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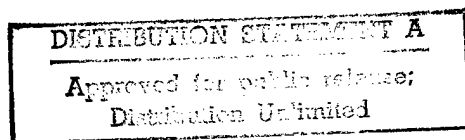
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MARITIME CLAIMS REFERENCE MANUAL

JANUARY 1997
UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
FOR
POLICY



THE UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
2000 DEFENSE PENTAGON
WASHINGTON, DC 20301-2000

JAN - 6 '99

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. Its purpose is to provide a general reference concerning the maritime claims of all coastal nations. The Maritime Claims Reference Manual of July 12, 1990, is hereby cancelled.

This Manual is provided for use by all elements of the Department of Defense, including the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD), the Military Departments, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Combatant Commands, the Defense Agencies, and DoD Field Activities (hereafter referred to collectively as "the DoD Components").

This Manual is effective immediately and shall be used by all the DoD Components. The heads of the DoD Components may issue supplementary information not inconsistent 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 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 U.N. Law of the Sea Convention. Examples include excessive straight baseline claims, territorial sea claims in excess of 12 nautical miles, 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 U.S. acceptance of excessive claims.

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 Oceans Policy Affairs
Washington, DC 20301-2400



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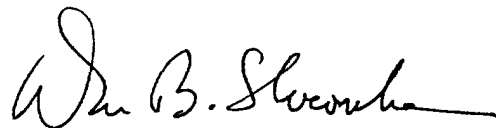
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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

The following abbreviations and acronyms are used throughout the Manual:

200/CM	200 nm or Continental Margin
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EIF	Entered Into Force
EXP	Depth of Exploitation
LIS	Department of State publication, <u>Limits in the Sea</u>
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 meters or, beyond that limit, to where the depth of the superjacent waters admits the exploitation of the natural resources of the said areas."

GENERAL INFORMATION

A. INTRODUCTION

This Manual is provided as a reference tool for those needing information regarding the maritime claims of the world's coastal nations. Its principal purpose is to facilitate the Department of Defense Freedom of Navigation Program. Consequently, in selecting data for inclusion, primary emphasis has been placed on information concerning claims that directly affect navigation and overflight. As resources have permitted, however, limited information has also been included concerning other claims (e.g. exclusive economic zones, continental shelf claims, environmental regulations).

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, particularly following the entry into force of the 1982 U.N. Law of the Sea Convention on 16 November 1994. 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 Unified 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 Unified Commands, as well as Defense Attache Offices, must assist in providing new legislation, decrees, or other information that may alter any of the claims described herein. This material should be forwarded to:

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

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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:

- I. TERRITORIAL SEA
- II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS

- III. CONTIGUOUS ZONE
- IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF
- V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ
- VI. ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION
- VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES
- VIII. LOS CONVENTION

All headings for which a particular nation has no known claim have been omitted. For many countries, a summary is followed by textual materials from legislation, agreements, and explanatory comments.

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).

ALBANIA

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Sep 52	Decree No. 1535	10nm	
	Jul 59	Decree No. 2960	10nm	
	Sep 61	Decree No. 3321	10nm	
	Apr 70	Decree No. 4650	12nm	Foreign warships and military airplanes may enter into Albanian territorial sea and air space only with special authorization.
				This requirement is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested requirement in 1989 and conducted operational assertions in 1985 and 1986.
	Feb 76	Decree No. 5384	15nm	
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Mar 90	Decree No. 7366 (modifying Decrees No. 4650 & 5384)	12nm	
	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.
				These straight baselines claims are not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested baselines in 1989.
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Dec 64			Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf.
	Apr 70	Decree No. 4650		
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Sep 52	Decree No. 1535	12nm	Fishery zone.
	Feb 76	Decree No. 5384	15nm	Fishery zone.
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Dec 92	Treaty		Continental Shelf Agreement with Italy signed.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION				Did not sign.

b. DOMESTIC LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

1. ALBANIAN STRAIGHT BASELINES

A. LEGISLATION

Following is the text of Decree No. 7366, dated 24 March 1990 — a Modification to Decree No. 4650, dated 9 March 1990, 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, dated 9 March 1990, 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."

Article 2 — This decree enters into force 15 days following its publication in the Official Newspaper.

B. 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.

<u>Coastline Points</u>		<u>Distance between Points</u> (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

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Oct 63	Decree No. 63-403	12nm	Foreign warships must obtain permission prior to entering the territorial sea.
	Oct 72	Decree No. 72-194		Military-related vessels must request authorization 15 days prior to entering territorial sea.
				These requirements are not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested in 1964 and 1982 and conducted operational assertions in 1979, 1984, 1986, 1987, and 1992.
	Jun 96	Declaration upon ratification of Law of the Sea Convention		Re-affirmed prior authorization requirement.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Aug 84	Decree No. 84-181		Established straight baselines.
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Oct 72	Decree No. 72-194	12nm	
	Jun 94	Decree No. 94-13		Established fishing zone 32 nm between the western maritime border and Ras Tenes and 52 nm between Ras Tenes and the eastern maritime border.
VIII. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed, with a declaration confirming it does not recognize certain other signatories.
	Jul 94			Signed Part XI Agreement.
	Jun 96			Became party to Convention and Part XI Agreement.
				Declaration made upon ratification requiring 15 days advance authorization for the passage of warships through the its territorial sea, except in cases of force majeure.
				This requirement is not recognized by the U.S.

b. DOMESTIC LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

1. ALGERIAN STRAIGHT BASELINES

A. LEGISLATION. The coordinates of the basepoints of the Algerian straight baseline system, extracted from Decree No. 84-181 of August 1984, are provided below:

I. 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).

II. 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).

III. 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).

IV. Ras Aiguille to Kef El-Aoua and Bourtménard to Kef Es-Souari
(Algerian charts Nos. 1204 and 1205).

- Kef El-Aoua - Ras Kramis (036° 19' 53" N - 000° 39' 36" E).
- 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).

V. 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).

VI. 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).

VII. 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).

VIII. 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).

IX. 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).

X. 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).

XI. 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).

XII. 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).

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.

ANGOLA

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Nov 75	Decree No. 159/75	20nm	U.S. does not recognize territorial sea claim in excess of 12nm. Operational assertions (overflights) made in 1985 and 1991.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jun 67	Decree Law 47,771		Pre-independence (Portugal) Portuguese legislation specifying straight baselines.
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Nov 75	Decree No. 159/75	200nm	
	Feb 80	Decree No. 12-A/80	200nm	Fishing Zone. Included sedentary species of the continental shelf.
VIII. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed, with a declaration reserving the right to interpret the Convention in the context of "Angolan sovereignty and territorial integrity."
	Dec 90			Ratified Convention.

b. ANGOLAN STRAIGHT BASELINES

1. LEGISLATION

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:

Points	Latitude S.	Longitude E.
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"
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"

b. ANALYSIS

The following analysis of the Angolan straight baseline system is extracted from Limits In The Seas, 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.

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

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Aug 82	Territorial Waters Act, Act No. 18	12nm	Foreign warships require prior permission to enter the territorial sea. This requirement is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested this requirement and conducted an operational assertion in 1987.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Aug 82	Act No. 18		Enabling legislation for straight baselines.
III. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Aug 82	Act No. 18	24nm	
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Aug 82	Act No. 18	200nm/ CM	
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Aug 82	Act No. 18	200nm	EEZ
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Feb 83			Signed.
	Feb 89			Ratified.

b. DOMESTIC LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

1. ARCHIPELAGIC BASELINES

B. ANALYSIS

The Government has published geographic coordinates/map depicting its archipelagic claim and territorial sea which includes 22 archipelagic basepoints which have created 22 baseline segments. 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

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	1869	Civil Code Article 2340	3nm	Repeated in Civil Code of 1929, Article 2374.
	Jan 67	Law No. 17,094 of Dec. 29, 1966	200nm	Freedom of navigation and overflight not affected beyond 12nm. This territorial sea claim, in excess of 12nm, was not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claim in 1967.
	Sep 91	Law No. 23,968 of Aug. 14, 1991	12nm	
II. 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. This claim is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claim in 1963.
	Jan 67	Law No. 17,094 of Dec. 29, 1966		Closing lines established for San Matias, Nuevo, and San Jorge Bays. See LIS No. 44 This claim is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claim in 1967.
	Sep 91	Law No. 23,968 of Aug. 14, 1991		Straight baseline claim.
III. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	1869	Civil Code	12nm	Security and fiscal laws, repeated in Civil Code of 1929, article 2374.
	Nov 91	Law No. 23,968 of Aug. 14, 1991	24nm	
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Oct 46	Decree No. 14,708		Claimed ownership of continental shelf and epicontinental sea; freedom of navigation not affected.
	Jan 67	Law No. 17,094	1958 DEF	
	Apr 75	Diplomatic Note	200nm/CM	Specifies regulations for marine scientific research.
	Sep 91	Law No. 23,968 of Aug. 14, 1991	200nm/CM	

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Sep 07	Presidential Decree	10nm	Fishing zone.
	Oct 46	Decree No. 14,708		Epicontinental seas declared to be subject to sovereign powers of nation; freedom of navigation preserved.
	Jan 67	Decree No. 17,094	200nm	Subsumed under territorial sea claim.
	Oct 67	Law No. 17,500	200nm	Fishing zone.
	Sep 91	Law No. 23,968	200nm	EEZ.
VI. ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION	Nov 58	Law No. 14,733		Prohibited the dumping of oily wastes over the continental shelf.
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	1881	Agreement		Boundary agreement with Chile delimiting Tierra del Fuego and Straits of Magellan.
	Feb 74	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Uruguay EIF. See LIS No. 64.
	May 85	Agreement		Agreement with Chile delimiting a boundary in and seaward of Beagle Channel EIF.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Oct 84			Signed with a declaration reserving its rights regarding the Falklands/Malvinas; the South Georgia Islands; and the South Sandwich Islands.
	Jul 94			Signed Part XI Agreement.
	Dec 95			Acceded.

c. MARITIME BOUNDARIES

1. HISTORIC WATERS AND BAY CLOSING LINE CLAIMS

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:

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 Puntadel 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.

[This analysis is based on the 1958 Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone. 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.]

MARITIME BOUNDARY: URUGUAY-ARGENTINA

Agreement Relating to the Delimitation of the River Plate and the Maritime Boundary Between Argentina and Uruguay, 1974, Excerpts

Chapter 1 Jurisdiction

Article 1

The Rio de la Plata extends from the parallel of PuntaGorda to an imaginary straight line joining Puntadel 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 PuntaGorda. 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....

Points	South Latitude	West Longitude
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 Puntadel Este (Uruguay) and PuntaRasa 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 laPlata 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 thePlata River shall be in the exclusive jurisdiction of the Parties.

MARITIME BOUNDARY: ARGENTINA--CHILE

Treaty Defining the Boundaries between the Two Countries, excerpts, 1881

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, Tierradel 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 Tierradel 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.

Treaty of Friendship, excerpts, 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), aloxodromic line shall be drawn towards the South East until it reaches a point situated between the coast of Isla Nueva and the Isla Grande 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 Point 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 Tierradel 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

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	1901	Common Law	3nm	
	Feb 83	Proclamation of Feb. 4, 1983	Various	Limits of certain islands fixed in the Torres Strait Treaty.
	Nov 90	Seas & Submerged Lands Act	12 nm	Certain islands cited in Seas and Submerged Lands Act, 1983, are excepted.
	Aug 94	Maritime Legislation Amendment Act of 1994		Amendment to the Seas and Submerged Lands Act of 1973.
II. 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		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, Lacedpede Bay and Rivoli Bay as historic bays. U.S. does not recognize these historic bay claims. Diplomatic protest made in 1991.
III. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Dec 83	Customs Amendment Act 1982	12nm	Customs control over ships and aircraft.
	Aug 94	Maritime Legislation Amendment Act 1994	24nm	
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Sep 53	Proclamation		Did not affect character of high seas outside limits of territorial sea.
	Nov 67	Petroleum (Submerged lands) Act (No. 118)	1958 DEF	
	Nov 67	Petroleum Act		Applied Act No. 118 to Ashmore and Cartier Islands
	Apr 70	Continental Shelf (Living Natural Resources) Act 1968		Regulated the taking of sedentary organisms on the continental shelf.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF (Cont.)	Dec 73	Seas and Submerged Lands Act	1958 DEF	
	Jun 82	Off-shore Installations (Misc. Amendments Act 1982)		Applies customs, quarantine, immigration and certain other laws to off-shore installations.
	Aug 94	Maritime Legislation Amendment Act of 1994		Amendment to the Seas and Submerged Lands Act of 1973
V. FISHING/EEZ ZONE	Oct 53	Pearl Fisheries Act 1952-1953	100 fthms	
	May 60	Whaling Act		Regulated whaling in Australian waters.
	Nov 67	Fisheries Act (1952-1975)	12nm	
	Nov 79	Fisheries Amendment Act (1978-81)	200nm	Exclusive fishing zone.
	Oct 81	Whale Protection Act 1980	200nm	Prohibited the taking of cetaceans in fishing zone except by permit.
	Aug 94	Maritime Legislation Amendment Act of 1994		Amendment to the Seas and Submerged Lands Act of 1973.
	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 1981 throughout fishing zone.
	Aug 94	Maritime Legislation Amendment Act 1994	200nm	EEZ; includes claim to EEZ from claimed Antarctic territory. This claim to Antarctic territory EEZ is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claim in 1994.
VI. ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION	Apr 65	Pollution of the Sea by Oil Act (1960-1965)		Implemented 1954 International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil.
	Sep 67	Navigation Act (1912-1967)		Did not apply to military vessels.
	Nov 70	Navigation Act		Prevention of pollution by oil in Australian coastal waters and reefs.
	Nov 91	IMO Resolution		Identified Great Barrier Reef as a Particularly Sensitive Sea Area (PSSA)

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
VI. ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION (Cont.)	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.
				These measures do not apply to sovereign immune vessels.
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Nov 73	Agreement(2)		Continental shelf boundary agreements (includes Papua New Guinea with Indonesia and Arafura Sea, Timor) EIF.
	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.
	Feb 91	Agreement		Treaty with Indonesia on the Zone of Cooperation in the "Timor Gap" EIF.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.
	Oct 94			Ratified Convention and Part XI Agreement.

b. DOMESTIC LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

1. STRAIGHT BASELINES/HISTORIC WATERS

A. 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:

(1) Coast of the Mainland of Australia

Points of Latitude (S) and Longitude (E)				
	From		To	
	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
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
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

Points of Latitude (S) and Longitude (E)											
From						To					
o ' "(S)			o ' "(E)			o ' "(S)			o ' "(E)		
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				
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				

Points of Latitude (S) and Longitude (E)												
	From						To					
	o	'	"(S)	o	'	"(E)	o	'	"(S)	o	'	"(E)
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
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
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

Points of Latitude (S) and Longitude (E)												
From						To						
o ' "(S)			o ' "(E)			o ' "(S)			o ' "(E)			
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
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
207	10	27	54	142	27	00	10	35	52	142	38	31

Points of Latitude (S) and Longitude (E)

	From			To		
	o ' "(S)	o ' "(E)	o ' "(S)	o ' "(E)	o ' "(S)	o ' "(E)
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		
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		

Points of Latitude (S) and Longitude (E)												
From						To						
o ' "(S)			o ' "(E)			o ' "(S)			o ' "(E)			
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
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

(2) Coast of the Mainland of Tasmania

Points of Latitude (S) and Longitude (E)												
From						To						
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

Points of Latitude (S) and Longitude (E)												
	From						To					
	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
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

(3) Islands Off Coasts of the States and the Northern Territory

Points of Latitude (S) and Longitude (E)												
	From						To					
	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
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
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

(4) 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—

	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—

	Latitude (South)	Longitude (East)
(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"
(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"

	Latitude (South)	Longitude (East)
(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--

	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--

	Latitude (South)	Longitude (East)
(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"
(xix)	9°26'09"	142°45'12"
(xx)	9°26'06"	142°45'07"

	Latitude (South)	Longitude (East)
(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"
(xliii)	9°25'25"	142°33'03"
(xliv)	9°25'27"	142°32'58"
(xlv)	9°25'54"	142°32'17"
(xlvi)	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"
(l)	9°26'15"	142°31'46"
(li)	9°26'06"	142°31'47"
(lii)	9°25'38"	142°31'35"
(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—

	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"

	Latitude (South)	Longitude (East)
(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"
(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—

	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"

	Latitude (South)	Longitude (East)
(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 –

	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"
(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--

	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"
(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"

	Latitude (South)	Longitude (East)
(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"
(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"
(lxix)	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—

	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"
(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—

	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

EXCERPTS FROM PROCLAMATION DATED 19 MARCH 1987, AMMENDING THE PROCLAMATION OF 4 FEBRUARY 1987
CONCERNING HISTORIC BAYS BASELINE POINTS

Table 1A

Points of Latitude and Longitude

Item No.	Historic Bay	From		To	
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"

c. MARITIME BOUNDARIES

TERRITORIAL SEA/CONTINENTAL SHELF BOUNDARY: AUSTRALIA AND PAPUA NEW GUINEA-INDONESIA

B. 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," 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:

Point	Coordinates	Dist. btwn. 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

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	1878	U.K. Territorial Waters Jurisdiction Act	3nm	U.K. colonial legislation.
	Dec 93	Archipelagic Waters & Maritime Jurisdiction Act, No. 37	12nm	EIF Jan 96
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jan 83	Letter from the Minister of External Affairs		Claimed to meet requirements for archipelagic state in 1982 LOS Convention.
	Dec 93	Archipelagic Waters & Maritime Jurisdiction Act, No. 37		EIF Jan 96
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Nov 48	Alteration of Boundaries Order-in-Council No. 2574 (1948)		"to include the continental shelf contiguous to the coasts."
	1970	Continental Shelf Act	1958 DEF	Repeated in Fisheries Resources Act, 1977.
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Feb 69	Proclamation	12nm	Fishing zone.
	Jun 77	Fisheries Resources Act, Act No. 13	200nm	Exclusive fishing zone; waters remain high seas for all non-resource related purposes.
	Dec 93	Archipelagic Waters & Maritime Jurisdiction Act, No. 37	200nm	EEZ. EIF upon publication in the Gazette.
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Dec 93	Archipelagic Waters & Maritime Jurisdiction Act, No. 37		Allows negotiations with bordering States on territorial sea boundaries not to extend beyond the median line.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.
	Jul 83			Ratified.
	Jul 94			Signed Part XI Agreement.

BAHRAIN

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Apr 93	Decree No. 8 of 21 April 1993	12nm	
III. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Apr 93	Decree No. 8 of 21 April 1993	24nm	
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Jun 49	Proclamation No. 37/1368	No specific limit	Claimed ownership of specific and absolute jurisdiction and authority over seabed and subsoil.
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Feb 58	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Saudi Arabia EIF.
	May 72	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Iran EIF.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.
	May 85			Ratified.

BANGLADESH

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	1878	U.K. Territorial Waters Jurisdiction Act	3nm	U.K. colonial legislation.
	Apr 74	Territorial Waters & Maritime Zones Act No. 26 & Proclamation No. LT-1/3/74	12nm	Foreign warships must obtain permission prior to transiting territorial sea. This requirement is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested requirement in 1982.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Apr 74	Territorial Waters & Maritime Zones Act No. 26		Enabling legislation for straight baselines.
	Apr 74	Proclamation No. LT-1/3/74		Established eight baseline points on 10-fathom contour. This straight baseline claim is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claim in 1978. Operational assertions made in 1995 and 1996.
III. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Apr 74	Territorial Waters & Maritime Zones Act, No. 26	18nm	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. This claim is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested this claim in 1982.
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Apr 74	Territorial Waters & Maritime Zones Act, No. 26		"...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.
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Apr 74	Territorial Waters & Maritime Zones Act, No. 26		EEZ. Enabling legislation for "any zone of the high seas adjacent to the territorial waters." Authorized establishment of conservation zones and implementation of conservation measures therein.
	Apr 74	Proclamation No. LT-1/3/74	200nm	Established limits of EEZ.
VI. 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."
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.

b. DOMESTIC LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

1. STRAIGHT BASELINES

A. 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 supersession 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:

Point	Geographical Coordinates	
	Latitude	Longitude
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.
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

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	1878	U.K. Territorial Waters Jurisdiction Act	3nm	U.K. colonial legislation.
	Jun 77	Territorial Waters Act, 1977-26	12nm	Foreign warships must obtain permission prior to transiting territorial sea. This requirement is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claim in 1982. Operational assertions made in 1982, 1985 and 1987.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jun 77	Territorial Waters Act, 1977-26		Enabling legislation for straight baselines.
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Jan 79	Marine Boundaries & Jurisdiction Act, 1978	200nm	EEZ.
VI. ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION	Jan 79	Marine Boundaries & Jurisdiction Act	200nm	All jurisdiction for prevention and control claimed within EEZ.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.
	Oct 93			Convention ratified.
	Jul 95			Ratified Part XI Agreement

BELGIUM

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	May 58	Royal Decree	3nm	
	Jan 72			Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone.
	May 77	Royal Decree		Regulations concerning safety of navigation and preservation of the environment.
	Dec 79	Diplomatic Note	3nm	Breadth based upon customary international law.
	Nov 87	Royal Decree	12nm	
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Jun 69	Laws on the Continental Shelf		Shelf-locked.
	Oct 74	Royal Decree		
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Oct 78	Law on the Fishing Zone	Equi-distant lines	Exclusive fishing zone: licensing for EEC fishermen.
	Jan 79	Royal Decree		Same
	Apr 79	Royal Decree on the Conservation of Fishery Reserve	Equi-distant lines	Fishing zone; will extend approximately 68 km from the coast.
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Oct 90			Territorial sea and continental shelf boundary agreement with France signed.
	May 93			Continental shelf boundary agreement with the UK EIF.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 84			Signed, with a declaration regretting the absence of equitable principles in the formulae for delimiting the territorial sea, and expressing its disagreement with the deep seabed mining provisions of the Convention, 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, subject to ratification.

BELIZE

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	1878	U.K. Territorial Waters Jurisdiction Act	3nm	U.K. colonial legislation.
	Sep 81			Assumed continuation of U.K. colonial legislation.
	Jan 92	Maritime Areas Act, 1992	12nm	From the mouth of the Sarstoon River to Ranguana Caye is 3nm.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jan 92	Maritime Areas Act, 1992		Establishes straight baselines.
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Oct 50	British Honduras (Alteration of Boundaries) Order-in-Council		Preserved high-seas status of superjacent waters.
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Jan 92	Maritime Areas Act, 1992	200nm	EEZ.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.
	Aug 83			Ratified.
	Oct 94			Definitively signed Part XI Agreement.

BENIN

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Mar 68	Decree No. 74	12nm	
	Apr 76	Decree No. 76-92	200nm	Claimed total sovereignty over waters, airspace, and resources. 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).
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Apr 76	Decree No. 76-92		In estuaries, territorial sea measured from navigational obstacle located farthest offshore.
IV. 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.
V. 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.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Aug 83			Signed.

BOSNIA-HERZOGOVINA*

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Jan 94			Succession January 24, 1994

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

BRAZIL

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Jun 40	Decree-Law No. 5798	3nm	
	Aug 54	Decree No. 35,844		Permission required for more than three warships of same flag in territorial sea and ports at one time.
				This requirement is not recognized by the U.S.
	Nov 66	Decree-Law No. 44	6nm	
	Apr 69	Decree-Law No. 553	12nm	
	Mar 70	Decree-Law No. 1098	200nm	Enabling legislation for security regulations affecting warships and other public vessels.
				This claim is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claim in 1970.
	Jan 93	Public Law No. 8,617	12nm	
II. 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.
III. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Jan 93	Public Law No. 8617	24nm	
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Jan 41	Decree-Law No. 6743		
	Nov 50	Decree-Law No. 28,840		Continental shelf placed "under the exclusive jurisdiction and dominion of the Federal Union."
	Jun 68	Decree-Law No. 62,837	1958 DEF	Defined in context of research.
	Jan 93	Public Law No. 8,617		Limits to be fixed in accordance with Art 76 of the 1982 LOS Convention.
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Oct 38	Decree-Law No. 794	12nm	Fishing zone.
	Nov 66	Decree-Law No. 44	12nm	Fishing zone.
	Mar 70	Decree-Law No. 1098	200nm	Territorial sea; enabling legislation for fishing zone.
	Apr 71	Decree-Law No. 68,459	200nm	Regulated foreign fishing in outer zone.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ (Cont.)	Jan 93	Public Law 8,617	200nm	EEZ. Advanced permission required for scientific research.
	Dec 82	Declaration		See note below re: EEZ declaration accompanying the signing of the 1982 LOS Convention.
VI. ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION	Nov 67	Decree-Law No. 44	12nm	
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jun 75	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Uruguay EIF.
	Jan 81	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with France (Fr. Guiana) EIF.
	May 96	Agreement		Maritime Agreement with U.S. signed.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed, with a declaration that the Convention does not authorize States to conduct military exercises in the EEZ of another state without consent; that the coastal state has exclusive rights to regulate the construction and use of installations and structures within the EEZ and on the continental shelf (presumably regardless of purpose); 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.
	Dec 88			Ratified, with a 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.
				The 1982 and 1988 declarations are not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested declarations in 1983 and 1988.
	Jul 94	Signed		Part XI Agreement subject to ratification.

c. MARITIME BOUNDARIES

1. AGREEMENT: BRAZIL-URUGUAY

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," September 30, 1976:

A. TEXT

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.

B. 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

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	1878	U.K. Territorial Waters Jurisdiction Act	3nm	U.K. colonial legislation.
	Feb 83	Territorial Waters Enactment, 1982	12nm	
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Feb 83	Territorial Waters Enactment, 1982		Appeared to enable establishment of straight baselines.
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF	1954	Royal Proclamation		Claimed continental shelf.
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Feb 83	Fishery Limits Enactment, 1982	200nm or median	Fishing zone; licensing required for foreign fishing.
	Jul 93	Proclamation	200nm or median	EEZ.
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Sep 58	Orders in Council 1517 & 1518		Boundaries with Malaysia for North Borneo (1517) and Sarawak (1518) established by the British.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 84			Signed.

BULGARIA

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Aug 35	Decree Concerning Territorial Waters	6nm	Enabling legislation to regulate foreign warship passage.
	Oct 51	Decree No. 514, as amended by Decree No. 90 of 9 Nov 51	12nm	Foreign warships must obtain permission prior to transiting territorial sea (Requirement deleted in 1987). Ports of Varna (Stalin) and Sozopol declared closed to foreign shipping. This requirement is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested this claim in 1952, 1984, 1985 and 1986.
	Aug 62			Became party to 1958 Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone (with reservations).
	Jul 87	Act Governing Ocean Space of Bulgaria		In territorial sea and internal waters, foreign submarines shall be required to navigate on the surface. Innocent passage of warships limited to designated sea lanes. This requirement is not recognized by the U.S.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Aug 35	Decree		Established straight baselines enclosing Varna (Stalin) and Bourgas Bays, claimed as internal waters.
	Oct 51	Decree No. 514		Same.
III. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Jan 87	Decree No. 77	24nm	
	Jul 87	Act Governing Ocean Space of Bulgaria	24nm	Claimed to exercise "rights of control."
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Oct 62	Decree Law No. 72		
	Aug 62			Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf.
	Jul 87	Act Governing Ocean Space of Bulgaria		Limits will be established by agreement between states with adjacent or opposite coasts on Black Sea on basis of international law.
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Jan 87	Decree No. 77	200nm	EEZ
VI. ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION	Jul 87	Act Governing Ocean Space of Bulgaria		Forbidden to pollute marine environment in the EEZ or to discharge, introduce or dump any other pollution in internal waters and territorial sea.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.
	May 96			Acceded to Convention, Ratified Part XI Agreement.

b. DOMESTIC LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

1. STRAIGHT BASELINES

A. LEGISLATION.

Following are extracts from Decree No. 514 of 10 October 1951:

1. The territorial waters of the People's Republic of Bulgaria extend into the open sea to a distance of twelve miles from the water-line on the mainland and island coasts, from the furthestmost points of port installations and from the boundary of internal waters. A nautical mile is equal to 1,852metres.
2. The sea between the coast and a straight line drawn, in the case of Stalin Bay, from Cape Saint Constantine to Cape Ilandzhik and, in the case of Burgas Bay, from Cape Emine to the Cape of Olives (ZeytiBurun), is deemed to be part of the internal waters of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.
3.
4. The line of demarcation between the territorial waters of the People's Republic and those of neighboring states is the geographic parallel extending from the point at which the land frontier meets the coast.

Following are extracts from National Legislation Act of 8 July 1987:

The internal waters of the People's Republic of Bulgaria include:

3. The waters of: (a) Varna Bay between the coastline and the straight line linking the cape of St. Konstantin to the cape of Ilandjik; (b) Burgas Bay between the coastline and the straight line linking the cape of Emine to the cape of MaslenNos;
4. The waters between the coastline and the straight baseline linking the cape of Kaliakra to the cape of Tuzlata, the cape of Tuzlata to the cape of Ekrene and the cape of MaslenNos to the cape of Rohi.

BURMA

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Nov 68	Decree	12nm	
	Apr 77	Territorial Sea & Maritime Zones Law, Law No. 3	12nm	Foreign warships must obtain permission prior to transiting territorial sea. This requirement is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested requirement in 1982 and conducted operational assertions in 1985, 1989, 1991-1994 and 1996.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Nov 68	Decree		Established straight baselines; range from 7nm to 223nm (in the Gulf of Martaban). See <u>LIS</u> No. 14. This claim is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claim in 1982 and conducted operational assertions in 1985 and 1989.
	Apr 77	Law No. 3		Amendment to system: substituted West Canister Island for Cabusa Island.
III. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Apr 77	Law No. 3	24nm	Security jurisdiction claimed within contiguous zone; no specific restrictions. This claim is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claim in 1982 and conducted operational assertions in 1985, 1988 and 1989.
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Apr 77	Law No. 3	200nm/ CM	Claimed same exclusive jurisdiction as in EEZ.
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Apr 77	Law No. 3	200nm	EEZ: claimed authority to subject freedom of navigation and of overflight to broad restrictions. These claims are not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claims in 1982.
VI. ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION	Apr 77	Law No. 3	200nm/ CM	
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Apr 82	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Thailand EIF. See <u>LIS</u> 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.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.
	May 96			Became a party to Convention and Part XI Agreement.

b. DOMESTIC LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

1. STRAIGHT BASELINES

A. LEGISLATION.

Following is the text of a decree of the Government of Burma issued 15 November 1968:

WHEREAS International Law has always recognized that the sovereignty of a State extends to a belt of sea adjacent to its coast, AND WHEREAS international practice is not uniform as regards the extent of this sea belt commonly known as the territorial sea of the State, and consequently it is necessary to make a declaration as to the extent of the territorial sea of the Union of Burma, the Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Union of Burma hereby declares—

1. That notwithstanding any rule of law or practice to the contrary which may have been observed in the past relating to the Union of Burma or any part thereof, the territorial sea of the Union of Burma shall extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.
2. Except as provided for in paragraph 3, the low-water line along the coast, as marked on large-scale charts officially recognized by the Government of the Union of Burma, shall be the base line for measuring the breadth of the territorial sea of the Union of Burma.
3. That where it is necessary by reason of the geographical conditions prevailing on the Union of Burma coasts, and for the purpose of safeguarding the vital economic interest of the inhabitants of the coastal regions, to establish the system of straight base lines drawn between fixed points on the mainland, on islands or rocks, the breadth of the territorial sea shall be measured from such base lines. The fixed points between which such straight base lines shall be drawn are indicated in detail in the schedule annexed to this declaration.
4. That where a single island, rock, or a composite group thereof, is situated seawards from the main coast or straight base lines, it shall have independent territorial sea extending twelve nautical miles from the low-water line along its coasts.

SCHEDULE

1. ARAKAN COAST

(a) Southern Point of OYSTER ISLAND	Lat 20° 11' 49" N Long 92° 32' 19" E
(b) BORONGA POINT	Lat 19° 48' 30" N Long 93° 01' 42" E
(c) SOUTH TERRIBLES	Lat 19° 22' 56" N Long 93° 16' 20" E
(d) Western Point of HENRY ROCKS	Lat 19° 51' 48" N Long 93° 26' 15" E
(e) Western Point of NERBUDDA ISLAND	Lat 18° 20' 50" N Long 93° 56' 25" E
(f) St. JOHN's or CHURCH ROCKS	Lat 17° 27' 30" N Long 94° 19' 46" E
(g) NORTH WEST GROUP	Lat 16° 55' 28" N Long 94° 12' 45" E
(h) KORONGE ISLAND	Lat 16° 31' 20" N Long 94° 14' 21" E

(i) SOUTH ROCK	Lat 16° 18' 55" N Long 94° 11' 20" E
(j) BLACK ROCK	Lat 16° 11' 50" N Long 94° 10' 50" E
(k) ALGUADA REEF (PATHEIN LIGHT)	Lat 15° 42' 13" N Long 94° 12' 06" E

2. GULF OF MARTABAN

(a) ALGUADA REEF (PATHEIN LIGHT)	Lat 15° 42' 13" N Long 94° 12' 06" E
(b) Western Point of LONG ISLAND	Lat 14° 24' 15" N Long 97° 46' 01" E

3. TENASSERIM COAST

(a) Western Point of LONG ISLAND	Lat 14° 24' 15" N Long 97° 46' 01" E
(b) NORTH ISLAND	Lat 14° 09' 00" N Long 97° 46' 54" E
(c) West CANISTER ISLAND*	Lat 12° 41' 30" N Long 97° 43' 40" E
(d) Northern Point of SAURIM ISLAND	Lat 12° 30' 30" N Long 97° 47' 42" E
(e) Western Point of H. PRINCEP ISLAND	Lat 12° 03' 03" N Long 97° 38' 00" E
(f) GREAT WESTERN TORRES	Lat 11° 47' 15" N Long 97° 26' 15" E
(g) North Western Point of NORTH TWIN	Lat 10° 38' 15" N Long 97° 41' 45" E
(h) Western Point of SOUTH TWIN	Lat 10° 28' 12" N Long 97° 40' 45" E
(i) WESTERN ROCKY ISLAND	Lat 9° 51' 24" N Long 97° 52' 18" E
(j) HAYCOCK ISLAND	Lat 9° 40' 45" N Long 97° 54' 30" E
(k) Western Point of MURRAY ISLAND	Lat 9° 35' 54" N Long 97° 58' 12" E

B. ANALYSIS. The following analysis of Burma's straight baseline system is extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 14, "Straight Baselines: Burma," 14 March 1970:

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 Island. A brief analysis of the straight baselines, taken from large-scale nautical charts, follows:

Point	Length (nm)	Comments
<u>Arakan Coast</u>		
a - b	36.0	Oyster 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°.
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.
<u>Gulf of Martaban</u>		
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.

Point	Length (nm)	Comments
<u>Tenasserim Coast</u>		
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 n.m. The maximum length is 222.3 n.m. 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.

c. MARITIME BOUNDARIES

1. BURMA-THAILAND

A. AGREEMENT

The following excerpts from an agreement between the governments of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma and the Kingdom of Thailand are extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 102, "Maritime Boundary: Burma-Thailand," January 30, 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:

<u>Point No.</u>	<u>Latitude</u>	<u>Longitude</u>
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.

(b) Analysis.

The following chart regarding the agreement between the governments of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma and the Kingdom of Thailand is extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 102, "Maritime Boundary: Burma-Thailand," January 30, 1985:

<u>Turn/Term. Pt.</u>	<u>Dist. btwn. Bound.Pts. (nm)</u>	<u>Nearest Burmese Territory</u>	<u>Dist. Land To Bound. Pt. (nm)</u>	<u>Nearest Thai Territory</u>
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.

