30'14" N	124°54'52" W
5	48°29'57" N	124°59'14" W
6	48°29'44" N	125°00'06" W
7	48°28'09" N	125°05'47" W
8	48°27'10" N	125°08'25" W
9	48°26'47" N	125°09'12" W
10	48°20'16" N	125°22'48" W
11	48°18'22" N	125°29'58" W
12	48°11'05" N	125°53'48" W
13	47°49'15" N	126°40'57" W
14	47°36'47" N	127°11'58" W
15	47°22'00" N	127°41'23" W
16	46°42'05" N	128°51'56" W
17	46°31'47" N	129°07'39" W

Between point 17 and 18, the limit of the exclusive economic zone is 200 nautical miles seaward from the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured. In the area off the Southern California coast, the limit of the exclusive economic zone shall be determined by straight lines connecting the following points⁵:

TABLE C1.T279.
U.S. EEZ COORDINATES: SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA COAST

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
18	30°32'31 20" N	1°51'58 12 37" W
19	31°07'58 00" N	118°36'18 00" W
20	32°37'37 00" N	117°49'31 00" W
21	32°35'22 11" N	117°27'49 42" W

From point 21 to the coast, the limit of United States jurisdiction is the territorial sea boundary with Mexico established by the United States of America and the United Mexican States in Article V(B) and annexes of the Treaty to Resolve Pending Boundary Differences and Maintain the Rio Grande and Colorado River as the International Boundary, signed at Mexico City, November 23, 1970, and entered into force April 18, 1972.

Alaska

Off the coast of Alaska, in the area of the Beaufort Sea, the limit of exclusive economic zone shall be determined by straight lines, connecting the following coordinates⁶:

TABLE C1.T280.
U.S. EEZ COORDINATES: ALASKA

U.S. EEZ COORDINATES: ALASKA		
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
1	69°38'48 88" N	140°59'52 7" W
2	69°38'52" N	140°59'51" W
3	69°39'37" N	140°59'01" W
4	69°40'10" N	140°58'34" W
5	69°41'30" N	140°57'00" W
6	69°46'25" N	140°49'45" W
7	69°47'54" N	140°47'07" W
8	69°51'40" N	140°42'37" W
9	70°09'26" N	140°19'22" W
10	70°11'30" N	140°18'09" W
11	70°29'07" N	140°09'51" W
12	70°29'19" N	140°09'45" W
13	70°37'31" N	140°02'47" W
14	70°48'25" N	139°52'32" W
15	70°58'02" N	139°47'16" W
16	71°01'15" N	139°44'24" W
17	71°11'58" N	139°33'58" W
18	71°23'10" N	139°21'46" W
19	72°12'18" N	138°26'19" W

U.S. EEZ COORDINATES: ALASKA		
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
20	72°46'39" N	137°30'02" W
21	72°56'49" N	137°34'08" W

Between point 21 and point 22, the limit of the exclusive economic zone is 200 nautical miles seaward from the baseline from which the territorial sea is measured. In the Chukchi Sea, Bering Strait, and northern Bering Sea, the limit of the exclusive economic zone shall be determined by straight lines connecting the following coordinates⁷:

TABLE C1.T281.
U.S. EEZ COORDINATES: CHUKCHI SEA,
BERING STRAIT, AND NORTHERN BERING SEA

U.S. EEZ COORDINATES: CHUKCHI SEA, BERING STRAIT, AND NORTHERN BERING SEA		
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
22	72°46'29" N	168°58'37" W
23	65°30'00" N	168°58'37" W
24	65°19'58" N	169°21'38" W
25	65°09'51" N	169°44'34" W
26	64°59'41" N	170°07'23" W
27	64°49'26" N	170°30'06" W
28	64°39'08" N	170°52'43" W
29	64°28'46" N	171°15'14" W
30	64°18'20" N	171°37'40" W
31	64°07'50" N	172°00'00" W
32	63°59'27" N	172°18'39" W
33	63°51'01" N	172°37'13" W
34	63°42'33" N	172°55'42" W
35	63°34'01" N	173°14'07" W
36	63°25'27" N	173°32'27" W
37	63°16'50" N	173°50'42" W
38	63°08'11" N	174°08'52" W
39	62°59'29" N	174°26'58" W
40	62°50'44" N	174°44'59" W
41	62°41'56" N	175°02'56" W
42	62°33'06" N	175°20'48" W
43	62°24'13" N	175°38'36" W
44	62°15'17" N	175°56'19" W
45	62°06'19" N	176°13'59" W

U.S. EEZ COORDINATES: CHUKCHI SEA, BERING STRAIT, AND NORTHERN BERING SEA		
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
46	61°57'18" N	176°31'34" W
47	61°48'14" N	176°49'04" W
48	61°39'08" N	177°06'31" W
49	61°29'59" N	177°23'53" W
50	61°20'47" N	177°41'11" W
51	61°11'33" N	177°58'26" W
52	61°02'17" N	178°15'36" W
53	60°52'57" N	178°32'42" W
54	60°43'35" N	178°49'45" W
55	60°34'11" N	179°06'44" W
56	60°24'44" N	179°23'38" W
57	60°15'14" N	179°40'30" W
58	60°11'39" N	179°46'49" W

Between points 58 and 59 the limit of the exclusive economic zone is 200 nautical miles seaward from the baseline from which the territorial sea is measured. In the southern Bering Sea and north Pacific Ocean, the limit of the exclusive economic zone shall be determined the straight lines connecting the following coordinates:

TABLE C1.T282.
U.S. EEZ COORDINATES: SOUTHERN
BERING SEA AND NORTHERN PACIFIC OCEAN

U.S. EEZ COORDINATES: SOUTHERN BERING SEA AND NORTHERN PACIFIC OCEAN		
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
59	56°16'31" N	174°00'19" E
60	56°15'07" N	173°56'56" E
61	56°04'34" N	173°41'08" E
62	55°53'59" N	173°25'22" E
63	55°43'22" N	173°09'37" E
64	55°32'42" N	172°53'55" E
65	55°21'59" N	172°38'14" E
66	55°11'14" N	172°22'36" E
67	55°00'26" N	172°06'59" E
68	54°49'36" N	171°51'24" E
69	54°38'43" N	171°35'51" E
70	54°27'48" N	171°20'20" E

U.S. EEZ COORDINATES: SOUTHERN BERING SEA AND NORTHERN PACIFIC OCEAN		
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
71	54°16'50" N	171°04'50" E
72	54°05'50" N	170°49'22" E
73	53°54'47" N	170°33'56" E
74	53°43'42" N	170°18'31" E
75	53°32'46" N	170°05'29" E
76	53°21'48" N	169°52'32" E
77	53°10'49" N	169°39'40" E
78	52°59'48" N	169°26'53" E
79	52°48'46" N	169°14'12" E
80	52°37'43" N	169°01'36" E
81	52°26'38" N	168°49'05" E
82	52°15'31" N	168°36'39" E
83	52°04'23" N	168°24'17" E
84	51°53'14" N	168°12'01" E
85	51°42'03" N	167°59'49" E
86	51°30'51" N	167°47'42" E
87	51°22'15" N	167°38'28" E

From point 87 to point 88, the limit of the exclusive economic zone is 200 nautical miles from the baseline from which the territorial sea is measured. From point 88, the southern limit of the exclusive economic zone off the coast of Alaska shall be determined by straight lines connecting the following coordinates⁸:

TABLE C1.T283.
U.S. EEZ COORDINATES: ALASKA STRAIGHT BASELINES

U.S. EEZ COORDINATES: ALASKA STRAIGHT BASELINES		
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
88	53°28'27" N	138°45'20" W
89	54°00'01" N	135°45'57" W
90	54°07'30" N	134°56'24" W
91	54°12'45" N	134°25'03" W
92	54°12'57" N	134°23'47" W
93	54°15'40" N	134°10'49" W
94	54°20'33" N	133°49'21" W
95	54°22'01" N	133°44'24" W
96	54°30'06" N	133°16'58" W

U.S. EEZ COORDINATES: ALASKA STRAIGHT BASELINES		
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
97	54°31'02" N	133°14'00" W
98	54°30'42" N	133°11'28" W
99	54°30'10" N	133°07'43" W
100	54°30'03" N	133°07'00" W
101	54°28'32" N	132°56'28" W
102	54°28'25" N	132°55'54" W
103	54°27'23" N	132°50'42" W
104	54°27'07" N	132°49'35" W
105	54°26'00" N	132°44'12" W
106	54°24'54" N	132°39'46" W
107	54°24'34" N	132°38'16" W
108	54°24'39" N	132°26'51" W
109	54°24'41" N	132°24'35" W
110	54°24'41" N	132°24'29" W
111	54°24'52" N	132°23'39" W
112	54°21'51" N	132°02'54" W
113	54°26'41" N	131°49'28" W
114	54°28'18" N	131°45'20" W
115	54°30'32" N	131°38'01" W
116	54°29'53" N	131°33'48" W
117	54°36'53" N	131°19'22" W
118	54°39'09" N	131°16'17" W
119	54°40'52" N	131°13'54" W
120	54°42'11" N	131°13'00" W
121	54°46'16" N	131°04'43" W
122	54°45'39" N	131°03'06" W
123	54°44'12" N	130°59'44" W
124	54°43'46" N	130°58'55" W
125	54°43'00" N	130°57'41" W
126	54°42'34" N	130°57'09" W
127	54°42'27" N	130°56'18" W
128	54°41'26" N	130°53'39" W
129	54°41'21" N	130°53'18" W
130	54°41'05" N	130°49'17" W

U.S. EEZ COORDINATES: ALASKA STRAIGHT BASELINES		
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
131	54°41'06" N	130°48'31" W
132	54°40'46" N	130°45'51" W
133	54°40'41" N	130°44'59" W
134	54°40'42" N	130°44'43" W
135	54°40'03" N	130°42'22" W
136	54°39'48" N	130°41'35" W
137	54°39'14" N	130°39'18" W
138	54°39'54" N	130°38'58" W
139	54°41'09" N	130°38'58" W
140	54°42'22" N	130°38'26" W
141	54°42'47" N	130°38'06" W
142	54°42'58" N	130°37'57" W
143	54°43'00" N	130°37'55" W
144	54°43'15" N	130°37'44" W
145	54°43'24" N	130°37'39" W [*43828]
146	54°43'3015" N	130°37'37 01" W

Caribbean Sea

The seaward limit of the exclusive economic zone around the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands of the United States is a line 200 nautical miles from the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured, except that to the east, south, and west, the limit of the exclusive economic zone shall be determined by straight lines connecting the following coordinates⁹:

TABLE C1.T284.
U.S EEZ COORDINATES: CARIBBEAN SEA

U.S EEZ COORDINATES: CARIBBEAN SEA		
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
1	21°48'33" N	65°50'31" W
2	21°41'20" N	65°49'13" W
3	20°58'05" N	65°40'30" W
4	20°46'56" N	65°38'14" W
5	19°57'29" N	65°27'21" W
6	19°37'29" N	65°20'57" W
7	19°12'25" N	65°06'08" W
8	18°45'14" N	65°00'22" W
9	18°41'14" N	64°59'33" W

U.S EEZ COORDINATES: CARIBBEAN SEA		
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
10	18°29'22" N	64°53'50" W
11	18°27'36" N	64°53'22" W
12	18°25'22" N	64°52'39" W
13	18°24'31" N	64°52'19" W
14	18°23'51" N	64°51'50" W
15	18°23'43" N	64°51'23" W
16	18°23'37" N	64°50'18" W
17	18°23'48" N	64°49'42" W
18	18°24'11" N	64°49'01" W
19	18°24'29" N	64°47'57" W
20	18°24'18" N	64°47'00" W
21	18°23'14" N	64°46'37" W
22	18°22'38" N	64°45'21" W
23	18°22'40" N	64°44'42" W
24	18°22'42" N	64°44'36" W
25	18°22'37" N	64°44'24" W
26	18°22'40" N	64°43'42" W
27	18°22'30" N	64°43'36" W
28	18°22'25" N	64°42'58" W
29	18°22'27" N	64°42'28" W
30	18°22'16" N	64°42'03" W
31	18°22'23" N	64°40'59" W
32	18°21'58" N	64°40'15" W
33	18°21'51" N	64°38'22" W
34	18°21'22" N	64°38'16" W
35	18°20'39" N	64°38'32" W
36	18°19'16" N	64°38'13" W
37	18°19'07" N	64°38'16" W
38	18°17'24" N	64°39'37" W
39	18°16'43" N	64°39'41" W
40	18°11'34" N	64°38'58" W
41	18°03'03" N	64°38'03" W
42	18°02'57" N	64°29'35" W
43	18°02'52" N	64°27'03" W

U.S EEZ COORDINATES: CARIBBEAN SEA		
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
44	18°02'30" N	64°21'08" W
45	18°02'31" N	64°20'08" W
46	18°02'01" N	64°15'39" W
47	18°00'12" N	64°02'29" W
48	17°59'58" N	64°01'02" W
49	17°58'47" N	63°57'00" W
50	17°57'51" N	63°53'53" W
51	17°56'37" N	63°53'20" W
52	17°39'48" N	63°54'54" W
53	17°37'15" N	63°55'11" W
54	17°30'28" N	63°55'57" W
55	17°11'43" N	63°58'00" W
56	17°05'07" N	63°58'42" W
57	16°44'49" N	64°01'08" W
58	16°43'22" N	64°06'31" W
59	16°43'10" N	64°06'59" W
60	16°42'40" N	64°08'06" W
61	16°41'43" N	64°10'07" W
62	16°35'19" N	64°23'39" W
63	16°23'30" N	64°45'54" W
64	15°39'31" N	65°58'41" W
65	15°30'10" N	66°07'09" W
66	15°14'06" N	66°19'57" W
67	14°55'48" N	66°34'30" W
68	14°56'06" N	66°51'40" W
69	14°58'27" N	67°04'19" W
70	14°58'45" N	67°05'17" W
71	14°58'58" N	67°06'11" W
72	14°59'10" N	67°07'00" W
73	15°02'32" N	67°23'40" W
74	15°05'07" N	67°36'23" W
75	15°10'38" N	68°03'46" W
76	15°11'06" N	68°09'21" W
77	15°12'33" N	68°27'32" W

U.S EEZ COORDINATES: CARIBBEAN SEA		
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
78	15°12'51" N	68°28'56" W
79	15°46'46" N	68°26'04" W
80	17°21'30" N	68°17'53" W
81	17°38'01" N	68°16'46" W
82	17°50'24" N	68°16'11" W
83	17°58'07" N	68°15'52" W
84	18°02'28" N	68°15'40" W
85	18°06'10" N	68°15'27" W
86	18°07'27" N	68°15'33" W
87	18°09'12" N	68°14'53" W
88	18°17'06" N	68°11'28" W
89	18°19'20" N	68°09'40" W
90	18°22'42" N	68°06'57" W
91	18°24'39" N	68°04'58" W
92	18°25'25" N	68°04'09" W
93	18°28'08" N	68°00'59" W
94	18°31'27" N	67°56'57" W
95	18°32'58" N	67°55'07" W
96	18°34'34" N	67°52'53" W
97	18°54'37" N	67°46'21" W
98	19°00'42" N	67°44'25" W
99	19°10'00" N	67°41'24" W
100	19°19'03" N	67°38'19" W
101	19°21'20" N	67°38'01" W
102	19°59'45" N	67°31'52" W
103	20°00'59" N	67°31'35" W
104	20°01'17" N	67°31'29" W
105	20°02'49" N	67°31'04" W
106	20°03'30" N	67°30'52" W
107	20°09'28" N	67°29'11" W
108	20°48'18" N	67°17'50" W
109	21°22'48" N	67°02'34" W
110	21°30'18" N	66°59'05" W
111	21°33'47" N	66°57'30" W

U.S. EEZ COORDINATES: CARIBBEAN SEA		
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
112	21°51'24" N	66°49'30" W

Navassa Island

The limits of the exclusive economic zone around Navassa Island remain to be determined.

Central and Western Pacific

Northern Mariana Islands and Guam. The seaward limit of the exclusive economic zone is 200 nautical miles from the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured, except that to the north of the Northern Mariana Islands, the limit of the exclusive economic zone shall be determined by straight lines connecting the following points¹⁰:

TABLE C1.T285.
U.S. EEZ COORDINATES: CENTRAL AND WESTERN PACIFIC

U.S. EEZ COORDINATES: CENTRAL AND WESTERN PACIFIC		
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
1	23°53'35" N	145°05'46" E
2	23°44'32" N	144°54'05" E
3	23°33'52" N	144°40'23" E
4	23°16'11" N	144°17'47" E
5	22°50'13" N	143°44'57" E
6	22°18'13" N	143°05'02" E
7	21°53'58" N	142°35'03" E
8	21°42'14" N	142°20'39" E
9	21°40'08" N	142°18'05" E
10	21°28'21" N	142°03'45" E
11	20°58'24" N	141°27'33" E
12	20°52'51" N	141°20'54" E
and, except that to the south of Guam, the limit of the exclusive economic zone shall be determined by straight lines connecting the following points:		
13	11°38'25" N	147°44'42" E
14	11°36'53" N	147°31'03" E
15	11°31'48" N	146°55'19" E
16	11°27'15" N	146°25'34" E
17	11°22'13" N	145°52'36" E
18	11°17'31" N	145°22'38" E
19	11°13'32" N	144°57'26" E
20	11°13'23" N	144°56'29" E

U.S. EEZ COORDINATES: CENTRAL AND WESTERN PACIFIC		
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
21	10°57'03" N	143°26'53" E
22	10°57'30" N	143°03'09" E
23	11°52'33" N	142°15'28" E
24	12°54'00" N	141°21'48" E
25	12°54'17" N	141°21'33" E
26	12°57'34" N	141°19'17" E
27	13°06'32" N	141°12'53" E

Hawaii and Midway Island

The seaward limit of the exclusive economic zone is 200 nautical miles from the baselines from which the territorial sea is measured.

Johnston Atoll

The seaward limit of the exclusive economic zone is 200 nautical miles from the baselines from which the territorial sea is measured.

Palmyra Atoll and Kingman Reef

The seaward limit of the exclusive economic zone is 200 nautical miles from the baseline from which the territorial sea is measured, except that to the southeast of Palmyra Atoll and Kingman Reef the limit of the exclusive economic zone shall be determined by straight lines connecting the following points:

TABLE C1.T286.
U.S. EEZ COORDINATES: PALMYRA ATOLL AND KINGMAN REEF

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
1	7°55'04" N	159°22'29" W
2	7°31'05" N	159°39'30" W
3	7°09'43" N	159°54'35" W
4	6°33'40" N	160°19'51" W
5	6°31'37" N	160°21'18" W
6	6°25'31" N	160°25'40" W
7	6°03'05" N	160°41'42" W
8	5°44'12" N	160°55'13" W
9	4°57'25" N	161°28'19" W
10	4°44'38" N	161°37'18" W
11	3°54'25" N	162°12'56" W
12	2°39'50" N	163°05'14" W

Wake Island

The seaward limit of the exclusive economic zone is 200 nautical miles from the baseline from which the territorial sea is measured, except that to the south of Wake Island the limit of the exclusive economic zone shall be determined by straight lines connecting the following points:

TABLE C1.T287.
U.S. EEZ COORDINATES: WAKE ISLAND

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
1	17°56'15" N	169°54'00" E
2	17°46'02" N	169°31'18" E
3	17°37'47" N	169°12'53" E
4	17°11'18" N	168°13'30" E
5	16°41'31" N	167°07'39" E
6	16°02'45" N	165°43'30" E

Jarvis Island

The seaward limit of the exclusive economic zone is 200 nautical miles from the baseline from which the territorial sea is measured, except that to the north and east of Jarvis Island, the limit of the exclusive economic zone shall be determined by straight lines connecting the following points:

TABLE C1.T288.
U.S. EEZ COORDINATES: JARVIS ISLAND

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
1	2°01'00" N	162°22'00" W
2	2°01'42" N	162°01'35" W
3	2°03'20" N	161°41'33" W
4	2°02'30" N	161°36'20" W
5	2°00'13" N	161°22'24" W
6	1°50'18" N	160°20'42" W
7	1°45'46" N	159°52'59" W
8	1°43'31" N	159°39'27" W
9	0°58'53" N	158°59'04" W
10	0°46'58" N	158°48'24" W
11	0°12'36" N	158°18'06" W
12	0°00'17" S	158°07'27" W
13	0°24'23" S	157°49'44" W
14	0°25'44" S	157°48'43" W
15	0°58'15" S	157°24'52" W
16	2°13'26" S	157°49'01" W
17	3°10'40" S	158°10'30" W

Howland and Baker Islands

The seaward limit of the exclusive economic zone is a line 200 nautical miles from the baseline from which the territorial sea is measured, except to the southeast and south of Howland and Baker Islands the limit of the exclusive economic zone shall be determined by straight lines connecting the following points:

TABLE C1.T289.
U.S. EEZ COORDINATES: HOWLAND AND BAKER ISLANDS

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
1	0°14'30" N	173°08'00" W
2	0°14'32" S	173°27'28" W
3	0°43'52" S	173°45'30" W
4	1°04'06" S	174°17'41" W
5	1°12'39" S	174°31'02" W
6	1°14'52" S	174°34'48" W
7	1°52'36" S	175°34'51" W
8	1°59'17" S	175°45'29" W
9	2°17'09" S	176°13'58" W
10	2°32'51" S	176°38'59" W
11	2°40'26" S	176°51'03" W
12	2°44'49" S	176°58'01" W
13	2°44'53" S	176°58'08" W
14	2°56'33" S	177°16'43" W
15	2°58'45" S	177°26'00" W

Notes:

¹ The limits of the U.S. exclusive economic zone from points 1 to 12 in areas adjacent to Canada do not correspond to limits of the Canadian fishery zone as defined in the Canada Gazette of January 1, 1977, due to the dispute between the United States and Canada relating to the sovereignty over Machias Seal Island and North Rock. The line defined by points 12 through 15 reflects the International Court of Justice Award of October 14, 1984, establishing a United States-Canada maritime boundary, pursuant to the Treaty between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United States of America to Submit to Binding Dispute Settlement the Delimitation of the Maritime Boundary in the Gulf of Maine Area, TIAS 10204.