CAMBODIA

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Sep 64			Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone.
	Sep 69	Declaration by the Royal Government	12nm	
	Jan 78	Ministry/Foreign Affairs Statement	12nm	
	Jul 82	Council of State Decree	12nm	Foreign warships must obtain permission prior to entering. This requirement is not recognized by the U.S.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jul 72	Presidential Decree No. 439-72/PRK		Established non-specific straight baseline system.
	Jul 82	Council of State Decree		Baselines specified. This claim is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. conducted operational assertions in 1986, 1989, and 1993-96.
	Jul 82	Agreement		Agreement with Vietnam on seaward limits of "historic waters"; lateral boundaries deferred. These claims are not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested in 1987.
III. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Jan 78	Ministry/Foreign Affairs Statement	24nm	Claimed to exercise "rights of control."
	Jul 82	Council of State Decree	24nm	Claimed jurisdiction over security. Reportedly, foreign military vessels must secure permission to enter zone. This claim and permission requirement are not recognized by the U.S. Operational assertions conducted in 1986, 1989, and 1992-1996.
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Mar 60			Became party to the 1958 Continental Shelf Convention.
	Sep 69	Declaration by the Royal Government		Claimed exclusive jurisdiction and direct control of seabed and subsoil.
	Jul 72	Presidential Decree No. 439-72/PRK		Unilaterally purported to delimit continental shelf lateral boundaries.
	Jan 78	Ministry/Foreign Affairs Statement		"natural prolongation"

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF (Cont.)	Jul 82	Council of State Decree	200nm	"All activities" by foreigners "for whatever end" are regulated.
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Jan 78	Ministry/Foreign Affairs Statement	200nm	EEZ.
	Jul 82	Council of State Decree	200nm	EEZ.
VI. ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION	Jul 82	Council of State Decree	200nm	
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Mar 07	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Thailand (Siam) EIF.
	Jul 82	Agreement		Historic waters boundary agreement with Vietnam signed.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Jul 83			Signed.

b. DOMESTIC LEGISLATION AND REGULATION

1. STRAIGHT BASELINES

A. 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 KachKut 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.

Jan 97
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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.

CAMEROON

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Jun 62	Decree 62-DF-216	6nm	
	Nov 67	Law No. 67/LF/25	18nm	
	Dec 74	Law No. 74/16	50nm	This claim is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claim in 1968 and conducted operational assertions in 1988 and 1991 (overflight).
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jun 62	Decree 62-DF-216		Straight baselines closing bays, gulfs, roadsteads defined.
	Aug 71	Decree 71-DF-416		This claim is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claim in 1963. Revises straight baseline claims.
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Dec 74	Law No. 74/16		Enabling legislation for exclusive fishing within a "contiguous zone" to be delimited by decree.
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jun 75	Maroura Declaration		Agreement with Nigeria EIF.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.
	Nov 85			Ratified.
	May 95			Signed Part XI Agreement.

b. DOMESTIC LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

1. STRAIGHT BASELINES

A. 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 Bimbia.
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.

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

CANADA

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Jul 64	Territorial Sea & Fishery Zones Act	3nm	13 Elizabeth II Chap. 22
	Jun 70	Statutes of Canada 1969-70, Chap. 68	12nm	
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	1763	Royal Proclamation		Established closing lines for St. Lawrence River.
	Jul 06	Amendment to Fisheries Act		Claimed Hudson Bay as historic waters. This claim is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested 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.
	Jul 64	Territorial Sea & Fishery Zones Act		Enabling legislation for straight baselines.
	Oct 67	Order-in-Council 1967-2025		Established straight baselines (Areas 1, 2, and 3) (Labrador & Newfoundland).
				These claims are not recognized by the U.S. 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).
				These claims are not recognized by the U.S. 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.
				These claim is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested in 1985 and 1986.
III. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	1952	Customs Act	9nm	
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Jun 69	Oil & Gas Production & Conservation Act (as amended)	1958 DEF	

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF (Cont.)	Feb 70			Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf.
	1985	Oil & Gas Production & Conservation Act	200nm/ CM	
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Jul 64	Territorial Sea & Fishery Zones Act	12nm	
	Dec 70	Amended Territorial Sea & Fishing Zones Act		Authority given to Governor in Council to prescribe the fishery zones.
	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.
	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 Sep 78	Order-in-Council Order-in-Council Amendment to Fishing Zones of Canada	200nm	Extended fishery zone in Arctic region. Extended fishery claim in Atlantic (Gulf of Maine area).
	May 94	Amendment to Coastal Fisheries Protection Act	200nm	Claims fishing jurisdiction beyond 200nm. This claim is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claim in 1994.
VI. 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.
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Mar 72	Agreement		Territorial sea boundary agreement with France (St. Pierre and Miquelon) EIF. See LIS No. 57.
	Mar 74	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Denmark (Greenland) EIF. See LIS 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.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.
	Jul 94			Signed Part XI Agreement subject to ratification.

b. DOMESTIC LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

1. STRAIGHT BASELINES

A. 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, followed by a map showing the general course of the Arctic baselines.

1) Nova Scotia

NO.	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	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
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.	Cormoraniere Rocks

NO.	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DESCRIPTION
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.	Capae 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.

(2) Newfoundland

NO.	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	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
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

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NO.	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DESCRIPTION
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
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.

(3) Labrador

NO.	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DESCRIPTION
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

NO.	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DESCRIPTION
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
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 Island
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.

(4) Vancouver Island

NO.	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	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

NO.	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DESCRIPTION
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 Kwakiuti 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

(5) Queen Charlotte Islands

NO.	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	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

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; (Loi)

"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.

SCHEDULE I

(Subsection 4(1))

AREA 7

CANADIAN ARCTIC ISLANDS AND MAINLAND

ITEM	LOCALITY	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	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)
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)

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ITEM	LOCALITY	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	C.H.S. CHART AND EDITION
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)
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	Kievbofte 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)

ITEM	LOCALITY	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	C.H.S. CHART AND EDITION
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)
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)
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)

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ITEM	LOCALITY	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	C.H.S. CHART AND EDITION
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)
131	Manitung Island	68°08'40"N.	65°29'30"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)
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)

SCHEDULE II

(Subsection 4(2))

AREA 7

CANADIAN ARCTIC ISLANDS AND MAINLAND

ITEM	LOCALITY	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	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)
	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)

ITEM	LOCALITY	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	C.H.S. CHART AND EDITION
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)
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	Kangeeak Point	68°02'20"N.	64°57'30"W.	7053(1970)
	Kangeeak 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)

SCHEDULE III

(Subsection 4(3))

AREA 7

CANADIAN ARCTIC ISLANDS AND MAINLAND

ITEM	LOCALITY	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	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)

c. MARITIME BOUNDARIES

1. TERRITORIAL SEA BOUNDARY AGREEMENT BETWEEN CANADA AND FRANCE
(ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON)

A. AGREEMENT

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:

- Point (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.
- Point (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.
- Point (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.
- Point (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.
- Point (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.
- Point (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.
- Point (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.
- Point (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.

Point (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.

B. 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.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CANADA-ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON TERRITORIAL SEA BOUNDARY

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 *EnfantPerdu*, 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

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Dec 75	Law No. 14/75	100nm	
	Dec 77	Decree Law No. 126/77	12nm	
	Aug 87	Declaration upon Ratification of 1982 LOS Convention		Foreign warships must request prior permission to enter 12nm territorial sea. This requirement is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested requirement in 1989 and 1990.
	Dec 92	Law No. 60/IV/92	12nm	Established the territorial sea of Cape Verde shall have the breadth of 12nm, measured from the baselines defined in article 24 of this Law; revoked all provisions of Decree Law 126/77 which contravene this Law.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Dec 75	Law No. 14/75		Established archipelagic baselines; innocent passage assured in territorial and internal waters.
	Dec 77	Decree Law No. 126/77		Established new archipelagic baselines; "respects the freedom of innocent passage and overflight along established navigation routes" in accordance with principles of international law. These baseline claims are not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claims in 1980 and 1989 and conducted operational assertions in 1989.
	Dec 92	Law No. 60/IV/92		Modifies archipelagic baselines; revokes 1977 decree.
III. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Dec 92	Law No. 60/IV/92	24nm	
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Dec 92	Law No. 60/IV/92	200nm	Established 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.
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Dec 77	Decree Law	200nm	EEZ
	Dec 92	Law No. 60/IV/92	200nm	EEZ
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Nov 93	Treaty		Maritime boundary agreement between Cape Verde and Senegal EIF.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed, with a 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
	Jul 94			Signed Part XI Agreement, subject to ratification.

b. DOMESTIC LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

1. ARCHIPELAGIC BASELINES

A. LEGISLATION.

- Following are extracts from Decree Law No. 126/77 of 31 December 1977:

ARTICLE 2

The baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea of the Republic of Cape Verde is measured consists of the straight lines that join the outermost points of the coast and islands, as determined by the following principal geographic coordinates:

LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
1--14°53.8'N	23°31.0'W	W--Ponta Temerosa -- Santiago
2--14°49.0'N	24°22.5'W	Ponta do Pescadeiro -- Fogo
3--14°48.4'N	24°42.2'W	Ponta Nho Martinho -- Brava
4--14°50.1'N	24°45.4'W	Ponta Prainha -- Brava
5--17°02.5'N	24°22.0'W	Ponta Preta -- Santo Antao
6--17°12.2'N	25°05.9'W	Ponta do Sol -- Santo Antao
7--16°51.2'N	22°55.5'W	Ponta Norte -- Sal
8--16°50.0'N	22°53.7'W	Ponta da Casaca -- Sal
9--16°09.1'N	22°39.8'W	Ilheu Baluarte -- Boa Vista
10--16°02.9'N	22°41.2'W	Pe do Branco -- Boa Vista
11--15°10.1'N	23°05.6'W	Ponta Flamengos -- Maio
12--15°07.0'N	23°09.2'W	Ponta Poca Grande -- Maio
13--14°54.2'N	23°29.3'W	/W--Ponta das Bicudas-Santiago
14--14°53.9'N	23°30.7'W	/E -- Ponta Temerosa

ARTICLE 3

The waters enclosed by the baselines constitute the archipelagic waters of the Republic of Cape Verde.

- Decree Law No. 60/IV/92 delimiting the maritime areas of the Republic of Cape Verde and revoking Decree-Law 126/77 and all legal provisions which contravene this law was approved on 10 December 1992.

Article 24 of Decree Law No. 60/IV/92, relating to baselines, is set forth as follows:

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:

POINT		LATITUDE N	LONGITUDE W	OBSERV.
A		14 48 43.17	24 43 48.85	I. Brava
C	P1 a Rainha	14 49 59.10	24 45 33.11	I. Brava
C	P1 a Faja	14 51 52.19	24 45 09.19	I. Brava
D	P1 Vermelha	16 29 10.25	24 19 55.87	S. Nicolau
E		16 36 37.32	24 36 13.93	Ilheu Raso
F	P1 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	P1 a Camarim	16 55 32.98	25 19 10.76	Santo Antao
H	P1 a Preta	17 02 28.66	25 21 51.67	Santo Antao
I	P1 a Mangrade	17 03 21.06	25 21 54.44	Santo Antao
J	P1 a Portinha	17 05 33.10	25 20 29.91	Santo Antao
K	P1 a de Sol	17 12 25.21	25 05 56.15	Santo Antao
L	P1 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

c. MARITIME BOUNDARIES

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:

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"
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 archipilegagic 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.

Points	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

CHILE

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Apr 53	Supreme Resolution No. 179	3nm	
	Oct 86	Law No. 18.565	12nm	Amendment to Civil Code.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jul 77	Decree No. 416		Straight baselines claimed between 41° and 55° S. latitude. See LIS Nos. 80 and 80 Addendum.
III. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	1855	Civil Code, Art. 593	12nm	
	Oct 86	Law No. 18.565	24nm	
IV. 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	Claimed continental shelves for Easter Island and Sala y Gomez Island, extending 350nm from their respective baselines.
				This continental shelf claim, in excess of 200nm, is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claim in 1986.
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Jun 47	Presidential Declaration		Claimed sovereignty over "patrimonial seas" for all resource purposes.
	Aug 75	Decree Law No. 711		Governed research involving waters or atmosphere within 200nm—protection and control zone for whaling and deep sea fishery.
	Oct 86	Law No. 18.565	200nm	EEZ.
	Sep 91	Fisheries Laws No. 19,079 and 19,080		<i>Mar presencial</i> concept introduced.
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Sept 54	Joint Declaration on the Maritime Zone		Maritime boundary with Peru EIF. See LIS No. 86.
	May 85	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Argentina (Beagle Channel) EIF.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.

b. DOMESTIC LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

1. STRAIGHT BASELINES

A. LEGISLATION.

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

Point No. 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 IslaGuafo	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. Menchum	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 IslaMedora	47°43.0'	75°24.7'
20 Roca Dundee	48°06.4'	75°42.0'
21 Isla Western	49°06.0'	75°44.7'
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'

Point No. Feature Name	Latitude (South)	Longitude (West)
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'
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'

B. 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 Tierradel Fuego. (Sovereignty over Tierradel 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 Tierradel 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.

c. MARITIME BOUNDARIES

MARITIME BOUNDARY: CHILE-PERU

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 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.

CHINA

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Sep 58	Declaration on the Territorial Sea	12nm	"Foreign vessels for military use" require prior permission.
	Jun 83	Maritime Traffic Safety Law		Permission requirement repeated.
	Feb 92	Law on the Territorial Sea & Contiguous Zone	12nm	Permission requirement repeated. Authorizes the establishment of designated sea lanes or traffic separation schemes within the territorial sea.
				This permission requirement is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. conducted operational assertion in 1996.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Sep 58	Declaration on the Territorial Sea		Established straight baselines, but no coordinates or geographic points published. Gulf of 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		Established straight baselines for most of Chinese coastline and for the Paracel Islands.
				These straight baseline claims are not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claim in 1996.
III. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Feb 92	Law on the Territorial Sea & Contiguous Zone	24 nm	Claims right to exercise control in contiguous zone to prevent and impose penalties for activities infringing the laws or regulations concerning security. This claim is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claim in 1992.
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Mar 73	Ministry of Foreign Affairs Announcement		Claimed shallow areas of East China and Yellow Seas.
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Dec 75	Agreement on Mutual Fishing Relations with Japan		
	May 96	Declaration	200nm	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.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
VI. 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.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed, with declaration.
	Jul 94			Signed Part XI Agreement, subject to ratification.
	May 96			Acceded to Convention, ratified Part XI.
				Declaration made that prior notification is required for the passage of warships through the territorial sea. This requirement is not recognized by the U.S.

b. DOMESTIC LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

1. STRAIGHT BASELINES

A. 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 25 February 1992:

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 to its maritime rights and interests.

Article 2: The territorial sea of the People's Republic of China is the sea adjacent to the land territory and the internal waters of the People's Republic of China.

The land territory of the People's Republic of China includes the mainland of the People's Republic of China and its coastal islands; Taiwan, and all islands appertaining thereto including the Diaoyu Islands; the Penghu Islands, the Dongsha Islands, the Xisha Islands, the Zhongsha Islands, the Nansha Islands; as well as other islands belonging to the People's Republic of China.

The waters on the landward side of the baselines of the territorial sea of the the People's Republic of China constitute the internal waters of the People's Republic of China.

Article 3: The breadth of the territorial waters of the People's Republic of China is twelve nautical miles measured from the baselines of the territorial sea.

The method of straight baselines composed of all the straight lines joining the adjacent base points shall be employed in drawing the baselines of the territorial sea of the People's Republic of China.

The outer limits of the territorial sea of the People's Republic of China is the line every point of which is at a distance equal to twelve nautical miles from the nearest point of the baseline of the territorial sea.

Article 4: The Contiguous Zone of the People's Republic of China is the sea belt adjacent to and beyond the territorial sea. The breadth of the Contiguous Zone is twelve nautical miles.

The outer limits of the Contiguous Zone of the People's Republic of China is the line every point of which is at a distance equal to twenty-four nautical miles from the nearest point of the baseline of the territorial sea.

Article 6: Foreign non-military vessels by law shall enjoy the right of innocent passage through the territorial sea of the People's Republic of China in accordance with the law.

Foreign ships for military purposes shall be subject to approval by the Government of the People's Republic of China for entering the territorial sea of the People's Republic of China

Article 8: ...Foreign nuclear-powered ships and ships carrying nuclear, noxious or other dangerous substances, when passing through the territorial sea of the People's Republic of China, must carry relevant documents and take special precautionary measures.

Article 9: The Government of the People's Republic of China may, for maintaining the safety of navigation or for other special needs, request foreign ships passing through the territorial sea of the People's Republic of China to use the designated sea lanes or to navigate according to the prescribed traffic separation schemes. The specific regulations to this effect shall be promulgated by the Government of the People's Republic of China or its competent authorities concerned.

Article 13: The People's Republic of China has the right to exercise control in the contiguous zone to prevent and impose penalties for activities infringing the laws or regulations concerning security, the customs, finance, sanitation or entry and exit control within its land territory, internal waters or territorial sea.

Article 15: The baselines of the territorial sea of the People's Republic of China shall be promulgated by the Government of the People's Republic of China.

The following is an extract from the Government of the People's Republic of China Declaration of 4 September 1958 on the territorial sea:

China's territorial sea along the mainland and its coastal islands takes as its baseline the line composed of the straight lines connecting basepoints on the mainland coast and on the outermost of the coastal islands; the water area extending twelve nautical miles outward from this baseline is China's territorial sea. The water area inside the baseline, including Pohai Bay and Chiungchow Straits, are Chinese inland waters. The islands inside the baseline, including Tungyin Island, Kaoteng Island, the Matsu Islands, the Paichuan Islands, Wuchiu Island, the Greater and Lesser Quemoy Islands, Tatan Island, Erhtan Island and Tungting Island, are islands of the Chinese inland waters.

DECLARATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PRC ON BASELINES OF THE TERRITORIAL SEA

In accordance with the Law of the PRC on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone adopted and promulgated on 25 February 1995, the Government of the PRC hereby announces the baselines of part of its territorial sea adjacent to the mainland and those of the 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:

Point	Latitude (N)	Longitude (E)
1	37° 24.0'	122° 42.3'
2	37° 23.7'	122° 42.3'
3	36° 57.8'	122° 34.2'
4	36° 55.1'	122° 32.7'
5	36° 53.7'	122° 31.1'
6	36° 44.8'	122° 15.8'

Point	Latitude (N)	Longitude (E)
7	35° 53.6'	120° 53.1'
8	35° 00.2'	119° 54.2'
9	33° 21.8'	121° 20.8'
10	33° 00.9'	121° 38.4'
11	31° 25.3'	122° 14.6'
12	30° 44.1'	123° 09.4'
13	30° 43.5'	123° 09.7'
14	30° 10.1'	122° 56.7'
15	28° 53.3'	122° 16.5'
16	28° 23.9'	121° 55.0'
17	28° 23.5'	121° 54.7'
18	27° 27.9'	121° 07.8'
19	26° 22.6'	120° 30.4'
20	26° 09.4'	120° 24.3'
21	25° 25.8'	119° 56.3'
22	24° 58.6'	119° 28.7'
23	24° 09.7'	118° 14.2'
24	23° 31.9'	117° 41.3'
25	23° 12.9'	117° 14.9'
26	23° 12.3'	117° 13.9'
27	22° 56.1'	116° 29.7'
28	22° 18.9'	115° 07.5'
29	21° 48.5'	113° 58.0'
30	21° 34.1'	112° 47.9'
31	21° 27.7'	112° 21.5'
32	19° 58.5'	111° 16.4'
33	19° 53.0'	111° 12.8'
34	18° 39.7'	110° 29.6'
35	18° 39.4'	110° 29.1'
36	18° 26.1'	110° 08.4'
37	18° 23.0'	110° 03.0'
38	18° 11.0'	109° 42.1'
39	18° 11.0'	109° 41.8'

Point	Latitude (N)	Longitude (E)
40	18° 09.5'	109° 34.4'
41	18° 14.6'	109° 07.6'
42	18° 19.3'	108° 57.1'
43	18° 30.2'	108° 41.3'
44	18° 30.4'	108° 41.1'
45	18° 31.0'	108° 40.6'
46	18° 31.1'	108° 40.5'
47	18° 50.5'	108° 37.3'
48	19° 11.6'	108° 36.0'
49	19 21.1'	108° 38.6'

II. The baselines of the territorial sea adjacent to the Xisha (Paracel) Islands of the PRC are composed of all the straight lines joining the adjacent base points listed below:

Point	Latitude (N)	Longitude (E)
1	16° 40.5'	112° 44.2'
2	16° 40.1'	112° 44.5'
3	16° 39.8'	112° 44.7'
4	16° 04.4'	112° 35.8'
5	16° 01.9'	112° 32.7'
6	16° 01.5'	112° 31.8'
7	16° 01.0'	112° 29.8'
8	15° 46.5'	111° 12.6'
9	15° 46.4'	111° 12.1'
10	15° 46.4'	111° 11.8'
11	15° 46.5'	111° 11.6'
12	15° 46.7'	111° 11.4'
13	15° 46.9'	111° 11.3'
14	15° 47.2'	111° 11.4'
15	17° 04.9'	111° 26.9'
16	17° 05.4'	111° 26.9'
17	17° 05.7'	111° 27.2'
18	17° 06.0'	111° 27.8'
19	17° 06.5'	111° 29.2'
20	17° 07.0'	111° 31.0'

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Point	Latitude (N)	Longitude (E)
21	17° 07.1'	111° 31.6'
22	17° 06.9'	111° 32.0'
23	16° 59.9'	112° 14.7'
24	16° 59.7'	112° 15.6'
25	16° 59.4'	112° 16.6'
26	16° 58.4'	112° 18.3'
27	16° 57.6'	112° 19.6'
28	16° 56.9'	112° 29.5'
1	16° 40.5'	112° 44.2'

COLOMBIA

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Jan 23	Law No. 14	12nm	
	Dec 52	Decree No. 3183, organizing the Gran Colombiana Merchant Marine		
	Aug 78	Law No. 10	12nm	Recognized right of innocent passage for ships of all states.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Dec 52	Decree No. 3183		General definition of closing lines for bays, gulfs, lakes and rivers.
	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. This baseline claim is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claim in 1988 and conducted operational assertion in 1988 and 1996.
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Jan 62			Became party to 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf.
	Aug 78	Law No. 10		
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Nov 14	Law No. 58	12nm	Fishing zone.
	Aug 78	Law No. 10	200nm	EEZ
VI. ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION	Aug 78	Law No. 10	200nm	"Preservation of marine environment"; exclusive jurisdiction to preserve environment claimed within EEZ.
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Dec 75	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Ecuador EIF.
	Mar 77	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Costa Rica (in the Caribbean Sea) signed.
	Nov 77	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Panama (in the Caribbean and Pacific) EIF.
	Feb 79	Agreement		Maritime boundary with Dominican Republic EIF.
	Feb 79	Agreement		Maritime boundary with Haiti EIF.
	Apr 84	Agreement		Maritime boundary with Costa Rica (Pacific) signed.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES (Cont.)	Aug 86	Agreement		Maritime boundary with Honduras EIF.
	Mar 94	Agreement		Maritime boundary with Jamaica EIF.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.

b. DOMESTIC LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

1. STRAIGHT BASELINES

A. LEGISLATION.

Following are extracts from Decree No.1436 of the President of the Republic of Colombia, 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:

PACIFIC COAST

POINT	FROM N. LAT.	W. LONG.	POINT	TO N. LAT.	W. LONG.
1	07°12'39.3" (Colombia-Panama limit)	77°53'20.9"	2	06°47'07" (Rocas Octavia)	77°41'30"
2	06°47'07" (Rocas Octavia)	77°41'30"	3	06°11'35"	77°29'37"
3	06°11'35"	77°29'37"	4	05°29'15" (Cabo Corrientes)	77°32'53"
4	05°29'15" (Cabo Corrientes)	77°32'53"	5	04°12'30" (Isla Cacahual-Ext. SW)	77°31'45"
5	04°12'30" (Isla Cacahual-Ext. SW)	77°13'45"	6	03°00'23" (Punta Coll-Gorgona)	78°10'00"
7	02°56'23" (Isla Gongonilla)	78°13'17"	8	02°35'33"	78°26'04"
9	02°11'00" (Bahia San Ignacio- Delta R. Patia)	78°41'07"	10	01°37'18" (Cabo Manglares)	79°02'36"

ATLANTIC COAST

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"

POINT	N. LAT.	W. LONG.	POINT	N. LAT.	W. LONG.
5	12°13'08" (Isla Farallon)	72°10'50"	6	11°20'18" (Cabo de la Aguja)	74°12'47"
6	11°20'18" (Cabo de la 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" (Punta de la Garita)	75°15'42"
9	10°48'12" (Punta de la Garita)	75°15'42"	10	10°44'45"	75°21'10"
10	10°44'45" (Isla Arena)	75°21'10"	11	10°34'35" (Punta Canoas-Norte)	75°30'28"
12	10°33'30" (Punta Canoas-Sur)	75°30'52"	13	10°10'10" (Isla del Rosario-Roca Occidental)	75°48'10"
13	10°10'10" (Islas del Rosario-Roca Occidental)	75°48'10"	14	09°23'42" (Isla Fuerte)	76°11'23"
14	09°23'42" (Isla Fuerte)	76°11'23"	15	08°41'07.3" (Cabo 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.

c. MARITIME BOUNDARIES

1. COLOMBIA-PANAMA

A. AGREEMENT. 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 November 20, 1976 and entered into force November 30, 1977 as set forth in Limits in the Seas, No. 79, "Maritime Boundaries: Colombia-Panama."

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:

	North Latitude	West Longitude
Point A:	8 41 7.3	77 21 50.9
Point B:	9 09 00	77 13 00
Point C:	9 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:

	<u>North Latitude</u>	<u>West Longitude</u>
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

	<u>North Latitude</u>	<u>West Longitude</u>
Point L:	11 00 00	80 00 00
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:

	<u>North Latitude</u>	<u>West Longitude</u>
Point A:	7 12 39.3	77 53 20.9
Point B:	6 44 00	78 18 00
Point C:	6 28 00	78 47 00
Point D:	6 16 00	79 03 00
Point E:	6 00 00	79 14 00
Point 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.

2. COLOMBIA-COSTA RICA

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

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 1°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 1°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 ...

<u>Boundary Point</u>	<u>Nearest Land Territory</u>	<u>Dist. to Boundary Pt. (nm)</u>
A	Colombia-Cayos de	83.14
	Albuquerque	
	Costa Rica-Punta Mona	99.29
	Panama-Wreck Rock	95.65
B	Colombia-Cayos de	85.62
	Albuquerque	
	Costa Rica-Isla Uvita	67.15
11°00'00"N 82°14'00"W	Colombia-Cayos de	72.12
	Albuquerque	
	Costa Rica-Isla Uvita	75.49
	Nicaragua-Blowing Rock	78.02

2. JAMAICA-COLOMBIA

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

Article 1

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

	<u>North Latitude</u>	<u>West Longitude</u>
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 for as the delimitation line between Colombia and Haiti is intercepted by the delimitation line to be decided between Jamaica and Haiti.

COMOROS

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Jun 76	Ordinance No. 76-038/CE	12nm	
	May 82	Law No. 82-005	12nm	
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	May 82	Law No. 82-005		Claimed archipelagic status; baselines not specified.
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Jun 76	Ordinance No. 76-038/CE	200nm	EEZ
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 84			Signed.
	Jun 94			Convention ratified.

CONGO

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Jul 63	Law No. 30/63	3nm	
	Jul 70	Ordinance 22/70	15nm	
	Oct 71	Ordinance 26/71		Amended Ordinance 22/70
	Dec 77	Ordinance No. 049/77	200nm	Requires all vessels to obtain permission to enter its territorial seas. This claim and permission requirement are not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claim and requirement in 1987 and conducted operational assertions made in 1981, 1986, 1989, 1990 and 1992 (overflights).
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.

COOK ISLANDS

(Self-governing in free association with New Zealand)

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Nov 77	Territorial Sea & Exclusive Economic Zone Act No. 16	12nm	
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Nov 77	Continental Shelf Amendment Act 1977	200nm/ CM	
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Nov 77	Territorial Sea & Exclusive Economic Zone Act No. 16	200nm	EEZ
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Sep 83	Agreement		Agreement with the United States (American Samoa) EIF. See LIS No. 100.
	Aug 90	Agreement		Agreement with France (French Polynesia) EIF.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed
	Feb 95			Ratified

c. MARITIME BOUNDARIES

1. AGREEMENT: UNITED STATES-COOK ISLANDS

The maritime boundary between the United States of America and the Cook Islands shall be determined by the geodetic lines connecting the following 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"

Latitude (South)	Longitude (West)
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"

COSTA RICA

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Dec 50	National Court Decision	3nm	
	Feb 72	Decree No. 2303	12nm	Applied also to Coco Island; innocent passage preserved.
	Jun 75	Decree No. 5699	12nm	
	Nov 88	Act No. 18581-RE	12nm	Boundaries of territorial waters have been altered by declaration that straight baseline is drawn between the tip of the Nicoya Peninsula and the top of the Osa Peninsula.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Nov 88	Decree-Law No. 18581-RE		Established straight baselines along its Pacific Ocean coastline. This claim is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested this straight baseline claim in 1989; see LIS No. 111.
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Jul 48	Decree No. 116		Claimed sovereignty over continental shelf.
	Nov 49	Decree Law No. 803	200nm	
	Oct 67	Act No. 3977	1958 DEF	
	Jun 75	Decree No. 5699	200nm	Claimed complete and exclusive sovereignty over soil and subsoil.
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Jul 48	Decree No. 116	200nm	Claimed rights in resources of water column.
	Nov 49	Decree Law No. 803	200nm	Fishery conservation zone.
	Feb 72	Decree	200nm	Special fishing and other resource jurisdiction claimed in "patrimonial sea"; non-resource related uses of high seas not impaired.
	Jun 75	Decree No. 5699	200nm	EEZ
	Sep 75	Decree No. 5775	200nm	Regulated foreign flag tuna fishing; application off Coco Island extends only 12nm.
	Aug 78	Law 6267		Law requiring foreign fishing vessels transiting EEZ to provide notification.
				This requirement is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested in 1979.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ (Cont.)	May 91	Exec. Decree 20404-P-MOPT		Permit required for foreign flag fishing to transit Costa Rican waters. This requirement is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested requirement in 1992.
VII. 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. 94.
	Apr 84	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Colombia (Pacific) signed.
	Mar 85	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Ecuador signed.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed, with a declaration relating to fishing for highly migratory species in the EEZ.
	Sep 92			Convention ratified.

b. DOMESTIC LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

1. STRAIGHT BASELINES

A. LEGISLATION. The following is the partial text of the Republic of Costa Rica's Decree Law No. 18581-RE, creating straight baselines, which appears in Limits in the Sea, No. 111.

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.

c. MARITIME BOUNDARIES

1. AGREEMENT: COLOMBIA-COSTA RICA

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

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 1 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 1 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 ...

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 Uvite	67.15
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

COTE D'IVOIRE

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Aug 67	Decree 67-334	6nm	
	Nov 77	Law No. 77-926	12nm	
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Nov 77	Law No. 77-926		Enabling legislation for straight baselines.
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Aug 67	Decree 67-334	200m	
	Aug 70	Law No. 70-489	200m	
	Nov 77	Law No. 77-926	200nm	EEZ expressly "replaces" continental shelf claim.
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Aug 67	Decree 67-334	12nm	Fishing Zone
	Nov 77	Law No. 77-926	200nm	EEZ
VI. ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION	Nov 77	Law No. 77-926	200nm	Right to take "any action to prevent, reduce, or control pollution" claimed within EEZ.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.
	Mar 84			Ratified.
	Nov 94			Signed Part XI Agreement.
	Jul 95			Ratified Part XI Agreement.

CROATIA

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. 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.
	Jun 91	Narudne Novine No. 53, 10-08-91	12nm	Declared that law by Yugoslavia on July 23, 1987 is applicable.
	Apr 95	Note to UN from Permanent Mission of Croatia		Declaration that there is no peremptory norm of international law which would forbid a coastal state to request by its laws and regulations foreign warships to notify their intention of innocent passage through its territorial waters and to limit the number of warships allowed to exercise the right of innocent passage at the same time. These notification requirements or limits on numbers of warships are not recognized by the U.S.
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Aug 92	Declaration	1958 DEF	Declaration of succession to 1958 Continental Shelf Convention.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Apr 95			Ratification

b. DOMESTIC LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

1. STRAIGHT BASELINES

(Croatia has not formally enacted legislation concerning straight baselines. Former Yugoslavian straight baseline legislation is listed here for information until Croatian claims are clarified.

A. LEGISLATION. Following are extracts from the Law on the Coastal Sea, the Outer Sea Belt, and the Epicontinental Belt of Yugoslavia of 23 April 1965:

Article 3

Inner sea waters include the following:

- 1) ports and bays on the coast of the mainland and the islands;
- 2) mouths of rivers;
- 3) parts of the sea between the mainland coast and the basic line of the territorial sea referred to in Items 2 and 3, Paragraph 2, Article 11 of this Law.

A bay, referred to in Item 1, Paragraph 1 of this Article, is a distinctly limited inlet recessed into the land and of a sea area equal to or larger than the area of the semi-circle with a diameter equal to the length of the straight line closing the entrance into the inlet.

The sea area of the inlet is measured from the low tide line along the coast line of the inlet and the straight line closing the entrance to the inlet.

Article 11

The territorial sea is the sea belt of a width of 10 nautical miles, measured from the basic line towards the open sea.

The basic line is:

- 1) the low tide line along the coast line of the mainland and the islands;
- 2) straight lines closing the entrances to bays;
- 3) straight lines connecting the following points on the coast of the mainland and on the coast of the islands:
 - a) Zarubaca Point - southeastern Point of the Mrkan Island - southern Point of Sveti Andrija Island - Gruj Point (on the Mljet Island);
 - b) Korizmeni Point (Mljet Island) - Glavat Islet - Struga Point (Lastovo Island) - Velje 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;
 - c) 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 in Item 3, Paragraph 2, of this Article 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.

The outer boundary of the territorial sea is the line whose each point is 10 nautical miles away from the nearest basic line.

Ships of any state are entitled to a harmless passage through the territorial sea under the conditions prescribed by this Law and other Federal regulations.

A harmless passage of a ship is the sailing through the territorial sea without entering the inner sea waters, or with the intention to enter the inner sea waters or to leave these waters for the open sea, provided that the public law and order, peace, and security of Yugoslavia are not affected.

The harmless passage referred to in Paragraph 2 of this Article also includes the stopping and anchorage of a ship in the territorial sea if this is required for the purpose of normal sailing or due to an act of God or distress at sea.

Article 18

The outer sea belt is an area of a width of 2 nautical miles, measured from the outer boundary of the territorial sea towards the open sea.

Article 20

The epicontinental belt comprises the sea bottom and the underground of the submarine space outside the outer boundary of the territorial sea to a depth of 200 meters, and also beyond that boundary to the line where the depth of the water over the sea bottom permits exploitation of the natural wealth of the sea bottom and its underground.

Article 21

Yugoslavia exercises her sovereign rights over the epicontinental belt concerning the exploration and exploitation of the natural wealth of that belt.

The natural wealth, referred to in Paragraph 1 of this Article, denotes ores and other inanimate wealth of the sea bottom and its underground and living organisms which, in the stage in which they are caught, are immovable on the sea bottom or underneath the sea bottom, or can move only when in continental, physical contact with the sea bottom or its underground.

B. ANALYSIS. The following comments regarding the Yugoslav straight baseline system are extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 6, "Straight Baselines: Yugoslavia," 6 February 1970:

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:

Points	Length in nautical miles	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.		
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.
O. Glavat - Rt. Struga (O. Lastovo)	11.8	
Rt. Struga - Rt. Veljega Mora	2.0	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.
Veljega Mora - O. Kopiste	6.2	
O. Kopiste - Rt. Velo Dance	11.2	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.
Rt. Velo Dance - Rt. Proizd	3.7	
Proizd - O. Vodnjak	17.2	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. Vodnjak - O. Mali Drvenik	20.2	
O. Mali Drvenik - Hrid (Reef) Mulo	7.3	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 Mulo - Hrid Blitvenica	16.4	

Points	Length in nautical miles	Comments
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 Kvarner.
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.
TOTAL	244.7	

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 Kvarner.

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

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Jun 01	Military Order No. 173	12nm	
	Jan 34	Decree-Law No. 108	6nm	
	Mar 36	Decree-Law No. 704	3nm	
	Jan 42	Decree-Law No. 7	3nm	
	Feb 77	Decree-Law No. 1	12nm	Recognized freedom of navigation and overflight of straits or channels used for international navigation.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jan 55	Decree-Law 1948		Claimed waters between main island and adjacent keys as internal where distance does not exceed 10nm between mainland and keys or between keys.
	Apr 75	Act No. 1292		Established straight baselines.
	Feb 77	Decree-Law No. 1		Establishes straight baselines; repealed 1975 Act. This claim is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claim in 1983 and 1984 and conducted operational assertions in 1985, 1986 and 1987.
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Apr 54	Presidential Decree No. 952	200m	
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Mar 36	Decree-Law No. 704	3nm	Fishing zone.
	Jan 55	Legislative Decree	10nm	Necessary action may be taken to protect and conserve maritime resources beyond the territorial sea.
	Feb 77	Decree-Law No. 2	200nm	EEZ
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jul 76	Diplomatic notes		Maritime boundary agreement with Mexico EIF. See <u>LIS</u> No. 104.
	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.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed
	Aug 84			Ratified, with a declaration rejecting the International Court of Justice as a forum for dispute settlement under Articles 297 and 298 and in cases where financial security has been posted for a vessel.

b. DOMESTIC LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

1. STRAIGHT BASELINES

A. 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.

	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	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	
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

	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	LOCATION
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 MAISÍ
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	
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	

	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	LOCATION
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
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	

B. ANALYSIS. The following comments regarding the Cuban straight baseline system are extracted from limits in the Seas, No. 76, "Straight Baselines: Cuba," 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 1

**DISTANCE BETWEEN
CUBAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SEGMENTS**

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 Punta. 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.

c. MARITIME BOUNDARIES

1. UNITED STATES-CUBA

A. AGREEMENT. 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:

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"

Latitude (north)	Longitude (west)
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"

B. 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.

CYPRUS

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Sep 35	Chapter 1(2)	3nm	Based on U.K. Territorial Waters Jurisdiction Act, 1878.
	1962	Law No. 3	3nm	
	Aug 64	Law No. 45	12nm	
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	May 93	Note Verbal No.2001/254		Declared straight baselines.
IV. 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	EXP	
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Aug 60	Independence Act		Established territorial sea boundaries with U.K. base area. LIS No. 49.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.
	Dec 88			Ratified.
	Nov 94			Signed Part XI Agreement.
	Jul 95			Ratified Part XI Agreement.

b. DOMESTIC LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

1. STRAIGHT BASELINES

A. LEGISLATION. Geographical coordinates showing baselines for measuring the breadth of the territorial sea

Point	Latitude	Longitude
1	35° 06' 49"	32° 16' 52"
2	35° 05' 40"	32° 16' 31"
3	35° 04' 15"	32° 16' 12"
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"

Point	Latitude	Longitude
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"
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"

c. MARITIME BOUNDARIES

TERRITORIAL SEA BOUNDARY: CYPRUS -- SOVEREIGN BASE AREA (U.K.)

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:

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

ANALYSIS. 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.

DENMARK

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	1899	Royal Decree No. 147	4nm	
	Dec 66	Royal Ordinance No. 437	3nm	
	Feb 76	Royal Ordinance Governing Admission of Foreign Warships & Military Aircraft to Danish Territory in Time of Peace (No. 73)		Foreign warships and other public vessels must provide notice prior to transiting territorial sea except for navigation through the territorial sea in connection with passage through the Great Belt, Samsøe Belt, or Ore Sund; prior permission required for passage of more than 3 warships at same time (except straits, where prior notice is required); aircraft overflight requires permission. These requirements are not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested requirements in 1991.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Dec 66	Royal Ordinance No. 437		Established straight baselines.
	Apr 78	Royal Ordinance No. 189		Revised 1966 straight baselines.
III. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Dec 72	Customs Act of 1972, No. 519	4nm	Customs regulations.
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Jun 63	Royal Ordinance	1958 DEF	
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Mar 64			Signed European Fishery Convention.
	May 65	Law No. 195	12nm	Fishing zone; North Sea, Kattegat and Skagerrak; 3nm elsewhere.
	Jan 77	Law No. 597	200nm	Enabling legislation for fishing "territory."
	Jan 77	Executive Order No. 628	200nm	Fishing territory implemented in North Sea; coordinates specified for boundaries with FRG, UK, and Norway.
	Jan 78	Executive Order No. 639		Fishing territory delimited in Skagerrak and Kattegat; joint Danish-Swedish jurisdiction in Kattegat beyond 12nm.
	Mar 78	Executive Order No. 43		Fishing territory delimited in Ore Sund, the Belts, and Baltic.
VI. ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION	Apr 80	Law No. 130		Protection of the marine environment.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Dec 23	Decree No. 497		Boundary agreement with FRG.
	Jan 32	Agreement		Boundary agreement with Sweden EIF (the Sund).
	May 66	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with FRG (North Sea) EIF.
	Jun 66	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Norway EIF.
	Feb 67	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with UK EIF.
	Apr 68 & Jun 74	Agreements		Boundary agreements amending boundary with Norway EIF.
	Dec 72	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with FRG (North Sea) EIF.
	Dec 72	Agreement		Boundary agreement with the FRG and agreement amending boundary with the UK EIF.
	Jun 77	Decree No. 297		Continental shelf boundary agreement with EIF (Baltic Sea) EIF.
	Sep 85	Agreement		Boundary agreement concerning Continental Shelf and Fishing Zone with Sweden EIF.
	Jun 89			Boundary agreement concerning Continental Shelf and Fishing Zone with GDR EIF.
	Jun 93			Maritime delimitation in the area between Greenland and Jan Mayen (Denmark v. Norway) by judgment of ICJ. Delimitation line was fixed for both the continental shelf and the fishery zones of Denmark and Norway. The disputed area was divided into three zones.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.
	Jul 94			Signed Part XI Agreement, subject to ratification.

b. DOMESTIC LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

1. STRAIGHT BASELINES

A. LEGISLATION. Denmark's straight baseline system covers the following areas of Denmark (including Sjaelland):

(1) Denmark (Including Sjaelland)

The following are extracts from Royal Decree No. 437 of 21 December 1966, as modified by Decree No. 189 of 19 April 1978.

Section 2. The internal waters comprise those areas of the sea, such as harbours, harbour entrances, roadsteads, bays, fjords, sounds and belts, which are situated inside the lines referred to in Section 4.

Section 3. The provisions of Section 2, cf. Section 4, shall involve no restrictions in the existing right of passage for foreign vessels through those parts of the internal waters in the Sams Belt, the Little Belt, the Great Belt, and the Sound, which are normally used for such passage.

Section 4. The lines to be used for delimitation of the territorial sea in pursuance of Section 1 shall be those specified below and in the appended map of the coast-line (low-water mark at mean spring-tide) or straight lines between the following points:

(All positions indicated according to the European Datum System)

- | | | |
|-------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. | 55°04'14"N 8°23'30"E | The point where the line from NW point of Sild to Rm Flak W intersects the line delimiting the internal waters between Denmark and Germany. |
| | thence a straight line to | |
| 2. | 55°12'40"N 8°24'14"E | Romo W |
| | thence a straight line to | |
| 3. | 55°19'47"N 8°24'57"E | Galgerev (Fan S) |
| | thence a straight line to | |
| 4. | 55°26'40"N 8°18'48"E | Soren Jessen's Sand |
| | thence a straight line to | |
| 5. | 55°28'26"N 8°17'05"E | Skallingen W |
| | thence the coastline to | |
| 6. | 56°41'50"N 8°11'46"E | Harboore Tange NW |
| | thence a straight line to | |
| 7. | 56°45'21"N 8°13'29"E | Agger Tange W |
| | thence the coastline to | |
| 8. | 57°44'43"N 10°39'26"E | Grenen |
| | thence a straight line to | |
| 9.** | [Deleted] | |
| 10.** | [Deleted] | |
| 11. | 57°28'57"N 10°37'43"E | Hirsholm S point |
| | thence a straight line to | |
| 12. | 57°13'45"N 10°33'12"E | Islet off Lyngsa |
| | thence a straight line to | |

13.**	[Deleted]	
14.	56°58'23"N 10°20'02"E thence the coastline to	Korsholm N point
15.	56°58'04"N 10°19'44"E thence a straight line to	Korsholm S point
16.	56°57'18"N 10°17'36"E thence the coastline to	Egense SE
17.	56°43'07"N 10°20'03"E thence a straight line to	Alsodde
18.	56°38'49"N 10°21'38"E thence a straight line to	Point NE of Sodringsholm Wood
19.	56°35'46"N 10°20'35"E thence the coastline to	Udbyhoj
20.	56°18'08"N 10°51'57"E thence a straight line to	Point S of Katholm Wood
21.	56°08'07"N 10°48'43"E thence a straight line to	Hjelm E-most point
22.	55°56'06"N 10°47'38"E thence a straight line to	Bosserne E-most point
23.	55°52'01"N 10°40'36"E thence the coastline to	Staalhoj Hage
24.	55°45'55"N 10°37'22"E thence a straight line to	Lushage
25.	55°37'16"N 10°37'04"E thence the coastline to	Point E of Fyns Hoved
26.	55°28'39"N 10°44'56"E thence a straight line to	Stavreshoved
27.	55°24'56"N 10°43'41"E thence the coastline to	Risinge Hoved
28.	55°17'27"N 10°51'11"E thence a straight line to	Knudshoved
29.	55°09'28"N 10°57'20"E thence the coastline to	Langeland N point
30.	54°43'27"N 10°41'12"E thence a straight line to	Gulstav Klint
31.	54°49'04"N 10°25'07"E thence the coastline to	Vejsnaes Nakke
32.	54°55'12"N 10°14'49"E thence a straight line to	Point S of Vidso Mill
33.	54°52'27"N 10°04'02"E thence the coastline to	Pols Huk

34.	54°51'11"N 9°59'18"E thence a straight line to	Kegnaes
35.	54°49'13"N 9°56'30"E	E-most end point of the line delimiting the internal waters between Denmark and Germany
<u>Sjaelland and the islands S of Sjaelland</u>		
36.	56°04'15"N 11°13'19"E thence a straight line to	Sjaellands Rev lifesaving beacon
37.*	56°12'22"N 11°40'34"E thence a straight line to	Hesselo NW-reef
38.*	56°07'49"N 12°18'43"E thence the coastline to	Gilleleje Harbour pier
39.**	[Deleted]	
40.	56°03'09"N 12°35'37"E thence a straight line to	Point NW of Kronborg [Elsinore Harbor]
41.	56°03'09"N 12°37'07"E thence a straight line to	Lappengrund S sea mark [Elsinore Harbor]
42.	56°02'38"N 12°37'49"E thence a straight line to	Point at sea [Elsinore Harbor]
43.	56°01'44"N 12°37'49"E thence a straight line to	Point at sea [Elsinore Harbor]
44.	56°01'00"N 12°36'46"E thence a straight line to	Point at sea [Elsinore Harbor]
45.	56°01'00"N 12°36'04"E thence the coastline to	Point NE of Snekkersten [Elsinore Harbor]
46.	55°47'17"N 12°35'52"E thence a straight line to	Taarbaek Harbour [Copenhagen Roadstead]
47.	55°47'07"N 12°40'20"E thence a straight line to	Taarbaek Rev [Copenhagen Roadstead]
48.	55°41'57"N 12°50'49"E thence a straight line to	Saltholm NE (point at sea) [Copenhagen Roadstead]
49.	55°40'24"N 12°46'10"E thence the coastline to	Saltholm N point [Copenhagen Roadstead]
50.	55°40'15"N 12°46'36"E thence a straight line to	Point on Saltholm
51.	55°37'16"N 12°48'58"E thence a straight line to	Svaneklapper N
52.	55°36'04"N 12°49'25"E thence a straight line to	Sondre Flint

53.	55°36'19"N 12°47'07"E thence a straight line to	Islet S of Saltholm
54.	55°36'24"N 12°46'28"E thence a straight line to	Saltholm S point [Copenhagen Roadstead]
55.	55°32'13"N 12°42'46"E thence a straight line to	Drogden Lighthouse [Copenhagen Roadstead]
56.	55°30'58"N 12°35'36"E thence a straight line to	Aflandshage black double- broom buoy [Copenhagen Roadstead]
57.	55°19'51"N 12°27'23"E thence the coastline to	Mandehoved
58.	55°17'30"N 12°27'23"E thence a straight line to	Stevns
59.	55°00'31"N 12°31'22"E thence the coastline to	Hellehavn Nakke
60.	54°56'44"N 12°32'19"E thence a straight line to	Point SW of Mon Lighthouse
61.	54°50'08"N 12°10'01"E thence a straight line to	Hestehoved
62.	54°33'39"N 11°58'29"E thence the coastline to	Gedser Odde SE
63.	54°33'35"N 11°58'20"E thence a straight line to	Gedser Odde S
64.	54°33'38"N 11°52'25"E thence a straight line to	Rodsand S
65.	54°35'38"N 11°30'56"E thence the coastline to	Hyllekrog
66.	54°50'12"N 10°57'36"E thence a straight line to	Albuen
67.	54°53'19"N 11°01'00"E thence the coastline to	Point NW of Taars
68.	54°54'48"N 11°01'38"E thence a straight line to	Point SW of Korsnakke
69.	55°09'37"N 11°08'03"E thence a straight line to	Omo W Point
70.	55°20'51"N 11°05'37"E thence a straight line to	Halsskov
71.	55°28'29"N 11°04'28"E thence a straight line to	Musholm
72.	55°30'57"N 11°04'55"E thence a straight line to	Reerso

- | | | |
|-----|----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 73. | 55°39'50"N 10°56'06"E
thence a straight line to | Asnaes |
| 74. | 55°44'40"N 10°52'12"E
thence a straight line to | Rosnaes |
| 75. | 55°53'11"N 11°04'53"E
thence a straight line to | Sejero N point |
| 36. | 56°04'15"N 11°13'19"E | Sjaellands Rev lifesaving beacon |

Laeso

- | | | |
|-----|----------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 76. | 57°21'52"N 10°56'00"E
thence a straight line to | Nordre Rnner |
| 77. | 57°19'27"N 11°11'50"E
thence the coastline to | Syrodde |
| 78. | 57°17'53"N 11°11'24"E
thence a straight line to | Bloden Hale |
| 79. | 57°12'21"N 11°02'09"E
thence the coastline to | Hornfiskeron SE |
| 80. | 57°12'00"N 10°59'53"E
thence a straight line to | Hornfiskeron SW |
| 81. | 57°14'31"N 10°53'53"E
thence a straight line to | Sonder Nyland |
| 82. | 57°15'30"N 10°52'15"E
thence a straight line to | Laeso W-most point |
| 83. | 57°21'21"N 10°54'12"E
thence a straight line to | Bordfeld |
| 76. | 57°21'52"N 10°56'00"E | Nordre Ronner |

Christianso

- | | | |
|-----|----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 84. | 55°19'53"N 15°10'31"E
thence the coastline to | Rock N of Tat (W end) |
| 85. | 55°19'52"N 15°10'33"E
thence a straight line to | Rock N of Tat (E end) |
| 86. | 55°19'27"N 15°11'31"E
thence a straight line to | Rock N of Christianso |
| 87. | 55°19'25"N 15°11'34"E
thence a straight line to | Christianso NE |
| 88. | 55°19'09"N 15°11'56"E
thence a straight line to | Osterskaer NE |
| 89. | 55°19'07"N 15°11'55"E
thence a straight line to | Osterskaer SE |

90.	55°19'06"N 15°11'52"E thence a straight line to	Osterskaer SW
91.	55°19'04"N 15°11'20"E thence a straight line to	Christianso S
92.	55°19'25"N 15°10'36"E thence a straight line to	Graesholm SW
93.	55°19'30"N 15°10'32"E thence a straight line to	Graesholm W
94.	55°19'48"N 15°10'30"E thence a straight line to	Rock S of Tat
95.	55°19'50"N 15°10'30"E thence a straight line to	Rock S of Tat
96.	55°19'51"N 15°10'30"E thence a straight line to	Tat W
	55°19'53"N 15°10'31"E	Rock N of Tat (W end)

*Replacement point per Decree No. 189 of 19 April 1978.

**Point deleted by Decree No. 189 of 19 April 1978.

DENMARK DEPENDENCIES

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	May 63	Royal Ordinance No. 191	3nm	Greenland
	Dec 76	Royal Ordinance No. 599	3nm	Faroe Islands
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Apr 63	Decree No. 156		Straight baselines (Faroe Islands)
	May 63	Royal Ordinance No. 191	3nm	Straight baselines (Greenland)
	Apr 76	Royal Ordinance No. 128		Revises baselines (Faroe Islands)
	Jan 77	Decree No. 598		Revises baselines (Faroe Islands)
				These straight baseline claims are not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested these claims and conducted operational assertions in 1991.
	Jan 77	Executive Order No. 629		Straight baselines (southern part of Greenland)
	May 80	Executive Order No. 176		Straight baselines (northern part of Greenland)
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Jan 77	Royal Ordinance 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.
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Mar 74	Agreement		Boundary agreement with Canada (for Greenland) EIF. See LIS No. 72.
	June 80	Agreement		Agreement with Norway (between Jan Mayen and Faroe Island) EIF.
	June 93	ICJ Decision		Established boundary for fishing zones and continental shelf between Greenland and Jan Mayen (Norway).
	Dec 95	Agreement		Agreement with Norway on fishing zones and continental shelf between Greenland and Jan Mayen (Norway).

b. DOMESTIC LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

1. STRAIGHT BASELINES

A. 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:

Points	Description	Latitude (N)	Longitude (W)
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 Nyggenaes 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

In the context of establishment of the fishery zone off Greenland, the Kingdom of Denmark has established lines of delimitation in relation to other countries (Canada, Iceland, and Norway) and straight baselines from which the fishery zone and territorial sea are measured. Extracts from the texts of Executive Order No. 629 of 22 December 1976 (southern Greenland) and Executive Order No. 176 of 14 May 1980 (northern Greenland) are provided below:

NOTICE NO. 629 OF DECEMBER 22, 1976 ON
THE FISHING TERRITORY OF SOUTHERN GREENLAND

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	73°16.3' W
113a	75°00'00 N	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:

WEST GREENLAND

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-south-west 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
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 south-west 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.	Blaafeld (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.	Jempynten (Navssap nua)	69°50.1'N 54°56.1'W
Point 36.	Hareen (Navdluarsurausaaq)	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
Point 40.	Nunaguit (Smalandene)	72°46.3'N 56°38.1'W
Point 41.	Kingigtortagdliit	73°02.0'N 56°56.0'W
Point 42.	Southernmost point of Edderfugle Islands	74°01.0'N 57°50.0'W
Point 43.	Westernmost point of Edderfugle Islands	74°02.3'N 57°51.1'W
Point 44.	Qutdleq	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.

EAST GREENLAND

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 Avalemgaa	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
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.

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 176 of MAY 14, 1980 ON
THE FISHING TERRITORY OF NORTHERN GREENLAND

Pursuant to sec. 1 of Law No. 597 of December 17, 1976 regarding the Kingdom of Denmark's fishery zone, and in connection with Ordinance No. 629 of December 22, 1976, the following provisions are laid down:

Sec. 1. Unless otherwise stipulated below, the fishery zone off Greenland comprises, in the area north of 75° north latitude on the west coast and north of 67° north latitude on the east coast, besides the inner channels, a water area delimited by a line (fishery boundary) which runs a distance of 200 nautical miles (1 nautical mile = 1852 meters) from the base lines mentioned in sec. 2.

Par. 2. The delimitation of the fishery zone in relation to Canada in the Nares Straits north of 75° north latitude, where that country's coasts are opposite Greenland's, at a distance of less than 400 nautical miles, in the absence of any special agreement relating thereto, follows two series of geodetic lines between the following points:

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	Point No.	Latitude (north)	Longitude (west)
Series A	113	75°00'0	73°16'3
	114	76°41'4	75°00'0
	115	77°30'0	74°46'0
	116	78°25'0	73°46'0
	117	78°48'5	73°00'0
	118	79°39'0	69°20'0
	119	80°00'0	69°00'0
	120	80°25'0	68°20'0
	121	80°45'0	67°07'0
	122	80°49'2	66°29'0
Series B	123	80°49'8	66°26'3
	124	80°50'5	66°16'0
	125	81°18'2	64°11'0
	126	81°52'0	62°10'0
	127	82°13'0	60°00'0

The delimitation of the fishery zone in Lincoln Sea where the coasts of Greenland and Canada lie opposite each other at a distance of less than 400 nautical miles, in the absence of any special agreement relating thereto, follows the line which from point 127 is everywhere equidistant from the nearest points on the base lines on the coasts in question (the center line).

Par. 3. The delimitation of the fishery zone in relation to Iceland north of 67° north latitude, where that country's coasts lie opposite Greenland's at a distance of less than 400 nautical miles, in the absence of any special agreement relating thereto, follows the line which is everywhere equidistant from the nearest point on the base lines on the coasts in question (the center line).

Par. 4. The delimitation of the fishery zone in relation to Norway, where the Svalbard island group lies opposite Greenland at a distance of less than 400 nautical miles, in the absence of any special agreement relating thereto, follows the line which is everywhere equidistant from the nearest points on the base lines of the coasts in question (the center line). Where the island of Jan Mayen lies opposite Greenland at a distance of less than 400 nautical miles, fishery jurisdiction will not for the present be exercised beyond the line which is everywhere equidistant from the nearest points on the base lines on the coasts in question (the center line).

Sec. 2. The correct lines (the compass lines) or coast lines which, pursuant to sec. 1, form the basis of the calculation of the fishery boundary, run between the following points (the low water mark at medium spring tide) in the indicated sequence:

WEST GREENLAND

Point No.		Latitude (north)	Longitude (west)
48	Conical Rock SW point	76°04.8'	68°43.0'
49	Wolstenholme Island	76°25.1'	70°10.9'
50	Cape Parry	77°00.3'	71°20.9'
51	Hakluyt Island S point	77°24.8'	72°39.0'
52	Hakluyt Island NW point	77°26.4'	72°46.9'
53	Cape Alexander 78°10.4'	73°01.0'	
54	Littleton Island	78°21.7'	72°53.5'
55	Cairn Point	78°30.5'	72°27.0'
56	Cache Point	78°31.8'	72°21.0'
57	Cape Grinnel	78°37.9'	71°44.0'
58	Cape Taney SW 78°47.7'	70°18.0'	
59	Cape Taney NE 78°49.2'	70°11.0'	
60	Cape Russel	78°58.2'	69°24.0'
61	Cape Wood	79°04.5'	68°43.0'
62	Cape Kent	79°05.4'	68°33.0'

Point No.		Latitude (north)	Longitude (west)
63	Dallas Bay W-shore	79°05.7'	68°19.0'
64	Cape Jackson	80°03.0'	67°06.0'
65	Cape Madison	80°10.0'	67°30.5'
66	Point ca. 1.5 nm NNW of Cape Madison	80°11.7'	67°33.0'
67	Cape Jefferson (island)	80°20.0'	67°34.0'
68	Crozier Island	80°30.4'	67°20.0'
69	Franklin Island	80°40.8'	66°57.0'
70	Cape Ulrich	80°58.5'	64°56.0'
71	Cape Bryan	81°08.0'	64°04.0'
72	Joe Island	81°14.8'	63°33.0'
73	Cape Porter	81°46.5'	61°53.0'
74	Cape Sommer	81°54.5'	60°45.0'
75	Cape Brewoort	81°59.0'	60°18.0'
76	Repulse Harbor SW	82°06.2'	59°19.0'
77	Repulse Harbor NE	82°06.9'	59°02.0'
78	Cape Stanton	82°11.9'	57°32.0'
79	Hand Bay NE	82°13.6'	56°55.0'
80	SW entrance to Franklin Bay	82°14.8'	56°37.0'
81	Rest Point	82°16.6'	56°09.0'
82	.75 nm NE of Rest Point	82°16.9'	56°04.0'
83	Cape Bryant	82°20.4'	55°13.0'
84	Beaumont Island NW point	82°45.2'	50°46.0'
85	Cape Distant	83°08.2'	46°12.0'
86	Cape Ramsey	83°13.7'	44°55.0'
87	Cape Wijkander	83°15.0'	44°24.0'
88	Cape Daugaard-Jensen	83°16.4'	43°53.0'
89	N point of Luige Amadeo Island	83°18.1'	42°27.4'
90	Cape Kane	83°26.6'	39°47.9'
91	Cape Washington	83°32.3'	38°47.9'
92	N point of Gertrud Rasks Land	83°36.2'	36°58.0'
93	Cape Christian IV	83°37.7'	35°37.2'
94	4 nm W of Cape Morris Jesup	83°39.6'	33°53.9'
95	Cape Morris Jesup	83°39.6'	33°24.4'
96	Little island ca. 1 nm N of Kaffeklubben Island	83°40.5'	30°40.7'

line. Between points 51 and 52, 58 and 59, 60 and 61, 62 and 63, 73 and 74, 75 and 76, 77 and 78, 79 and 80, and 82 and 83 the base line is the coast

EAST GREENLAND

Point No.		Latitude (north)	Longitude (west)
32	Cape Vedel	68°28.9'	27°37.1'
33	Cape Tupinier	68°40.1'	26°23.0'
34	Cape Beupre	68°52.3'	25°38.6'
35	Cape Dalton	69°25.0'	24°05.4'
36	Truner Islands S	69°38.8'	23°18.7'
37	Truner Island SE	69°40.0'	23°14.6'
38	Point ca. 1.5 nm NE of Cape Brewster	69°58.8'	22°22.5'
39	Cape Brewster	70°09.4'	22°03.8'
40	Cape Lister	70°29.0'	21°32.2'
41	Point 1.5 nm S of Cape Hodgson	70°31.7'	21°29.0'
42	SE point of Rathbone Island	70°39.3'	21°21.7'
43	NE point of Rathbone Island	70°39.8'	21°21.5'
44	Cape Topham	71°20.1'	21°36.6'
45	Murray Island	71°32.7'	21°39.1'
46	Rock	72°15.8'	21°59.4'

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Point No.		Latitude (north)	Longitude (west)
47	Franklin Island	72°39.3'	21°37.7'
48	Bontekoe Island 73°06.9'	21°11.7'	
49	3 nm SW of Cape Broer Ruys	73°29.2'	20°25.5'
50	1.3 nm S of Cape Broer Ruys	73°30.6'	20°23.1'
51	Arundel Island	73°45.7'	20°03.5'
52	Cape Borlase Warren	74°15.7'	19°22.7'
53	Point at Clark Bjerg	74°20.8'	19°10.7'
54	S point of Lille Pendulum	74°36.9'	18°22.9'
55	Point 1 nm NE of Cape Philip Broke	74°56.6'	17°34.1'
56	7.8 nm S of Cape Pansch	75°01.4'	17°21.4'
57	Point 2.0 nm SE of Cape Pansch	75°09.2'	17°20.6'
58	Point 2.0 nm SE of Cape Borgen	75°24.8'	17°58.7'
59	Point 3.3 nm NNE of Cape A. Trolle	75°59.0'	18°27.8'
60	Point SE of Berg Fjord	76°31.0'	18°42.7'
61	Cape Christian	76°36.9'	18°33.5'
62	Maroussia Island	76°39.8'	18°29.5'
63	Cape Udkiggen	76°43.7'	18°24.1'
64	Seventeen-kilometer Headland	76°49.4'	18°16.5'
65	T. Thomsens Headland	77°14.2'	18°15.4'
66	Cape Phillipe	77°36.7'	17°42.1'
67	Cape Montpensier	77°50.4'	17°32.6'
68	E island in French Islands	78°44.5'	18°01.7'
69	Norwegian Islands SE coast	78°59.8'	17°40.8'
70	Norwegian Islands E coast	79°06.4'	17°37.1'
71	Lille island ca. 2 nm SE of Cape Nansen	79°08.3'	17°39.1'
72	Cape Anna Bistrup	79°41.4'	18°04.3'
73	Sophies Holm	79°55.6'	17°24.0'
74	Point ca. 2 nm SSW of Hanserags Fjord	80°13.4'	16°20.8'
75	E island in Henrik Kroyer Holme	80°39.9'	13°06.9'
76	SE point of Krp. Christian Land	81°08.0'	12°16.7'
77	Point ca. 3 nm SW of Nordostrundingen	81°19.7'	11°22.7'
78	NE point of Lille island at Nordostrundingen	81°22.9'	11°16.4'
79	NE point of Erik S. Henius Land	81°31.4'	11°45.0'
80	Cape Prince Knud	81°43.2'	13°16.9'
81	N point of Princess Magarethe Island	82°09.0'	17°58.1'
82	Cape Eiler Rasmussen	82°36.0'	19°49.0'
83	NE point of Herluf Trolle Land	82°51.4'	21°28.3'
84	Cape John Flagler	83°14.9'	24°32.7'
85	E point of Knud Rasmussen Land	83°23.8'	25°27.3'
86	4 nm. ESE of Cape J.P. Koch	63°32.9'	27°13.1'
96	(West Greenland) Lille island about 1 nm N of Kaffeclubben	83°40.5'	30°40.7'

Between points 36 and 37, 38 and 39, 40 and 41, 49 and 50, 52 and 53, 56 and 57, 59 and 60, 66 and 67, 69 and 70, 72 and 73, 82 and 83, and 85 and 86 the base line is the coastline.

Sec. 3. The Ordinance goes into effect on June 1, 1980.

c. MARITIME BOUNDARIES

1. DENMARK-CANADA CONTINENTAL SHELF AGREEMENT

Excerpts of the Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of the Kingdom of Denmark Relating to the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf between Greenland and Canada, which entered into force March, 13, 1974 follow:

ARTICLE I

The dividing line in the area between Greenland and the Canadian Arctic Islands, established for the purpose of each Party's exploration and exploitation of the natural resources of that part of the continental shelf which in accordance with international law appertains to Denmark and to Canada respectively, is a median line which has been determined and adjusted by mutual agreement.

ARTICLE II

In implementation of the principle set forth in Article I, the dividing line in the area between latitude 61°00' N and latitude 75°00' N (Davis Strait and Baffin Bay) shall be a series of geodesic lines joining the following points:

Point	Latitude (N)	Longitude (W)	Point	Latitude (N)	Longitude (W)
1	61°00'0	57°13'1	58	69°00'8	60°09'0
2	62°00'5	57°21'1	59	69°06'8	60°18'5
3	62°02'3	57°21'8	60	69°10'3	60°23'8
4	62°03'5	57°22'2	61	69°12'8	60°27'5
5	62°11'5	57°25'4	62	69°29'4	60°51'6
6	62°47'2	57°41'0	63	69°49'8	60°58'2
7	63°22'8	57°57'4	64	69°55'3	60°59'6
8	63°28'6	57°59'7	65	69°55'8	61°00'0
9	63°35'0	58°02'0	66	70°01'6	61°04'2
10	63°37'2	58°01'2	67	70°07'5	61°08'1
11	63°44'1	57°58'2	68	70°08'8	61°08'8
12	63°50'1	57°57'2	69	70°13'4	61°10'6
13	63°52'6	57°56'6	70	70°33'1	61°17'4
14	63°57'4	57°53'5	71	70°35'6	61°20'6
15	64°04'3	57°49'1	72	70°48'2	61°37'9
16	64°12'2	57°48'2	73	70°51'8	61°42'7
17	65°06'0	57°44'1	74	71°12'1	62°09'1
18	65°08'9	57°43'9	75	71°18'9	62°17'5
19	65°11'6	57°44'4	76	71°25'9	62°25'5
20	65°14'5	57°45'1	77	71°29'4	62°29'3
21	65°18'1	57°45'8	78	71°31'8	62°32'0
22	65°23'3	57°44'9	79	71°32'9	62°33'5
23	65°34'8	57°42'3	80	71°44'7	62°49'6
24	65°37'7	57°41'9	81	71°47'3	62°53'1
25	65°50'9	57°40'7	82	71°52'9	63°03'9
26	65°51'7	57°40'6	83	72°01'7	63°21'1
27	65°57'6	57°40'1	84	72°06'4	63°30'9
28	66°03'5	57°39'6	85	72°11'0	63°41'0
29	66°12'9	57°38'2	86	72°24'8	64°13'2
30	66°18'8	57°37'8	87	72°30'5	64°26'1
31	66°24'6	57°37'8	88	72°36'3	64°38'8
32	66°30'3	57°38'3	89	72°43'7	64°54'3
33	66°36'1	57°39'2	90	72°45'7	64°58'4
34	66°37'9	57°39'6	91	72°47'7	65°00'9
35	66°41'8	57°40'6	92	72°50'8	65°07'6
36	66°49'5	57°43'0	93	73°18'5	66°08'3
37	67°21'6	57°52'7	94	73°25'9	66°25'3
38	67°27'3	57°54'9	95	73°31'1	67°15'1
39	67°28'3	57°55'3	96	73°36'5	68°05'5
40	67°29'1	57°56'1	97	73°37'9	68°12'3
41	67°30'7	57°57'8	98	73°41'7	68°29'4
42	67°35'3	58°02'2	99	73°46'1	68°48'5
43	67°39'7	58°06'2	100	73°46'7	68°51'1
44	67°44'2	58°09'9	101	73°52'3	69°11'3
45	67°56'9	58°19'8	102	73°57'6	69°31'5
46	68°01'8	58°23'3	103	74°02'2	69°50'3
47	68°04'3	58°25'0	104	74°02'6	69°52'0
48	68°06'8	58°26'7	105	74°06'1	70°06'6
49	68°07'5	58°27'2	106	74°07'5	70°12'5
50	68°16'1	58°34'1	107	74°10'0	70°23'1

Point	Latitude (N)	Longitude (W)	Point	Latitude (N)	Longitude (W)
51	68°21'7	58°39'0	108	74°12'5	70°33'7
52	68°25'3	58°42'4	109	74°24'0	71°25'7
53	68°32'9	59°01'8	110	74°28'6	71°45'8
54	68°34'0	59°04'6	111	74°44'2	72°53'0
55	68°37'9	59°14'3	112	74°50'6	73°02'8
56	68°38'0	59°14'6	113	75°00'0	73°16'3
57	68°56'8	60°02'4			

The positions of the above mentioned points have been computed from straight baselines along the coast of the Canadian Arctic Islands and of Greenland.

....

For the time being the Parties have not deemed it necessary to draw the dividing line further north than point No. 127 [see above under straight baselines] or further south than point No. 1.

....

ARTICLE III

In view of the inadequacies of existing hydrographic charts for certain areas and failing a precise determination of the low-water line in all sectors along the coast of Greenland and the eastern coasts of the Canadian Arctic Islands, neither Party shall issue licences for exploitation of mineral resources for exploitation of mineral resources in areas bordering the dividing line without the prior agreement of the other Party as to the exact determination of the geographic coordinates of points of that part of the dividing line bordering upon the areas in question.

....

ARTICLE V

If any single geological petroleum structure or field, or any single geological structure or field of any other mineral deposit, including sand and gravel, extends across the dividing line and the part of such structure or field which is situated on one side of the dividing line is exploitable, wholly or in part, from the other side of the dividing line, the Parties shall seek to reach an agreement as to the exploitation of such structure or field.

ARTICLE IV

Should international law concerning the delimitation of national jurisdiction over the continental shelf be altered in a manner acceptable to both Parties which could have an effect upon the dividing line in the area between 67° and 69° North latitude, each of the Parties shall waive jurisdiction over any part of the continental shelf which appertains to the other Party on the basis of the new agreed rules of international law concerning the delimitation of national jurisdiction over the continental shelf.

2. DENMARK-NORWAY (JAN MAYEN) FISHING AND CONTINENTAL SHELF AGREEMENT 1995 (excerpts)

The delimitation line between the Parties' part of the continental shelf in the area between Greenland and Jan Mayen is established as straight lines between the following points, in the order indicated below:

POINT	LATITUDE (N)	LONGITUDE (W)
1	74° 21' 46.9"	05° 00' 27.7"
2	72° 49' 22.2"	11° 28' 28.7"
3	71° 52' 50.8"	12° 46' 01.3"
4	69° 54' 34.4"	13° 37' 46.4"

The boundary between the fishery zone around Jan Mayen and the fishery zone around Greenland coincides with the delimitation line specified [above].

DJIBOUTI

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. 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 Mandab.
	May 85	Law 59	12nm	This requirement is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested requirement in 1989.
II. 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. The straight baseline claims around Seba Islands are excessive and are not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claims in 1989 and conducted operational assertion in 1992-94.
III. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Jan 79	Law 52/AN/78	24nm	
	May 85	Law 59	24nm	
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Jan 79	Law 52/AN/78	200nm	EEZ
	May 85	Law 59	200nm	EEZ
VI. ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION	Jan 79	Law 52/AN/78		Claimed exclusive jurisdiction to prevent and control pollution within EEZ.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.
	Oct 91			Ratified.

b. DOMESTIC LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

1. STRAIGHT BASELINES

A. 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 width of territorial waters are drawn as follows on the Maritime [Charts] of the French hydrographic and oceanographic service

The Seba Islands (Map No. 6329, published in 1961, tangent originating at point D);

- D. M - 43 degrees 15.22 mins. East
 L - 12 degrees 32.10 mins. North

To the low tide water mark on the islands of SiyyarHimar and Kadda Dabali respectively;

E. M - 43 degrees 17.90 mins. East
L - 12 degrees 31.20 mins. North

F. M - 43 degrees 25.80 mins. East
L - 12 degrees 28.50 mins. North

Tangent originating at point F above, to the low tide water mark on the island of RhoundaKomaytou at point:

G. M - 43 degrees 27.22 mins. East
L - 12 degrees 25.68 mins. North

From point G above, to the low tide water markKhor Angar at point:

H. M - 43 degrees 21.88 mins. East
L - 12 degrees 22.62 mins. North

The Tadjourah Gulf (Ref: Law No. 52/AN/78):

From point A at the mouth ofOued Dalley:

A. M - 43 degrees 05.10 mins. East
L - 11 degrees 50.30 mins. North

To point B at the lighthouse on the island ofMusha:

B. M - 43 degrees 12.75 mins. East
L - 11 degrees 43.80 mins. North

From point B (above) to point C, low water mark at the mouth ofOued Atar:

C. M - 43 degrees 15.50 mins. East
L - 11 degrees 30.20 mins. 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.

B. 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," 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 Babel Mandeb and the Red Sea. The seaward-most island, named KaddDabali 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 Babel 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 compromise 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.