² The line defined by points 113 through 139 is that line delimited in the maritime boundary treaty signed with Cuba December 16, 1977, Senate Executive H, 96th Cong., 1st Sess. The treaty has been applied provisionally since January 1, 1978.

³ The lines defined by points 140-142 and 143-146 reflect the exchange of Notes Effecting Agreement on the provisional Maritime Boundary with Mexico done on November 24, 1976, TIAS 8805, 29 UST 196. The U.S.-Mexico Maritime Boundary Treaty, signed on May 4, 1978, Senate Executive F, 96th Congress, 1st Sess., defines boundary using the same turning points.

⁴ The limit of the U.S. exclusive economic zone from points 1 to 17 adjacent to Canada in the area seaward of the Strait of Juan de Fuca do not correspond to limits of the Canadian fishery zone as defined in the Canada Gazette of January 1, 1977.

⁵ The line defined by points 18 through 21 reflect the Exchange of Notes Effecting Agreement on the Provisional Maritime Boundary with Mexico done on November 24, 1976. The U.S.-Mexico Maritime Boundary Treaty, signed on May 4, 1978, defines the boundary using the same turning points. [*43827]

⁶ The limit of the U.S. exclusive economic zone in areas adjacent to Canada in the Beaufort Sea do not correspond to limits of the Canadian fishery zone, as defined in the Canada Gazette of January 1, 1997.

⁷ The line defined by points 22-58 and 59-87 is that line delimited in the maritime boundary treaty signed with the former Soviet Union (now applicable to Russia) June 1, 1990, Senate Treaty Doc. 102-22, and applied provisionally pending the exchange of instruments of ratification, by an exchange of notes effective June 15, 1990.

⁸ The limit of the U.S. exclusive economic zone in, and seaward of, the Dixon Entrance do not correspond to the limits of the Canadian fishery zone, as defined in the Canada Gazette of January 1, 1977. Where the claimed boundaries published by the United States and Canada leave an unclaimed area within Dixon Entrance, the United States will exercise fishery management jurisdiction to the Canadian claimed line where that line is situated southward of the United States claimed line, until such time as a permanent maritime boundary with Canada is established in the Dixon Entrance.

⁹ The line defined by points 1-50 is that line delimited in the maritime boundary treaty signed with the United Kingdom (for the British Virgin Islands) at London on November 4, 1993, Senate Treaty Doc. 103-23, and entered into force on June 1, 1995. The line defined by points 50-51 is that line delimited in the maritime boundary treaty signed with the United Kingdom (for Anguilla) at London on November 4, 1993, Senate Treaty Doc. 103-23, and entered into force June 1, 1995. The line from point 1 to point 51 is on the North American Datum 1983 (NAD 83). The line defined by points 57-78 is that line delimited in the maritime boundary treaty signed with Venezuela at Caracas on March 28, 1978; the treaty entered into force on November 24, 1980, TIAS 9890, 32 UST 3100.

¹⁰ The line defined by points 1-12 constitutes the line of delimitation between the maritime zones of the United States and Japan as reflected in an Exchange of Notes effective July 5, 1994. Points 1-12 are on the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). In this regard, users should be aware that the Government of Japan defines points 1-12 on the Tokyo Datum and the coordinate values will differ slightly from those published in this Notice.

¹¹ The line defined by points 1-8 is that line delimited in the maritime boundary treaty with New Zealand (for Tokelau) signed at Atafu on December 2, 1980; this treaty entered into force on September 3, 1983, TIAS 10775. The line defined by points 8-32 is that line delimited in the maritime boundary treaty with the Cook Islands signed at Rarotonga on June 11, 1980; this treaty entered into force on September 8, 1983, TIAS 10774. Points 1-32 are on the World Geodetic System 1972 (WGS 72).

MARITIME BOUNDARY AGREEMENTS

U.S. – CANADA

The following is extracted from the October 1984 ICJ Judgment in the Case Concerning Delimitation of the Maritime Boundary In the Gulf of Maine Area (Canada v. U.S.A.).

The Chamber, by four votes to one, decides:

That the course of the single maritime boundary that divides the continental shelf and the exclusive fisheries zones of Canada and the [U.S.] in the area referred to in the Special Agreement concluded by those two States on 29 March 1979 shall be defined by geodetic lines connecting the points with the following coordinates:

TABLE C1.T290.
U.S. - CANADA MARITIME BOUNDARY: GULF OF MAINE

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
A	44° 11' 12"	67° 16' 46"
B	42° 53' 14"	67° 44' 35"
C	42° 31' 08"	67° 28' 05"
D	40° 27' 05"	65° 41' 59"

U.S. - CUBA

The following excerpts are extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 110, "Maritime Boundary: Cuba-United States" of 21 February 1990.

On December 16, 1977, the Governments of the United States of America and the Republic of Cuba signed an agreement delimiting a maritime boundary in the Straits of Florida and eastern Gulf of Mexico. The parties agreed to provisional application of the force of the

agreement, effective January 1, 1978, pending permanent entry into force of the agreement following the exchange of instruments of the signing of this agreement. Notes have been exchanged on six occasions (every two years) extending the provisional application of the agreement (every two years) extending the provisional application of the agreement. The latest agreement occurred December 26, 1989.

The 1977 negotiations leading to the maritime boundary agreement were one of the first formal and direct discussions the United States and Cuba held for many years. Each country had, in 1977, extended its maritime jurisdiction to 200 miles, Cuba claiming an exclusive economic zone, the United States claiming an exclusive fishing zone. Since the two countries are less than 400 miles apart there exists an area in the southern portion of the Straits of Florida and eastern Gulf of Mexico where their respective claims overlap.

The United States does not recognize Cuba's straight baselines along its northern coast on the grounds that the geographic conditions, as prescribed under international law, are not met. Specifically, Cuba's coastline is neither deeply indented nor fringed with islands in this area. The United States does not claim straight baselines along its coast. Cuba gains an advantage over the United States in the eastern part of the boundary if an equidistant line is created by using Cuba's straight baselines against the United States low-water line. The western portion of the boundary was not influenced by Cuba's straight baselines.

To avoid an impasse in the talks, Cuba and the United States agreed to calculate an equidistant line from the relevant basepoints on their respective low-water lines and a second equidistant line from the Cuban straight baselines and comparable hypothetical construction lines separated by a much as approximately three miles. A compromise line was then negotiated that ran between these two equidistant lines, essentially dividing the intervening area equally between them. Comparing the negotiated boundary line to the original line published by the United States in March 1977, the United States gained a net area of approximately 235 square nautical miles; a slight area loss in the eastern part of the boundary area, offset in the central and western portions of the boundary. The boundary consists of 27 turning and terminal points and is 313.4 miles long. In the east, the starting point is a tripoint, approximately 40 miles distant from the coasts of the Bahamas (Cay Sal), Cuba, and the United States. From the tripoint the boundary extends in a general westward direction until turning point 13; it then turns in a northwestward direction until reaching the terminus, 200 miles from the Cuban and U.S. coasts. The distance between boundary turning points ranges from 2.12 miles (between points 10 and 11) to 35.34 miles (between points 26 and 27) and averages about 12 miles.

The boundary separates all types of maritime jurisdiction permitted under international law. At the time the treaty was signed, Cuba claimed a 200-mile exclusive economic zone and the United States a 200-mile fishery zone. Subsequent to the signing the United States, in 1983, claimed a 200-mile exclusive economic zone.

As set forth in Article I of the agreement, the maritime boundary between the U.S. and Cuba shall be determined by geodetic lines connecting the following coordinates:

TABLE C1.T291.
U.S. - CUBA MARITIME BOUNDARY COORDINATES

U.S. - CUBA MARITIME BOUNDARY COORDINATES		
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
1	1.23 55'30"	81 12'55"
2	2.23 53'50"	81 19'44"
3	3.23 50'50"	81 30'00"
4	4.23 50'00"	81 40'00"
5	5.23 49'03"	81 50'00"
6	6.23 49'03"	82 00'12"
7	7.23 49'40"	82 10'00"
8	8.23 51'12"	82 25'00"
9	9.23 51'12"	82 40'00"
10	10.23 49'40"	82 48'54"
11	11.23 49'30"	82 51'12"
12	12.23 49'22"	83 00'00"

U.S. - CUBA MARITIME BOUNDARY COORDINATES		
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
13	13.23 49'49"	83 15'00"
14	14.23 51'51"	83 25'50"
15	15.23 52'25"	83 33'02"
16	16.23 54'02"	83 41'36"
17	17.23 55'45"	83 48'12"
18	18.23 58'36"	84 00'00"
19	19.24 09'35"	84 29'28"
20	20.24 13'18"	84 38'40"
21	21.24 16'39"	84 46'08"
22	22.24 23'28"	85 00'00"
23	23.24 26'35"	85 06'20"
24	24.24 38'55"	85 31'55"
25	25.24 44'15"	85 43'12"
26	26.24 53'55"	86 00'00"
27	27.25 12'25"	86 33'12"

U.S.-RUSSIA

The following is extracted from the Agreement between the U.S. and the USSR on the Maritime Boundary, signed 1 June 1990.

Article 1

1. The Parties agree that the line described as the "western limit" in article 1 of the 1867 Convention, as defined in article 2 of this Agreement, is the maritime boundary between the [U.S.] and the Soviet Union.
2. Each Party shall respect the maritime boundary as limiting the extent of its coastal State jurisdiction otherwise permitted under international law.