DJIBOUTI'S STRAIGHT BASELINES
(Distances between respective basepoints)

<u>Segment</u>	<u>Length (nm)</u>
D-E	2.8
E-F	8.2
F-G	3.1
G-H	6.0

The straight baselines do not have any impact upon the drawing of Djibouti's territorial sea. Due to the close proximity of Yemen across the entrance to Babel 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

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. 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.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Aug 81	Act No. 26		Enabling legislation for straight baselines.
III. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Aug 81	Act No. 26	24nm	
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Aug 81	Act No. 26	200nm	EEZ
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Dec 88	Agreement		Agreement with France (Guadeloupe and Martinique) EIF.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Mar 83			Signed.
	Oct 91			Ratified.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Jul 52	Law No. 3342	3nm	
	Sep 67	Law No. 186	6nm	
II. 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; also enclosed Yuma, Andres, Ocoa, and Ensenada de los Aguilas Bays. U.S. conducted operational assertions against these claims in 1987, 1991, and 1992.
III. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Jul 52	Law No. 3342	15nm	
	Apr 77	Law No. 573	24nm	
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Sep 67	Law No. 186	1958 DEF	
	Apr 77	Law No. 573	200nmo r CM	
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Jul 52	Law No. 3342	15nm	Fishing zone.
	Sep 67	Law No. 186	12nm	Fishing zone.
	Apr 77	Law No. 573	200nm	EEZ defined by geographical coordinates specifying outer limit.
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Feb 79	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Colombia EIF.
	Jan 82	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Venezuela EIF.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.

b. DOMESTIC LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

1. STRAIGHT BASELINES

A. LEGISLATION. Act No. 186 of September 1967 on the Territorial Sea, Contiguous Zone, Exclusive Economic Zone and Continental Shelf, as amended by Act No. 573 of 1 April 1977.

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 PuntaAverena; and Aguilas, between CaboFalso 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 PuntPalenque and Cabo Caucedo, and the bay of Escocesa, between Cabo Frances Viejo and CaboCabron, 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.

B. 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," 25 January 1970. The straight baseline segments have been plotted on large scale hydrographic charts. From these, the following analyses have been made:

Points	Length	Comments
Massacre R. - PuntaManzanillo	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 - PuntaAvarena	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.11). 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.

ECUADOR

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	1930	Art. 582 Book II <u>Registro Oficial</u> 2-b-510	3nm	
	Nov 50	Decree Law of Nov 50	12nm	Implied archipelagic baselines.
	Nov 66	Decree No. 1542	200nm	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, 1986, 1987, and 1989-1994.
	Jul 80	Note to IMCO of 2 May 1980		"Special area to be avoided" and mandatory navigation routes established to keep vessels at least 78 miles north and 145 miles south of Galapagos Archipelago.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Nov 50	Decree		Territorial sea around Galapagos measured from farthest seaward islands; closing lines for bays, gulfs, straits, and canals.
	Nov 66	Decree No. 1542		Established straight baselines; archipelagic baselines inferred around Galapagos.
	Jul 71	Supreme Decree No. 959-A		Effected changes to straight baselines for mainland and Galapagos. These straight baseline claims are not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claims in 1986.
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Feb 51	Legislative Decree	200m	
	Sep 85	Presidential Proclamation		Extended continental shelf out along undersea Carnegie Mountain range to include Galapagos Archipelago. This claim is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claim in 1986.
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Feb 38	Regulation of 2 Feb 38	12nm	Fishing zone.
	Feb 51	Decree Law 003	200nm	Fishing zone.
	Mar 69	Law of Fishing & Fishing Development	200nm	Fishing zone.
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Aug 52	Joint Declaration		Maritime Joint Declaration with Peru and Chile.
	Feb 75	Aug 52 Agreement		Joint declaration with Chile and Peru delimiting general maritime zone of not less than 200 nm from coast.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES (Cont.)	Dec 75	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Colombia EIF.
	Mar 85	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Costa Rica signed.

b. DOMESTIC LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

1. STRAIGHT BASELINES

A. LEGISLATION. The Ecuadoran 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). The following extracts from Supreme Decree No. 939-4, issued 28 June 1971 and published in the Official Register in July 1971, identify all of the Ecuadoran basepoints and segments:

Whereas article 628 of the Civil Code in force provides that the Ecuadoran territorial sea shall be measured in both the continental territory of the Republic and the Colon Archipelago (Galapagos Islands), from the straight baselines which will be determined for this purpose by Executive Decree; and

Whereas a Commission composed of representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Navy and the Military Geographic Institute has studied the plotting of such lines and determined their course; and

Whereas such study has been approved by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs 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 hereby decreed:

Article 1. The straight baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea of the Republic shall be measured shall be constituted by the following traverses:

I. On the continent

(a) The line shall start from the point of intersection of the maritime frontier with Colombia, with the straight line Punta Manglares (Colombia)– Punta Galera (Ecuador);

(b) From this point a straight line passing through PuntaGalera 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 CabdBlanco (Peru) to the intersection with the geographic parallel constituting the maritime frontier with Peru.

II. In the Colon Archipelago (Galapagos Islands)

(a) From Islote Darwin a straight line to the northeastern tip of IslaPinta.

(b) A straight line to the northernmost point of IslaGenovesa;

(c) A straight line passing throughPunta Valdizan, Isla San Cristobal, and intersecting the northern extension of the straight line joining the south-eastern tip of IslaEspanola to Punta Pitt, Isla San Cristobal;

(d) A straight line from this intersection to the southeastern tip of IslaEspanola:

(e) A straight line to PuntaSur, Isla Santa Maria;

(f) A straight line passing through the southeastern tip of Islasabela, near Punta Esch, 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 Islasabela, in the vicinity of Punta Cristobal;

(g) From this point of intersection a line passing through the western tip of the southern sector of Islasabela, 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 Colon Archipelago, shall constitute internal waters.

c. MARITIME BOUNDARIES

1. MARITIME BOUNDARY AGREEMENT: ECUADOR-PERU

The following excerpts 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," October 2, 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.

2. 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

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Jan 51	Royal Decree	6nm	
	Feb 58	Pres. Decree No. 180/1958	12nm	Amended 1951 decree.
	Aug 83	Declaration accompanying Law of the Sea Convention Ratification		Warships require prior notification; nuclear-powered ships and ships carrying nuclear and other inherently dangerous and noxious substances require prior authorization. This requirement is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claim in 1985 and conducted operational assertions in 1993, 1994 and 1996.
	Oct 96	Declaration for inclusion in Basel Convention		Foreign ships carrying hazardous or other wastes required to obtain prior permission for passage through territorial sea. This requirement is not recognized by the U.S.
II. 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. 27/90		Established straight baselines. These claims are not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claims in 1991 and conducted operational assertion in 1996.
III. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Feb 58	Pres. Decree No. 180/1958	18nm	Claims security jurisdiction.
	Aug 83	Declaration accompanying Law of the Sea Convention Ratification	24nm	Claims security jurisdiction.
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Sep 58	Pres. Decision No. 1051	1958 DEF	
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Aug 83	Declaration accompanying 1982 Law of the Sea Convention Ratification	200nm	EEZ
VI. ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION	Oct 95	Declaration to Basel Convention		Vessels carrying hazardous or other wastes require prior permission for passage through territorial sea.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.
	Aug 83			Ratified, with a declaration, set forth in pertinent parts above.
	Mar 95			Signed Part XI Agreement.

b. DOMESTIC LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

1. STRAIGHT BASELINES

A. LEGISLATION. Following are extracts from Presidential Decree No. 27/90 dated January 9, 1990 declaring Egyptian 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 co-ordinates 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 constitute 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)

Sequence		Latitude (North)			Latitude (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
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
Sequence		Latitude (North)			Latitude (East)	

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
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)

<u>Sequence</u>		<u>Latitude (North)</u>			<u>Latitude (East)</u>	
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
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

Sequence	Latitude (North)			Latitude (East)		
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

B. 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," 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 enclosed a body of water labelled 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 indentations 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 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 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.

EL SALVADOR

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Sep 50	Constitution, Article 7	200nm	"does not affect the freedom of navigation in accordance with accepted principles of international law."
				This 200 nm claim is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claim in 1950 and conducted operational assertions in 1979, 1982, 1986 and 1987.
	Dec 83	Constitution, Art 84	200nm	This claim is not recognized by the U.S.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Sep 50	Constitution, Article 7		Gulf of Fonseca claimed to be a historic bay "subject to special regulations."
	Dec 83	Constitution, Article 84		Claimed Gulf of Fonseca as an historic bay.
	Sep 92	ICJ Decision		Confirms historic status of Gulf of Fonseca.
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Sep 50	Constitution, Article 7	200nm	
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Oct 55	Decree No. 1961 (Maritime Hunting & Fishing Act)	200nm	
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 84			Signed.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Sep 70	Presidential Decree 17/1970	12nm	Revoked by Act No. 15/1984 where provisions are in conflict.
	Nov 84	Act No. 15/1984	12nm	
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Nov 84	Act No. 15/1984	200nm	EEZ
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Jan 84			Signed.

ERITREA

Eritrea formally declared independence from Ethiopia on 24 May 1993 and has not clarified its position on maritime claims. The previous Ethiopian maritime claims are therefore listed.

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Sep 53	Maritime Proclamation No. 137	12nm	Measured from maximum <u>high-tide</u> line; see fishery limits below.
II. 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 Federal Revenue Proclamation No. 126 of Sep 52, established territorial sea limits around the Dahlac Islands identical to the customs boundaries.
V. 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.

b. DOMESTIC LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

1. STRAIGHT BASELINES

A. LEGISLATION. ETHIOPIAN STRAIGHT BASELINES (DAHLAC ISLANDS)

Following is an extract from Maritime Proclamation No. 137 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

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Jul 92	Decision of the Government of the Estonian Republic No. 202		Foreign warships and research ships must give 48 hours notice and nuclear powered ships must give 30 days notice prior to transiting the territorial sea. This requirement is not recognized by the U.S.
	Mar 93	Decision No. 62 Law on Maritime Borders	12nm	Nuclear-powered ships must apply for permission 30 days in advance to enter territorial sea. This requirement is not recognized by the U.S.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Mar 93	Decision No. 62		Geographic coordinates given for straight baselines.
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Mar 93	Decision No. 62		EEZ
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jul 96	Agreement		Maritime delimitation agreement with Latvia signed (Gulf of Riga, Strait of Irbe, and the Baltic Sea).

b. DOMESTIC LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

1. STRAIGHT BASELINES

A. LEGISLATION. The following is an extract from the Estonian law on the boundaries of the maritime tract, 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

Point No.	Latitude (N)	Longitude (E)	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

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Point No.	Latitude (N)	Longitude (E)	Chart No.	Remarks
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 23008 23010 22001 22002	Boulder north of Pakri lighthouse
11	59°18,28	23°21,69	25020 23008 23010 22002	Rock north-est 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

Point No.	Latitude (N)	Longitude (E)	Chart No.	Remarks
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 22003	Boulder north-west of the point of Undva
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 23012 22004	Western jetty of the Port of Rinski
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

The boundary of the territorial sea of the Republic of Estonia

(The sea border of Estonia)

Point No.	Latitude (N)	Longitude (E)	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
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

Point No.	Latitude (N)	Longitude (E)	Chart No.
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
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

Point No.	Latitude (N)	Longitude (E)	Chart No.
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.

c. MARITIME BOUNDARIES

MARITIME BOUNDARY: ESTONIA - LATVIA

Agreement between the Republic of Estonia and the Republic of Latvia on the Maritime Delimitation in the Gulf of Riga, the Strait of Irbe and the Baltic Sea (excerpts) (July 1996)

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:

POINT	LATITUDE N	LONGITUDE E
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.

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FIJI

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	1967	Ordinance No. 11	3nm	
	Dec 76	Extension of Territorial Waters Act, 1976	12nm	
	Dec 77	Marine Spaces Act, No. 18	12nm	
	Oct 78	Marine Spaces Act (Amendment), No. 15		Recognized "innocent passage" of territorial sea and archipelagic waters for ships and aircraft.
II. 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. The Government 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 118)		Promulgated coordinates for Rotumas straight baselines. See <u>LIS</u> No. 101.
	1984	Marine Spaces Act (Amendment), 1984		Enabling legislation for changing waters around Rotuma to internal waters.
III. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	1984	Marine Spaces Act 1984 (Amendment)	24nm	
IV. 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

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Dec 77	Marine Spaces Act, No. 18	200nm	Enabling legislation for EEZ
	Oct 78	Marine Spaces Act (Amendment)		
	Dec 81	Marine Spaces Order, 1981 (Legal Notice No. 117)	200nm	Established limits of EEZ.
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jan 83	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with France (New Caledonia, Wallis and Futuna) signed.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 84			Ratified.
	Jul 94			Signed Part XI Agreement.
	Jul 95			Ratified Part XI Agreement.

b. DOMESTIC LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

1. ARCHIPELAGIC BASELINES

A. 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. The following are extracts from the above legislation that pertain specifically to the archipelagic baseline regime and to internal waters and territorial seas claims:

Marine Spaces Act No. 18 of December 1977, as amended
by Act No. 15 of October 1978

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 coordinates 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 coordinates 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 Order 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 coordinates, 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]

No.	Latitude	Longitude
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

No.	Latitude	Longitude
26	17° 09' 24" S	176° 53' 30" E
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 Order 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]

No.	Latitude	Longitude
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
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

B. ANALYSIS The following explanatory comments are extracts from Limits in the Seas, No. 101, "Fiji's Maritime Claims," 30 November 1984. An unofficial map of the claims around Rotuma and adjacent islands that appeared 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 (see map attached). 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.*

Baselines

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. . . .

....

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. Currently before Fiji's Parliament is an amendment to the Marine Space Act 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

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Oct 20	Treaty of Dorpat	4nm	
	Oct 21	Convention on the Non-fortification & Neutralization of the Aaland Islands	3nm	Recognized special status of waters around Aaland Islands.
	Aug 56	Law No. 463/56	4nm	Islands, rocks, and skerries beyond the inner territorial waters claimed to have a territorial sea of 3nm.
	Jan 81	Decree Amendment 656/80		Foreign warships and other government non-commercial vessels must give notification prior to transiting territorial sea.
		Decree 1069/89		U.S. protested claim in 1989. US does not recognize this requirement. Requires advance notice and permission by foreign government ships for entry into its territorial waters or advance notice for innocent passage through its territorial seas.
	Dec 90	MFA Circular No. NC-28		Establishes procedures for application by foreign government ships to request permission to enter Finnish territorial waters and for giving notification of innocent passage through Finnish territorial seas.
	Jul 95	Act amending the Act on the Border of the Territorial Waters of Finland (981/95)	12nm	In the Gulf of Finland, the outer limit of the territorial sea shall at no place be closer to the midline than 3 nm.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Aug 56	Decree Nos. 463 & 464		Established straight baselines.
III. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Sep 39	Customs Regulations	6nm	Customs frontier from mainland and coastal islands (3nm from outer islands in the Baltic and in the Gulf of Finland).
	Jan 50	Amendment Reflected loss of Arctic coastline.		
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Mar 65	Continental Shelf Act, Act No. 149	1958 DEF	Baltic Sea, Gulf of Finland and Gulf of Bothnia all covered.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Jan 75	Fishing-Zone Act 839/74	12nm	Exclusive 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 839/74	12nm	Around Bogskar Island, fishing zone extended from 11 to 12 nm.
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	May 66	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary with former Soviet Union (Gulf of Finland) EIF.
	Mar 68	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary with USSR (northeastern Baltic) EIF.
	Jan 73	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary with Sweden (Gulf of Bothnia, Gulf of Finland) EIF.
	Jul 80	Agreement		Fishing boundary agreement with the former Soviet Union EIF.
	Nov 86	Agreement		Agreement with former Soviet Union EIF - revising earlier continental shelf boundaries.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed, with a declaration of intent to apply requirement for 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 Aaland Strait.
	Jun 96			Acceded to Convention, ratified Part XI Agreement.

b. DOMESTIC LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

1. STRAIGHT BASELINES

A. LEGISLATION Following are extracts from Decree No. 463 (enabling legislation) and Decree No. 464 (specifying basepoints) that established Finland's straight baseline system:

Decree No. 463

Article 1.

The Finnish territorial waters comprise the part of the sea directly connected with the country's land area which in the East, adjacent to the Soviet Union, is bounded by the country's maritime frontier in the Gulf of Finland through the Virolahti archipelago, defined in the Paris Peace Treaty (690-691/47) signed on February 10, 1947; and in the West, adjacent to Sweden, [is bounded] by the country's maritime frontier and the extension of the end thereof into the Perameri Sea in the Tornio archipelago, defined when the boundaries were fixed in 1926-1927 according to the topographic boundary declaration signed in Tornio on January 19, 1811, after the Hamina Peace Treaty. The outer limit of the territorial waters toward the open sea is the boundary of international waters; except in the Ahvena [Aaland] Sea, to the South and North of the rocky isle of Market. There the limit is the country's maritime frontier as defined in the above-mentioned boundary declaration of 1811, as it was included in the agreement signed on October 20, 1921 (64/22), regarding the neutralization of the Aaland Islands.

A solitary island, rocky isle, skerry, or a group formed by these, situated far out in the sea, may have separate territorial waters of its own.

Article 2.

The territorial waters are divided into inner territorial waters and outer territorial waters, or the marginal sea.

Article 3.

By inner territorial waters are meant that part of the territorial waters which is bounded on the shore side by the mainland and the estuaries of rivers, and on the seaward side by a line the angles or base points of which are located at the farther points of land, either on the mainland, on islands, rocky isles or skerries.

Article 4.

The base points intended in Article 3 above are so chosen

- (1) that they are above sea-level more than one half day per year, on the average, at low-water levels during the ten-year period preceding the year when this law takes effect;
- (2) that their distance from one another is at most twice the width of the marginal sea; and
- (3) that the inner territorial waters will be as extensive as possible. The base points will be corrected at intervals of thirty years.

Article 5.

The marginal sea is a zone directly adjacent to the inner territorial waters. Its outer limit, the limit of international waters, is four nautical miles, or 7,408 meters, distant from the outer limit of the inner territorial waters, unless otherwise specified in this law.

Article 6.

If an island, rocky isle, a skerry, or a group formed by these is situated so far out in the sea that it remains beyond the outer limit of the inner territorial waters defined in Articles 3 and 4, such an island, rocky isle, skerry or group shall have separate territorial waters of its own, but the width of such waters shall be three nautical miles, or 5,556 meters.

Article 7.

From the Southern terminus of the country's Eastern maritime frontier the outer limit of territorial waters runs at a distance of four nautical miles from the farthest points of land to the Eastern terminus of the [Southern] limit of the Finnish maritime frontier as defined in the Paris Peace Treaty signed on February 10, 1947, which is a parallel of latitude South of the Haapasaari archipelago, where it joins the said frontier.

From the Western terminus of the [Southern] frontier mentioned in paragraph 1 above, by which the Finnish territorial waters are bounded, the outer limit of the marginal sea runs to the west along the extension of the said border, until it joins the outer limit defined in Article 5.

In the Tornio archipelago, of the Gulf of Finland, the base point which follows the last base point on the Finnish side is on the Swedish side.

Article 8.

The base points of the outer limit of the inner territorial waters and their exact locations will be listed in a decree, which will also give a more detailed explanation of the water-level intended in Article 4, as well as other stipulations which may be necessary for the enforcement and the application of this law.

Decree No. 464

<u>NO.</u>	<u>LATITUDE (N)</u>	<u>LONGITUDE (E)</u>
1	60°19'27"	27°37'16"
2	60°18'36"	27°34'44"
3	60°16'31"	27°20'20"

<u>NO.</u>	<u>LATITUDE (N)</u>	<u>LONGITUDE (E)</u>
4	60°15'54"	27°16'26"
5	60°14'15"	27°01'44"
6	60°12'42"	26°55'55"
7	60°13'52"	26°53'02"
8	60°16'29"	26°41'41"
9	60°15'00"	26°35'31"
10	60°14'30"	26°29'45"
11	60°13'01"	26°19'58"
12	60°09'44"	26°15'51"
13	60°09'40"	26°15'44"
14	60°09'02"	26°05'12"
15	60°06'18"	25°51'30"
16	60°02'23"	25°47'41"
17	60°04'32"	25°38'27"
18	60°06'17"	25°25'40"
19	60°06'12"	25°22'09"
20	60°05'27"	25°08'12"
21	60°02'09"	24°53'40"
22	60°01'54"	24°52'21"
23	59°59'04"	24°37'37"
24	59°54'40"	24°26'55"
25	59°52'10"	24°18'40"
26	59°52'06"	24°18'22"
27	59°53'50"	24°04'07"
28	59°51'41"	23°55'01"
29	59°49'10"	23°40'51"
30	59°47'13"	23°35'29"
31	59°44'56"	23°23'51"
32	59°45'28"	23°13'19"
33	59°44'57"	22°58'27"
34	59°44'37"	22°45'54"
35	59°44'16"	22°30'50"
36	59°43'22"	22°30'15"
37	59°43'17"	22°30'00"
38	59°42'50"	22°25'07"
39	59°44'59"	22°13'05"
40	59°43'04"	22°04'54"
41	59°43'14"	21°57'37"
42	59°44'00"	21°44'39"
43	59°40'33"	21°30'24"
44	59°40'29"	21°30'13"
45	59°40'30"	21°29'45"
46	59°44'47"	21°19'36"
47	49°45'22"	21°09'10"
48	59°44'02"	21°02'55"
49	59°45'54"	20°58'43"
50	59°44'10"	20°44'22"
51	59°46'30"	20°31'53"
52	59°49'30"	20°31'53"
53	59°49'36"	20°15'07"
54	59°50'49"	20°01'18"
55	69°50'03"	19°56'50"
56	59°48'33"	19°47'10"
57	59°50'09"	19°52'18"
58	59°57'31"	19°57'23"
59	60°03'10"	19°49'34"
60	60°04'58"	19°42'35"
61	60°07'22"	19°36'31"
62	60°08'22"	19°36'31"
63	60°09'25"	19°18'13"

<u>NO.</u>	<u>LATITUDE (N)</u>	<u>LONGITUDE (E)</u>
64	60°14'48"	19°11'15"
65	60°18'03"	19°08'07"
66	59°30'10"	20°24'57"
67	59°31'05"	20°25'40"
68	59°30'13"	20°21'06"
69	59°30'16"	20°21'00"
70	60°18'06"	19°08'07"
71	60°20'00"	19°22'36"
72	60°20'43"	19°23'40"
73	60°25'53"	19°23'53"
74	60°25'40"	19°34'06"
75	60°29'13"	19°44'57"
76	60°28'19"	19°56'59"
77	60°28'14"	20°08'42"
78	60°32'21"	20°12'25"
79	60°32'24"	20°12'45"
80	60°32'24"	20°12'45"
81	60°31'35"	20°28'03"
82	60°34'33"	20°31'33"
83	60°35'47"	20°40'54"
84	60°37'56"	20°47'36"
85	60°44'58"	20°44'50"
86	60°45'58"	20°44'39"
87	60°45'08"	21°00'02"
88	60°50'46"	21°00'16"
89	60°51'00"	21°00'20"
90	60°52'03"	21°00'45"
91	60°54'43"	21°02'20"
92	60°55'28"	21°03'03"
93	60°58'57"	21°07'42"
94	61°03'02"	21°10'14"
95	61°09'18"	21°18'22"
96	61°15'28"	21°20'23"
97	61°20'37"	21°22'55"
98	61°25'14"	21°16'23"
99	61°28'47"	21°19'23"
100	61°28'47"	21°19'23"
101	61°28'47"	21°19'23"
102	61°38'46"	21°19'54"
103	61°38'52"	21°19'54"
104	61°43'21"	21°21'38"
105	61°49'53"	21°19'32"
106	61°52'58"	21°14'35"
107	61°56'03"	21°16'27"
108	62°01'07"	21°14'05"
109	62°07'42"	21°17'00"
110	62°10'22"	21°17'03"
111	62°16'44"	21°14'44"
112	62°18'54"	21°09'40"
113	62°22'33"	21°06'57"
114	62°25'08"	21°05'21"
115	62°28'41"	21°04'16"
116	62°34'34"	21°02'39"
117	62°38'32"	21°01'23"
118	62°45'15"	20°53'08"
119	62°48'02"	20°48'25"
120	62°55'27"	20°53'25"
121	62°57'32"	20°44'22"
122	63°05'04"	20°43'02"
123	63°07'53"	20°41'42"
124	63°14'12"	20°35'02"

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<u>NO.</u>	<u>LATITUDE (N)</u>	<u>LONGITUDE (E)</u>
125	63°15'18"	20°38'02"
126	63°21'17"	20°45'52"
127	63°25'28"	20°47'20"
128	63°26'38"	21°04'37"
129	63°27'12"	21°08'25"
130	63°27'12"	21°10'22"
131	63°24'19"	21°21'30"
132	63°25'56"	21°30'50"
133	63°29'13"	21°44'20"
134	63°28'24"	21°58'01"
135	63°31'44"	22°09'25"
136	63°37'29"	22°21'52"
137	63°37'37"	22°21'59"
138	63°37'59"	22°22'28"
139	63°38'16"	22°23'11"
140	63°45'06"	22°31'20"
141	63°51'52"	22°37'18"
142	63°53'55"	22°39'54"
143	63°55'41"	22°43'03"
144	63°56'11"	22°44'24"
145	63°57'37"	22°48'44"
146	63°57'50"	22°53'57"
147	63°59'28"	23°09'43"
148	64°04'56"	23°22'42"
149	64°05'34"	23°24'00"
150	64°11'55"	23°33'14"
151	64°18'54"	23°30'23"
152	64°19'44"	23°27'00"
153	64°20'04"	23°26'33"
154	64°18'58"	23°31'07"
155	64°18'32"	23°49'24"
156	64°21'17"	23°54'18"
157	64°25'02"	24°01'19"
158	64°26'56"	24°05'30"
159	64°32'16"	24°15'10"
160	64°39'31"	24°19'25"
161	64°40'30"	24°19'14"
162	64°40'55"	24°19'26"
163	64°42'08"	24°21'18"
164	64°42'44"	24°23'27"
165	64°49'12"	24°31'42"
166	64°55'28"	24°37'30"
167	65°00'15"	24°34'28"
168	65°02'22"	24°33'22"
169	65°05'10"	24°37'50"
170	65°05'10"	24°47'34"
171	65°12'38"	24°54'08"
172	65°14'20"	24°46'00"
173	65°14'46"	24°44'18"
174	65°20'08"	24°39'22"
175	65°24'52"	24°49'07"
176	65°32'47"	24°47'42"
177	65°36'17"	24°36'53"
178	65°33'51"	24°18'49"
179	65°36'11"	24°12'10"
(180)	(65°35'09")	(23°57'08")

B. ANALYSIS The following comments regarding Finland's straight baseline system are extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 48, "Straight Baselines: Finland," 15 September 1972:

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.

2. OUTER LIMITS OF TERRITORIAL SEA

A. LEGISLATION The Act amending the Act on the Border of the Territorial Waters of Finland (981/95) was entered into force on 30 July 1995. According to the Act, the outer limit of the territorial sea of Finland shall, 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 base points of the outer limit of the inner territorial waters and the location of the outer limit of Finland's territorial sea

Section 1

The base points of the outer limit of the inner territorial 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:

<u>NO.</u>	<u>LATITUDE (N)</u>	<u>LONGITUDE (E)</u>
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
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

<u>NO.</u>	<u>LATITUDE (N)</u>	<u>LONGITUDE (E)</u>
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
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):

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
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

<u>NO.</u>	<u>LATITUDE (N)</u>	<u>LONGITUDE (E)</u>
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
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.

<u>NO.</u>	<u>LATITUDE (N)</u>	<u>LONGITUDE (E)</u>
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
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.

c. MARITIME BOUNDARIES The Finland-USSR territorial sea boundary is discussed in International Boundary Study No. 74 - February 1, 1964, Finland-USSR Boundary. The continental shelf boundary is analyzed in International Boundary Study, Series A, No. 16 - May 25, 1970, Limits in the Seas. Continental Shelf Boundary: Finland - Soviet Union.

FRANCE

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	1888	Decree	3nm	
	Dec 71	Law 71-1060	12nm	
	Feb 85	Decree No. 85/185		Tankers, nuclear-powered ships and ships carrying nuclear or other inherently dangerous or noxious substances or materials, they may be required to use such sea lanes and traffic separation schemes as may be designated. This requirement is not recognized by the U.S.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Oct 67	Decree		Established straight baselines.
III. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	1948	Articles 477 & 478 of Customs Code	20km	
	1968	Maritime Customs Code	12nm	
	Dec 87	Article 44 of Customs Code	24nm	In contiguous zone, Customs Service may exercise the control necessary to prevent infringement of laws and regulations.
	Jul 94	Law 94-589 (inoperative until implementing regulations are issued)		Authorizes French aircraft and naval vessels to monitor and inspect commercial ships and pleasure craft.
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Dec 68	Law No. 68-1181	Non-specific	
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Jun 67	Decree No. 67-451	12nm	
	Jul 76	Law No. 76-655		Enabling legislation for 200nm EEZ.
	Feb 77	Decree No. 77-130	200nm	Implemented EEZ as to coasts bordering North Sea, English Channel, and Atlantic from Belgium to Spain. Claimed exclusive fishing, with licensing of certain foreign vessels.
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Apr 75	Agreements (2)		Territorial sea and continental shelf boundary with Spain (Bay of Biscay) EIF.
	Jun 77 & Mar 78	Arbitral Award		Continental shelf boundary with the United Kingdom in English Channel (west of 0° 30' W) and Atlantic approaches delimited.
	Feb 83	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with the United Kingdom in English Channel (east of 0° 30' W) EIF.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES (Cont.)	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 United Kingdom in Straits of Dover EIF.
	Oct 90	Agreement		Boundary agreement with Belgium signed.
	Jul 91	Agreement		Boundary agreement with the UK in the southern North Sea signed.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed, with a declaration relating to pollution control measures, to the non-recognition of foreign laws and regulations incompatible with the Convention, and to flaws in the deep seabed regime.
	Apr 96			Acceded to Convention and ratified Part XI Agreement, with declaration.

b. DOMESTIC LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

1. STRAIGHT BASELINES

A. 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:

ENGLISH CHANNEL COAST

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.

NORTHERN AND WESTERN BRITTANY

From Pointe du Grouin to the Menhir (Penmarch) light along a broken line connecting the following points:

Pointe du Grouin--Roche fort Turret--northeastern point of Ile de Cesembre (off Saint-Malo)--northern tip of Cap Frehel--Grand Lejon light (Baie de Saint-Brieuc)--la Horaine light--les Heaux light--northern point of Ile Rouzie (the seven islands)--Triagoz light--Ilot Pen Ven (north of Ile de Batz)--northern point of Ile Vierge--Corn-Carhai light--Ilot de Keller--An Ividig light--last drying rock west of the Chaussee [reef] de Sein (48° 03' 25" N and 05° 02' 20" W)--Menhir (Penmarch) light.

SOUTHERN BRITTANY AND VENDEE

From the Menhir (Penmarch) light to les Baleineaux light (north of Ile de Re) along a broken line connecting the following points:

Menhir (Penmarch) light--les Putains turret--southern point of Iles du Loch (Iles des Glenan)--Pointe d'Enfer (south of Ile de Groix)--Ilot Bagueres (west of Belle Ile)--Pointe du Talut--Pointe de l'Echelle (southeast of Belle Ile)--les Grands Caridnaux light--la Banche light (off the Loire estuary)--le Pilier light (northwest of Ile de Noirmoutier)--le Bavard Turret--les Chiens Perrins light (northwest of Ile d'Yeu)--Pointe de la Tranche (tower at the southern end of Ile d'Yeu)--Grande Barge light (west of les Sables d'Olonne)--les Baleineaux light (northwest of Ile de Re).

SOUTHERN 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.

CONTINENTAL MEDITERRANEAN COAST

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 Iles 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'lette lighthouse along a broken line connecting the following points:

Pointe des Issambres--Ile de la Boute--les Moines turret--l'lette lighthouse.

Baie des Anges

From the northeast bastion of the Fort Carred'Antibes to the Cap Ferrat (Villefranche) lighthouse.

Baie de Beaulieu

From Pointe de Saint Hospice to Cap d'Ail.

Baie de Roquebrune

From Pointe de la Vieille to Cap Martin.

COAST OF CORSICA

Golfe de Saint-Florent

From Pointe de Cannelle to Pointe de Mignole.

Golfe de Calvi

From Pointe d'Espagno to Pointe Revellata.

From 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'Omignis--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 La 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.

B. ANALYSIS. The following comments regarding France's straight baseline system are extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 37, "Straight Baselines: France," 29 February 1972:

For the convenience of the discussion, the straight-baselines system has been divided into sectors. . . .

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 labelled 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-SMichel, 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 totalling 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.

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'Aiguemortes, 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

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Dec 71	Law No. 71-1060	12nm	Assumed to apply to all French dependencies.
II. 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).
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Jul 76	Law No. 76-655		Enabling legislation for 200nm zone.
	Feb 77	Decree No. 77-169	200nm	EEZ: St. Pierre and Miquelon.
	Feb 77	Decree No. 77-170	200nm	EEZ: French Guiana.
	Feb 78	Decree	200nm	EEZ: Kerguelen Islands.
	Feb 78	Various decrees	200nm	EEZ: 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	Decree No. 78-276	200nm	EEZ: Guadeloupe.
	Mar 78	Decree No. 78-277	200nm	EEZ: Martinique.
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Mar 72	Agreement		St. Pierre and Miquelon: territorial sea boundary agreement with Canada EIF.
	Jan 80	Agreement		Wallis and Futuna Islands: maritime boundary agreement with Tonga EIF upon signature; actual demarcation ("by mutual agreement") yet to be completed.
	Apr 80	Agreement		Reunion: maritime boundary agreement with Mauritius EIF.
	Mar 81	Agreement		Martinique: maritime boundary agreement with St. Lucia EIF.
	Jan 83	Agreement		Kerguelen Islands and New Caledonia: maritime boundary agreement with Australia EIF.
	Jan 83	Agreement		Guadeloupe/Martinique: maritime boundary agreement with Venezuela EIF.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES (Cont.)	Jan 83	Agreement		New Caladonia/Wallis and Futuna: maritime boundary agreement with Fiji signed.
	Oct 83	Agreement		French Guiana: maritime boundary agreement with Brazil EIF.
	Apr 84	Agreement		French Polynesia: agreement with UK (Pitcairn) EIF.
	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 & Miquelon: maritime boundary delimited with Canada.

c. MARITIME BOUNDARIES

1. AGREEMENT

TERRITORIAL SEA BOUNDARY AGREEMENT BETWEEN CANADA AND FRANCE (ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON)

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:

- Point (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.
- Point (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.
- Point (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.
- Point (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.
- Point (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.
- Point (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.
- Point (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.
- Point (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.

Point (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.

2. 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'EnfantPerdu (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'EnfantPerdu (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'EnfantPerdu (France) and Otter Rock and EnfantPerdu (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 EnfantPerdu, 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 10.30nm 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 12.85nm 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 54.34nm 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.

GABON

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Jan 63	Law No. 10/63	12nm	
	Oct 70	Ordinance No. 55/70	25nm	
	Jan 72	Ordinance No. 1/72/PR	30nm	
	Jul 72	Ordinance No. 58/72	100nm	
	Jul 84	Law No. 9/84	12nm	
III. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Jan 63	Act No. 10-63		Enabling legislation; limits to be established by decree.
	Jul 84	Law No. 9/84	24nm	
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Nov 72	Diplomatic note	150nm	Fishing zone; foreign fishing may be authorized beyond 100nm.
	Jul 84	Law No. 9/84	200nm	EEZ.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.
	Apr 95			Signed Part XI Agreement.