Article 2

1. From the initial point, 65° 30' N., 168° 58' 37" W., the maritime boundary extends north along the 168° 58' 37" W. meridian through the Bering Strait and Chukchi Sea into the Arctic Ocean as far as permitted under international law.
2. From the same initial point, the maritime boundary extends southwestward and is defined by lines connecting the geographic positions set forth in the Annex, which is an integral part of this Agreement.

Article 3

1. In any area east of the maritime boundary that lies within 200 nautical miles of the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea of the Soviet Union is measured but beyond 200 nautical miles of the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea of the [U.S.] is measured ("eastern special area"), the Soviet Union agrees that henceforth the [U.S.] may exercise the sovereign rights and jurisdiction derived from exclusive economic zone jurisdiction that the Soviet Union would otherwise be entitled to exercise under international law in the absence of the agreement of the Parties on the maritime boundary.
2. In any area west of the maritime boundary that lies within 200 nautical miles of the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea of the [U.S.] is measured but beyond 200 nautical miles of the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea of the Soviet Union is measured ("western special area"), the [U.S.] agrees that henceforth the Soviet Union may exercise the sovereign rights and jurisdiction derived from exclusive economic zone jurisdiction that the [U.S.] would otherwise be entitled to exercise under international law in the absence of the agreement of the Parties on the maritime boundary.
3. To the extent that either Party exercises the sovereign rights or jurisdiction in the special area or areas on its side of the maritime boundary as provided for in this article, such exercise of sovereign rights or jurisdiction derives from the agreement of the Parties and

does not constitute an extension of its exclusive economic zone. To this end, each Party shall take the necessary steps to ensure that any exercise on its part of such rights or jurisdiction in the special area or areas on its side of the maritime boundary shall be so characterized in its relevant laws, regulations, and charts.

Article 4

The maritime boundary as defined in this Agreement shall not affect or prejudice in any manner either Party's position with respect to the rules of international law relating to the law of the sea, including those concerned with the exercise of sovereignty, sovereign rights or jurisdiction with respect to the waters or seabed and subsoil.

Article 5

For the purposes of this Agreement, "coastal State jurisdiction" refers to the sovereignty, sovereign rights, or any other form of jurisdiction with respect to the waters or seabed and subsoil that may be exercised by a coastal State in accordance with the international law of the sea.

Annex

The maritime boundary is defined as follows:

From the initial point, 65° 30' N. 168° 58' 37" W., the maritime boundary extends north along the 168° 58' 37" W. meridian through the Bering Strait and Chukchi Sea into the Arctic Ocean as far as permitted under international law.

From the same initial point, the maritime boundary extends southwestward connecting the following geographic positions:

TABLE C1.T292.
U.S. – RUSSIA MARITIME BOUNDARY COORDINATES

U.S. – RUSSIA MARITIME BOUNDARY		
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
2	65° 19' 58"	169° 21' 38"
3	65° 09' 51"	169° 44' 34"
4	64° 59' 41"	170° 07' 23"
5	64° 49' 26"	170° 30' 06"
6	64° 39' 08"	170° 52' 43"
7	64° 28' 46"	171° 15' 14"
8	64° 18' 20"	171° 37' 40"
9	63° 07' 50"	172° 00' 00"
10	63° 59' 27"	172° 18' 39"
11	63° 51' 01"	172° 37' 13"
12	63° 42' 33"	172° 55' 42"
13	63° 34' 01"	173° 14' 07"
14	63° 25' 27"	173° 32' 27"
15	63° 16' 50"	173° 50' 42"
16	63° 08' 11"	174° 08' 52"
17	62° 59' 29"	174° 26' 58"
18	62° 50' 44"	174° 44' 59"
19	62° 41' 56"	175° 02' 56"
20	62° 33' 06"	175° 20' 48"

U.S. – RUSSIA MARITIME BOUNDARY		
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
21	62° 24' 13"	175° 38' 36"
22	62° 15' 17"	175° 56' 19"
23	62° 06' 19"	176° 13' 59"
24	61° 57' 18"	176° 31' 34"
25	61° 10' 11"	176° 49' 04"
26	61° 39' 08"	177° 06' 31"
27	61° 29' 59"	177° 23' 53"
28	61° 20' 47"	177° 41' 11"
29	61° 11' 33"	177° 58' 26"
30	61° 02' 17"	178° 15' 36"
31	60° 52' 57"	178° 32' 42"
32	60° 43' 35"	178° 49' 45"
33	60° 34' 11"	179° 06' 44"
34	60° 24' 44"	179° 23' 38"
35	60° 15' 14"	179° 40' 30"
36	60° 11' 39"	179° 46' 49"
thence, it extends along an arc with a radius of 200 nautical miles and a center at 60° 38' 23" N., 173° 06' 54" W. to		
37	59° 58' 22"	179° 40' 55"
thence, it extends southwestward along the rhumb line, defined by the following points: 64° 05' 08" N., 172° 00' 00" W., 53° 43' 42" N., 170° 18' 31" E. to		
38	58° 57' 18"	178° 33' 59"
thence, it extends along an arc with a radius of 200 nautical miles and a center at 62° 16' 09" N., 179° 05' 34" E. to		
39	58° 58' 14"	178° 15' 05"
40	58° 57' 58"	178° 14' 37"
41	58° 48' 06"	177° 58' 14"
42	58° 38' 12"	177° 41' 53"
43	58° 28' 16"	177° 25' 34"
44	58° 18' 17"	177° 09' 18"
45	58° 08' 15"	176° 53' 04"
46	57° 58' 11"	176° 36' 52"
47	57° 48' 04"	176° 20' 43"
48	57° 37' 54"	176° 04' 35"

U.S. – RUSSIA MARITIME BOUNDARY		
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
49	57° 27' 42"	175° 48' 31"
50	57° 17' 28"	175° 32' 28"
51	57° 07' 11"	175° 16' 27"
52	56° 56' 51"	175° 00' 29"
53	56° 46' 29"	174° 44' 32"
54	56° 36' 04"	174° 28' 38"
55	56° 25' 37"	174° 12' 46"
56	56° 15' 07"	173° 56' 56"
57	56° 04' 34"	173° 41' 08"
58	55° 53' 59"	173° 25' 22"
59	55° 43' 22"	173° 09' 37"
60	55° 32' 42"	172° 53' 55"
61	55° 21' 39"	172° 38' 14"
62	55° 11' 14"	172° 22' 36"
63	55° 00' 26"	172° 06' 59"
64	54° 49' 36"	171° 51' 24"
65	54° 38' 43"	171° 35' 51"
66	54° 27' 48"	171° 20' 20"
67	54° 16' 50"	171° 04' 50"
68	54° 05' 50"	170° 49' 22"
69	53° 54' 47"	170° 33' 56"
70	53° 43' 42"	170° 18' 31"
71	53° 32' 46"	170° 05' 29"
72	53° 21' 48"	169° 52' 32"
73	53° 10' 49"	169° 39' 40"
74	52° 59' 48"	169° 26' 53"
75	52° 48' 46"	169° 14' 12"
76	52° 37' 43"	169° 01' 36"
77	52° 26' 38"	168° 49' 05"
78	52° 15' 31"	168° 36' 39"
79	52° 04' 23"	168° 24' 17"
80	51° 53' 14"	168° 12' 01"
81	51° 42' 03"	167° 59' 49"
82	51° 30' 51"	167° 47' 42"

U.S. – RUSSIA MARITIME BOUNDARY		
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
83	51° 19' 37"	167° 35' 40"
84	51° 11' 22"	167° 26' 52"
85	51° 12' 17"	167° 15' 35"
86	51° 09' 09"	167° 12' 00"
87	50° 58' 39"	167° 00' 00"

U.S. – VENEZUELA

The following is extracted from the Maritime Boundary Treaty between the U.S. and Venezuela, signed 28 March 1978, EIF November 1980.

Article 1

The sole purpose of this Treaty is to establish, in accordance with international law, the maritime boundary between the [U.S.] and the Republic of Venezuela.

Article 2

The maritime boundary between the [U.S.] and Venezuela is determined by the geodetic lines connecting points 1-22, having the following coordinates:

TABLE C1.T293.
U.S. - VENEZUELA MARITIME BOUNDARY COORDINATES

U.S. - VENEZUELA MARITIME BOUNDARY		
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
1	16° 44' 49"	64° 01' 08"
2	16° 43' 22"	64° 06' 31"
3	16° 43' 10"	64° 06' 59"
4	16° 42' 40"	64° 08' 06"
5	16° 41' 43"	64° 10' 07"
6	16° 35' 19"	64° 23' 39"
7	16° 23' 30"	64° 45' 54"
8	15° 39' 31"	65° 58' 41"
9	15° 30' 10"	66° 07' 09"
10	15° 14' 06"	66° 19' 57"
11	14° 55' 48"	66° 34' 30"
12	14° 56' 06"	66° 51' 40"
13	14° 58' 27"	67° 04' 19"
14	14° 58' 45"	67° 05' 17"
15	14° 58' 58"	67° 06' 11"
16	14° 59' 10"	67° 07' 00"
17	15° 02' 32"	67° 23' 40"

U.S. - VENEZUELA MARITIME BOUNDARY		
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
18	15° 05' 07"	67° 36' 23"
19	15° 10' 38"	68° 03' 46"
20	15° 11' 06"	68° 09' 21"
21	15° 12' 33"	68° 27' 32"
22	15° 12' 51"	68° 28' 56"

and along an azimuth of 274.23 degrees true from point 22, in the event that the maritime boundary of the [U.S.] extends westward, until the tri-junction with a third State is reached. In no case shall this tri-junction point be further westward than latitude 15° 14' 28" N longitude 68° 51' 44" W.

Article 4

It is understood by the two Governments that south of the maritime boundary the [U.S.] shall not, and north of the maritime boundary [Venezuela] shall not, for any purpose, claim or exercise sovereign rights or jurisdiction over the waters or seabed and subsoil. The establishment of this maritime boundary does not affect or prejudice in any manner the positions of either Government with respect to the sovereign rights or jurisdiction of either State, the rules of international law concerning the exercise of jurisdiction over the waters or seabed and subsoil, or any other matter relating to the law of the sea.

URUGUAY

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Nov 98	Law No. 17.033	12nm	
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jan 61	Joint Declaration of Argentina & Uruguay		Argentina and Uruguay agree to status of Rio de la Plata as historic waters.
	Nov 98	Law No. 17.033		Established straight baselines. Reiterated historic status for Rio de la Plata. See <u>LIS</u> No. 123 (Chartlet available on line at UN's LOS website. See Foreward for website information.) <i>This claim is not recognized by the U.S.</i> U.S. protested this claim in 1963, 1970, and in 2000.
CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Nov 98	Law No. 17.033	24nm	
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Nov 98	Law No. 17.033	200nm/ CM	
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Nov 98	Law No. 17.033	200nm	Military exercises in EEZ subject to prior authorization. <i>This claim is not recognized by the U.S.</i> U.S. protested claim in 2000.
ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION	Nov 98	Law No. 17,033	200nm	
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Feb 74	Agreement		With Argentina concerning Rio de la Plata and maritime boundary EIF. See <u>LIS</u> No. 64.
	Jun 75	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Brazil EIF. See <u>LIS</u> No. 73.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention, with Declaration reaffirming exclusion of military exercises within the EEZ.
	Dec 92			Ratified Convention.
	Jul 94			Signed Part XI Agreement.

STRAIGHT BASELINES LEGISLATION

The following is extracted from Act 17.033 of 20 November 1998 establishing the boundaries of the territorial sea, the adjacent zone, the exclusive economic zone, and the continental shelf.

List of geographical coordinates and features specifying
the baselines of the Eastern Republic of Uruguay

TABLE C1.T294.
URUGUAY BASELINES

Geographical Feature	Latitude South	Longitude West	Delineation of the line between those points
1. Mid-point outer limit Rio de la Plata (articles 1 and 70 of the Treaty concerning the Rio de la Plata and the corresponding maritime boundary)	35° 38'.0 S	55° 52'.0 W	Straight
2. Intersection of line marking outer limit Rio de la Plata with W coastline of Punta del Este	34° 58'.2 S	54° 57'.2 W	Normal
3. S end Punta del Este	34° 58'.4 S	54° 57'.1 W	Straight
4. Punta del Vapor	34° 57'.9 S	54° 56'.4 W	Straight
5. Punta Piedras Perimeter Isla de Lobos	34° 54'.3 S	54° 48'.4 W	Isolated Normal
6. SE end Islote de Lobos	35° 01'.7 S	54° 52'.0 W	Isolated Normal
5. Punta Piedrea	34° 54'.3 S	54° 48'.4 W	Normal
7. Punta Jose Ignacio	34° 51'.0 S	54° 38'.1 W	Normal
8. Cabo Santa maria	34° 40'.1 S	54° 09'.0 W	Straight
9. Shoal E of start of Punto de La Paloma breakwater	34° 39'.3 S	54° 08'.2 W	Straight
10. E end Piedra negra	34° 24'.1 S	53° 44'.8 W	Straight
11. E end Isla del Marco	34° 21'.0 S	53° 44'.3 W	Straight
12. Shoal Punta del Palmar**	34° 04'.0 S	53° 44'.3 W	Straight
13. Shoal Maria Pia	34° 03'.0 S	53° 32'.0 W	Straight
14. Punta del Diablo	34° 02'.5 S	53° 32'.0 W	Straight
15. Punta Mogote	34° 00'.1 S	53° 32'.0 W	Straight
16. Islet SSE Isla Coronilla	33° 56'.6 S	53° 28'.5 W	Straight
17. NE end Isla Coronilla	33° 56'.3 S	53° 28'.7 W	Straight
18. Punta de la Coronilla	33° 55'.4 S	53° 30'.5 W	Normal
19. Intersection of maritime lateral limit between Eastern Republic of Uruguay and Brazil with coastline	33° 44'.8 S	53° 22'.0 W	

** Regarding Feature 12 above: Using the coordinates given for Point 12, the Shoal lies in a lagoon landward of the coast. The following UN-utilized coordinates, taken from the National Imagery and Mapping Agency Gazetteer website, were used for situating Point 12 on the coast: 34° 04'.00 S, 53° 32'.0 W.

U.S. Analysis

The following comments regarding Uruguay's straight baseline system are extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 123, "Uruguay's Maritime claims," 27 November 2000.

Uruguay has created 13 straight baselines segments ranging in length from 60 miles (segment 1-2 across its half of the mouth of the Rio de la Plata) to 0.3 miles (segment 16-17).... Uruguay's mainland coastline from Punta del Este to the land boundary terminus with Brazil has a geographic consistency where the coastline, in its entirety, is relatively smooth with minor coastal curvatures. Yet, Uruguay has employed straight baseline segments in areas that have similar qualities as those areas where it has used the normal baseline, the low-water line. The straight baselines have enclosed very small areas that are not "sufficiently closely linked to the land domain to be subject to the regime of internal waters:" (as called for in Article 7(3) of the LOS Convention). Further, the straight baseline segments have virtually no impact on the outer limits of the territorial sea. There are no areas along the Uruguayan coastline where straight baselines would be appropriate.

MARITIME BOUNDARY AGREEMENTS**URUGUAY - ARGENTINA**

The following is extracted from the Agreement between Uruguay and Argentina on the Delimitation of the River Plate and the Maritime Boundary, EIF February 1974.

Chapter 1 Jurisdiction

Article 1

The Rio de la Plata extends from the parallel of Punta Gorda to an imaginary straight line joining Punta del Este (Uruguay) and Punta Rasa del Cabo San Antonio (Argentina), in conformity with the provisions of the Treaty on the Limits of the Uruguay River of April 7, 1961 and the Joint Declaration on the Outer Limit of the Rio de la Plata of January 30, 1961.

Article 2

A strip of exclusive jurisdiction adjacent to each Party's coast on the river is hereby established.

This coastal strip shall be seven nautical miles wide between the outer limit of the river and an imaginary straight line joining Colonia (Uruguay) and Punta Lara (Argentina) and two nautical miles wide from that line to the parallel of Punta Gorda. However, the outer limits of the strips shall be deflected as necessary in order that they will not overlap with the limits of channels located in waters of common use and so as to include port access channels.

Such limits shall not be less than 500 meters distant from the limits of channels located in waters of common use or more than 500 meters distant from the limits or mouths of port access channels.

Article 3

Outside the coastal strips, the jurisdiction of each Party shall apply to the Party's own flag vessels.

That jurisdiction shall also apply to third-country flag vessels involved in accidents with vessels of that Party.

The provisions of the first and second paragraphs notwithstanding, the jurisdiction of a Party shall apply in all cases involving its security or when unlawful acts are committed that may have an effect in its territory, irrespective of the flag of the vessel involved.

If the security of both Parties is involved, or if the unlawful act has an effect in both territories, the jurisdiction of the Party whose coastal strip is nearest to the place where the vessel is apprehended shall prevail.

Article 10

The Parties may use, under equal conditions and in any circumstances, the channels located in the waters of common use.

Article 11

In the waters of common use, navigation by public and private vessels of the countries of the Rio de la Plata basin and public and private third-flag merchant ships, shall be permitted without prejudice to rights previously granted the Parties under treaties in force. Moreover, each Party shall permit the passage of third-flag warships authorized by the other Party, provided such passage does not affect its order or security.

Article 41

Each party may explore and exploit the resources of the bed and subsoil of the river in the areas adjacent to their respective coasts up to a line determined by the following geographic points....

TABLE C1.T295.
URUGUAY - ARGENTINA MARITIME BOUNDARY

POINTS	LATITUDE SOUTH	LONGITUDE WEST
9	34 12 0	58 15 1
10	34 13 3	58 12 5
11	34 15 2	58 10 0
12	34 17 7	58 05 5
13	34 20 0	58 03 9
14	34 21 7	58 01 2
15	34 22 8	58 00 6
16	34 26 6	57 56 4
17	34 33 0	57 56 1
18	34 40 0	57 57 1
19	34 47 0	57 32 0
20	34 52 0	57 20 0
21	35 11 0	57 00 0
22	35 10 3	56 43 0
23	35 38 0	55 52 0

Chapter XIV Lateral Maritime Boundary

Article 70

The lateral maritime boundary and the continental shelf boundary between the Oriental Republic of Uruguay and the Argentine Republic are defined by an equidistant line, determined by the adjacent coasts methods, which begins at the midpoint of the baselines consisting of an imaginary straight line that joins Punta del Este (Uruguay) and Punta Rasa del Cabo San Antonio (Argentina).

Chapter XV

Article 72

Both Parties guarantee the freedom of navigation and overflight of the seas under their respective jurisdictions seaward of 12nm measured from the corresponding baselines, and, in the mouth of the Rio de la Plata beginning at its outer limit, without restrictions other than those deriving from the exercise by each party of its powers with regard to exploration, conservation, and exploitation of resources, protection and preservation of the environment, scientific research, and construction and emplacement of installations, and of those powers referred to in Article 86.

Chapter XX

Article 85

Questions relating to the defense of the entire focal area of the Plata River shall be in the exclusive jurisdiction of the Parties.

URUGUAY - BRAZIL

The maritime boundary between Uruguay and Brazil originally extended to the limit of the territorial sea. At the time the treaty was signed, both Uruguay and Brazil claimed 200nm territorial seas. Since then, both countries have reduced the breadth of their territorial sea limits to 12nm, but have declared a 200nm limit EEZ. Therefore, it is assumed that the boundary treaty between the two States remains valid, describing the border between the EEZs vice the territorial seas. The following excerpts from an agreement between the governments of the Federative Republic of Brazil and the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, as well as the analysis which follows, are extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 73, "Maritime Boundary: Brazil-Uruguay," 30 September 1976.

The agreement

The location of the mouth of Chuy Stream shall be fixed at the point defined by the intersection of the line running from the present Chuy light in a direction nearly perpendicular to the general line of the coast, on the same bearing as the maritime lateral boundary (specified below), with the Atlantic Ocean. The maritime lateral boundary between the two countries shall be defined by the rhumb line which, starting

from the above-established point, shall run on a bearing of 128 sexagesimal degrees (counting from true north) to the outside limit of the territorial sea of both countries. The extension of that rhumb line running inland passes by the Chuy light. Both of the Commission Heads also state that the principal marker No. 1 (reference marker), erected by the Joint Boundary Commission in 1853 near the left bank of Chuy Stream and on firm ground for better protection from the water, will be maintained in its original position, and that at the opportune time the necessary works to ensure that Chuy Stream will have its normal outlet at the above-established point will be undertaken.

The analysis

The Brazil-Uruguay maritime boundary, plotted on the [DMA/HC 24000 chart attached to LIS No. 73] consists of a single rhumb line. Commencing at the mouth of the Chuy stream, the boundary extends seaward at a 128° azimuth (from true north) to the outer limit of the two states' territorial seas. Each country claims a 200-nm territorial sea.

The boundary extends approximately 204 nm from the Chuy stream; Pt. Palmar (Uruguay) and a Brazilian mainland point northeast of Chuy stream are the basepoints approximately 200 nm from the terminal boundary point.