GAMBIA

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Apr 68	Territorial Sea & Contiguous Zone Act, No. 4	6nm	
	Jul 69	Act No. 9	12nm	
III. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Apr 68	Act No. 4	12nm	Claimed right to "exercise control necessary to prevent and punish the infringement of any law or right of the Gambia."
	Jul 69	Act No. 9	18nm	Same.
IV. 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.
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	1969	Act No. 9	24nm	Fishing zone.
	1971	Fisheries Act	50nm	Exclusive fishing zone, licensing of foreign fishing authorized.
	Aug 77	Fisheries Act, No. 17	200nm	Exclusive fishing zone, licensing of foreign fishing authorized.
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Aug 76	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Senegal EIF.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.
	May 84			Ratified.

c. MARITIME BOUNDARIES

TERRITORIAL SEA BOUNDARY AGREEMENT GAMBIA-SENEGAL

Excerpts from an agreement between the governments of Republic of The Gambia and the Republic of 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."

I

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.

II

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:

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.

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') ...

GEORGIA

NOTE: Littoral claims of former Soviet States are considered to remain in effect until declared otherwise.

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Apr 73	Agreement		Territorial sea boundary with Turkey signed; ratified by former USSR, Jan 74; see <u>LIS</u> No. 59, 109.
VIII. LAW OF THE SEA CONVENTION	Mar 96			Became party to Convention and Part XI Agreement.

c. MARITIME BOUNDARIES

1. AGREEMENT TERRITORIAL SEA BOUNDARY: SOVIET UNION-TURKEY (IN THE BLACK SEA)

The Governments of the Republic of Turkey and the former USSR signed a protocol on April 17, 1973, concerning the territorial sea boundary between the two states in the Black Sea.

The agreement provides in part that the parties have agreed that the territorial waters limit between the Turkish and Soviet territorial waters in the Black Sea begins at the last point on the shore of the land border between the Republic of Turkey and the USSR, stretching along a 290 degree azimuth to the outer limit of the territorial waters (12 nm) of the Turkish Republic and the USSR.

The landward terminus is at 41°31'15"N.; 41°30'12"E. The seaward extent of the territorial sea boundary is at 41°36'00"N., 41°13'15"E., at a water depth of about 650 meters.

2. ANALYSIS The following analysis is 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)," 29 September 1988.

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 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.

EXCERPTS FROM THE PROTOCOL-DESCRIPTION OF THE COURSE OF THE SOVIET-TURKISH SEA BOUNDARY LINE BETWEEN THE TERRITORIAL SEAS OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS AND THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY IN THE BLACK SEA.

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 $Lo = 42^\circ$. 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:

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 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:

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 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.

GERMANY

NOTE: The Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic (GDR) unified on October 3, 1990. GDR claims are no longer in force following German unification.

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	1956		3nm	
	Mar 85	Federal Government implementation of Minister of the Interior Decision <u>Bundesgesetzblatt</u> Part I, p. 1366 11/12/83	3nm-16nm	Published coordinates creating a box in Helgolander Bucht which, at one point, extends the territorial sea to 16nm.
	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 4 nm-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.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	1970			Straight baselines in North Sea published on FRG charts.
	May 78			Established straight baselines in Baltic Sea.
	Mar 85	Federal Government implementation of Minister of the Interior Decision <u>Bundesgesetzblatt</u> Part I, p. 1366 11/12/83		Established additional lines (by coordinates) creating a "box" extension of territorial sea claim in Helgolander Bucht. Claim revised by Proclamation of 11/11/94.
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Jan 64	Declaration	1958 DEF	
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Jan 77	Proclamation No. 67 of 12/22/76	200nm	Fishing zone in the North Sea; delimitation by agreement of states concerned.
	Jun 78	Proclamation		Extended fishing limits in the Baltic.
	Jan 95	Proclamation of 11/24/94	200nm	EEZ.
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Sep 65	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with the Netherlands EIF.
	May 66	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Denmark (North Sea) EIF.
	Dec 72	Agreements		Continental shelf boundary agreements with Denmark, the Netherlands and the UK EIF.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES (Cont.)	Oct 74	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with the GDR EIF.
	Jun 77	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Denmark (Baltic) EIF.
	Nov 90	Agreement		Agreement with Poland signed.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Jul 94			Part XI Agreement signed.
	Jul 94			Convention acceded to and Part XI Agreement ratified.
	Oct 94			Date of Accession.

b. DOMESTIC LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

1. TERRITORIAL SEA

A. LEGISLATION.

EXCERPTS FROM PROCLAMATION OF 11 NOVEMBER 1994 BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY CONCERNING THE BREADTH OF THE GERMAN TERRITORIAL SEA

I.

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 nm, measured from the low-water line and the straight baselines, as appropriate.

(1) The North Sea

The existing deep-water anchorage shall remain part of the territorial sea, its limits being a line connecting the following points:

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).

...

(2) 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:

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

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
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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 12 nm 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.

...

2. EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE

EXCERPTS 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:

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
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 co-ordinates 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:

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
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 co-ordinates of the above points shall be determined by reference to European Datum (ED 50).

...

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

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Apr 63	Territorial Waters & Continental Shelf Act, Act No. 175	12nm	
	Mar 73	Territorial Waters & Continental Shelf Decree	30nm	Amended Act No. 175
	Jul 77	Territorial Waters & Continental Shelf (Amendment) Decree	200nm	
	Aug 86	Maritime Zones (Delimitation) Law	12nm	Repealed 1973 and 1977 Decrees.
III. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Aug 86	Maritime Zones (Delimitation) Law	24nm	
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Mar 73	Territorial Waters & Continental Shelf Decree	1958 DEF	
	Aug 86	Maritime Zones (Delimitation) Law	200nm	Repealed 1973 Decree.
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Mar 73	Territorial Waters & Continental Shelf Decree	130nm	Fishing conservation zone.
	Aug 86	Maritime Zones (Delimitation) Law	200nm	EEZ: Repealed 1973 Decree.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.
	Jun 83			Ratified.

GREECE

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Sep 31	Presidential Decree 6/18	10nm	Territorial sea extended to 10nm "as regards matters of air navigation and its policing."
	Oct 36	Law No. 230	6nm	Did not repeal Presidential Decree 6/18. The U.S. does not recognize territorial airspace claims which exceed the territorial sea claim. U.S. protested claim in 1983, 1984 and 1985, and conducted operational assertions in 1983 and 1984 (overflights).
III. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Sep 31	Presidential Decree 6/18	10nm	Restricted overflight of aircraft (see Section 1).
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Apr 59	Petroleum Law No. 3948		
	1969	Decree Law No. 142	1958 DEF	
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Nov 80	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Italy EIF; see LIS No. 96.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed the treaty with a declaration that, where there are numerous islands and alternative straits serving the same international navigation route, the coastal state has responsibility of designating routes for transit passage.
	Jul 94			Signed Part XI Agreement, subject to ratification.
	Jun 95			Ratified, confirming its interpretative declaration which accompanied its signature of the Convention. Although Greece did not change its current 6nm territorial waters limit, it reserved the right to extend it up to 12nm in the future.

GRENADA

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Nov 78	Territorial Waters Act, No. 17	12nm	Foreign warships must obtain permission prior to transiting territorial sea. This requirement is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested requirement in 1982 and 1986 and conducted operational assertion in 1988.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Nov 78	Territorial Waters Act, No. 17		Enabling legislation for straight baselines.
III. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Nov 78	Territorial Waters Act, No. 17	200nm	EEZ: claimed "all rights in, and jurisdiction over" structures/devices used for economic purposes and over regulation of scientific research and all other activities relating to economic exploration/exploitation. Certain aspects of this claim are not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claim in 1982.
VI. ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION	Nov 78	Territorial Waters Act, No. 17		Jurisdiction over prevention and control claimed within EEZ.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.
	Apr 91			Ratified.
	Nov 94			Signed Part XI Agreement.
	Jul 95			Ratified Part XI Agreement.

GUATEMALA

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	May 39	Decree	12nm	
	Jun 40	Decree No. 2393	12nm	
	Apr 41	Legislative Decree No. 2535	12nm	
	Jul 76	Congressional Decree No. 20-76	12nm	Affirmed right of innocent passage for ships of all nations.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jun 40	Decree No. 2393		Claimed Gulf of Amatique to be an historic bay.
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF	1949	Congressional Decree No. 649		
	Sep 65	Constitution	1958 DEF	
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Jun 76	Congressional Decree No. 20-76	200nm	EEZ
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Jul 83			Signed.

GUINEA

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Jun 64	Decree No. 244	130nm	Northern lateral limits, 10°56'42" N; southern limits, 9°03'18" N.
	Dec 65	Decree No. 426/PRG	200nm	Identical lateral limits. Decree made public August 1977.
	Mar 80	Decree No. 128/PRG/80	200nm	
	Jul 80	Decree No. 336/PRG/80	12nm	Claimed northern lateral limit of 10°56' 42"N, 15°05'W; follows thalweg of Cajet River, SW through Pilots' Pass to 10°40'N, 15°20'30"W, thence along 10°40'N. Southern boundary remains. Taking of photographs and transportation of "poisonous or dangerous matters" considered to be criminal infractions.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jun 64	Decree No. 244		Established a single straight baseline for virtually the entire coastline. U.S. protested this claim in 1964.
	Jul 80	Decree No. 336/PRG/80		Maritime limits measured from the low-water mark.
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Jul 80	Decree No. 336/PRG/80	200nm	EEZ: same lateral limits as territorial sea; excluded all foreign fishing.
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Feb 85	Arbitral Panel Award		Boundary with Guinea-Bissau delimited.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Oct 84			Signed.
	Sep 85			Ratified.
	Aug 94			Signed Part XI Agreement.
	Jul 95			Ratified Part XI Agreement.

GUINEA-BISSAU

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Dec 74	Decision No. 14/74	150nm	
	May 78	Law No. 3/78	12nm	
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jun 67	Decree-Law No. 47,771		Baselines established under Portuguese colonial authority.
	Dec 74	Decision No. 14/74		Amended straight baselines.
	May 78	Law No. 3/78		Amended straight baseline system.
	May 85	Act No. 2/85		Revised straight baseline system.
				These baseline claims are not recognized by the U.S. U.S. conducted operational assertion in 1989.
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	May 78	Law No. 3/78	200nm	EEZ
VII. 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 Tribunal Award		1960 boundary with Senegal upheld; validity of the Award is being contested by Guinea before the ICJ.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.
	Aug 86			Ratified.

b. DOMESTIC LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

1. STRAIGHT BASELINES

A. LEGISLATION. Following is the text of Act No. 2/85 adopted by the Government of Guinea-Bissau on 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, and 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:

<u>Points</u>	<u>North Latitude</u>	<u>West Longitude</u>
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"
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.

c. MARITIME BOUNDARIES

TERRITORIAL SEA BOUNDARY AGREEMENT: GUINEA-BISSAU & SENEGAL

1. 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-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.

GUYANA

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Oct 77	Maritime Boundaries Act, 1977, Act No. 10	12nm	Foreign warships must give notification prior to entry; authorized any other qualifications upon entry by foreign ships. This requirement is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested requirement in 1982 and conducted operational assertion in 1988.
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Oct 54	United Kingdom Order-in-Council on the British Guyana Alteration of Boundaries		"Seabed and Subsoil lying beneath high seas contiguous to Guyana territorial sea"
	Oct 77	Act No. 10	CM or 200nm	Claimed exclusive jurisdiction over artificial islands, installations, and devices, and over scientific research: consent required for course of cables and pipelines.
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Oct 77	Act No. 10	200nm	Fishing zone; authorized President to declare an EEZ.
VI. ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION	Oct 77	Act No. 10		Exclusive jurisdiction to prevent and control may be claimed within EEZ.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.
	Nov 93			Ratified.

HAITI

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	1894	Practice	6nm	
	Apr 72	Decree	12nm	Coordinates given for an irregular polygon that, in some instances, lies farther than 12nm from coast.
	Jun 77	Presidential Declaration No. 37	12nm	
	Apr 77	Presidential Declaration No. 38	12nm	
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Apr 72	Decree		Straight baselines inferred from published coordinates of territorial sea limits; closed Gulf of Gonave. 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.
III. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Apr 72	Decree	15nm	
	Jun 77	Decree No. 38	24nm	Claim includes security jurisdiction. This claim is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claim in 1989.
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Dec 59	Decree	1958 DEF	
	Apr 72	Decree		Claimed "full sovereign rights over the continental shelf."
	Jun 77	Decree No. 38		
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Apr 72	Decree	15nm	Fishery zone.
	Jun 77	Presidential Declaration No. 37	200nm	EEZ. Claimed full sovereignty over EEZ (incl. airspace).
	Jun 77	Presidential Declaration No. 38	200nm	EEZ. Deleted claim to full sovereignty. Claimed exclusive jurisdiction over artificial islands/structures and over scientific research; appeared to claim right to exercise within EEZ any control deemed "necessary" to ensure navigation safety and to prevent violations of health, fiscal, customs, and immigration laws and to prevent pollution.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ (Cont.)	Feb 88	Note Verbale from Ministry of the Interior, Decentralization, the General Police and the Civil Service		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. This prohibition is not recognized by the U.S.
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jan 78	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Cuba EIF.
	Feb 79	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Colombia EIF.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.

b. DOMESTIC LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

1. STRAIGHT BASELINES

A. 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," 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.

B. 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:

<u>LINE</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
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 northward 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 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 terminabasepoint 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>droitesparalleles</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 droiteparalleles 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

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	1965	Constitution	12nm	
	1982	Constitution	12nm	
	Jan 82	Decree 131	12nm	
II. 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.
III. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	1982	Constitution	24nm	
	Jan 82	Decree 131	24nm	
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Feb 57	Constitution	1958 DEF	
	1965	Constitution	1958 DEF	
	Jan 82	Decree No. 131		
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Jun 80	Decree No. 921	200nm	EEZ
VII. 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.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.
	Oct 93			Ratified.

ICELAND

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	1859	Decree	4nm	
	Jan 35	Law No. 33	4nm	
	Jun 79	Law No. 41	12nm	
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Mar 52	Regulations		Straight baselines not exceeding 4nm claimed for bays and fjords.
	Mar 61	Regulations		Revised straight baselines.
	Sep 72	Jul 14, 1972 Regulations		Revised straight baselines.
	Jun 79	Law No. 41		Revised straight baselines.
V. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Apr 69	Law No. 17	EXP	
	Jun 79	Law No. 41		Repealed 1969 Law. Scientific research to be conducted pursuant to consent and regulation.
	May 85	Regulation No. 196 of 9 May 85 (issued in accordance with Law No. 41 of June 1979)		Established limits of continental shelf to the East, South and West of Iceland.
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Apr 48	Law No. 44		Enabling legislation for fishing regulations.
	Apr 50	Regulation No. 46	4nm	Fishing regulations.
	Sep 58	Regulations of 30 Jun 58	12nm	Fishing regulations.
	Mar 61	Regulations	12nm	Revised straight baselines to expand fishing zone.
	Sep 72	Resolution of the Althing, 15 Feb 72	50nm	Fishing zone.
	Oct 75	Regulations of Jul 75	200nm	Fishing regulations.
	Jun 79	Law No. 41	200nm	EEZ.
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jun 82	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Norway (Jan Mayen) EIF.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.
	Jun 85			Ratified.
	Jul 95			Ratified Part XI Agreement.

b. DOMESTIC LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

1. STRAIGHT BASELINES

A. LEGISLATION. The following extracts from Law No. 41 of 1 June 1979 show the coordinates of the Icelandic straight baseline system:

The Territorial Sea 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:

1. Horn	66°27.4'N	22°24.3'W
2. Soarri	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
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. Ingolfshofni	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. Myrmatangi	63°27.4'N	18°11.8'W
27. Kottutangi	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. Eldeyjarangur	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

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	1878	U.K. Territorial Waters Act	3nm	
	Mar 56	Presidential Proclamation	6nm	
	Sep 67	Presidential Proclamation	12nm	
	Aug 76	Territorial Waters, Continental Shelf, Exclusive Economic Zone & Other Maritime Zones Act, Act No. 80	12nm	Foreign warships must provide notice prior to entering territorial sea. This requirement is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested requirement in 1976 and 1983 and conducted operational assertions in 1985-89, 1991-1994 and 1996.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jan 77	Notice/Act No. 80 & Law No. 41 (1 Jun 79)		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. This claim is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. conducted operational assertions in 1993 and 1994.
III. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Dec 56	Presidential Proclamation	12nm	
	Jan 77	Notice/Act No. 80	24nm	Claimed powers in contiguous zone include taking of measures necessary with respect to security. This claim is not recognized by the U.S.
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Aug 55	Presidential Proclamation		
	1959	Petroleum & Natural Gas Rules	1958 DEF	
	Aug 76	Act No. 80	200 /CM	
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Nov 56	Presidential Proclamation		Reserved right to declare fishery conservation zone up to 100nm from outer limit of territorial sea.
	Dec 56 Aug 76	Presidential Proclamation Act. No. 80	6nm 200nm	Fishing zone. Enabling legislation for EEZ: claimed exclusive jurisdiction over construction/operation of artificial islands/structures/"devices" and over scientific research; recognized freedom of navigation/overflight "subject to the exercise by India to its rights within the zone."

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ (Cont.)	Jan 77	Notice/Act No. 80		Implemented EEZ.
	Jun 95	Declaration		In declaration accompanying ratification of UN Law of the Sea Convention claimed the right to require prior consent for military exercises or maneuvers in its EEZ or on its continental shelf. This requirement is not recognized by the U.S.
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jul 74	Agreement		Palk Strait boundary agreement with Sri Lanka EIF.
	Dec 74 & Aug 77	Agreements		Continental shelf boundary agreements with Indonesia EIF.
	May 76	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Sri Lanka EIF (Gulf of Manaar and Bay of Bengal).
	Jun 78	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with the Maldives (Arabian Sea).
	Dec 78	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Thailand 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		Agreement establishing tripoint with Burma and Thailand signed.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.
	Jul 94			Signed Part XI Agreement subject to ratification.
	Jun 95			Ratified Convention and Part XI Agreement, with declaration claiming the right to require prior consent for other States to carry out military exercises and maneuvers in its EEZ or on its continental shelf. This claim is not recognized by the U.S.

c. MARITIME BOUNDARIES

AGREEMENT BETWEEN INDIA AND SRI LANKA ON THE BOUNDARY IN HISTORIC WATERS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES AND RELATED MATTERS

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.

Position	Latitude (N)	Longitude (E)
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'

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 nm.

The total length of the maritime boundary is 85.375 nm. Distances between the Positions of the treaty are as follows:

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
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:

Position	Distance to Baseline (nm)		Baseline Points		Comments
	India	Sri Lanka	India	Sri Lanka	
1	15.748	19.360	Calimere	Palmyra	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 island	unnamed Island (09°57'N, 10°02'E.)	Eluvativu	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 (12.163 nm) 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 Kachchitivu 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.

INDIA-INDONESIA-THAILAND: COMMON TRIJUNCTION POINT

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:

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

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF BURMA AND THE REPUBLIC OF INDIA ON THE DELIMITATION OF THE MARITIME BOUNDARY IN THE ANDAMAN SEA, IN THE COCO CHANNEL AND IN THE BAY OF BENGAL, 23 DECEMBER 1986

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:

Points	Latitude (N)	Longitude (E)
1	09° 38' 00"	95° 35' 25"
2	09° 53' 14"	95° 28' 00"

Points	Latitude (N)	Longitude (E)
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:

Points	Latitude (N)	Longitude (E)
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.

INDONESIA

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	1939	Dutch Territorial Sea Ordinance	3nm	
	Feb 60	Regulation No. 4	12nm	Permitted "innocent passage" through "inland seas."
	Jul 62	Regulation No. 8		Foreign warships and other non-merchant ships must give notice prior to entering. This requirement is not recognized by the U.S.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Feb 60	Regulation No. 4		Established straight baselines and announced claim to archipelagic status (see Section I).
III. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Jul 62	Ordinance 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. This claim is not recognized by the U.S.
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Feb 69	Government Announcement	EXP	
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Mar 80	Declaration (21 Mar 80)	200nm	EEZ: recognized freedom of navigation and overflight.
	Oct 83	Act No. 5		EEZ
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Nov 69	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Malaysia EIF.
	Mar 71	Agreement		Territorial sea boundary 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.
	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.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES (Cont.)	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.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.
	Feb 86			Ratified.
	Jul 94			Signed Part XI Agreement.

b. DOMESTIC LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

1. STRAIGHT BASELINES

A. LEGISLATION.

The following coordinates of the Indonesian archipelagic baseline regime are extracted from Act No. 4 of 18 February 1960:

LOCATION OF POINTS OF BASELINES OF THE INDONESIAN WATERS

Note

U = Utara = North
S = Selatan = South
T = Timur = East
B = Barat = West

REFERENCE NUMBER	CO-ORDINATES OF POINTS LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	LOCATION
1.	01 - 13.8 U	104 - 35.6 T	Tg. Berakit.
1A.	01 - 02.9 U	104 - 40.7 T	Sentut.
2.	00 - 56.0 U	104 - 55.8 T	Merapas.
3.	00 - 24.4 U	104 - 33.7 T	Kuju.
4.	00 - 18.0 S	105 - 01.0 T	Meranti.
5.	00 - 45.7 S	104 - 56.2 T	Saja.
6.	01 - 08.5 S	105 - 16.9 T	P. Pekatjang.
7.	00 - 54.5 S	105 - 45.4 T	Toty.
8.	01 - 36.0 S	106 - 03.0 T	Punggul.
9.	02 - 16.4 S	106 - 26.7 T	
10.	02 - 24.1 S	107 - 04.8 T	Gaspar.
11.	02 - 31.8 S	107 - 37.0 T	Langkuas.

REFERENCE NUMBER	CO-ORDINATES OF POINTS LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	LOCATION
12.	02 - 31.4 S	107 - 49.1 T	Tg. Siantu.
13.	02 - 38.5 S	108 - 12.2 T	Busung Serlang.
14.	01 - 42.0 S	108 - 41.1 T	Serutu.
15.	01 - 16.9 S	108 - 52.4 T	Leman.
16.	00 - 07.2 U	108 - 36.1 T	Datu.
17.	00 - 14.7 U	108 - 01.5 T	Pengiki.
18.	00 - 05.9 U	107 - 14.0 T	Pendjantan.
19.	00 - 33.1 U	106 - 58.2 T	Anak Awur.
20.	00 - 55.2 U	106 - 44.5 T	Tokong Kemudi.
21.	01 - 32.2 U	106 - 26.6 T	Kaju Ara.
22.	02 - 18.1 U	105 - 35.5 T	Malang Biru.
23.	02 - 44.6 U	105 - 23.0 T	Damar.
24.	03 - 05.5 U	105 - 35.0 T	Mangkai.
25.	03 - 19.8 U	105 - 57.0 T	Nanas.
26.	03 - 26.5 U	106 - 16.0 T	Balajar.
27.	03 - 18.0 U	107 - 33.9 T	Noord Hooiberg.
28.	03 - 55.0 U	107 - 54.0 T	Salor.
29.	04 - 31.1 U	107 - 43.9 T	Semioen.
30.	04 - 48.0 U	108 - 01.9 T	Sekatoeng.
31.	04 - 01.1 U	108 - 25.9 T	Senua.
32.	03 - 03.3 U	108 - 52.2 T	Subi.
33.	02 - 38.5 U	109 - 10.5 T	Kepala.
34.	02 - 04.1 U	109 - 06.9 T	Merundung.
35.	02 - 05.2 U	109 - 38.3 T	Tg. Datu.
36.	04 - 10.0 U	117 - 53.7 T	Tg. Saima.
36A.	04 - 07.6 U	117 - 55.3 T	-
36B.	04 - 03.7 U	117 - 55.5 T	-
37.	03 - 28.5 U	117 - 52.5 T	Tg. Arang.
38.	02 - 22.2 U	118 - 12.2 T	Pandjang.
39.	02 - 19.0 U	118 - 33.8 T	Tg. Bui Tuwattan.
40.	01 - 46.4 U	119 - 01.7 T	Sambit.
41.	01 - 01.3 U	118 - 59.5 T	Tg. Mangkalihat.
42.	00 - 35.5 U	119 - 47.9 T	Tuguan.
43.	01 - 00.5 U	120 - 12.8 T	Lingian.
44.	01 - 20.5 U	120 - 47.6 T	Straat Kapar.
44A.	01 - 22.6 U	120 - 53.5 T	Palangan
45.	01 - 19.2 U	121 - 28.1 T	H. Kandi.
46.	01 - 02.2 U	122 - 27.0 T	Tg. Sumalata.
47.	00 - 58.0 U	123 - 15.0 T	Tg. Dulang.
48.	01 - 09.6 U	124 - 20.1 T	Tg. Lainpangi.
49.	01 - 45.2 U	124 - 43.9 T	Yanterawu.
50.	02 - 21.5 U	125 - 17.6 T	Pasige.
51.	02 - 44.5 U	125 - 9.5 T	Makalehi.
52.	03 - 42.9 U	125 - 23.9 T	Tg. Talawid.
53.	04 - 14.0 U	125 - 19.1 T	Kawalusu.
54.	04 - 40.4 U	125 - 25.6 T	Kawio.
55.	04 - 44.5 U	125 - 28.5 T	Marore.
56.	05 - 34.8 U	126 - 36.5 T	Miargas.
57.	04 - 45.0 U	127 - 09.0 T	Marampit.
58.	04 - 37.4 U	127 - 09.2 T	Kakarutan.
59.	03 - 45.4 U	126 - 51.2 T	Darnau.
60.	02 - 38.5 U	128 - 33.5 T	Tg. Sopi.
61.	02 - 30.2 U	128 - 40.4 T	Tg. Gorango.
62.	01 - 32.7 U	128 - 43.9 T	Gam Tjaka.
63.	00 - 43.5 U	129 - 08.1 T	Jiew.
64.	00 - 20.8 U	129 - 52.4 T	Ai.

REFERENCE NUMBER	CO-ORDINATES OF POINTS LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	LOCATION
65.	00 - 32.0 U	130 - 44.0 T	Budd.
66.	01 - 04.7 U	131 - 15.6 T	Fani.
67.	00 - 36.0 U	131 - 11.9 T	Aju eiln.
68.	00 - 11.0 S	131 - 18.8 T	H. Lamarche.
69.	00 - 43.5 S	131 - 32.5 T	Dore Hoem Bi.
70.	00 - 20.2 S	132 - 10.5 T	Mios Soe.
71.	00 - 21.8 S	132 - 43.0 T	Valsche Kaap.
72.	00 - 56.8 U	134 - 17.2 T	Mapia Eil.
73.	00 - 11.6 S	134 - 59.1 T	Ajawi.
74.	00 - 23.5 S	135 - 16.1 T	Bepondi.
75.	00 - 41.4 S	135 - 23.5 T	Tg. Imbieri.
76.	00 - 42.1 S	135 - 48.5 T	Tg. Praisbari.
77.	01 - 04.9 S	136 - 23.3 T	Tg. Warari.
78.	01 - 27.8 S	137 - 55.0 T	Hoek d. Uriville.
79.	01 - 35.5 S	138 - 43.0 T	Limi.
80.	02 - 18.5 S	140 - 07.0 T	Tg. Kamdara.
80A.	02 - 26.2 S	140 - 36.9 T	
81.	02 - 36.2 S	141 - 00.0 T	Oinake.
82.	09 - 12.7 S	141 - 01.7 T	
83.	09 - 00.4 S	140 - 49.9 T	Wanme.
84.	08 - 09.9 S	139 - 52.8 T	Biak R.
85.	08 - 12.8 S	139 - 20.0 T	Weleb.
86.	08 - 22.9 S	138 - 54.6 T	Kaap Kaol.
87.	08 - 25.1 S	138 - 47.7 T	Mom Boem.
88.	08 - 27.0 S	137 - 35.1 T	Kaap Valsch.
89.	06 - 55.1 S	138 - 32.5 T	De Jong's punt.
90.	06 - 22.0 S	138 - 24.5 T	Cook R.
91.	05 - 43.1 S	138 - 05.0 T	
92.	05 - 22.5 S	137 - 43.0 T	Laag E.
93.	04 - 55.0 S	136 - 49.8 T	Kp. Steenboom.
94.	04 - 38.8 S	136 - 07.0 T	Amarapaja.
95.	04 - 27.7 S	135 - 12.8 T	Tg. Namaripi.
96.	05 - 19.3 S	134 - 35.0 T	Warilade.
97.	05 - 22.4 S	134 - 44.1 T	Djedah Eil.
98.	06 - 04.5 S	134 - 52.0 T	Kawaera eil.
99.	06 - 19.7 S	134 - 52.2 T	Penambulai.
100.	06 - 52.5 S	134 - 43.4 T	Kultu bai.
101.	07 - 07.0 S	134 - 28.9 T	Enu.
101A.	07 - 01.8 S	134 - 40.1 T	Karang.
102.	06 - 57.2 S	134 - 10.6 T	Tg. Ngabordamlu.
103.	06 - 00.5 S	132 - 50.2 T	Tg. Weduar.
104.	07 - 15.0 S	131 - 59.0 T	Larat.
105.	08 - 03.8 S	131 - 17.5 T	Asutubun.
106.	08 - 08.0 S	131 - 10.5 T	Adaut.
107.	08 - 21.6 S	130 - 48.5 T	Bat Arkdusu.
108.	08 - 13.7 S	129 - 50.1 T	Masela.
109.	08 - 22.0 S	128 - 31.0 T	Meaty Miarang.
110.	08 - 14.9 S	127 - 38.0 T	Luhulele.
111.	08 - 06.4 S	127 - 09.5 T	Jen Tu.
112.	07 - 58.7 S	126 - 28.2 T	Eden.
113.	08 - 01.1 S	125 - 48.6 T	Pibia.
114.	08 - 59.0 S	124 - 24.0 T	
115.	09 - 08.0 S	124 - 00.0 T	
116.	09 - 28.0 S	125 - 05.1 T	Mota Massin.
117.	09 - 38.3 S	124 - 58.7 T	Tg. We Toh.

REFERENCE NUMBER	CO-ORDINATES OF POINTS LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	LOCATION
118.	10 - 09.1 S	125 - 00.0 T	
119.	10 - 16.5 S	124 - 01.0 T	
120.	10 - 49.6 S	123 - 13.4 T	Puleh.
121.	11 - 00.9 S	122 - 52.5 T	Dana.
122.	10 - 37.5 S	121 - 50.8 T	Tg. Merabu.
123.	10 - 50.0 S	121 - 17.0 T	Dana.
124.	10 - 19.0 S	120 - 27.2 T	Tg. Ngudju.
125.	10 - 20.6 S	120 - 06.8 T	Atangudu.
126.	09 - 48.0 S	119 - 23.6 T	Tg. Rua.
127.	09 - 45.5 S	119 - 11.6 T	Tg. Mambo.
128.	09 - 40.5 S	119 - 02.0 T	
129.	08 - 53.6 S	118 - 29.9 T	Toro Doro.
130.	09 - 06.8 S	117 - 02.0 T	Tg. Talonan.
131.	08 - 54.9 S	116 - 00.0 T	Tg. Pangga.
132.	08 - 50.0 S	115 - 50.3 T	Tg. Bt. Gendang.
133.	08 - 49.4 S	115 - 35.9 T	Nusa.
134.	08 - 51.0 S	115 - 08.1 T	Tafelhock.
135.	08 - 46.4 S	114 - 30.9 T	Tg. Bantenas.
136.	08 - 44.5 S	114 - 20.8 T	Tg. Purwa.
137.	08 - 39.0 S	114 - 01.5 T	Mustaka.
138.	08 - 30.0 S	113 - 18.5 T	Barung.
139.	08 - 24.0 S	111 - 42.2 T	Skel.
140.	08 - 12.1 S	110 - 42.2 T	
141.	08 - 08.5 S	110 - 33.0 T	
142.	07 - 47.0 S	109 - 25.2 T	Bt. Tugur.
143.	07 - 47.5 S	109 - 02.1 T	Kambangan.
144.	07 - 49.0 S	108 - 26.1 T	
145.	07 - 44.9 S	107 - 50.0 T	Tg. Gedeh.
146.	07 - 23.2 S	106 - 24.5 T	Genteng.
147.	07 - 01.2 S	105 - 31.6 T	Deli.
148.	06 - 50.5 S	105 - 14.5 T	Tg. Goha Kolah.
149.	06 - 37.8 S	105 - 06.0 T	Ganaila.
150.	05 - 57.0 S	104 - 35.8 T	Balimbing.
151.	05 - 39.1 S	104 - 18.1 T	
152.	05 - 14.5 S	103 - 54.5 T	Og. Walor.
153.	04 - 49.0 S	103 - 20.1 T	Tg. Bandar.
154.	05 - 33.1 S	102 - 19.0 T	
155.	05 - 22.1 S	102 - 05.3 T	Tg. Kooma.
156.	04 - 02.0 S	101 - 02.1 T	Mega.
157.	03 - 21.3 S	100 - 27.8 T	
158.	03 - 18.0 S	100 - 19.9 T	Baru - Baru.
159.	02 - 50.0 S	99 - 59.6 T	Tg. Ratai.
160.	02 - 18.0 S	99 - 36.2 T	Tg. Simailupa.
161.	01 - 41.0 S	98 - 52.8 T	Siberut.
162.	01 - 12.4 S	98 - 35.0 T	Siberut.
163.	00 - 31.8 S	98 - 17.0 T	Tg. Hatik.
164.	00 - 05.5 S	97 - 51.0 T	Semuk.
165.	00 - 35.2 U	97 - 40.2 T	Laguadi.
166.	00 - 49.8 U	97 - 20.0 T	Bawa.
167.	01 - 12.0 U	97 - 04.7 T	Wunga.
168.	01 - 24.1 U	97 - 03.1 T	Tg. Tojolawa.
169.	02 - 04.1 U	96 - 37.5 T	Babi.
170.	02 - 38.0 U	95 - 47.0 T	
171.	02 - 58.9 U	95 - 23.0 T	Kokos Eil.
172.	04 - 07.5 U	96 - 06.7 T	Meulaboh.
173.	04 - 36.9 U	95 - 34.0 T	Tjalang Bi.

REFERENCE NUMBER	CO-ORDINATES OF POINTS		LOCATION
	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
174.	04 - 52.0 U	95 - 22.0 T	Roja.
175.	05 - 17.0 U	95 - 11.9 T	Rusa.
176.	05 - 48.0 U	94 - 57.5 T	Noord West E.
177.	06 - 05.0 U	95 - 07.0 T	Rondo.
178.	05 - 54.0 U	95 - 20.0 T	le Meule.
179.	05° - 30.4 U	95° - 53.0 T	Og. Pidie.
180.	05 - 16.5 U	96 - 49.5 T	Og. Peusangan.
181.	05 - 17.0 U	97 - 29.0 T	
182.	04 - 53.0 U	97 - 55.0 T	Og. Peureula.
183.	03 - 55.3 U	98 - 40.2 T	Og. Temiang.
184.	03 - 47.4 U	99 - 29.6 T	Berhala.
185.	02 - 52.0 U	100 - 33.8 T	Noordrots.
186.	02 - 9.4 U	101 - 39.5 T	Tg. Medang.
187.	01 - 06.0 U	102 - 59.0 T	Tg. Kedabu.
188.	01 - 11.6 U	103 - 21.0 T	Iju.
189.	01 - 10.0 U	103 - 23.4 T	Karimun.
190.	01 - 09.2 U	103 - 39.3 T	Nipa.
191.	01 - 7.9 U	103 - 42.0 T	
192.	01 - 10.9 U	103 - 52.9 T	Berhanti.
193.	01 - 12.5 U	104 - 04.3 T	Nongsa.
194.	01 - 12.3 U	104 - 23.5 T	Tg. Sading.
195.	01 - 13.8 U	104 - 35.6 T	Tg. Berakit.

B. ANALYSIS. The following comments regarding the Indonesian archipelagic baseline system are extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 35, "Straight Baselines: Indonesia," 20 July 1971:

Indonesia has adopted the archipelagic regime in drawing straight baselines about its island territory. The legislation is based upon earlier Dutch law (Royal Territorial Sea Ordinance of 1939) which, while more restrictive, did enclose certain water bodies. The extensive Indonesian system has produced five separate sectors:

a) Extending from Bintan Island, east of Singapore, to the western coastal terminus of the Indonesia-Malaysia land boundary, on Borneo. The first sector joins the outermost points of the most seaward islands and serves to close the northern entrances into the Java Sea. The thirty-five segments measure 1,333.2 nautical miles and have an average length of 38.09 nautical miles. The shortest segment, 1 - 1a, extends approximately 12 n.m. while the longest, 15 - 16, extends about 83.5 nautical miles. From points 16 through 34, the straight baseline system encloses several isolated and detached island groups of Indonesia. Point No. 23, for example, lies within 60 nautical miles of the Malaysian mainland but is nearly 230 nautical miles from Borneo.

b) Extending from the eastern terminus of the Indonesian - Malaysian land boundary on Borneo to the Indonesian - New Guinea boundary, the second sector closes the northern entrances to the FloresMalacca and Banda Seas. The 49 segments, from point No. 36 - 81, have a total length of 2,260.5 nautical miles. The average extent of a segment is 46.13 nautical miles. The maximum and minimum lengths are approximately 124.0 (No. 59 - 60) and 4.0 (No. 36 - 36a), respectively. Point No. 56 is on the Indonesian island of Miangas (Palmas) which is within the claimed territorial sea of the Philippines (See IBS Series A, No. 33). The point is 52 miles off Mindanao and 215 nautical miles from Halmahera.

c) Extending from the southern terminus of the Indonesia - Papua land boundary to a point near Portuguese Timor, the third sector encloses the eastern entrances to the Banda Sea. The thirty-two segments, from No. 82 to 113, measure approximately 1,436.5 nautical miles. The average length of a segment is 44.8 nautical miles while the longest (No. 88 - 89) and shortest (105 - 106) are approximately 103.9 and 8.0 nautical miles, respectively.

d) The fourth sector is a single straight line segment lying approximately 12 nautical miles offshore from the Portuguese Timor exclave of Oucusi. While represented on the attached map [omitted] by lines joining the points to the seaward termini of the Indonesia - Portuguese Timor land boundary, it is not apparent that this is the intent of the law. Rather it appears that the two artificial points are chosen to limit Portuguese Timor to a narrow territorial sea belt. Lateral boundaries, presumably, will be negotiated later. The single segment measures 25.8 nautical miles.

e) Extending from the southern terminus of the Portuguese - Indonesian boundary on Timor to Point No. 1, the final sector of the Indonesian straight baseline system closes the southern entrances to the Savu, Flores and Java Seas. The seventy-nine segments extend 3,111.6 nautical miles with an average length of 39.3 nautical miles. The longest (No. 186 - 187) and shortest (190 - 191) segments measure 100.8 and 2.6 nautical miles, respectively.

Two small islands lie seaward of segments 104 - 105 and 139 - 140 and it may be that the intent of the law is to enclose them within the system. Problems involving positioning undoubtedly cause the apparent exclusion.

The entire Indonesian straight baseline system extends for 8,167.6 nautical miles. The system encloses approximately 666,000 square nautical miles of internal waters including the previously mentioned seas and the important straits of Sunda, Sumba, Lombok, Ombai, Molucca and Macassar as well as numerous internal passages within the Indonesian archipelago. The system contains 196 individual segments with an average length of 41.67 nautical miles. Appendix I gives the approximate lengths of each segment.

Since the Indonesian territorial sea claim extends seaward for 12 nautical miles from the straight baselines, an additional 98,000 square nautical miles of water would theoretically fall under Indonesian sovereignty.

Indonesia is not a party to the Geneva Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone.

c. MARITIME BOUNDARIES

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:

Point 1	101° 00.2'E	02° 51.6'N
Point 2	101° 12.1'E	02° 41.5'N
Point 3	101° 46.5'E	02° 15.4'N
Point 4	102° 13.4'E	01° 55.2'N
Point 5	102° 35.0'E	01° 41.2'N
Point 6	103° 02.1'E	01° 19.1'N
Point 7	103° 03.9'E	01° 19.5'N
Point 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.

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.

BOUNDARY POINTS

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.

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:

Points	Latitude North	Longitude East
1	1°10'46".0103°40'14".6	
2	1°07'49".3103°44'26".5	
3	1°10'17".2103°48'18".0	
4	1°11'45".5103°51'35".4	
5	1°12'26".1103°52'50".7	
6	1°16'10".2104°02'00".0	

ANALYSIS (from LIS No.60)

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 Saturnu (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-MALAYSIA-THAILAND MARITIME BOUNDARY

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."

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:

Name of Basepoint	State	Dist. in NM
Cape Jambu Ayer	Indonesia	52.0
P. Langkawi	Malaysia	98.9
Ko Butang	Thailand	76.1

(a) INDONESIA-THAILAND MARITIME BOUNDARY.

The Indonesia-Thailand maritime boundary measures from the Common Point to the two turning points as follows:

Turning Points		Dist. in N.M.
CP 5° 57.0'N 98° 01.5'E	No. 1. 6° 21.8'N 97° 54.0'E	59.35
No. 1	No. 2 7° 05.8'N 96° 36.5'E	88.67
		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.

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.

Point	Thai Basepoint	Dist. (nm)	Indonesian Basepoint	Dist. (nm)
2	S. Brothers I.	103.8	Pedir Pt. Pulo Weh	104.1 104.5

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.

TERRITORIAL SEA/CONTINENTAL SHELF BOUNDARY: AUSTRALIA AND PAPUA NEW GUINEA-INDONESIA

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," 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:

Point	Coordinates	Dist. btwn. 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.

IRAN

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Jul 34	Act of 15 Jul 34	6nm	
	Apr 59	Act of 12 Apr 59	12nm	
	Dec 82	Declaration accompanying signature on 1982 LOS Convention		Appeared to require prior authorization for warships to enter territorial sea; limited transit passage right in Strait of Hormuz to signatories of 1982 Convention. This requirement is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested requirement in 1983 and 1987, and conducted operational assertions in 1989, 1992 and 1996 of prior permission requirement, and conducted regular transits of the Straits of Hormuz from 1983 through 1996.
	May 93	Act on the Marine Areas of the Islamic Republic of Iran	12nm	Requires warships, submarines, nuclear powered ships and any ship carrying nuclear or other dangerous or noxious substances harmful to the environment to have prior permission of the government of Iran to exercise innocent passage in the territorial sea; see LIS No. 114. This requirement is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested requirement in 1994 and conducted operational assertions in 1993, 1995 and 1996.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Apr 59	Act of 12 Apr 59		Established straight baselines.
	Jul 73	Decree Law No. 225067		Listed baselines by coordinates.
	May 93	Act on the Marine Areas of the Islamic Republic of Iran		Republished straight baseline claims of Jul 73 Decree Law; see LIS No. 114. These claims are not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claims in 1994.
III. 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. This claim is not recognized by the U.S.
	Jul 93	Note Verbale No. 152 transmitted to the UN	24nm	

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Jun 55	Act of 18 Jun 55		No precise definition.
	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 area of the Continental Shelf. This claim is not recognized by the U.S.
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Oct 73	Proclamation	50nm	Exclusive fishing zone; in the Gulf of Oman, 50nm; in the Persian Gulf, limits of continental shelf of Iran, agreed continental shelf boundaries, or median lines.
	May 77	Proclamation		Gulf of Oman fishery zone extended to median line with Oman (with apparent agreement of Oman).
	May 93	Act on the Marine Areas of the Islamic Republic of Iran		Prohibits foreign military "activities and practices" in the EEZ. This claim is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claim in 1994.
VI. ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION	Dec 75	Law of Protection of the Sea from Oil Pollution		
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jan 69	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Saudi Arabia EIF; see LIS No. 24.
	May 70	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Qatar EIF; see LIS No. 25.
	May 72	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Bahrain EIF; see LIS No. 58.
	Aug 74	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with UAE (Dubai) signed; see LIS No. 63.
	May 75	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Oman EIF; see LIS No. 94.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed, with a declaration.

b. DOMESTIC LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

1. STRAIGHT BASELINES

A. 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, consist of straight lines joining the following points:

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 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.

B. ANALYSIS. The following tables relating to Iran's baseline claims are extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 114, "Iran's Maritime Claims," published by the Geographer, Department of State:

Group "A": Shatt al Arab (Shatt al Arab, Arvand Rud) to Jazireh-ye Kish)

Segment	Length (Miles)
1-2	48 (approx.)
2-3	61.3
3-4	101.5
4-5	113.4
5-6	41.2

Group "B": Jazireh-ye Kish to Jazireh-ye Larak to the Rudkhaneh-ye Shirin

Segment	Length
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)

Segment	Length
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

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Segment	Length
23-24	45.7
24-25	11 (aprox.)

IRAQ

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Nov 58	Republican Ordinance No. 435	12nm	
	Nov 58	Law No. 71	12nm	Recognized right of innocent passage.
III. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Nov 58	Republican Ordinance No. 435		Appeared to reserve right to declare contiguous zone.
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Nov 57	Proclamation		
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jun 93			Iraqi claim to the U.N. that because of the U.N. Kuwait-Iraq border demarcation approved by U.N. Resolution 833, Iraq was deprived of navigational outlets.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed, with a declaration that interprets provision relating to the regime of straits to apply to navigation between nearby islands if defined shipping lanes are near such islands.
	Jul 85			Ratified.

IRELAND

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Oct 59	Maritime Jurisdiction Act, Act No. 22	3nm	
	Sep 88	Maritime Jurisdiction (Amendment) Act, 1988	12nm	
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Oct 59	Maritime Jurisdiction Act No. 2		Enabling legislation for straight baselines; recognized right of innocent passage in all sea areas enclosed by straight baselines that previously were high seas.
	Jan 69	Statutory Instrument Act, No. 173		Established straight baseline system; see LIS No. 3.
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Jun 68	Continental Shelf Act, No. 14		
	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 so designated.
	1977	Continental Shelf (Designated Areas) Order No. 22, 1977		Additional areas so designated.
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Oct 59	Maritime Jurisdiction Act	3nm	Exclusive fishing zone; authorized promulgation of wider limits.
	1964	Maritime Jurisdiction Act, Act No. 32	12nm	Fishing zone.
	Jan 77	Order No. 320	200nm	Exclusive fishing zone.
VI. ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION	Nov 57	Act, No. 25	100nm	Pollution zone.
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jan 90	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with United Kingdom EIF.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.
	Jul 94			Acceded to Convention, ratified Part XI Agreement.

b. DOMESTIC LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

1. STRAIGHT BASELINES

A. LEGISLATION. Following are extracts from the Irish Maritime Jurisdiction Act, effective 1 October 1959, enabling a straight baseline system:

4. (1) Save as otherwise provided, the baseline is the low-water mark--

- (a) on the coast of the mainland or of any island, or
 - (b) on any low-tide elevation situated wholly or partly at a distance not exceeding three nautical miles from the mainland or an island.
- (2) The Government may by order prescribe straight baselines in relation to any part of the national territory and the closing lines of any bay or mouth of a river, and any line so prescribed shall be taken as the baseline.
- (3) The Government may by order revoke or amend an order under subsection (2).

5. The internal or inland waters of the State shall extend to all sea areas which lie on the landward side of the baseline of the territorial seas and all such areas shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the State to the same extent in all respects as its ports and harbours, bays, lakes and rivers, subject to any rights of innocent passage for foreign ships in those sea areas which previously had been considered as part of the territorial seas or the high seas.

The coordinates below are extracted from Statutory Instrument No. 173, effective 1 January 1960, establishing the Irish straight baselines.

SCHEDULE TERMINAL POINTS OF STRAIGHT BASELINES

Reference Number	Co-ordinates of Points North Latitude	West Longitude	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' Malinbeg Bay	8° 47.3'	West entrance to
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

Reference Number	Co-ordinates of Points North Latitude	West Longitude	Location
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' Islands	9° 51.6'	Eoragh Island, Aran
20.	53° 08.4' Islands	9° 50.9'	South Island, Aran

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
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

Reference Number	Co-ordinates of Points North Latitude	West Longitude	Location
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

B. ANALYSIS The following comments regarding Ireland's straight baseline system are extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 3, "Straight Baselines: Ireland," 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:

Line	Length (nm)	Remarks
1-2	15.00	Enclose Lough Swilly
2-3	7.00	Enclose Sheep Haven (bay)
3-4	6.25	

Line	Length (nm)	Remarks
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	
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

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Nov 55	Circular Note	6nm	
	Oct 56	Law No. 5717	6nm	
	Sep 61			Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone.
	Feb 90	Legislative Amendment	12nm	
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Feb 53	Law No. 5713	EXP	
	Sep 61			Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf.
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	1937	Fisheries Ordin. No. 6	None specified	Palestine Mandate licensing system.
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jan 96	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Jordan signed.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION				Voted against; did not sign.

ITALY

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Jan 09	Royal Decree No. 125	10km	
	Mar 42	Royal Decree No. 327, Navigation Code	6nm	
	Dec 64			Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone.
	Aug 74	Law No. 359	12nm	Amended 1942 Code. Restricts right of innocent passage through Straits of Messina to vessels less than 10,000 tons which carry oil and other pollutants. This requirement is not recognized by the U.S.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Feb 78	Presidential Decree No. 816 of April 26, 1977		Established straight baselines; historic bay claim to Gulf of Taranto. These claims are not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested baseline claim in 1986 and historic claim in 1984, 1986 and 1987.
III. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Sep 40	Law No. 1424	12nm	Jurisdiction over customs.
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Jul 67	Law No. 613	1958 DEF	
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jan 70	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Yugoslavia EIF; see LIS No. 9.
	Apr 77	Agreement		Territorial sea boundary with Yugoslavia EIF.
	Nov 78	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Spain EIF; see LIS No. 90.
	Dec 78	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Tunisia EIF; see LIS No. 89.
	Nov 80	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Greece EIF; see LIS No. 96.
	Nov 86			Agreement with France signed.
	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.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 84			Signed, with a declaration that the 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.
	Jan 95			Ratified Convention and Part XI Agreement.

b. DOMESTIC LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

1. STRAIGHT BASELINES

A. LEGISLATION. Following are extracts from Presidential Decree No. 816 of 26 April 1977 showing the Italian straight baseline system. The Decree was published in Gazzetta Ufficiale No. 305 of 9 November 1977 and became effective 90 days later.

Article 1

In order to determine the baselines from which the breadth of the Italian territorial sea is measured, straight baselines and closing lines of historic natural bays shall be drawn as indicated hereunder:

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 Muladi 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 Puntadi 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 ScoglioForaneo C. Vaticano (38°37.10' - 15°49.50') to CapoVaticano (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 Puntalscolleti (39°59.35' - 15°25.30') to Isoladi 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 Puntadell'Ogliastro (40°13.60' - 14°56.35');

From Capo Licosa - Isolotto (40°15.15' - 14°54.00') to Isola Capri - PuntaCarena (40°32.15' - 14°11.80') to Punta S Angelo-Ischia (40°41.50' - 13°53.60') to IsolaVentotene-Punta dell'Arco (40°47.00' - 13°24.60') to Scogliodella 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 CapoLinaro (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 IsolaMontecristo - South Point (42°18.75' - 10°19.10') to IsolaMontecristo - 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 IsolaCapraia (point west of Punta Zenobito) (43°00.35' - 9°48.10');

From Punta del Trattoio (Isola Capraia) (43°01.40' - 9°47.55') to IsolaGorgona (W) (43°25.60' - 9°53.40);

From Punta Zirri - Isola Gorgona (43°26.15' - 9°53.75') to Secchedella Meloria (north lighthouse) (43°35.45' - 10°12.75') to beacon mouth of Arno River (43°40.65' - 10°16.15') to Marina diCarrara (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 PuntaManara (44°15.05' - 9°24.35') to Puntadi Portofino (44°17.80' - 9°13.15');

From Punta Chiappa (44°19.30' - 9°08.70') to Fanale extension MoloGalliera (44°23.30' - 8°56.30') to Capo Arenzano (SW) (44°23.50' - 8°40.70') to Puntadell'Olmo (44°20.70' - 8°33.85') to Portodi Vado fanale (44°15.70' - 8°27.40') to Isolotto Bergeggi (44°14.00' - 8°26.85') to CapoNoli (44°11.70' - 8°25.50') to IsolaGallinara (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 Capodell'Arma (43°48.95' - 7°49.95') to Capo S.Ampelio (43°46.60' - 7°40.45') to CapoMortola (43°46.75' - 7°33.40').

Sicily

From Capo S. Andrea (37°51.05' - 15°18.50') to TorreArchirafi (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 Isoladi 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 Isoladelle Correnti (36°38.55' - 15°04.70') to Puntadel Corro (36°43.00' - 14°42.20') to Capo Scalambri (36°47.05' - 14°29.85') to point W of Licata (37°06.00' - 13°52.60') to PuntaTenna (37°08.85' - 13°45.10') to Scoglio Pietra Patella (37°11.20' - 13°39.50') to CapoRossello (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 CapoGranitola (37°33.50' - 12°40.50') to Capo Granitola-faro (37°33.85' - 12°39.80') to CapoFeto (37°39.55' - 12°31.20');

From Capo Lilibeo (37°48.05' - 12°25.50') to PuntaLibeccio - Isola Marettimo (37°57.40' - 12°02.60');

From Punta Mugnone (37°59.45' - 12°01.85') to CapoGrosso-Isola Levanzo (38°01.15' - 12°20.20'); to ScoglioPorcelli (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 Puntadi 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 Capod'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 Capodi 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 Sferracavallo (39°42.75' - 9°40.65') to Scogliodi 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 Isoladei 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');

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 used to measure the breadth of the Italian territorial sea are indicated in the maritime chart which, having been approved by the proposing Ministries and annexed to this decree, of which it forms an integral part, has been officially recognized by the State.

Article 3

Maritime charts indicating the baselines of the Italian territorial sea, together with the list of the geographic coordinates of the points through which the said lines pass, shall be posted by the maritime authorities in all ports and landing places of the Republic.

Article 4

This decree shall enter into force 90 days after its publication in the Gazzetta Ufficiale of the Republic.

c. MARITIME BOUNDARIES

MARITIME BOUNDARY: ITALY AND TUNISIA

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," 07 January 1980:

• • • • •
• • • • •

Annex to the Tunisian-Italian Agreement of August 20, 1971 regarding 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:

Points	Latitude (N)	Longitude (E)
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'
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 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.

EXCERPTS FROM THE TREATY BETWEEN THE ITALIAN REPUBLIC AND THE SOCIALIST FEDERATIVE REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA, SIGNED ON 10 NOV 75, AND EIF 3 APR 77.

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:

x=5049835.77}	Italian}	x=5050841}	Yugoslav}
y=2020416.72}		y=5400753.47}	

and is determined by the largest arcs of a circle joining the following points:

Point	Latitude N	Longitude W	Latitude N	Longitude E
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"

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The aforementioned coordinates are drawn on the Italian map No. 39 published by the 'Istitutddografico 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.

JAMAICA

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Jul 71	Territorial Sea Act, No. 14	12nm	
II. II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Oct 92	Gazette Proclamation CXV, No. 31A		Established archipelagic baselines (coordinates).
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Nov 48	Order-in-Council No. 2575 (Alteration of Boundaries)	No precise limits	
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Dec 91	Act No. 33	200nm	EEZ.
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Feb 94	Agreement		Agreement with Cuba signed.
	Mar 94	Agreement		Agreement with Colombia EIF.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.
	Mar 83			Ratified.
	Jul 94			Signed Part XI Agreement.
	Jul 95			Ratified Part XI Agreement.

b. DOMESTIC LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

1. STRAIGHT BASELINES

A. LEGISLATION. Geographical co-ordinates defining the basepoints to be joined by archipelagic baselines around the mainland of and the outlying islands of Jamaica. From the Jamaican Gazette CXV, No. 31A of 12 October 1992.

Point	Latitude (N)	Longitude (W)
1	18° 15' 51"	78° 22' 06"
2	18° 16' 09"	78° 22' 06"
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"

Point	Latitude (N)	Longitude (W)
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"

c. MARITIME BOUNDARIES

MARITIME BOUNDARY: JAMAICA-COLOMBIA

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

The Government of Jamaica and the Government of the Republic of Colombia... Agree as follows:

Article 1

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

	<u>Latitude (North)</u>	<u>Longitude (West)</u>
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 for as the delimitation line between Colombia and Haiti is intercepted by the delimitation line to be decided between Jamaica and Haiti.

JAPAN

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	1870		3nm	
	Jul 77	Law No. 30/Cabinet Order No. 209	12nm	"For the time being" 3nm in following international straits and in adjacent areas ("designated areas") normally used for navigation: Soya (LaPerouse), Tsugaru, Osumi, and eastern and western channels of Tsushima.
	Jul 77	Cabinet Order No. 210		Designated areas in approaches to straits where territorial sea remains 3nm.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jul 77	Law No. 30		Enabling legislation for straight baselines.
	Jul 77	Cabinet Order No. 210		Established straight baselines for Seto Naikai and other areas.
	Jul 96	Territorial Sea Law		Established straight baselines.
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Jul 67	Law No. 60	3nm	
	Jul 77	Law No. 31	200nm	Exclusive fishing zone.
	Jul 94	Exchange of Note No. 112/NA-1 with the United States		Confirms with the U.S. that the "line of delimitation" of its fishing zone is identical to the US EEZ limit north of the N. Marianas.
	Feb 96		200nm	EEZ.
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jun 78	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary and joint development zone agreement with South Korea EIF.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Feb 83			Signed.
	Jul 94			Signed Part XI Agreement.
	Jun 96			Acceded to Convention, ratified Part XI Agreement.

b. DOMESTIC LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

1. STRAIGHT BASELINES

A. LEGISLATION.

LAW ON THE TERRITORIAL SEA (LAW NO. 30 OF 2 MAY 1977)

Article 2

1. The baseline shall be the low-water line 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 Seto Naikai, 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.

2. The criteria to be used when employing as the baseline the lines provided for in the main part of the preceding paragraph and any other matters necessary for the drawing of the baseline shall be prescribed by Cabinet Order.

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.

TERRITORIAL SEA LAW, JULY 1996

The following straight baselines delineate Japan's territorial sea:

(1) The line connecting points A to L:

POINT	LATITUDE N	LONGITUDE E
A	43 23 00	145 49 20
B	43 21 59	145 48 59
C	43 21 33	145 48 44
D	43 19 59	145 46 59
E	43 19 48	145 46 40
F	43 11 59	145 36 15

POINT	LATITUDE N	LONGITUDE E
G	43 09 45	145 31 30
H	43 09 31	145 30 52
I	42 59 39	145 01 30
J	42 59 15	145 00 25
K	42 56 39	144 52 19
L	42 55 51	144 47 07

(2) The line connecting points A to L:

POINT	LATITUDE N	LONGITUDE E
A	40 12 51	141 50 18
B	40 08 37	141 53 27
C	39 58 36	141 57 48
D	39 33 22	142 04 24
E	39 33 08	142 04 28
F	39 32 41	142 04 33
G	39 32 37	142 04 33
H	39 27 43	142 03 52
I	39 06 04	141 55 35
J	38 16 29	141 35 25
K	38 15 57	141 35 00
L	37 49 11	140 59 27

(3) The line connecting points A to D:

POINT	LATITUDE N	LONGITUDE E
A	34 53 47	139 53 25
B	34 40 31	139 26 32
C	34 34 09	138 56 48
D	34 35 17	138 13 50

(4) The line connecting points A to F:

POINT	LATITUDE N	LONGITUDE E
A	34 40 10	137 36 02
B	34 16 38	136 54 43
C	34 12 46	136 49 12
D	33 37 58	135 59 06
E	33 34 41	135 57 50
F	33 34 34	135 57 46

(5) The line connecting points A to K and the line connecting point L and point M:

POINT	LATITUDE N	LONGITUDE E
A	33 40 02	135 19 56
B	33 37 34	134 30 03
C	33 14 34	134 11 10
D	33 14 27	134 11 09
E	33 14 14	134 10 47
F	33 01 16	133 06 08
G	32 43 38	133 01 44
H	32 43 08	133 01 24
I	32 43 01	133 00 46
J	32 41 57	132 32 47
K	32 25 17	131 41 48
L	32 25 14	131 41 43
M	32 25 10	131 41 33

(6) The line connecting points A to E, the line connecting point F and point G, and the line connecting points H to L:

POINT	LATITUDE N	LONGITUDE E
A	28 24 11	129 41 47
B	28 19 05	129 35 39
C	28 12 06	129 29 34
D	28 06 10	129 22 49
E	28 00 50	129 16 52
F	27 59 44	129 15 25
G	28 01 04	129 10 01
H	28 01 14	129 08 41

POINT	LATITUDE N	LONGITUDE E
I	28 15 02	129 08 07
J	28 17 58	129 10 43
K	28 18 13	129 11 09
L	28 31 25	129 40 30

(7) The lines each connecting point A to point B, point C to point D, and point E to point F:

POINT	LATITUDE N	LONGITUDE E
A	26 37 35	128 14 21
B	26 11 22	127 57 07
C	26 10 22	127 56 15
D	26 08 59	127 53 39
E	26 08 50	127 53 22
F	26 05 07	127 43 29

(8) The lines connecting point A to point B, point C to point D, and point E to point F, point G to point H, and the line connecting points I to K:

POINT	LATITUDE N	LONGITUDE E
A	26 04 30	127 39 25
B	26 05 36	127 32 18
C	26 06 30	127 31 57
D	26 15 39	127 31 41
E	26 16 16	127 31 41
F	26 43 06	127 44 43
G	26 44 00	127 45 25
H	26 59 20	127 54 34
I	27 05 15	127 59 52
J	27 05 53	128 01 57
K	26 52 19	128 15 48

(9) The lines connecting point A to I, point J to point L, point M to point N, point O to point P, and points Q to V:

POINT	LATITUDE N	LONGITUDE E
A	31 21 38	131 21 00
B	31 21 28	131 20 52
C	30 47 53	130 26 52
D	30 43 17	130 19 13
E	30 44 43	130 06 19
F	30 49 31	129 25 35
G	30 49 34	129 25 30
H	31 10 06	129 25 03
I	31 39 20	129 39 36
J	31 42 50	129 42 01
K	31 52 48	129 50 06
L	32 33 29	128 54 27
M	32 33 46	128 53 35
N	32 34 10	128 46 32
O	32 36 33	128 36 01
P	32 42 52	128 35 28
Q	32 43 35	128 35 38
R	33 10 53	128 48 17
S	33 52 04	129 40 40
T	34 14 49	130 06 20
U	34 47 45	131 07 59
V	35 02 17	132 15 24

(10) The line connecting points A to CC:

POINT	LATITUDE N	LONGITUDE E
A	34 40 00	129 30 02
B	34 39 50	129 30 01
C	34 37 44	129 29 40
D	34 33 08	129 28 33
E	34 32 57	129 28 30
F	34 18 53	129 25 00
G	34 07 39	129 17 06
H	34 07 37	129 17 04

POINT	LATITUDE N	LONGITUDE E
I	34 05 35	129 14 41
J	34 05 01	129 13 26
K	34 04 50	129 12 58
L	34 04 50	129 12 53
M	34 05 22	129 09 56
N	34 05 24	129 09 56
O	34 08 19	129 10 09
P	34 12 59	129 10 54
Q	34 18 34	129 11 53
R	34 18 58	129 12 00
S	34 33 35	129 17 13
T	34 34 01	129 17 21
U	34 38 39	129 19 19
V	34 38 40	129 19 20
W	34 38 43	129 19 24
X	34 38 45	129 19 26
Y	34 43 05	129 26 03
Z	34 43 38	129 27 01
AA	34 43 32	129 27 40
BB	34 40 48	129 29 55
CC	34 40 00	129 30 02

(11) The line connecting point A to point B:

POINT	LATITUDE N	LONGITUDE E
A	35 46 33	135 13 36
B	36 14 48	136 07 32

(12) The lines connecting point A to point B, points C to point E, points F to L, and point M to point N:

POINT	LATITUDE N	LONGITUDE E
A	37 19 14	136 43 29
B	37 50 42	136 54 50
C	37 51 09	136 55 44
D	38 00 49	138 13 20
E	38 01 08	138 13 28
F	38 19 52	138 31 05
G	38 29 35	139 15 12
H	39 10 59	139 31 23
I	40 00 43	139 41 56
J	40 31 54	139 30 03
K	41 15 37	140 20 47
L	41 33 12	140 54 45
M	41 33 08	140 55 05
N	41 26 04	141 28 07

(13) The lines connecting points A to O and points P to DD:

POINT	LATITUDE N	LONGITUDE E
A	42 17 53	141 00 26
B	41 48 23	141 11 31
C	41 47 57	141 11 26
D	41 46 48	141 09 36
E	41 43 24	141 03 23
F	41 42 45	141 01 59
G	41 42 36	141 00 10
H	41 42 23	140 58 21
I	41 42 24	140 57 57
J	41 42 31	140 57 37
K	41 42 42	140 57 16
L	41 44 59	140 52 30
M	41 23 38	140 12 12
N	41 20 57	139 48 10
O	41 29 34	139 20 40
P	41 30 57	139 20 17

POINT	LATITUDE N	LONGITUDE E
Q	42 10 33	139 24 18
R	42 13 08	139 26 04
S	42 36 59	139 49 48
T	43 20 09	140 20 38
U	43 43 21	141 19 57
V	44 24 44	141 17 40
W	45 16 41	141 01 08
X	45 22 41	140 59 08
Y	45 26 13	140 58 00
Z	45 28 24	140 57 51
AA	45 30 08	140 57 53
BB	45 30 13	140 57 59
CC	45 31 28	141 55 22
DD	45 31 18	141 56 40

(14) The line connecting points A to point F:

POINT	LATITUDE N	LONGITUDE E
A	44 37 47	146 57 10
B	44 49 00	147 06 25
C	45 06 25	147 30 02
D	45 25 46	147 54 26
E	45 26 12	147 55 50
F	45 32 03	148 39 17

(15) The lines connecting points A to O:

POINT	LATITUDE N	LONGITUDE E
A	43 48 25	146 54 43
B	43 44 38	146 48 20
C	43 42 12	146 40 52
D	43 41 50	146 38 51
E	43 41 56	146 38 36
F	43 43 59	146 35 49
G	43 44 25	146 35 24
H	43 44 37	146 35 18
I	43 48 08	146 35 19

POINT	LATITUDE N	LONGITUDE E
J	43 48 15	146 35 22
K	43 48 20	146 35 30
L	43 48 55	146 36 38
M	43 49 06	146 37 02
N	43 52 25	146 46 46
O	43 53 16	146 49 41

c. MARITIME BOUNDARIES

AGREEMENT BETWEEN JAPAN AND SOUTH KOREA CONCERNING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF BOUNDARY OF THE NORTHERN PART OF THE CONTINENTAL SHELF ADJACENT TO THE TWO COUNTRIES

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:

POINTS	LATITUDE (N)	LONGITUDE (E)
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°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'

POINTS	LATITUDE (N)	LONGITUDE (E)
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.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN JAPAN AND THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA CONCERNING JOINT DEVELOPMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL SHELF ADJACENT TO THE TWO COUNTRIES

POINTS	LATITUDE (N)	LONGITUDE (E)
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'

Jan 97
DoD 2005.1-M

POINTS	LATITUDE (N)	LONGITUDE (E)
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'

JORDAN

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	1943	Law No. 25	3nm	
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jan 96	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Israel signed.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Apr 82			Voted for the Convention; did not sign.
	Nov 95			Became party to Convention and to Part XI Agreement.

KENYA

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Jun 69	Presidential Proclamation	12nm	
	May 72	Territorial Waters Act, Act No. 2	12nm	
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	May 72	Territorial Waters Act, Act No. 2		Established straight baseline system; claimed Ungwana (Formosa) Bay as an historic bay. This claim is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. conducted operational assertion in 1990.
III. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	1982	12nm		
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Feb 79	Presidential Proclamation	200nm	EEZ: Northern and southern lateral limits cited in proclamation.
	Aug 89	The Maritime Zones Act		Provides for the establishment and delimitation of the EEZ; provides for the exploration and exploitation and conservation and management of the resources of Kenya's maritime zones.
	1989	Amendments to the Fisheries Act		Aligns the Fisheries Act to the extended zone.
	Mar 95			Map depicting Kenya's EEZ was deposited with the Secretary-General of the UN. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation informed UN that effective March, 1995, all unauthorized foreign fishing vessels must cease and desist from fishing in Kenya's EEZ.
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jul 76	Diplomatic Notes		Maritime boundary agreement with Tanzania EIF.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.
	Mar 89			Ratified.
	Jul 94			Definitively signed Part XI Agreement.

b. DOMESTIC LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

1. STRAIGHT BASELINES

A. LEGISLATION. Following is the text of the Territorial Waters Act No. 2 of 1972 in which the Government of Kenya specified straight baselines and historic waters claims:

An Act of Parliament to make provision for the delimitation of the territorial waters of Kenya, and for purposes incidental thereto

ENACTED by the Parliament of Kenya, as follows:

1. This Act may be cited as the Territorial Waters Act, 1972.

2. (1) Except as provided in subsection (4) of this section the breadth of the territorial waters of the Republic of Kenya shall be twelve nautical miles.

(2) The breadth of such territorial sea shall be measured in the manner set out in the Schedule to this Act calculated in accordance with the provisions of the Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone done at Geneva on 29th April, 1958.

(3) For the purposes of Article 7 of the aforesaid Convention Ungwana Bay (sometimes known as Formosa Bay) shall be deemed to be and always to have been an historic bay.

(4) On the coastline adjacent to neighbouring States the breadth of the territorial sea shall extend to a Median Line 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.

SCHEDULE

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 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 northernmost 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 Kilindi 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 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 Rasimbo.

c. MARITIME BOUNDARIES

MARITIME BOUNDARY: KENYA-TANZANIA

The following excerpts from an agreement via exchange of notes between the governments of the United Republic of Tanzania and the Republic of Kenya are extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 92, "Maritime Boundary: Kenya-Tanzania," June 23, 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)-mpungutiya Juu-lighthouse

2. The description of the boundary:

- (a) On the West: The median line between the RasJimbo 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 mpungutiya 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 RasKigomahsa lighthouse and mpungutiya Juu lighthouse.
- (d) The eastward boundary from Point C, which is the Northern Intersection of arcs from RaKigomahsa 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 an integral part of this agreement.

KIRIBATI

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Dec 77	Ordinance No. 22	3nm	Measured from low water mark on seaward side of fringing reefs where present.
	May 83	Marine Zones (Declaration) Act, 1983	12nm	
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	May 83	Marine Zones (Declaration) Act, 1983		Allowed for archipelagic baseline in accordance with the rules of international law.
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Dec 77	Ordinance No. 22	3nm	Fishery limits.
	Apr 78	Proclamation of 3/10/78	200nm	Exclusive fishing zone
	May 83	Maritime Zones Act, 1983	200nm	EEZ.

NORTH KOREA

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Mar 55	Resolution No. 25	12nm	As to claimed restrictions on navigation, see Section III, below.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Aug 77	Army Command Announcement		<p>Straight baselines inferred from published limits of military security zone.</p> <p>These claims are not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claims by public statement in 1977 and diplomatic protest in 1990 and conducted operational assertions (overflight) in 1988.</p>
III. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Aug 77	Army Command Announcement		<p>Military zone: 50nm beyond territorial sea off east coast and to limits of EEZ off west coast. Navigation or overflight by any vessel requires prior permission.</p> <p>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 assertions (overflight) in 1988.</p>
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Aug 77	Army Command Announcement		Extended 200nm off east coast and to approximate midline of Yellow Sea off west coast.
VII. 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.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.

b. DOMESTIC LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

1. STRAIGHT BASELINES - Military and Economic Zones

North Korea put economic zone into effect 1 August 1977 and, in a surprise announcement, proclaimed the establishment of a 50 nm wide "military zone." The zone was described as extending 50 nm 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 were 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:

38-36-48N 129-30-30E

41-46-13N 131-31-15E

42-17-00 N 130-41-00E

38-36-48N 128-22-00E

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:

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. Again it is emphasized, however, that no coordinates have been officially promulgated by the North Korean Government.

c. MARITIME BOUNDARIES

TREATY BETWEEN THE USSR AND DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA (DPRK) ON THE DEMARCATION OF THE SOVIET-KOREAN NATIONAL BORDER

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 USSR AND DPRK

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.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE USSR AND DPRK ON THE DELIMITATION OF THE EEZ AND CONTINENTAL SHELF

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.