VANUATU

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Oct 82	Maritime Zones Act No. 23 of 1981	12nm	Measured from archipelagic and low-water baselines.
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Oct 82	Maritime Zones Act No. 23 of 1981		Established archipelagic baselines; recognized rights of navigation and overflight through and over the routes normally used in archipelagic and territorial waters; authorized designation of sea lanes, air routes, and traffic separation schemes for "continuous and expeditious passage of foreign ships and aircraft."
CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Oct 82	Maritime Zones Act No. 23 of 1981	24nm	
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Oct 82	Maritime Zones Act No. 23 of 1981	CM/ 200nm	
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Oct 82	Maritime Zones Act No. 23 of 1981	200nm	
ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION	Oct 82	Maritime Zones Act No. 23 of 1981	200nm	Exclusive authority to preserve and protect environment and prevent and control pollution claimed within EEZ.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention.
	Jul 94			Signed Part XI Agreement.
	Aug 99			Ratified Convention; bound by Part XI Agreement.

ARCHIPELAGIC BASELINE LEGISLATION

The following are extracts from the Maritime Zones Act No. 23 of October 1982 establishing Vanuatu's archipelagic baseline system.

An archipelagic baseline commencing at the outermost point of the low water line of the Reef off Hiu Island co-ordinate 13° 04' 18" South 166° 32' 13".8 East, British Admiralty Chart No. 1575 and, except where the contrary intention appears, following the geodesic lines successively linking the outermost points on the low water lines of the land areas specified below:

TABLE C1.T296.
VANUATU ARCHIPELAGIC BASELINE SYSTEM

VANUATU ARCHIPELAGIC BASELINE SYSTEM				
POINT	LAND AREA	LATITUDE SOUTH	LONGITUDE EAST	BRITISH CHART
1	Vat Ganai Island	13° 15' 10.8"	167° 38' 10.5"	1575
2	Vetvai Point on Motlav Island	13° 38' 46.8"	167° 42' 25.5"	1575
3	Islet off Merolava Island	14° 26' 22.9"	168° 04' 10.2"	1575
4	Treerock Point on Pentacost Island	15° 55' 38.4"	168° 16' 32.5"	1575

VANUATU ARCHIPELAGIC BASELINE SYSTEM				
POINT	LAND AREA	LATITUDE SOUTH	LONGITUDE EAST	BRITISH CHART
5	Tangaraki Island	17° 00' 38.4"	168° 38' 27"	1576
6	Maniuro Point of Efate Island	17° 41' 42"	168° 35' 10"	1576
7	Goat Islet off Erromango	18° 42' 09.6"	169° 17' 43.6"	1575
8	Reef off Futuna Island	19° 30' 42"	170° 13' 44.3"	1576
9	Masi Point on Futuna Island	19° 32' 37.7"	170° 13' 44.3"	1576
10	Reef on Anoityum Island and thence along the low water line to point 11	20° 11' 45.6"	169° 53' 42"	1576
11	Flat Rock off Anoityum Island	20° 15' 30"	169° 50' 42.9"	1576
12	Reef off Anoityum Island	20° 15' 58.2"	169° 45' 25.9"	1576
13	Imlao on Tanna Island and thence along the low water line to point 14	19° 34' 51.6"	169° 16' 42.6"	1576
14	West Point Tanna Islands	19° 27' 09"	169° 12' 39"	1576
15	Ountovin Point on Erromango Island	18° 52' 51"	158° 59' 03.6"	1576
16	Tukutuku Point on Efate Island	17° 43' 09.6"	168° 09' 02.4"	1576
17	Tomman Island	16° 35' 37.5"	167° 27' 17.4"	1575
18	Reef off Santo	15° 39' 24.6"	166° 45' 58.8"	1575
19	Remarkable Point on Santo Island	15° 24' 04.5"	166° 38' 27"	1575
20	Reef off Santo Island	14° 51' 06"	166° 32' 00.6"	1575
21	On NW Coast of Santo	14° 44' 51.6"	166° 32' 42.6"	1575
22	Thomeuf Point on Hiu Island	13° 10' 21"	166° 31' 58.5"	1575
23	On Reef off Hiu Island	13° 04' 18"	166° 32' 13.8"	1575

VENEZUELA

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Aug 61		12nm	Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone.
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jul 56	Territorial Sea Law		Enabling legislation for straight baselines.
	Jul 68	Presidential Decree		Provided coordinates for straight baselines. <i>This claim is not recognized by the U.S. See LIS No. 21. U.S. protested claim in 1989.</i> In 2000, GOV challenged USG vessels performing counter-drug ops in the Gulf of Venezuela. This appears to indicate a claimed historic bay status and/or enclosing straight baselines. However, such a claim has not been set out officially in GOV legislation/demarche. <i>The U.S. does not recognize this claim and protested the challenge of US ships in the Gulf in 2000.</i>
CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Jul 56	Territorial Sea Law	15nm	Claimed jurisdiction "for purposes of maritime control and police, as well as for national security and protection of national interests." <i>This claim to security jurisdiction is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claim in 1989 and conducted operational assertions in 1999-2001.</i>
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Aug 61		1958 DEF	
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Jul 78	Law Establishing an Exclusive Economic Zone	200nm	EEZ
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Dec 78	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Netherlands Antilles and Aruba EIF.
	Nov 80	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with U.S. (Puerto Rico and St. Croix) EIF.
	Jan 82	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Dominican Republic EIF.
	Jan 83	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with France (Guadeloupe and Martinique) EIF.
	Jul 91	Agreement		Agreement with Trinidad/Tobago EIF.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
LOS CONVENTION	Apr 82			Voted against; did not sign.

STRAIGHT BASELINES LEGISLATION

Following are excerpts from the text of the Presidential Decree of 10 July 1968 (with explanatory note) establishing the Venezuelan straight baseline system.

Raul Leoni President of the Republic employing the attributions conferred on him by the National Constitution and in conformity with the Law of the Territorial Sea, Continental Shelf, Protection of Fishing and Air Space and with the Ratifying Law of the Convention of the Continental Shelf:

Considering that Article Two of the Law of the Territorial Sea, Continental Shelf, Protection of Fishing and Air Space and Article Four and following of the Ratifying Law of the Convention on the Continental Shelf wherein the places were the conditions of the Continental seaboard and islands require it to foresee the drawing of straight base lines from which the Territorial Sea is measured:

Considering that in various zones of the Venezuelan seaboard there exists geographic conditions requiring the initiation of the fixing of the said lines in sectors of the seaboard of the Republic, it is decreed:

Article One

The following straight base line is drawn in the sector of the Venezuelan seaboard embracing a point between the dividing line of the river Essequibo and Arguapiche Point in the Federal Territory Delta Amacuro from a point with the coordinates nine degrees, twenty seven minutes and thirty seconds of North Latitude and sixty degrees and fifty two minutes of West Longitude to another point with the coordinates eight degrees and twenty six minutes of North Latitude and fifty nine degrees, thirty four minutes and thirty seconds of West Longitude.

Article Two

The Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone corresponding to Venezuela in the sector is measured from the straight base line where it has been drawn and from the low tide line in the remainder of its length with the exception contained in Article Four.

Article Three

The rights of Sovereignty of Venezuela over the territorial waters whose restoration is claimed from Guyana are expressly reserved, that is to say, the strip three miles wide along the coasts of the territory included between the mouth of the River Essequibo and the mouth of the River Guainia as well as the interior waters in the said zone defined by the straight base line drawn in the present decree.

Article Four

The straight base line at the mouth of the River Essequibo will be in accordance with that of the neighboring state.

Venezuelan Explanatory Note

This decree of the National Executive according to official information has the following significance: the territorial sea of Venezuela is twelve miles wide in accordance with Venezuelan law and that of Guyana only three miles, that is to say, the band three miles measured from the seaboard of the territory in dispute corresponding at the moment to Guyana and the adjoining band of nine miles considered as the high sea by the State of Guyana. For Venezuela, as a consequence of its claim, the said band is Venezuelan territory in which her Sovereignty may be exercised but before making any material act of possession Venezuela must make public her title of dominion to the said sea. Also Venezuela can do it on the basis of the treatise of the straight base line in the zone and in accordance with Venezuelan law and international conventions. In this way, the Venezuelan State will be able to take concrete steps of dominion in relation, for example, to the oil concessions that the State of Guyana have conceded in this zone.

U.S. Analysis

The following comments regarding the Venezuelan straight baseline system are extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 21, "Straight Baselines: Venezuela," 11 June 1970.

The straight baseline extends 98.9 nautical miles and closes the delta of the Orinoco River. A Point, west of the middle of the line, is situated approximately 22 nautical miles from the nearest mainland. In contrast, the principal mouth of the Orinoco is over 30 nautical miles from the SBL. Point B has been selected approximately 26 miles east of Punta Playa, the coastal terminus of the current Guyana-Venezuela boundary. While Venezuela has laid claim to territory as far as the Essequibo River, Guyana rejects this claim (see International Boundary Study No. 21: British Guiana (Guyana) - Venezuela Boundary, March 14, 1963).

The straight baseline does not depart, to any appreciable degree, from the general trend of the mainland coast as determined by small-scale charts. The waters enclosed by the SBL do not meet the legal definition of a bay. Moreover, the eastern terminal point is situated approximately 50 nautical miles to the east of the eastern natural entrance point for the Orinoco system as well as being 26 nautical miles beyond the existing international boundary.

MARITIME BOUNDARY AGREEMENTS

VENEZUELA - DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

The following is extracted from the Agreement between Venezuela and the Dominican Republic on the Delimitation of Marine and Submarine Areas, EIF January 1982.

Article 1

The lines of maritime delimitation established by this Treaty constitute the boundaries between the Dominican Republic and the Republic of Venezuela of the continental shelves, exclusive economic zones, and any other marine or submarine areas which have been or may be established by the Parties, in conformity with international law.

Article 2

The maritime delimitation between the Dominican Republic and Venezuela is determined by the geodetic lines that join the following points, identified by means of geographic coordinates.

TABLE C1.T297.
VENEZUELA - DOMINICAN REPUBLIC MARITIME BOUNDARY

SECTOR A		
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
1	15° 24' 48"	69° 34' 38"
2	15° 22' 45"	69° 41' 50"
3	15° 19' 04"	69° 56' 18"
4	15° 15' 50"	70° 08' 09"
5	15° 02' 08"	70° 52' 50"
6	14° 57' 52"	71° 24' 19"

and from point 6, between Alto Velo (Dominican Republic) and the Los Monjes Archipelago (Venezuela), a constant true course following azimuth 270° 68' or a course North 89° 32' to another point where the delimitation must be made with a Third State.

Article 4

It is understood by the two Governments that the Dominican Republic south of the said line and [Venezuela] north of it will neither claim nor exercise for any purpose sovereign rights or jurisdiction over the marine and submarine areas referred to in Article 1 of this Treaty.

VENEZUELA - FRANCE (GUADELOUPE AND MARTINIQUE)

The following is extracted from the Delimitation Treaty between the Government of the French Republic (Guadeloupe and Martinique) and the Government of the Republic of Venezuela, signed 17 July 1980, EIF January 1983.

The Government of the Republic of Venezuela and the Government of the French Republic, desirous of strengthening neighborly relations and friendship between the two countries, aware of the need to delineate the economic zones located off the coast of their territory, basing themselves on the rules and principles of international law applicable to the matter and taking into consideration the work of the United Nations Third Conference on the Law of the Sea... have agreed as follows:

Article 1

The maritime delineation line between [Venezuela] and the French Republic off the coast of Guadeloupe and Martinique is constituted by the meridian 62° 48' 60".

Article 3

The limit so defined constitutes the maritime boundary between the zones over which the Parties exercise or will exercise sovereign rights or their jurisdiction in accordance with international law.

VENEZUELA - NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

The following is extracted from the Boundary Delimitation Treaty between the Republic of Venezuela and the Kingdom of the Netherlands (Antilles), signed 31 March 1978, EIF December 1978.

Article 1

1. The maritime delimitations lines set out in this Treaty constitute the boundaries between the Contracting Parties in respect to their territorial waters, continental shelves, exclusive economic zones and all other maritime or submarine areas that have been or may be established by the Parties in accordance with international law.

Article 2

The maritime boundary lines between Venezuela and the Netherlands Antilles are as follows:

TABLE C1.T298.
VENEZUELA - NETHERLANDS ANTILLES MARITIME BOUNDARY

VENEZUELA - NETHERLANDS ANTILLES MARITIME BOUNDARY		
SCHEDULE OF COORDINATES		
1. SECTOR A.: BETWEEN THE WEST OF ARUBA AND VENEZUELAN TERRITORY		
1.1.	From point No. 3, latitude 12° 21' 00" N and longitude 70° 25' 00" W, the meridian 70° 25' 00" W	To point No. 2, latitude 12° 49' 00" N and longitude 70° 25' 00" W.
1.2.	From said point No. 2, an arc of maximum circumference	to point No. 1, latitude 15° 24' 48" N and longitude 69° 34' 38" W, or that point on said maximum circumference that represents the boundary with third nations.
2. SECTOR B: BETWEEN THE LEEWARD ISLANDS OF THE NETHERLANDS ANTILLES (ARUBA, BONAIRE, CURACAO) AND THE NORTH COAST OF VENEZUELA		
2.1.	From Point No.3, latitude 12° 21' 00" N and longitude 70° 25' 00" W, parallel 12° 21' 00" N	To point No. 4, latitude 21° 21' 00" N and longitude 70° 09' 51" W.
2.2.	From said point No.4, an arc of maximum circumference	To point No. 5, latitude 12° 21' 54" N and longitude 70° 08' 25" W.
2.3.	From said point No. 5, an arc or maximum circumference	To point No. 6, latitude 12° 15' 46" N and longitude 69° 44' 21" W.
2.4.	From said point No. 6, an arc of maximum circumference	To point No. 7, latitude 11° 52' 45" N and longitude 69° 04' 45" W.
2.5.	From said point No. 7, an arc of maximum circumference	To point No. 8, latitude 11° 45' 30" N and longitude 68° 57' 15" W.
2.6.	From said point No. 8, an arc of maximum circumference	To point No. 9, latitude 11° 44' 30" N and longitude 68° 49' 45" W.
2.7.	From said point No. 9, an arc of maximum circumference	To point No. 10, latitude 11° 40' 00" N and longitude 68° 36' 00" W.
2.8.	From said point No. 10, parallel 11° 40' 00" N	To point No. 11, latitude 11° 40' 00" N and longitude 67° 59' 23" W.
3. SECTOR C: BETWEEN BONAIRE AND VENEZUELAN TERRITORY		
3.1.	From point No. 11, latitude 11° 40' 00" N and longitude 67° 59' 23" W, the meridian 67° 59' 23" W	To point No. 12, latitude 12° 27' 00" N and longitude 67° 59' 23" W.
3.2.	From said point No. 12, an arc of maximum circumference	to point No. 13, latitude 15° 14' 28" N and longitude 68° 51' 44" W, or that point on said maximum circumference that represents the boundary with third nations.
4. SECTOR D: BETWEEN THE ISLANDS OF AVES, SABA AND SAINT EUSTATIUS		
4.1.	From point No. 15, latitude 16° 40' 50" N and longitude 63° 37' 50" W, an arc of maximum circumference	to point No. 14, latitude 16° 44' 49" N and longitude 64° 01' 08" W, or that point on said maximum circumference that represents the

VENEZUELA - NETHERLANDS ANTILLES MARITIME BOUNDARY		
SCHEDULE OF COORDINATES		
		boundary with third nations.
4.2.	From point No. 15, an arc of maximum circumference	to point No. 16, latitude 16° 40' 01" N and longitude 63° 35' 20" W, or that point on said maximum circumference that represents the boundary with third nations.

VENEZUELA - TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

The following is extracted from the Treaty between the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago and the Republic of Venezuela on the Delimitation of Marine and Submarine Areas, signed 18 April 1990, EIF July 1991.

Article 1

The maritime boundary between the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago and the Republic of Venezuela referred to in this Treaty is the maritime boundary with respect to the territorial seas, the Continental Shelves and the Exclusive Economic Zones and to any other marine and submarine areas which have been or might be established by the Contracting Parties in accordance with International Law.

Article 2

The delimitation lines with respect to the marine and submarine areas in the Caribbean, the Gulf of Paria, the Serpent's Mouth and the Atlantic Ocean are geodesics connecting the following geographical coordinates:

TABLE C1.T299.
VENEZUELA - TRINIDAD & TOBAGO MARITIME BOUNDARY

VENEZUELA - TRINIDAD & TOBAGO BOUNDARY		
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
1	11° 10' 30"	61° 43' 46"
2	10° 54' 40"	61° 43' 46"
3	10° 54' 15"	61° 43' 52"
4	10° 48' 41"	61° 45' 47"
5	10° 47' 38"	61° 46' 17"
6	10° 42' 52"	61° 48' 10"
7	10° 35' 20"	61° 48' 10"
8	10° 35' 19"	61° 51' 45"
9	10° 02' 46"	62° 04' 59"
10	10° 00' 29"	61° 58' 25"
11	09° 59' 12"	61° 51' 18"
12	09° 59' 12"	61° 37' 50"
13	09° 58' 12"	61° 30' 00"
14	09° 52' 33"	61° 13' 24"
15	09° 50' 55"	60° 53' 27"
16	09° 49' 55"	60° 39' 51"
17	09° 53' 26"	60° 16' 02"
18	09° 57' 17"	59° 59' 16"

VENEZUELA - TRINIDAD & TOBAGO BOUNDARY		
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
19	09° 58' 11"	59° 55' 21"
20	10° 09' 59"	58° 49' 12"
21	10° 16' 01"	58° 49' 12"

and from point 1 northerly in constant and true direction following the meridian 61° 43' 46" West up to the point at which it meets the jurisdiction of a third State, and from point 21 along an azimuth of 067 degrees up to the outer limit of the Exclusive Economic Zone and thereafter towards point 22, with the following geographic coordinates: Latitude 11° 24' 00" N and Longitude 56° 06' 30" W which is situated approximately on the outer edge of the continental margin which delimits the national jurisdiction of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago and of the Republic of Venezuela and the International Seabed Area which is the common heritage of mankind.

VENEZUELA - U.S. (PUERTO RICO AND ST. CROIX)

The agreement and the comments following are extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 91, "Maritime Boundary: United States-Venezuela," 16 December 1980.

Article 1

The sole purpose of this Treaty is to establish, in accordance with international law, the maritime boundary between the [U.S.] and the Republic of Venezuela.

Article 2

The maritime boundary between the [U.S.] and Venezuela is determined by the geodetic lines connecting points 1-22, having the following coordinates:

TABLE C1.T300.
VENEZUELA - U.S. MARITIME BOUNDARY COORDINATES

VENEZUELA - U.S. MARITIME BOUNDARY		
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
1	16° 44' 49"	64° 01' 08"
2	16° 43' 22"	64° 06' 31"
3	16° 43' 10"	64° 06' 59"
4	16° 42' 40"	64° 08' 06"
5	16° 41' 43"	64° 10' 07"
6	16° 35' 19"	64° 23' 39"
7	16° 23' 30"	64° 45' 54"
8	15° 39' 31"	65° 58' 41"
9	15° 30' 10"	66° 07' 09"
10	15° 14' 06"	66° 19' 57"
11	14° 55' 48"	66° 34' 30"
12	14° 56' 06"	66° 51' 40"
13	14° 58' 27"	67° 04' 19"
14	14° 58' 45"	67° 05' 17"
15	14° 58' 58"	67° 06' 11"

VENEZUELA - U.S. MARITIME BOUNDARY		
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
16	14° 59' 10"	67° 07' 00"
17	15° 02' 32"	67° 23' 40"
18	15° 05' 07"	67° 36' 23"
19	15° 10' 38"	68° 03' 46"
20	15° 11' 06"	68° 09' 21"
21	15° 12' 33"	68° 27' 32"
22	15° 12' 51"	68° 28' 56"

and along an azimuth of 274.23 degrees true from point 22, in the event that the maritime boundary of the [U.S.] extends westward, until the tri-junction with a third State is reached. In no case shall this tri-junction point be further westward than latitude 15° 14' 28" N longitude 68° 51' 44" W.

Article 4

It is understood by the two Governments that south of the maritime boundary the [U.S.] shall not, and north of the maritime boundary [Venezuela] shall not, for any purpose, claim or exercise sovereign rights or jurisdiction over the waters or seabed and subsoil. The establishment of this maritime boundary does not affect or prejudice in any manner the positions of either Government with respect to the sovereign rights or jurisdiction of either State, the rules of international law concerning the exercise of jurisdiction over the waters or seabed and subsoil, or any other matter relating to the law of the sea.

U.S. Analysis

The US-Venezuela maritime boundary begins in the east (point 1 on the [aforementioned] map) as a trijunction point among the Netherlands Antilles, the United States, and Venezuela; point 1 is approximately 67 nm from the respective territories. From point 1 to point 8 (130.72 nm in length) the boundary extends in a southwesterly direction between St. Croix to the north and Aves Island to the south. From point 8 to point 11 (55.64 nm in length) the course of the line bends in a south-southwesterly direction. At point 11 the boundary turns in a west-northwest direction and continues for 112.34 nm to point 22. At point 12 the boundary reaches its maximum distance from the respective territories, measuring approximately 177.2 nm from Puerto Rico and Islas Los Roques.