SOUTH KOREA

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Apr 78	Territorial Sea Law No. 3037	12nm	Limited to 3nm in western channel of Korea Strait.
	Sep 78	Presidential Decree No. 9162		Foreign warships or non-commercial government vessels must give 3 days prior notification, except in straits used for international navigation that lack high-seas corridors. This requirement is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested requirement in 1979.
	Dec 95	Law No. 4986	12nm	Amended Law No. 3037. Prior notification requirement for foreign warships or non-commercial government vessels retained.
	Jul 96	Enforcement Decree of Territorial Sea & Contiguous Zone Act, Presidential Decree No. 15133		Reiterated 3 day prior notice requirement for foreign warships and non-commercial government vessels for innocent passage in territorial sea. Breadth of territorial sea in the Korea Strait established by fixed points
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Apr 78	Territorial Sea Law No. 3037		Enabling legislation for straight baselines.
	Sep 78	Presidential Decree No. 9162		Established straight baselines; see LIS No. 82.
III. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Dec 95	Territorial Sea & Contiguous Zone Act, Law No. 4986	24nm	
	Jul 96	Enforcement Decree of Territorial Sea & Contiguous Zone Act, Presidential Decree No. 15133		
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Jan 52	Presidential Proclamation		
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Dec 54	Law No. 298		Established coordinates for Fishing zone; licensing requirements.
	Dec 65	Fisheries Agreement with Japan	12nm	Exclusive fishing zone.
	Feb 96	Exclusive Economic Zone Act No. 5151	200nm	EEZ declared.
	Sep 96	Presidential Decree No. 15145		Caused Act No. 5151 to enter into force on Sep 10, 1996.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
VI. ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION	Dec 77	Marine Pollution Control Law	12nm	
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jun 78	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary and joint development zone agreement with Japan EIF; see LIS No. 75.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Mar 83			Signed.
	Jan 96			Became party to Convention and Part XI Agreement.

b. DOMESTIC LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

1. STRAIGHT BASELINES

A. LEGISLATION. Following are extracts from Presidential Decree No. 9162 of 20 September 1978 establishing the Republic of Korea's straight baseline system:

ANNEX NO. 1 - WATERS TO WHICH STRAIGHT LINE IS APPLIED AND THE BASE POINTS THEREOF

WATER AREA	BASE POINT	GEOGRAPHICAL DESIGNATION	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE
Yongil-man (Yongil Bay)	1	Talman-gap (Talman Point)	N 36° 06' 05" E 129° 26' 06"
	2	Changgi-gap (Changki Point)	N 36° 05' 19" E 129° 33' 36"
Ulsan-man (Ulsan Bay)	3	Hwaamchu'u	N 35° 28' 13" E 129° 24' 39"
	4	Pomwol-gap (Pomwol Point)	N 35° 25' 45" E 129° 22' 16"
Namhaean (South Coast)	5	1.5 meter rock	N 35° 09' 59" E 129° 13' 12"
	6	Saeng-do (south end)	N 35° 02' 01" E 129° 05' 43"
	7	Al-som	N 34° 31' 52" E 128° 44' 11"
	8	Kanyoam (Kanyo Rock)	N 34° 17' 04" E 127° 51' 25"

WATER AREA	BASE POINT	GEOGRAPHICAL DESIGNATION	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE
	9	Habaek-do	N 34° 01' 38" E 127° 36' 48"
Sohaeon (West Coast)	10	Komun-do	N 34° 00' 07" E 127° 19' 35"
	11	Yosodo	N 33° 57' 56" E 126° 55' 39"
	12	Changsudo (island)	N 33° 54' 55" E 126° 38' 25"
	13	Cholmyong-i	N 33° 51' 54" E 126° 18' 54"
	14	Sohuksando	N 34° 02' 40" E 125° 07' 34"
	15	Sokukhul-do (Northwest of (Sohuksando island)	N 34° 06' 51" E 125° 04' 42"
	16	Hong-do	N 34° 40' 18" E 125° 10' 25"
	17	Nop'un-som (West-North of Hong-Do)	N 34° 43' 03" E 125° 11' 25"
	18	Hoeng-do	N 35° 20' 03" E 125° 59' 14"
	19	Sangwangdung-do	N 35° 39' 30" E 126° 06' 16"
	20	P'i-som	N 35° 53' 10" E 126° 04' 15"
	21	Och'ong-do	N 36° 07' 05" E 125° 58' 11"
	22	Kyongnyolbi-yolto	N 36° 36' 36" E 125° 32' 30"
	23	Soryong-do	N 36° 58' 38" E 125° 45' 02"

ANNEX NO. 2 - THE OUTER BOUNDARY OF THE TERRITORIAL SEA
IN THE KOREA STRAIT

1. A line three nautical miles from the straight line connecting, in order, Base Point #5 (1.5 meter rock), Base Point #6 (Saeng-do), and Base Point (Al-som), specified in Annex 1.
2. From the point where a line drawn at 127° from Point #5 in Annex 1 (1.5 meter rock) intersects line described in paragraph 1 above, a line drawn at 93° to the point where it intersects the 12 nautical mile line.
3. From the point where a line drawn at 120° from Base Point #7 in Annex 1 (Al-som Island) intersects with the line described in paragraph 1 above, a line drawn at 172° to the point where it intersects the 12 nautical mile line.

B. ANALYSIS. The following comments regarding the South Korean straight baseline system are extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 82, "Straight Baselines: Republic of Korea," published by the Geographer, Department of State, 22 January 1979:

The straight baseline system does not constitute a single, continuous system (see attached map). The four distinct systems that have been identified in the decree enclose Yongil-man, Ulsan-man, southern coastal waters, and western coastal waters.*. . .

Bay closing lines constitute the first two Korean baseline systems. Segment 1-2, 6.13 miles in length,* closes off Yongil-man, which is located on the central part of Korea's east coast. Ulsan-man, situated along the southeastern coast, has a closing line (segment 3-4) extending for 3.14 miles.

The third and fourth baseline systems connect islands and rocks off the southern and western coast for the Republic of Korea. Segments 5-6 through 13-14 constitute the third system, which is 236.7 miles in length. Segment 5-6 runs along the western channel of the Korea Strait before turning in a westerly direction. The islands of Cheju-do, Hwa-do and Haeam-so are not included in the straight baseline system.

The fourth baseline system begins on Sokukhul-do and continues northward for 199.47 miles along the fringing islands and rocks off South Korea's west coast. The final basepoint, number 23 on Soryong-do, is situated approximately 21 miles from the nearest mainland point. The claimed limit between South Korean internal waters and South Korean territorial sea northeast of this point is not determined. . . .

In terms of international concern, at least two critical areas can be identified: the western channel of the Korea Strait and Cheju Hachyop. These straits are two of a number of international straits in the region. The western channel of the Korea Strait runs between South Korea, on the west, and the Japanese island on Tsushima, on the east. Although both Japan and South Korea claim 12-mile territorial seas, each country has made provision in its law limiting the territorial seas in the western channel to less than 12 miles.* The effect of the two actions has been to retain a "high seas" corridor throughout the Western Channel. By establishing a straight baseline system in this area, however, Korea has narrowed the high seas corridor.

The establishment of a baseline system in the Cheju Hachyop, when coupled with South Korea's new territorial sea law, has the effect of placing the entire Cheju Hachyop within the South Korean territorial sea. Article 4 of Presidential Decree No. 9162 requires warships to give notification prior to transiting South Korea's territorial sea: a provision the United States and many other states refuse to recognize. The provision, however, does not apply if the waters "constitute a strait used for international navigation in which there is no high seas area."

c. MARITIME BOUNDARIES

AGREEMENT BETWEEN JAPAN AND SOUTH KOREA CONCERNING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF BOUNDARY OF THE NORTHERN PART OF THE
CONTINENTAL SHELF ADJACENT TO THE TWO COUNTRIES

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:

POINTS	LATITUDE (N)	LONGITUDE (E)
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'

POINTS	LATITUDE (N)	LONGITUDE (E)
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°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.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN JAPAN AND THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA CONCERNING JOINT DEVELOPMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL
SHELF ADJACENT TO THE TWO COUNTRIES

POINTS	LATITUDE (N)	LONGITUDE (E)
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

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Dec 67	Amiri Decree	12nm	
II. 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.
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Jun 49	Proclamation		Limits to be specified as required
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.
	May 86			Ratified.

LATVIA

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Dec 90	Law on the Border of the Republic of Latvia	12 nm	
	Aug 92	Decree No. 352		Creates enabling legislation for procedures governing the arrival and stay of foreign warships in the territorial sea. To the extent such procedures restrict innocent passage in territorial waters, they are not recognized by the U.S.
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Dec 92		1958 DEF	Accession to the 1958 Continental Shelf Convention
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Feb 93	Act on Continental Shelf & Economic Zone	200nm	EEZ.
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jul 96	Agreement		Maritime delimitation agreement with Estonia signed (Gulf of Riga, Strait of Irbe, and the Baltic Sea).

c. MARITIME BOUNDARIES

MARITIME BOUNDARY: ESTONIA - LATVIA

Agreement between the Republic of Estonia and the Republic of Latvia on the Maritime Delimitation in the Gulf of Riga, the Strait of Irbe and the Baltic Sea (excerpts) (July 1996)

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:

POINT	LATITUDE N	LONGITUDE E
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

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Sep 29	Decree	6nm	French decree limiting foreign warships in offshore waters, including mandates.
	Sept 83	Decree-Law No. 138	12nm	
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Nov 21	Order No. 1104 of High Commissioner of French Republic	6nm	Fishing zone.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 84			Signed.
	Jan 95			Ratified. Bound by Part XI Agreement.

LIBERIA

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. 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	This claim is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claim in 1977 and conducted operational assertions in 1981, 1985-1992 (overflights), 1990-91 (extended operations).
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF	1969	Act to establish the Continental Shelf	1958 DEF	
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.

LIBYA

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Feb 59	Territorial Waters	12nm	
	Jun 85	Shipping Regulations		Innocent passage requires prior notification and must occur in daylight; four prohibited zones established. This requirement is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested in 1985.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Oct 73	Foreign Ministry Note Verbale		Claimed Gulf of Sidra as Libyan internal waters. Claimed closing line measuring approx. 300nm along 32° 30' N lat. 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 and 1986.
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	May 24	Genoa Notice to Mariners 40/74	20nm	
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Feb 82	ICJ Judgment		Libya-Tunisia boundary determined; implementing agreement required.
	Dec 87	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Malta EIF.
	Apr 89	Agreement		Agreement implementing Tunisia continental shelf boundary decision EIF.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 84			Signed.

c. MARITIME BOUNDARIES

AGREEMENT BETWEEN MALTA AND LIBYA IMPLEMENTING ARTICLE III OF THE SPECIAL AGREEMENT AND THE JUDGMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

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:

Point	Latitude N	Longitude E
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"

Point	Latitude N	Longitude E
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"

**AGREEMENT BETWEEN LIBYA AND TUNISIA TO IMPLEMENT THE JUDGMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE
IN THE TUNISIA/LIBYA CONTINENTAL SHELF CASE**

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

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Mar 92	Act of Accession to the Convention on the Territorial Sea & the Contiguous Zone		Innocent passage of warships on a reciprocal basis. Declaration only appears to require prior authorization for innocent passage of warships of states having such a requirement.
	Jun 92	Act on the State Boundary	12nm	The U.S. does not recognize prior authorization requirements.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jun 92	Act on the State Boundary		Establishes straight baselines.

MADAGASCAR

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Feb 63	Decree No. 63-131	12nm	
	Sep 73	Ordinance No. 73-060	50nm	
	Sep 85	Ordinance No. 85-013	12nm	
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Feb 63	Decree No. 63-131		Established straight baselines; see LIS No. 15.
III. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Sep 85	Ordinance No. 85-013	24nm	
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Sep 73	Ordinance No. 73-060	150nm	Legislation treated continental shelf and exclusive economic zone as interchangeable.
	Sep 85	Ordinance No. 85-013	200nm or 100nm from the 2,500 meter isobath	
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Sep 73	Ordinance No. 73-060	150nm	EEZ: legislation treated continental shelf and exclusive economic zone as interchangeable.
	Sep 85	Ordinance No. 85-013	200nm	EEZ
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Feb 83			Signed.

b. DOMESTIC LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

1. STRAIGHT BASELINES

A. 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 (see map, P. 652-3) and whose apexes are formed by the following points:

1.	Cap d'Ambre	11°56' 49°15'	South East	11.	Nosy Androtra	18°30' 43°48'	South East
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2.	Nosy Anambo	12°16' 48°39'	S. E.	12.	Cap Kimby	18°52' 44°15'	S. E.
3.	Nosy-Lava	12°45' 48°40'	S. E.	13.	Delta de la Manombrio	19°03' 44°13'	S. E.
4.	Nosy Iranja	13°35' 47°50'	S. E.	14.	Ilot Indien	19°48' 44°22'	S. E.
5.	Nosy-Lava	14°32' 47°35'	S. E.	15.	Cap Ankarana	20°29' 44°07'	S. E.
6.	Pointe Maromanjo	15°31' 46°28'	S. E.	16.	Nosy Andriangory	20°50' 43°45'	S. E.
7.	Cap Sainte-Andre	16°12' 44°27'	S. E.	17.	Nosy Lava	21°45' 43°16'	S. E.
8.	I. Chesterfield	16°20' 43°58'	S. E.	18.	Nosy Hao	22°05' 43°11'	S. E.
9.	Nosy Vao	17°30' 43°46'	S. E.	19.	Les Couts de Mire	22°26' 43°15'	S. E.
10.	Nosy Mavony	18°19' 43°45'	S. E.	20.	Pointe Rendrehana	22°49' 43°21'	S. E.
21.	Tulear	23°22' 43°38'	S. E.	30.	Foulpointe	17°41' 49°32'	S. E.
22.	Falaises de Lanivato	24°20' 43°40'	S. E.	31.	Pointe Albrand	16°42' 50°02'	S. E.
23.	Cap Andriamanao	25°00' 44°02'	South East	32.	Cap Bellone	16°13' 49°52'	South East
24.	Nosy Manitra	25°14' 44°13'	S. E.	33.	Nosy Nepato	16°00' 50°14'	S. E.
25.	Cap Sainte-Marie	25°35' 45°08'	S. E.	34.	Cap Tanjondaingo	15°48' 50°20'	S. E.
26.	Faux Cap	25°35' 45°31'	S. E.	35.	Nosy Voara	15°28' 50°27'	S. E.
27.	Baie de Ranofotsy	25°11' 46°43'	S. E.	36.	Nosy Ngotsy	15°16' 50°28'	S. E.
28.	Pointe Itaperina	25°00' 47°06'	S. E.	37.	Pointe de Vohemar (Harambazaha)	13°21' 50°01'	S. E.
29.	Sainte-Luce	24°46' 47°13'	S. E.	38.	Nosy Akao	12°48' 49°51'	S. 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.

B. 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," 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:

Points	Distance (nautical miles)	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 Pradel, less than 25 fathoms. SBL varies from general trend of coast by c. 37°.

Points	Distance (nautical miles)	Comments
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.
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.

Points	Distance (nautical miles)	Comments
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 -	1,577.3 452.0	nautical miles of straight baseline nautical miles of coast line
	<hr/> 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:

- 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 Malagasy Government informed the U.N. that the lines would be published on large-scale charts. These have not been seen.

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.

The Malagasy Republic is a party to the Geneva Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone.

MALAYSIA

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Oct 27	Territorial Waters Act	3nm	
	Aug 69	Ordinance No. 7	12nm	
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Aug 69	Ordinance No. 7		Established straight baselines for purposes of boundary delimitation (equidistance) only.
IV. 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	
	Dec 79	Publishes map depicting limits of continental shelf.		
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Aug 69	Ordinance No. 7	12nm	
	Feb 75			Joint Council (formed with Indonesia and Singapore), adopts traffic separation schemes in the Straits of Malacca.
	May 80 1984	Proclamation Act No. 311	200nm 200nm	EEZ
VI. 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.
VII. 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.
	Jul 73	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Thailand (Andaman Sea) and Indonesia EIF.
	Oct 79	Agreement		Agreement with Thailand on the establishment of a Joint Authority for the exploitation of the resources of the seabed EIF.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES (Cont)	Dec 79			Published map depicting limits of claimed continental shelf.
	Jul 82	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Thailand (Gulf of Thailand) EIF.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.
	Aug 94			Signed Part XI Agreement.

c. MARITIME BOUNDARIES

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:

Point 1	101° 00.2'E	02° 51.6'N
Point 2	101° 12.1'E	02° 41.5'N
Point 3	101° 46.5'E	02° 15.4'N
Point 4	102° 13.4'E	01° 55.2'N
Point 5	102° 35.0'E	01° 41.2'N
Point 6	103° 02.1'E	01° 19.1'N
Point 7	103° 03.9'E	01° 19.5'N
Point 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.

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.

BOUNDARY POINTS

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 MARITIME BOUNDARY

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."

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:

<u>Name of Basepoint</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Dist. in NM</u>
Cape Jambu Ayer	Indonesia	52.0
P. Langkawi	Malaysia	98.9
Ko Butang	Thailand	76.1

(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:

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

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
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.

MALDIVES

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	1964 & 1970	Constitution & Bill 5/69	Varies	Rectangle defined by geographical coordinates, measured from outside reefs adjoining all atolls. This claim is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claim in 1982.
	Apr 75	Constitution, Art. I	12nm	
	Dec 76	Law No. 32/76		Foreign warships and military aircraft must obtain permission prior to transiting territorial sea. This requirement is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested requirement in 1982 and conducted operational assertions in 1981-85 (overflights), and 1985, 1987, 1989, 1990 and 1992-1994.
	Jul 88	Law of Sea Bulletin, No. 11	12nm	
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	1964	Constitution		State territory made up of rectangle defined by geographical coordinates: Lat. 7° 10.25' N and 0° 45.25' S Long. 72° 29.25' E and 73° 49' E
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Feb 69	Act. No. 5/69		Defined by geographic coordinates.
	Dec 70	Act. No. 52/70		Defined by geographic coordinates.
	Dec 76	Law No. 30/76	From 37 to 310	EEZ; segment of zone coincides with maritime boundary with India.
	Dec 76	Law No. 32/76		Established EEZ, defined by geographic coordinates; affirmed only right of innocent passage; entry of foreign fishing vessels, scientific research, and construction or use of installations/ devices requires consent of government. Segment of zone coincides with maritime boundary with India.
				This claim is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claim in 1982.
VI. ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION				
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jul 76	Agreement		Tripoint agreement with India and Sri Lanka EIF.
	Jun 78	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with India EIF (Arabian Sea); see LIS No. 78.
TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.

Oct 94

Signed Part XI.

b. DOMESTIC LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

1. STRAIGHT BASELINES - Maldivian Exclusive Economic Zone Claim

Following is the text of Law No. 30/76 of 27 November 1976, relating to the exclusive economic zone of the Republic of Maldives:

1. The area, including the sea, as well as the sea-bed and sub-soil thereof, situated within the line joining the points of which the coordinates are given below, shall constitute the Exclusive Economic Zone of the Republic of Maldives.

(1) 7° 57' 27" N	69° 35' 45" E
(2) 7° 57' 27" N	69° 11' 48" E
(3) 4° 02' 20" S	69° 11' 48" E
(4) 4° 02' 20" S	77° 05' 42" E
(5) 3° 27' 15" N	77° 05' 42" E
(6) 4° 47' 04" N	77° 01' 40" E
(7) 4° 52' 15" N	76° 56' 48" E
(8) 5° 05' 35" N	76° 43' 15" E
(9) 5° 13' 56" N	76° 36' 48" E
(10) 6° 28' 14" N	75° 41' 34" E
(11) 6° 33' 21" N	75° 38' 41" E
(12) 6° 51' 06" N	75° 25' 46" E
(13) 7° 15' 27" N	75° 16' 19" E
(14) 7° 24' 00" N	75° 12' 06" E
(15) 7° 25' 19" N	75° 11' 18" E
(16) 7° 51' 30" N	74° 56' 09" E
(17) 7° 40' 30" N	74° 29' 45" E
(18) 7° 41' 50" N	73° 38' 34" E
(19) 7° 39' 02" N	73° 19' 38" E
(20) 7° 40' 52" N	73° 03' 53" E
(21) 7° 42' 19" N	72° 49' 30" E
(22) 7° 42' 54" N	72° 42' 26" E
(23) 7° 49' 05" N	73° 03' 45" E
(24) 8° 05' 38" N	79° 15' 08" E
(25) 7° 57' 27" N	69° 35' 45" E

2. The Republic of Maldives shall have the sovereign rights and exclusive jurisdiction over its Economic Zone for the purpose of exploitation, conservation and management of the natural resources therein, both living and non-living, or for any other economic purpose. Thus, the use and exploitation of the products or natural resources found in the said Zone for any economic purpose, or the conduct of scientific researches, or the construction, maintenance or operation of artificial structures and devices for any purpose within the said Zone shall not be executed by non-Maldivians without assent of the Government of the Republic of Maldives.

3. Any person or persons contravening the sovereign rights of the Republic of Maldives over its Economic Zone shall be liable to prosecution and conviction in accordance with Laws and Regulations of the Republic of Maldives.

MALTA

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Dec 71	Territorial Waters & Contiguous Zone Act, No. XXXII	6nm	
	Jul 78	Act No. XXIV of 1978	12nm	
	Jul 81	Act No. XXVIII		Enabling legislation authorizing regulations to require either prior notice or consent for passage of territorial sea by warships, nuclear-powered vessels, or vessels carrying nuclear/inherently dangerous/other toxic substances. Claims the right to have foreign warships or nuclear-powered vessels obtain prior permission. This requirement is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested this claim in 1984.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Dec 71	Territorial Waters & Contiguous Zone Act of 1971		Established straight baselines.
	Jul 78	Act No. XXIV		No change to straight baseline language. These claims are not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claims in 1981 and 1984.
III. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Dec 71	Territorial Waters & Contiguous Zone Act, 1971	12nm	
	Oct 75	Act. No. XLVI of 1975	20nm	
	Jul 78	Act No. XXIV of 1978	24nm	
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF	May 66	Continental Shelf Act	1958 DEF	Became party to 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf.
	Jul 66	Continental Shelf Act, Act No. XXXV	1958 DEF	
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Dec 71	Territorial Waters & Contiguous Zone Act 1971	12nm	Fishing zone.
	Oct 75	Act No. XLVI of 1975	20nm	Fishing zone.
	Jul 78	Act No. XXIV of 1978	25nm	Fishing limits
	Jul 79	Act No. XXIV of 1978	25nm	Fishing zone.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Dec 87	Agreement		Boundary agreement with Libya EIF.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.
	May 93			Ratified.
	May 93			Instrument of ratification deposited at United Nations. Declaration reiterated requirement of prior notification of warships and ships carrying nuclear or noxious materials in innocent passage.
	Jul 94			Signed Part XI Agreement.

b. DOMESTIC LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

1. STRAIGHT BASELINES

A. 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.

c. MARITIME BOUNDARIES

AGREEMENT BETWEEN MALTA AND LIBYA IMPLEMENTING ARTICLE III OF THE SPECIAL AGREEMENT AND THE JUDGMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

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:

Point	Latitude N	Longitude E
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"

**AGREEMENT BETWEEN LIBYA AND TUNISIA TO IMPLEMENT THE JUDGMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE
IN THE TUNISIA/LIBYA CONTINENTAL SHELF CASE**

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.

MARSHALL ISLANDS

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Sep 84	RMI Marine Zones Declaration of 1984 (MZDA) Act	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.
II. 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.
III. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Sep 84	RMI MZDA	24nm	
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Sep 84 Mar 88	RMI MZDA RMI Marine Resources Authority Act of 1988 (MRAA)	200nm	EEZ.
VI. ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION				RMI environmental protection statute is of general application, no known marine pollution statute per se.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION				RMI has full sovereignty and authority for its foreign affairs, and is eligible to sign UNCLOS.
	Aug 91			Acceded to Convention.

MAURITANIA

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	May 62	Decree 62-110	6nm	
	Jan 67	Law 67-023	12nm	
	Jul 72	Law	30nm	
	Feb 78	Law 78,043: Code of the Merchant Marine & Maritime Fisheries	70nm	Recognized innocent passage "so long as it does not disturb the peace, order, or security."
	Aug 88	Ordinance 88-120	12nm	Law 78,043 is specifically abrogated.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jan 67	Law 67-023		Establishes a single straight baseline, from Cap Blanc to Cap Timiris; see LIS No. 8.
	Feb 78	Law 78,043		Reiterated straight baseline of Law 67-023. These claims are not recognized by the U.S.
	Aug 88	Ordinance 88-120		Reiterates 1967 baseline. These claims are not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claims in 1990 and conducted operational assertions from 1981 to 1994 (overflights).
III. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Aug 88	Ordinance 88-120	24nm	
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Jan 62	Law 62-038	200m	
	Jul 71	Law 71-93	1958 DEF	
	Feb 78	Law 78,043	CM/ 200nm	Claimed exclusive jurisdiction to explore and exploit.
	Aug 88	Ordinance 88-120	CM/ 200nm	
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Jul 63	Code of the Merchant Marine & Maritime Fishing	12nm	Fishing zone.
	Jul 72	Law	30nm	Territorial sea also claimed to be fishing zone.
	Feb 78	Law 78-043	200nm	EEZ and fishing zone: provided that freedoms of navigation and overflight shall not be restricted unless they adversely affect jurisdiction over scientific research, installations/devices, preservation of the environment, or the security of the state.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Apr 76	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Morocco signed.
	Nov 76	Agreement		Boundary agreement with Morocco EIF.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.
	Aug 94			Signed Part XI Agreement, subject to ratification.

b. DOMESTIC LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

1. STRAIGHT BASELINES

A. LEGISLATION. Following is an extract from Ordinance 88-120 of 31 August 1988 delineating the straight baseline for Mauritania:

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.

B. ANALYSIS The following analysis of the Albanian straight baseline system is extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 8, "Straight Baselines: Mauritania" published by the Office of Ocean Affairs, Department of State.

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.

c. MARITIME BOUNDARIES

MAURITANIA-MOROCCO BOUNDARY AGREEMENT

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

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Apr 70	Territorial Seas Act	12nm	
	Aug 77	Maritime Zones Act No. 13 & Proclamation No. 7	12nm	Foreign warships must give notification prior to transiting territorial sea. This requirement is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested requirement in 1982.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Apr 70	Territorial Seas Act		Established a single straight baseline, see LIS No. 41.
	Aug 77	Maritime Zones Act		Enabling legislation authorizing designation of historic waters.
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Apr 70	Continental Shelf Act	1958 DEF	
	Aug 77	Maritime Zones Act	CM/ 200nm	Claimed "full and exclusive sovereign rights in respect of" continental shelf.
	Aug 77	Proclamation No. 7	CM/ 200nm	
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Aug 77	Maritime Zones Act	200nm	EEZ: claimed exclusive jurisdiction over structures/installations and "devices" and over scientific research; authorized designation of areas in which passage of foreign ships may be regulated; consent required for course of cables or pipelines.
	Aug 77	Proclamation No. 7	200nm	EEZ
	Dec 84	Maritime Zones (EEZ) regulations		Geographic coordinates limiting the EEZ; appeared to require warships and submarines to obtain GOM permission before transiting EEZ. This requirement is not recognized by the U.S.
VI. ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION	Aug 77	Maritime Zones Act	200nm	Exclusive jurisdiction to prevent and control pollution claimed within EEZ.
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Apr 80	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with France (Reunion) EIF; see LIS No. 95.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.
	Nov 94			Ratified and bound by Part XI Agreement.

b. DOMESTIC LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

1. STRAIGHT BASELINES

A. LEGISLATION. Following are extracts from the Territorial Seas Act of the Government of Mauritius of 1970:

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.

B. ANALYSIS The following explanatory notes are extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 41, "Straight Baselines: Mauritius," 7 March 1972:

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.

c. MARITIME BOUNDARIES

MARITIME BOUNDARY AGREEMENT FRANCE-MAURITIUS

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.

Annex I

Point	Latitude (S)	Longitude (E)
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

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Aug 35	Decree	9nm	
	Dec 64	Executive Decree	12nm	
	Dec 69	Executive Decree	12nm	
	Jan 86	Federal Law of the Sea	12nm	
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Aug 68	Decree		Established straight baselines in the Gulf of California. See LIS No. 4.
				This claim is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claim in 1969.
	Jan 86	Federal Law of the Sea		Continued to claim northern part of Gulf of California as internal waters.
				This claim is not recognized by the U.S.
	Jan 86	Decree		Reiterated straight baseline claim.
III. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Jan 86	Decree	24nm	
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Oct 45	Presidential Decree		
	Jan 86	Decree	CM/ 200nm	
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Dec 66	Law	12nm	
	Jul 76	Amendment to Article 27 of Constitution	200nm	EEZ: claimed exclusive rights over use of artificial islands/installations/ structures.
	Jan 86	Federal Law of the Sea	200nm	Amended claim of jurisdiction over artificial islands/installations/structures to include establishment and utilization "with regard to the pertinent provisions of this law."
	Jan 86	Decree	200nm	EEZ
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Apr 72	Agreement		Territorial sea boundary agreement with the USA EIF.
	Jul 76	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Cuba EIF. See LIS No. 104.
	Nov 76			Exchange of notes with the U.S. effecting the provisional application of the maritime boundary between 12 and 200 miles EIF.
	May 78	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with USA (Gulf of Mexico and Pacific) signed.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.
	Mar 83			Ratified.

b. DOMESTIC LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

1. STRAIGHT BASELINES

A. 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 Ocas; 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.

B. ANALYSIS The following explanatory comments are extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 4, "Straight Baselines: Mexico," 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:

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.

Points East Coast	Length (nm)	Comments
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. Tiburón 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.

c. MARITIME BOUNDARIES

MARITIME BOUNDARY: MEXICO - UNITED STATES

1970 TERRITORIAL SEA BOUNDARY AGREEMENT

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.

Pacific Ocean International Maritime Boundary

Point	Latitude (N)	Longitude (W)
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 International Maritime Boundary

Point	Latitude (N)	Longitude (W)
1	25° 57' 22.18"	97° 08' 19.76"
2	25° 58' 30.57"	96° 55' 27.37"

1978 TREATY ON THE MARITIME BOUNDARY

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:

POINT	LATITUDE (N)	LONGITUDE (W)
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"
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.

MARITIME BOUNDARY: MEXICO-CUBA

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 which 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:

POINT NUMBER		LATITUDE (N)		LONGITUDE (W)
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.

MICRONESIA, FEDERATED STATES OF

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	1980	FSM P.L. 7-71	3nm	Statute enacted by constitutional government of FSM during transition from U.N. trusteeship to self-government under Compact of Free Association with U.S. FSM achieved full sovereignty in 1986, P.L. 7-71 continues in force. Right of free passage over and through territorial sea subject to regulation by FSM in accordance with international law, as may be determined by FSM in the future.
	Dec 88	Public Law 5-112	12nm	
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	1980	Article I, Sec. 1, FSM Constitution	200nm	Claim suspended by agreement with U.S. subsidiary to Compact of Free Association, limiting FSM maritime zones to accepted international law and FSM statutory claims.
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	May 88	Presidential Proclamation	200nm	EEZ
	Dec 88	Public Law 5-112	200nm	EEZ. FSM asserts regulatory control in 200 EEZ "to the full extent recognized by international law."
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jul 91	Treaty		EEZ boundary agreement with Papua New Guinea.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Apr 91			Acceded to Convention.
	Aug 94			Signed Part XI Agreement.
	Jul 95			Ratified Part XI Agreement.

MONACO

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Apr 67	Declaration	3nm	
	Feb 73	Ordinance No. 5094	12nm	
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Apr 67	Declaration	12nm	Fishing zone.
VI. ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION	Mar 72	Ordinance No. 4884	12nm	
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Aug 85	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with France EIF.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.
	Nov 94			Signed Part XI Agreement, subject to ratification.
	Mar 96			Became parties to Convention and Part XI Agreement.

c. MARITIME BOUNDARIES

MARITIME DELIMITATION AGREEMENT: MONACO-FRANCE

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:

	Longitude E	Latitude N
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:

	Longitude E	Latitude N
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:

	Longitude E	Latitude N
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:

	Longitude E	Latitude N
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:

	Longitude E	Latitude N
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.

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MOROCCO

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Mar 73	Law No. 1.73.211	12nm	
	Jul 75	Decree	12nm	Specified limits in Strait of Gibraltar by coordinates.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jul 75	Decree 2.75.31		Straight baselines established.
III. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Apr 81	Act. No. 1.81.179	24nm	
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Jul 58	Law No. 1.58.277	1958 DEF	
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Jun 62	Law No. 1.59.964	12nm	Fishing zone; 6nm in Strait of Gibraltar.
	Mar 73	Law No. 1.73.211	70nm	
	Apr 81	Act No. 1.81.179	200nm	
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Nov 76	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Mauritania
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.
	Oct 94			Signed Part XI Agreement.

b. DOMESTIC LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

1. STRAIGHT BASELINES

A. LEGISLATION. Following are extracts of Decree 2.75.31 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:

On the Atlantic side
(from north to south)

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
		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 (Pointe Sidi Abderrahman):	Latitude:	32° 06', 9 N
		Longitude:	09° 19', 4 W
From:	Sakhrat Ras Hadid (Rocher du Cap Hadid):	Latitude:	31° 41', 9 N
		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)	
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 (Feu de la Pointe Arhesdis):	Latitude:	30° 26', 1 N
		Longitude:	09° 38', 7 W
From:	Feu de Taraf Aghesdis (Feu de la Pointe Arhesdis):	(as above)	
To:	Taraf Tifnit (Pointe Tifnit):	Latitude:	30° 12', 1 N
		Longitude:	09° 38', 7 W

Strait of Gibraltar and the Mediterranean side
(from west to east)

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)	
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 despecheurs):	Latitude:	35° 13', 2 N
		Longitude:	04° 40', 2 W
From:	Ras Essayadine (Pointe despecheurs):	(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
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 (Rochers de Restina de Tofino):	Latitude:	35° 09', 1 N
		Longitude:	02° 47', W
From:	Sakharat Restinga Attaoufania (Rochers de Restinga de Tofino):	(as above)	

To:	iles Jaafaryines (Zaffarines) (pointe Nord de Jazirat Al Mou'tamar) (ile Congresso):	Latitude:	35° 11', N
		Longitude:	02° 26', 4 W
From:	iles Jaafaryines (Zaffarines) (pointe Nord de Jazirat Al Malik) (ile del Rey):	Latitude:	35° 11', 2 N
		Longitude:	02° 25', 4 W
To:	the Algerian Moroccan boundary on the Mediterranean coast.	Latitude:	35° 05', 2 N
		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:

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 (Tara'f 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

Article 3. The outer limit of the exclusive Moroccan fishing zone shall be drawn, at a distance of 70 nautical miles, from the low-water line and from the straight baselines and bay closing lines whose geographical coordinates are specified in Article 1.

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 Draa (Ras Dra):

Latitude: 28° 44' 00" N

Longitude: 11° 05' 20" W

Article 4. The outer limit of the exclusive Moroccan fishing zone shall be drawn along the median line between the Moroccan coast and the foreign coasts opposite them, from the low-water line and from the straight baselines and bay closing lines whose geographical coordinates are specified in Article 1:

On the Atlantic side (from north to south):

from Cap Draa (Ras Dra):

Latitude: 28° 44' 00" N

Longitude: 11° 05' 20" 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 border on the Mediterranean coast:
Latitude: 35° 05' 12" N
Longitude: 02° 12' 42" W

Article 5. The outer limit of the territorial sea and the exclusive Moroccan fishing zone in the Strait of Gibraltar shall be drawn along the median line between the Moroccan coast and the foreign coasts opposite them, from the bay closing lines whose geographical coordinates are specified in Article 1:

(from west to east):

from Cap Spartel (Ras Spartel):
Latitude: 35° 47' 18" N
Longitude: 05° 55' 33" W

to Punta Almina (Tarf Al-Mina):
Latitude: 35° 53' 50" N
Longitude: 05° 16' 45" W

The geographical coordinates of this median line in the Strait of Gibraltar are the following (from west to east):

Point A:
Latitude: 35° 57' 32" N
Longitude: 06° 03' 14" W

Point B:
Latitude: 35° 57' 32" N
Longitude: 05° 58' 50" W

Point C:
Latitude: 35° 57' 08" N
Longitude: 05° 53' 18" W

Point D:
Latitude: 35° 56' 10" N
Longitude: 05° 38' 58" W

Point E:
Latitude: 35° 56' 32" N
Longitude: 05° 34' 58" W

Point F:
Latitude: 35° 58' 18" N
Longitude: 05° 29' 00" W

Point G:
Latitude: 35° 59' 19" N
Longitude: 05° 24' 48" W

Point H:

Latitude: 35° 59' 40" N
Longitude: 05° 23' 11" W

Point I:

Latitude: 36° 00' 46" N
Longitude: 05° 16' 20" W

Point J:

Latitude: 36° 02' 35" N
Longitude: 05° 06' 35" W

c. MARITIME BOUNDARIES

MAURITANIA-MOROCCO BOUNDARY AGREEMENT

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

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Aug 76	Decree-Law No. 31/76	12nm	
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Aug 66	Law No. 2130		Straight baselines established (Portuguese legislation).
	Aug 76	Decree-Law No. 31/76		Enabling legislation to continue straight baselines.
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Aug 76	Decree-Law No. 31/76	200nm	EEZ
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jul 93	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Tanzania EIF.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.

b. DOMESTIC LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

1. STRAIGHT BASELINES

A. LEGISLATION. Following are extracts from Portuguese Law No. 2130 of 22 August 1966 establishing straight baselines for overseas provinces, including Mozambique. Although the People's Republic of Mozambique subsequently passed a law on the territorial sea claim that enabled use of straight baselines, no new coordinates have been specified.