VIETNAM

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Jan 80	Decree No. 30/C	12nm	Foreign warships must seek permission to enter contiguous zone/territorial sea at least 30 days in advance; no more than three warships may be present in territorial sea at one time; before entering territorial sea or contiguous zone, ships must place weapons in non-operative positions. <i>These requirements are not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested in 1982 and conducted operational assertions in 1982, 1983, 1985, 1986, 1999-2002.</i>
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Nov 82	Statement		Established straight baselines and claimed substantial portion of Gulf of Tonkin as historic (internal) waters. Claimed territorial seas, contiguous zones, continental shelves, and EEZs for islands and archipelagoes beyond principal territorial sea. See <u>LIS</u> No. 99. <i>These claims are not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claims in 1982 and 1987 and conducted operational assertions in 1996, 1998, 1999-2002.</i>
CONTIGUOUS ZONE	May 77	Statement	24nm	Claim includes jurisdiction over security matters. <i>This claim is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claim in 1982 and 2002.</i>
	Jan 80	Decree No. 30/C		In contiguous zone, submarines required to navigate on the surface and show flag; and aircraft prohibited from being launched from or taken aboard ships. Before entering territorial sea or contiguous zone, ships required to place weapons in non-operative positions. <i>These claims are not recognized by the U.S.</i>
CONTINENTAL SHELF	May 77	Statement	CM/ 200nm	
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	May 77	Statement	200nm	EEZ.
	Jan 80; Apr 90; Nov 90	Decree No. 30/C; Decree - Law; Decree No. 437/HDBT		Fishing permits required for foreign-flagged fishing in the EEZ. Foreign ships are not permitted in 500m safety zones around installations.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION	May 77	Statement	200nm	Part of EEZ claim.
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jul 82	Agreement		Historic waters boundary agreement with Cambodia signed. Contains principles for delimiting the sea boundary in historic waters; no boundary agreed upon. <i>The historic claim is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested historic claim in the agreement in 1982.</i>
	Aug 97	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Thailand (Gulf of Thailand) signed.
	Dec 2000	Agreement		Agreement with China on demarcation of territorial sea, EEZ and continental shelf in the Gulf of Tonkin.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention.
	Jul 94			Ratified Convention, with Declaration reiterating claim of sovereignty over the disputed areas of the Hoang Sa (Paracels) and Truong Sa (Spratly) archipelagoes; and claiming the right to undertake effective measures for the management and defence of its continental shelf and maritime zones.

STRAIGHT BASELINE LEGISLATION

Following is the text of the Declaration of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam of 12 November 1982 establishing the straight baseline system.

In furtherance of paragraph 1 of the declaration of May 12, 1977 of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam concerning the territorial waters, the contiguous zone, the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf which was already approved by the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam hereby defines the baseline used to measure the width of the territorial waters of Vietnam:

1. The baseline used to measure the width of the territorial waters of the continental part of Vietnam is constituted by straight lines linking the points the coordinates of which are mentioned in the Annex enclosed in this declaration.
2. The baseline used to measure the width of the territorial waters of Vietnam going from point 0 - the meeting point of the two baselines used to measure the width of the territorial waters of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and that of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, located on the high sea and on a straight line linking the Tho Chu archipelago to the Poulo Wai Island -- to Con Co Island the coordinates of which are defined in the above-said Annex, is drawn on maps of the 1/100,000 scale of the Vietnam People's Navy published prior to 1979.
3. The Bac Bo Gulf is a gulf situated between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of China. The maritime frontier drawn in the gulf between Vietnam and China is defined in Article 2 of the Convention on the Delimitation of the Frontier between Vietnam and China signed on June 27, 1887 between France and the Qing Dynasty. The waters in the part of the gulf belonging to Vietnam constitute the historic waters pertaining to the juridical regime of the internal waters of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The baseline from Con Co Island to the opening of the gulf will be defined following the settlement of the question of the opening line of the gulf.

4. The baseline used to measure the width of the territorial waters of the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes will be determined in an ensuing text in conformity with paragraph 5 of the declaration of May 12, 1977 of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

5. The waters situated on this side of the baseline of the territorial waters facing the coast and islands of Vietnam form the internal waters of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

6. The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam will solve with the countries concerned through negotiations on the basis of mutual respect for each other's independence and sovereignty and in conformity with international law and practice the differences concerning the sea zones and the continental shelf of each country.

Annex

Coordinates of the Points on the Baseline for Measuring the Width of Vietnam's Territorial Waters

TABLE C1.T301.
VIETNAM STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM

VIETNAM STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM			
POINT	GEOGRAPHIC NAMES	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
0	On the southwestern demarcation line of historic waters of the S.R.V. and the P.R. of Kampuchea		
A.1	At Hon Nhan Island, Tho Chu Archipelago, Kien Gian Province	09°15.0'	103°27.0'
A.2	At Hon Da Island southeast of Hon Khoai Island, Minh Hai Province	08°22.8'	104°52.4'
A.3	At Tai Lon Islet, Con Dao Islet in Con Dao-Vung Tau Special Sector	08°37.8'	106°37.5'
A.4	At Bong Lai Islet, Con Dao Islet	08°38'9"	106°40.3'
A.5	At Bay Canh Islet, Con Dao Islet	08°39.7'	106°42.1'
A.6	At Hon Hai Islet (Phu Qui group of Islands), Thuan Hai Province	09°58.0'	109°05.0'
A.7	At Hon Doi Islet, Thuan Hai Province	12°39.0'	109°28.0'
A.8	At Dai Lanh point, Phu Khanh Province	12°53.8'	109°27.2'
A.9	At Ong Can Islet, Phu Khanh Province	13°54.0'	109°21.0'
A.10	At Ly Son Islet, Nghia Binh Province	15°23.1'	109°09.0'
A.11	At Con Co Island, Binh Tri Thien Province	17°10.0'	107°20.6'

MARITIME BOUNDARY AGREEMENTS

VIETNAM - THAILAND

The following is extracted from the Agreement between Vietnam and Thailand on the Delimitation of the Maritime Boundary in the Gulf of Thailand, signed 9 August 1997.

Article 1

1. The maritime boundary between the Kingdom of Thailand and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in the relevant part of their overlapping continental shelf claims in the Gulf of Thailand is a straight line drawn from Point C to Point K defined by latitude and longitude as follows:

TABLE C1.T302.
VIETNAM - THAILAND MARITIME BOUNDARY: GULF OF THAILAND

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
C	07 degrees 48' 00".0000	103 degrees 02' 30".0000
K	08 degrees 46' 54". 7754	102 degrees 12' 11".6542

2. Point C is the northernmost point of the Joint Development Area established by the Memorandum of Understanding between the Kingdom of Thailand and Malaysia on the Establishment of a Joint Authority for the Exploitation of the Resources of the Sea-Bed in a Defined Area of the Continental Shelf of the Two Countries in the Gulf of Thailand, done at Chiangmai on 21 February 1979, and which coincides with Point 43 of Malaysia's continental shelf claim advanced in 1979.

3. Point K is a point situated on the maritime boundary between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Kingdom of Cambodia which is the straight line equidistant from Tho Chu Islands and Poulo Wai drawn from Point O Latitude N 09 degrees 35'00".4159 and Longitude E 105 degrees 10'15".9805.

4. The coordinates of the points specified in the above paragraphs are geographical coordinates derived from the British Admiralty Chart No. 2414 which is attached as an Annex to this Agreement. The geodetic and computational bases used are the Ellipsoid Everest-1830-Indian Datum.

5. The maritime boundary referred to in Paragraph 1 above shall constitute the boundary between the continental shelf of the Kingdom of Thailand and the continental shelf of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and shall also constitute the boundary between the exclusive economic zone of the Kingdom of Thailand and the exclusive economic zone of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

6. The actual location of the above Points C and K at sea and of the straight line connecting them shall, at the request of either Government, be determined by a method to be mutually agreed upon by the hydrographic experts authorized for this purpose by the two Governments.

YEMEN, REPUBLIC OF

The Republic of Yemen was established on 22 May 1990 with the merger of the Yemen Arab Republic (Sanaa) and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (Aden). The laws of both composite States are given below.

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Apr 67	Republican Decree No. 15 (Sanaa)	12nm	Foreign warships and nuclear-powered vessels must obtain permission prior to transiting territorial sea (including Bab al Mandab). <i>The U.S. does not recognize these requirements.</i>
	Jan 78	Act No. 45 of 1977: The Territorial Sea, the Exclusive Economic Zone, Continental Shelf and Other Maritime Zones Laws of 1977 (Aden)	12nm	Foreign warships must obtain permission before transiting territorial sea; nuclear-powered vessels and vessels carrying nuclear and other radioactive materials must give prior notification. <i>The U.S. does not recognize these requirements.</i>
	Jul 87	Declaration upon Ratification of 1982 LOS Convention		Yemen reiterated prior permission claim. <i>The U.S. does not recognize these requirements.</i> Diplomatic protests were made in 1982 and 1986. Operational assertions have been made regularly from 1979 to 1990, 1995, and from 1997 to 1999.
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jan 78	Act No. 45 of 1977 (Aden)		Enabling legislation for straight baselines.
CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Apr 67	Republican Decree No. 15 (Sanaa)	18nm	
	Jan 78	Act No. 45 of 1977 (Aden)	24nm	Claim included jurisdiction over security. <i>This claim is not recognized by the U.S.</i>
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Apr 67	Republican Decree No. 16 (Sanaa)	200 m	
	Jan 78	Act No. 45 of 1977 (Aden)	CM/ 200nm	Claimed exclusive rights similar to those in EEZ.
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Jan 78	Act No. 45 of 1977 (Aden)	200nm	EEZ.
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Ot 92	Agreement		Maritime and land boundary agreement with Oman.
	Dec 99	Tribunal Award		Boundary with Eritrea established. (Chartlet available on line at UN's LOS website; see Foreword for website information.)

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
MARITIME BOUNDARIES, Continued	Jun 2000	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Saudi Arabia.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention (as Aden and Sanaa). Sanaa: with Declaration that warships, warplanes, and nuclear-powered craft must obtain agreement prior to transiting territorial sea. Yemen: Adheres to rules concerning rights of national sovereignty over territorial seas, including straits linking two seas.
	Jul 87			Ratified Convention (as Aden and Sanaa), with Declarations. Reiterated requirement for prior permission for nuclear-powered warships and ships carrying nuclear materials to enter the territorial sea.