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:

....

(4) Straight closing lines and baselines supplementing the normal baseline in Mozambique:

Points	Latitude S.	Longitude E.
(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 Medjumbe	11° 49' 09"	40° 38' 09"
(7) Ilha Querimba	12° 27' 09"	40° 38' 40"
(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 Quisungo	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"

B. ANALYSIS The following explanatory comments are extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 29, "Straight Baselines: Mozambique," 12 November 1970:

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.

Segment	Length (n.m.)	Comments
1 - 2	4.5	The segment connects C. Delgado with the outer point of I. Tecomagi 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 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
15 - 16	3.0	Mozambique (city) harbor, which is also a legal bay. All three segments
16 - 17	2.8	essentially follow the general direction of the coast.
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°

c. MARITIME BOUNDARIES

BOUNDARY AGREEMENT: MOZAMBIQUE-TANZANIA BORDER

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 median 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° 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 41° 02' 01" E. Thence it runs due east along the parallel of point D to a point established pursuant to article IV.

Annex A

POINT	LATITUDE (S)	LONGITUDE (E)
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"
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

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Apr 81	South African Proclamation of 5 Nov 1979	12nm	Proclaimed by South African Government for South West Africa.
	Jun 90	Act No. 3	12nm	
III. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Apr 81	South African Proclamation of 5 Nov 1979	200nm	Claimed jurisdiction over fiscal, customs, emigration, and sanitary laws within fishing zone.
	Jun 90	Act No. 3	200nm	Repeats earlier claims for fishing zone in EEZ. This claim is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claim in 1990.
	Dec 91	Territorial Sea & Exclusive Economic Zone Amendment Act	24nm	
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Apr 81	South African Proclamation of 5 Nov 1979	1958 DEF	
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Apr 81	South African Proclamation of 5 Nov 1979	200nm	Fishing zone.
	Jun 90	Territorial Sea & EEZ Act	200nm	Established EEZ. Claims authority to prevent infringement of fiscal, customs, immigration, and health laws in EEZ. This claim is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claim in 1990.
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Mar 94	Treaty		Treaty on Walvis Bay between Namibia and South Africa EIF. Treaty resolved that Walvis Bay and the Off-Shore Islands should be incorporated into Namibia on March 1, 1994.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Apr 83			Ratified (UN Council for Namibia).
	Jul 94			Signed Part XI Agreement.
	Jul 95			Ratified Part XI Agreement.

NAURU

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Feb 72	Interpretation Act 1971	12nm	Measured from outer edge of reef exposed at low tide.
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Sep 78	Marine Resources Act No. 8	200nm	Exclusive fishing zone only; licensing of foreign fishing; fishery research permitted with consent.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.
	Jan 96			Became party to Convention and Part XI Agreement.

NETHERLANDS

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	1889		3nm	
	Aug 14	Proclamation	3nm	
	Jan 85	Territorial Sea (Demarcation) Act	12nm	
	Dec 85	Notice to Mariners 49/85	12nm	For Aruba and Netherlands Antilles.
	Oct 87	Legislation of 1931		All ships belonging to governments (warships and others) need permission to transit to Antwerp (through internal waters of western Schelde). NATO Navy ships can receive authorization from Royal Netherlands Navy (RNLN).
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jan 85	Territorial Sea (Demarcation) Act		Promulgated base points for the territorial sea.
	Dec 85	Royal Decree of Oct. 23, 1985		Establishes straight baselines for Aruba and the Neth. Antilles.
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF	1965	Continental Shelf Mining Act	Not specific	
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	1952	3nm		
	1964	12nm		Became party to the European Fisheries Convention.
	Dec 77 Jul 93	Royal Decree Decree	200nm	Fishing Zone. Establishes fishing boundary between the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba.
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Sep 65	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with FRG (North Sea Coastal Areas) EIF.
	Dec 66 (Dec 72)	Agreement (Protocol)		Continental shelf boundary agreement with United Kingdom EIF.
	Dec 72	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with FRG EIF.
	Dec 78	Agreement		Aruba, Curacao, Bonaire, Saba/Aves Island: maritime boundary agreement with Venezuela EIF.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.
	Jun 96			Acceded to Convention, Ratified Part XI Agreement.

b. DOMESTIC LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

1. STRAIGHT BASELINES

A. 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 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.

c. MARITIME BOUNDARIES

BOUNDARY DELIMITATION: NETHERLANDS ANTILLES AND VENEZUELA

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

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	1908	Fisheries Act 1908	3nm	
	Jan 66	Territorial Sea & Fishery Zone Law No. 11	3nm	
	Apr 78	Territorial Sea & Exclusive Economic Zone Act 1977	12nm	
	Jun 87	Legislation		Bans nuclear armed and powered ships from New Zealand ports.
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Nov 64	Continental Shelf Act No. 28	1958 DEF	
	Apr 78	Territorial Sea & Exclusive Economic Zone Act	CM/ 200nm	
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	1908	Fisheries Act 1908	3nm	Fishing Zone.
	Jan 66	Territorial Sea & Fishing Zone Law No. 11	12nm	Fishing Zone.
	Apr 78	Territorial Sea & Exclusive Economic Zone Act 1977	200nm	EEZ and fishing zone: waters in EEZ expressly declared to be fisheries waters with licensing requirements and catch quotas in effect; fisheries research permitted with consent.
VI. ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION	Oct 65	Oil in Navigable Waters Act No. 65		In accordance with International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil, 1954
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.
	Jul 94			Signed Part XI Agreement.

NEW ZEALAND DEPENDENCIES

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Dec 77	Tokelau (Territorial Sea & Exclusive Economic Zone) Act 1977	12nm	Tokelau.
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Dec 77	Tokelau Act 1977	200nm	Tokelau.
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Sep 83	Agreement		Agreement between New Zealand (Tokelau) and USA (American Samoa) EIF.

c. MARITIME BOUNDARIES

MARITIME BOUNDARY DELIMITATION AGREEMENT: TOKELAU AND U.S.A.

Article I

The maritime boundary between Tokelau and the United States shall be determined by the geodetic lines connecting the following 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"

NICARAGUA

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Dec 79	Act No. 205	200nm	Allowed innocent passage by merchant ships, subject to internal laws of Nicaragua and international agreements. This claim is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claim in 1982 and 1985 and conducted regular operational assertions from 1982 to 1993.
	May 81	Circular CD-5-18-81		Imposed clearance requirements for aircraft overflight and vessel transit of territorial sea. This requirement is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested this claim in 1985.
III. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Oct 83	Decree	25nm	Security Zone. 15-day advance notice required for warships/ military aircraft; 7 days for civilian traffic: current status of claim is uncertain. This claim is not recognized by the U.S.
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF	1948	Constitution	200m depth	
	Nov 50	Constitution	200m depth	
	Dec 79	Act No. 205	Not specific	
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	1959	Declaration	12nm	Fishing zone.
	Apr 65	Executive Decree 1-L	200nm	Exclusive fishing zone.
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES				El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua have not agreed upon boundaries in the Gulf of Fonseca.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 84			Signed.

NIGERIA

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	1964	Interpretation Act 1964, No. 1	3nm	
	Apr 67	Decree No. 5	12nm	
	Aug 71	Territorial Waters (Amendment) Decree No. 38	30nm	This claim is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claim in 1984 and 1986 and conducted operational assertion in 1992.
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Dec 59	Decree		
	1969	Petroleum Decree No. 51	1958 DEF	
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Jun 71	Sea Fisheries Decree, No. 30	12nm	Fishing zone. Licenses required for domestic and foreign ships.
	Oct 78	Decree No. 28	200nm	EEZ
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jun 75	Agreement		Agreement with Cameroon EIF.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.
	Aug 86			Ratified.
	Oct 94			Signed Part XI Agreement with Art. 5 simplified procedure.
	Jul 95			Became Party to Part XI Agreement

NIUE

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Apr 78	Territorial Sea & Exclusive Economic Zone Act, Act No. 38	12nm	Measured from seaward edge of coral reef, where applicable.
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Apr 78	Act No. 38	200nm	
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	May 84			Signed.

NORWAY

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	1812	Royal Decree	4nm	
	Jan 51	Royal Decree & Regulations (as amended)		Detailed rules for admittance of warships and military aircraft into Norwegian territory.
	Aug 94	Royal Decree		Prior notification requirement for entry by foreign non-military ships operated for non-commercial purposes into territorial waters.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jul 35	Royal Decree		Established straight baselines on the northern coast of Norway.
	Jul 52	Royal Decree		Straight baselines on the southern coast of Norway.
	Jun 55	Royal Decree		Straight baselines around Jan Mayen.
	Sep 70	Royal Decree		Straight baselines around islands in the Svalbard archipelago.
III. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Sep 21	Law	10nm	Customs jurisdiction.
	Oct 32	Royal Resolution	10nm	Customs jurisdiction.
	Jun 66	Customs Act	Within terr. sea	King may establish customs frontier outside the territorial sea.
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF	May 63	Royal Decree	EXP	
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Jun 06	Act	4nm	Exclusive fishing zone.
	Mar 61	Act	12nm	Exclusive fishing zone.
	Jun 66	Act	200nm	Fishing zone.
	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.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jan 32	Grisbadarna Arbitration		Territorial sea boundary agreement with Sweden EIF.
	Apr 57	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with USSR for Varangerfjord EIF.
	Jun 65	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with United Kingdom EIF.
	Jun 66	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Denmark (North Sea) EIF.
	Mar 69	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Sweden EIF.
	Feb 80	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement extension with United Kingdom EIF.
	Jun 80	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Denmark (Faeroes) EIF.
	Jun 82	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary (Jan Mayen) agreement with Iceland EIF.
	Jun 93	Judgment		Maritime delimitation in the area between Greenland and Jan Mayen (Denmark v. Norway) by judgment of ICJ.
	Dec 95	Agreement		Maritime Boundary Agreement with Denmark delimiting continental shelf and fishing zone between Greenland and Jan Mayen.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.
	Jun 96			Acceded to Convention, ratified Part XI Agreement.

b. DOMESTIC LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

1. STRAIGHT BASELINES

A. LEGISLATION. The Norwegian system of straight baselines is divided into four areas that are covered by separate legislation: northern coast, southern coast, Jan Mayen, and Svalbard. Extracts from the respective provisions are given below.

(1) Northern Coast. Following are extracts from the Royal Decree of 12 July 1935:

On the basis of ancient national tradition—
in agreement with the geographic condition along the Norwegian coast—
for the protection of the vital interests of the Norwegian settlements in the northernmost part of the country—
and in accordance with the Royal Decrees of February 22, 1812, October 16, 1869, January 5, 1881 and September 9,
1889—

We do hereby fix the boundary lines at sea of the Norwegian fishing territory in the part of Norway which is north of 66°28'48" northern latitude.

These boundaries shall be drawn so as to run parallel to straight lines which shall be drawn between fixed points on land, islands or reefs, from the end of the national boundary line at the easternmost point in Varangerfjord to Traena in Nordland county.

The fixed points between which the lines shall be drawn are accurately indicated in a special annex to this Decree.

Annex to the Royal Decree of
July 12, 1935

1. The extreme points of the national boundary, as fixed in "Supplementary Protocol to the Protocol of 1925 Regarding the Settlement of Boundaries Between Norway and Finland."
2. The easternmost and farthest point of Kibergneset, situated at 70°17'18" northern latitude and 31°4'18" longitude east of Greenwich.
3. The farthest point on the east side of Hornoy, situated at 70°23'18" N. lat. and 31°10'30" E. long.
4. Staumeset on Hornoy, situated at 70°23'24" N. lat. and 31°9'12" E. long.
5. Kalneset on Reinoy, situated at 70°23'54" N. lat. and 31°9'18" E. long.
6. Korsneset, situated at 70°40'30" N. lat. and 30°13'24" E. long.
7. Molvikskjeret, situated at 70°51'12" N. lat. and 30°6'18" E. long.
8. Kjolneset, situated at 70°51'12" N. lat. and 29°14'48" E. long.
9. The reef with the iron pillar east of the reef with Torrbabaken situated at 71°6'6" N. lat. and 28°12'18" E. long.
10. The reef outside the reef with Torrbabaken situated at 71°6'6" N. lat. and 28°11' E. long.
11. The outermost point of Avloysa near Nordkyn, situated at 71°8' N. lat. and 27°39'54" E. long.
12. Knivskjerodden, situated at 71°11'6" N. lat. and 25°40'54" E. long.
13. Avloysinga near the northeastern point of Hjelmaoy, situated at 71°6'54" N. lat. and 24°43'42" E. long.
14. Stabben, the reef with the iron pillar north of Ingoy, situated at 71°6'6" N. lat. and 24°4'6" E. long.
15. The northernmost islet of Skagholmen, situated at 71°5'48" N. lat. and 23°59' E. long.
16. The dry reef situated at 71°5'48" N. lat. and 23°58'48" E. long.
17. The dry reef situated at 71°5'42" N. lat. and 23°58'36" E. long.
18. The westernmost isle of Skagholmen, situated at 71°5'42" N. lat. and 23°58'24" E. long.
19. Rundskjeret (Bondoykskjeret), situated at 70°51'30" N. lat. and 22°48'42" E. long.
20. Darupskjeret, at the northwestern point of Soroy (Fugle____) situated at 70°40'30" N. lat. and 21°59'6" E. long.
21. Vesterfallet in Gåsen, situated at 70°25'12" N. lat. and 10°54'54" E. long.
22. Sannifallet, situated at 70°18'18" N. lat. and 19°5'18" E. long.
23. Ytre Fiskebåen, situated at 70°13'30" N. lat. and 18°39' E. long.
24. Jubåen, situated at 70°6'12" N. lat. and 18°23'36" E. long.
25. Saltbåen, situated at 69°52'48" N. lat. and 17°56'24" E. long.
26. N.W. point of Kjolva, situated at 69°36' N. lat. and 17°29'24" E. long.
27. Tokkebåen, situated at 69°29'30" N. lat. and 16°57'18" E. long.
28. The dry reef N.N.E. of Glimmen, situated at 69°21'24" N. lat. and 16°11'24" E. long.
29. The northernmost reef of Svabaan, situated at 69°20'18" N. lat. and 16°2'48" E. long.
30. The westernmost islet of Skreingan, situated at 69°15'30" N. lat. and 15°48" E. long.
31. The northernmost islet of Flesan, north of Langeneset, situated at 69°6'6" N. lat. and 15°10'6" E. long.
32. The northern point of Flesan in Floholman outside Skogsoy, situated at 68°53'24" N. lat. and 14°41'6" E. long.
33. The northern point of the northernmost islet of Floholman outside Asanfjorden, situated at 68°44'42" N. lat. and 14°19'30" E. long.
34. Utflesskjeret, situated at 68°39'24" N. lat. and 14°13'18" E. long.
35. Kverna, situated at 68°19'30" N. lat. and 13°41'6" E. long.
36. The northernmost dry reef at Skarvholman, situated at 68°11' N. lat. and 13°9'54" E. long.
37. The western point of the westernmost islet of Skarvholmen, situated at 68°10'48" N. lat. and 13°9'18" E. long.
38. The western point of Strandflesa, situated at 68°8'42" N. lat. and 13°4'12" E. long.
39. Nordboen, situated at 67°56'30" N. lat. and 12°47'24" E. long.
40. Flesa, Northwest of Vaeroy, situated at 67°42'12" N. lat. and 12°35'24" E. long.
41. Hornboen north of Skarvholman near Rost, situated at 67°32'18" N. lat. and 12°1'30" E. long.
42. Torrboen, situated at 67°31'30" N. lat. and 11°59'6" E. long.
43. Nordre Skjortbaken, situated at 67°29'6" N. lat. and 11°52'12" E. long.
44. Havboen, situated at 67°25'54" N. lat. and 11°49'48" E. long.
45. Flesjan, situated at 67°24'6" N. lat. and 11°51'6" E. long.
46. The western point of the westernmost islet of Bremholmen near Mykjen, situated at 66°46'18" N. lat. and 12°26'48" E. long.
47. The western point of the westernmost islet of Froholmen, situated at 66°35'30" N. lat. and 12°2'18" E. long.
48. The western point of Bovarden, situated at 66°28'48" N. lat. and 11°56'36" E. long.

(2) Southern Coast. Following is the text of the Royal Decree of 18 July 1952:*

The boundary of the fishery limits South of Traena (66°28'48"N) shall be drawn outside, and parallel with, straight base-lines drawn between the following points:

POINT	NAME OF POINT	LATITUDE N	LONGITUDE E
48.	West side of Bvarden	66°28'48"	11°56'36"
49.	Lundben	66°07'30"	11°33'36"
50.	Svinglebåen	65°38'30"	11°16'12"
51.	West side of Hgbraken	65°23'42"	11°01'42"
52.	West side of Hummelvaer Svartflesa	64°58'54"	10°36'42"
53.	West side of Fråholmsnes Svartflesa	64°54'54"	10°31'48"
54.	West side of Ertenbraken	64°46'54"	10°27'00"
55.	Utgrunnskjaer	64°12'54"	9°16'30"
56.	Midtre Springerer	63°54'42"	8°27'42"
57.	Hilbåen off Andholmsleden	63°53'30"	8°25'30"
58.	The most north-westerly of the Dreitflu	63°50'00"	8°20'00"
59.	North-west side of Fleasa	63°32'12"	7°49'42"
60.	Outer Smoksbåen	63°28'12"	7°44'06"
61.	Outer Skatbåen	63°26'24"	7°42'00"
62.	Fogna	63°07'06"	7°09'48"
63.	Outermost Kjeldskjaer	62°48'54"	6°15'54"
64.	Skreia	62°41'06"	5°59'18"
65.	The dry skerry north of Skjaerkalven off Sviny	62°20'12"	5°16'12"
66.	The most westerly of the Bukketyve	62°11'12"	5°03'42"
67.	Steinen	62°01'42"	4°54'18"
68.	The most southerly of the Vetrunger	61°56'18"	4°49'24"
69.	The most westerly of the Senninger	61°39'06"	4°34'18"
70.	The outermost reef off the Nordholmer	61°04'24"	4°30'36"
71.	The north-west point of Steiny	61°02'06"	4°30'18"
72.	The west side of Mulen	61°01'42"	4°30'18"
73.	The west point of Gangvarskjaer	60°38'18"	4°43'18"
74.	Herboskjaeret	60°18'48"	4°53'30"
75.	The most westerly Hufteskjaer	60°15'42"	4°55'06"
76.	The west point of Fugly	60°00'42"	5°00'36"
77.	Terneskjaer	59°48'00"	5°03'00"
78.	Boaskjaer	59°38'30"	5°04'48"
79.	The most westerly point of Utsira	59°18'24"	4°51'30"
80.	The north-west point of the westernmost of the Spannholmer	59°17'00"	4°50'54"
81.	The south-west point of the westernmost of the Spannholmer	59°16'54"	4°50'54"
82.	Lausingen	59°16'18"	4°51'06"
83.	Sveljeskjaer	59°08'30"	5°10'48"
84.	The westernmost dry skerry off Imsen	59°00'30"	5°22'06"
85.	Outer Faksen off Kjr	58°52'36"	5°25'36"
86.	Jaerens Rev	58°45'00"	5°29'36"
87.	Yrestainen	58°40'06"	5°32'36"
88.	Obrestadodden	58°39'24"	5°33'18"
89.	Horrodden	58°33'36"	5°39'30"
90.	Renodden	58°32'54"	5°40'18"
91.	Jaer Rauna	58°31'36"	5°42'30"
92.	The outermost skerry south of Ekery light	58°25'36"	5°52'18"
93.	The westernmost of the Rsholmer	58°25'18"	5°52'48"
94.	South Svetling	58°23'42"	5°58'24"
95.	Flatskjaer off the Svåholmer	58°22'18"	6°02'54"
96.	Springeren off Vestre Knappene	58°17'06"	6°19'00"
97.	The outermost skerry off Skarvodden on Lista	58°06'42"	6°33'36"
98.	The most south-westerly point on Brekneholmen	58°05'36"	6°35'18"
99.	The southern point of Gråhaugen	58°05'00"	6°36'18"
100.	The outermost skerry off Lille Dsen	58°04'06"	6°38'00"
101.	The outermost skerry off Dsen	58°03'48"	6°38'48"
102.	West Kattestein	58°03'24"	6°40'06"

POINT	NAME OF POINT	LATITUDE N	LONGITUDE E
103.	The outermost skerry off Rauna	58°03'18"	6°40'42"
104.	Bispen	57°59'00"	7°00'36"
105.	The southernmost skerry in the Gjeslinger near Utvåre	57°57'36"	7°12'30"
106.	The southernmost skerry off outer Odden	57°57'24"	7°34'12"
107.	Ytreskjaer	57°57'36"	7°37'12"
108.	The most south-easterly Gåsskjaer	57°57'54"	7°39'06"
109.	West Ballastskjaer	57°58'24"	7°41'18"
110.	Lillie Svarten	58°02'48"	8°01'30"
111.	Meholmsskjaer	58°05'30"	8°11'54"
112.	Langbåen reef	58°06'24"	8°15'24"
113.	The outermost skerry of the Gjeslinger near Gåsen (light)	58°13'00"	8°29'00"
114.	Hesnesbregen	58°18'24"	8°39'54"
115.	The most south-easterly skerry in Lossene	58°21'18"	8°44'36"
116.	Brenningene beacon	58°28'30"	8°56'18"
117.	Mala	58°31'12"	9°00'30"
118.	Store Sildskjaer (beacon)	58°39'42"	9°12'42"
119.	The outermost skerry or rock east of the south-west point of Jomfruland	58°50'00"	9°33'24"
120.	Skerry south of Tvisteinen lighthouse	58°56'06"	9°56'30"
121.	Skerry off the southern point of Ertholmen in Rauer	58°58'36"	10°14'06"
122.	Midtre Heiaflu	58°56'48"	10°53'24"
123.	Frontier post XX (G.B.2, buoy)	58°56'30"	10°55'24"

(3) Jan Mayen. Following are extracts from the Royal Decree of 30 June 1955:

III. The outer boundary of the Norwegian fishery area around Jan Mayen shall be drawn (cf. Royal Decree of 22 February 1812) four nautical miles outside, and parallel with, straight base-lines drawn between the following points:

POINT	NAME OF POINT	LATITUDE N	LONGITUDE E
1.	Nordkapp, skerry off east side	71°09'36"	7°57'12"
2.	Austkapp	71°08'48"	7°56'06"
3.	Sraustkapp	71°01'12"	7°59'48"
4.	Point south-west of Sraustkapp	71°00'54"	8°00'48"
5.	Cape Wohlgemuth	71°00'24"	8°03'00"
6.	Lighthouse	70°51'00"	8°49'18"
7.	Kjeglene	70°50'00"	8°57'00"
8.	Srkapp	70°49'36"	9°00'00"
9.	Sjuskjera, southernmost skerry	70°49'48"	9°03'30"
10.	Skerry off Hoybergodden	70°52'00"	9°05'00"
11.	Point west of Richterkrateret	70°52'30"	9°04'24"
12.	Outermost skerry north-west of Richterkrateret	70°52'42"	9°03'54"
13.	Skerry off Fuglesyla	70°54'54"	8°57'00"
14.	Vakta	71°07'24"	8°17'30"
15.	Koksneset	71°09'36"	8°04'30"
16.	Nrdkapp, dry skerry on north side	71°09'42"	7°58'18"
17.	Nordkapp, skerry to the north-east	71°09'42"	7°57'30"

(4) Svalbard. Following is the text of the Royal Decree of 25 September 1970:

The limit of the Norwegian sea territory at Svalbard in the area at Bjørnøya (Bear island) and Hopen and in the area from Verleggenuken to Halvmåneya shall be drawn (cf. Royal Decree of February 22, 1812) four nautical miles outside and parallel with straight baselines between the following points:

POINT	NAME OF POINT	LATITUDE N	LONGITUDE E
1	Keilhauya	74 20,5	19 04,4
2	Kapp Ruth	- 24,8	18 53,2
3	Kapp Hanna	- 26,2	- 49,8
4	Utstein	- 28,6	- 45,6

POINT	NAME OF POINT	LATITUDE N	LONGITUDE E
5	Drangane	- 29,3	- 46,8
6	Snyta	- 30,0	- 48,4
7	Flisa	- 30,2	- 49,4
8	Emmaholmane	- 30,9	- 56,4
9	Nordkapp	- 31,3	19 06,5
10	Havhestholmen	- 31,2	- 08,4
11	Måkestauren	- 30,9	- 10,2
12	Framnes	- 28,3	- 17,3
13	Kapp Nordenskiöld	- 28,0	- 17,4
14	Kapp Levin	- 27,1	- 16,9
15	Brettingdalen odde	- 26,4	- 16,5
16	Makeholmen	- 21,9	- 12,0
17	Kapp Kolthoff	74 20,9	19 07,4
18	Kapp Thor	76 27,2	24 55,5
19	Vesterodden	- 27,7	- 53,5
20	Askheimodden	- 30,0	- 56,5
21	NV for Kollerfjellet	- 34,0	25 06,8
22	V for Flatsalen	- 42,0	- 25,8
23	Beisaren	- 43,0	- 29,8
24	Ostligste pynt	- 42,8	- 30,0
25	Skumskjera	76 27,4	24 59,5
26	Verlegenuken	80 03,7	6 15,6
27	Hoffen	- 02,4	14 30,8
28	Velkomstypnten	79 52,8	13 46,3
29	Biskayerhukun	- 50,6	12 24,8
30	Kobbeskjera, N	- 54,5	11 39,9
31	meya	- 52,3	- 16,7
32	Ytterholmane, N	- 46,2	10 35 0
33	Hamburgerbukta, skjaer utenfor	- 32,0	- 40,3
34	Tredjebreen, skjaer utenfor	- 20,6	- 51,7
35	Kapp Mitra, ytterste skjaer	- 06,7	11 09,8
36	Fuglehukun, V skjaer	78 53,6	10 28,6
37	Kapp Sietoe, N odde	- 47,2	- 30,7
38	Fidrasteien	- 42,5	- 37,5
39	Kverodden, skjaer	- 27,3	11 04,5
40	Plankeholmane, S	- 12,5	- 57,8
41	Salskjera, S	- 12,1	12 06,8
42	SV Agskjera (Daudmannsodden)	- 11,9	- 59,8
43	Kapp Linn, Revleodden	- 03,0	13 35,5
44	Holme NV for St Hansh-e	77 53,4	- 32,8
45	Lågneset, V	- 45,2	- 43,8
46	Dunderholmane	- 29,3	- 54,1
47	Middagsskjera	- 25,1	- 53,2
48	Skjaer SV av Olshl	- 12,7	14 14,2
49	Svartsteinane (SV av Kroghryggen)	- 07,0	- 36,0
50	Dunyane	- 03,3	- 57,8
51	Utskjeret (S av Suffolkpynten)	76 51,3	15 30,3
52	Brimingen	- 43,1	- 54,5
53	Svartskjeret	- 32,3	16 19,2
54	Brattholmen	- 28,2	- 31,2
55	Srkappfallet	- 26,5	- 38,1
56	Flakskjeret, S	- 28,0	- 49,0
57	Tristeinane, S	- 32,9	17 03,8
58	Dumskolten	- 42,4	- 10,0
59	Davislaguna (ved Hedgehogfjellet)	- 58,6	- 19,5
60	Odde mellom Markhambr. - Crollbr.	77 10,9	- 26,0
61	Kvalvågen, SV	- 25,0	- 36,7
62	"	- 29,5	18 13,2
63	Kvalhovden	- 31,5	- 16,2
64	Thomsonbreen, odde i S	- 37,5	- 20,2
65	Beresnikovbreen, odde i S	- 48,2	- 26,5

POINT	NAME OF POINT	LATITUDE N	LONGITUDE E
66	Kapp Dufferin	- 57,2	- 29,0
67	S for Agardhfjellet	78 03,2	- 56,7
68	"	- 05,9	19 20,2
69	Kapp Johannesen	- 13,5	- 04,0
70	Jakimovitsyane, SV	78 12,0	20 24,2
71	Kapp Lee, V	- 04,8	- 46,8
72	Blankeodden	77 58,8	21 12,5
73	Kapp Sporer	- 49,5	- 23,7
74	Skjaer V for Russebukta	- 35,1	20 47,4
75	V holme i fjorden	- 31,7	- 02,2
76	Kvalpynten	77 26,6	20 51,0
77	Kong Ludvigyane, V	- 16,7	21 12,5
78	Utsira (mellom 77 og 79)	- 06,0	- 16,0
79	Håoyane, V	76 56,1	- 16,8
80	" S	- 55,2	21 20,5
81	Braekholmmane, S (mellom 80Og 82)	77 03,1	22 12,0
82	Menkeyane, S	- 08,9	- 50,4
83	Halvamåneoya,	- 16,4	23 18,0

B. ANALYSIS The following comments regarding the Svalbard straight baselines are contained in Limits in the Seas, No. 39, "Straight Baselines: Svalbard," 6 March 1972:

Bjrnøya is a pear-shaped island measuring approximately 10.7 nautical miles along its major axis. The coastline of the island is serrated, but it can scarcely be described as deeply indented or cut into. A few scattered and isolated islets dot the shore, but the primary basepoints are mainland headlands. The maximum length of a straight-baseline segment (1 - 2) is approximately 5.25 nautical miles.

Hopen, in contrast, is an elongated island nearly 15 nautical miles in length and scarcely a mile in width. Eight straight-baseline segments encircle the featureless coastline with little justification and only a minor effect on the outer limit of the territorial sea. The longest segment (24 - 25) is about 15 nautical miles in length.

Svalbard's straight baselines extend from the northern cape of Ny Fries Land on Vestspitsbergen along the entire western coast of the island. The coastal areas are heavily fjorded and fringed with many small islands and rocks. The southeast coast, in contrast, is relatively smooth and lacks deep embayments. Of interest, several of the straight baselines intersect glaciers which project seaward of the baselines (Note: The chart accuracy may be of a low degree which could cast doubt on the conclusion.) However, if more accurate charts show this condition to prevail, the example of Svalbard may affect future treatment of coastal, glacial tongues as "special circumstances" for the measurement of the territorial sea.

The final sector of the system serves to "tie" the island of Edgeya to Vestspitsbergen. The segments continue southward to include the isolated, detached, and small islets of the Tusenyane within the Svalbard internal waters. The land/water ratio in this section would be exceedingly small.

The longest single segment of the straight baselines (26 - 27) is approximately 18.5 nautical miles in length. The average length of segment appears to be about 10 nautical miles. The coastline of Svalbard bears a remarkable resemblance to the northern coast of Norway and consequently is well-suited to the creation of a straight-baseline system.

Norway is not a party to the Geneva Convention on the Territorial Sea.

c. MARITIME BOUNDARIES

MARITIME BOUNDARY: NORWAY-USSR

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 outerlimits 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:

Lat: 69° 47' 46.14"
Long: 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:

Lat: 69° 58' 50.22"
Long: 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:

Lat: 70° 17' 17.79"
Long: 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:

Lat: 69° 47' 07.25"
Long: 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:

Lat: 70° 07' 19.98"
Long: 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.

Lat: 69° 57' 18.28"
Long: 31° 56' 38.11"
x = 7,763,488.5
y = 6,459,592.0

CONTINENTAL SHELF BOUNDARY AGREEMENT: U.K.-NORWAY

1965 CONTINENTAL SHELF DELIMITATION

Article 1

The dividing line between that part of the Continental Shelf which appertains to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and that part which appertains to the Kingdom of Norway shall be based, with certain minor divergencies for administrative convenience, on a line, every point of which is equidistant from the nearest points of the baselines from which the territorial sea of each country is measured.

Article 2

(1) In implementation of the principles set forth in Article 1, the dividing line shall be arcs of Great Circles between the following points, in the sequence given below:

POINT	LATITUDE N	LONGITUDE E
1	56° 05' 12"	03° 15' 00"
2	56° 35' 42"	02° 36' 48"
3	57° 54' 18"	01° 57' 54"
4	58° 25' 48"	01° 29' 00"
5	59° 17' 24"	01° 42' 42"
6	59° 53' 48"	02° 04' 36"
7	61° 21' 24"	01° 47' 24"
8	61° 44' 12"	01° 33' 36"

1978 CONTINENTAL SHELF DELIMITATION PROTOCOL

POSITION	LATITUDE N	LONGITUDE E
8	61° 44' 12.00"	01° 33' 36.00"
9	61° 44' 12.00"	01° 33' 13.44"
10	62° 16' 43.93"	01° 10' 40.66"
11	62° 19' 40.72"	01° 08' 30.96"
12	62° 22' 21.00"	01° 06' 28.21"
13	62° 24' 56.68"	01° 04' 25.86"
14	62° 27' 32.82"	01° 02' 17.70"
15	62° 30' 09.83"	01° 00' 05.92"
16	62° 32' 47.29"	00° 57' 48.32"
17	62° 36' 20.75"	00° 54' 44.78"
18	62° 39' 57.99"	00° 51' 29.48"
19	62° 44' 16.31"	00° 47' 27.69"

POSITION	LATITUDE N	LONGITUDE E
20	62° 53' 29.49"	00° 38' 27.91"
21	62° 58' 21.06"	00° 33' 31.01"
22	63° 03' 20.71"	00° 28' 12.51"
23	63° 38' 10.68"	00° 10' 59.31"
24	63° 44' 12.83"	00° 18' 08.35"
25	63° 50' 26.89"	00° 25' 47.30"
26	63° 53' 14.93"	00° 29' 19.55"

CONTINENTAL SHELF BOUNDARY AGREEMENT: DENMARK-NORWAY

NORTH SEA 1965 (AS AMENDED IN 1968 AND 1974)

...Having decided to establish a common boundary between the parts of the continental shelf over which Denmark and Norway respectively exercise sovereign rights for the purposes of the exploration and exploitation of natural resources, have agreed as follows:

Article 1

The boundary between those parts of the continental shelf over which Denmark and Norway respectively exercise sovereign rights shall be the median line which at every point is equidistant from the nearest points of the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea of each Contracting Party is measure

Article 2 (Amended in 1974)

In order that the principle set forth in article 1 may be properly applied, the boundary shall consist of arcs of great circles through the following points, in the sequence given below:

POINT	LATITUDE N	LONGITUDE E
1	58° 15' 41.2"	10° 01' 48.1"
2	57° 59' 18.0"	09° 23' 00.0"
3	57° 41' 48.0"	08° 53' 18.0"
4	57° 37' 06.0"	08° 27' 30.0"
5	57° 29' 54.0"	07° 59' 00.0"
6	57° 10' 50.0"	06° 56' 12.0"
7	56° 35' 50.0"	05° 02' 00.0"
8	56° 05' 12.0"	03° 15' 00.0"

DELIMITATION OF THE CONTINENTAL SHELF AND FISHERY ZONE (FAROE ISLANDS)

Article 1

The boundary between that part of the continental shelf in the area between the Faroe Islands and Norway over which the Kingdom of Denmark and the Kingdom of Norway respectively exercise sovereignty shall, in so far as the exploration and exploitation of natural resources is concerned, be the mid-line, which is defined as the line equidistant at each of its points from the nearest points on the baselines from which the width of the Contracting Parties' territorial sea is measured

Article 2

1. In the application of the mid-line principle referred to in article 1, the south end-point of the boundary line shall be defined as the point (Point No. 1) which is equidistant from the nearest points on the baseline from which the territorial sea of the Kingdom of Denmark near the Faroe Islands, of the Kingdom of Norway and of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is measured.

From Point No. 1, the boundary line is traced as the geodesic to the point of intersection (Point No. 2) of the lines which lie 200 nm from the nearest points of the baselines from which the width of the Contracting Parties' territorial sea is measured.

The positions of the aforementioned points are:

Point	Latitude N	Longitude W
1	63° 53' 14.93"	00° 29' 19.55"
2	64° 25' 59.52"	00° 29' 12.22"

CONTINENTAL SHELF BOUNDARY AGREEMENT: SWEDEN-NORWAY

Article 1

The boundary between the areas of continental shelf over which Sweden and Norway respectively exercise sovereign rights for the purposes of the exploration and utilization of natural resources shall in principle be a median line, drawn in such a way that every point on it is equidistant from the nearest points on the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea of Sweden and Norway respectively is measured.

Article 2

In accordance with the principles established in Article 1 but with certain divergencies in order to arrive at a practical and expedient delineation, the boundary shall be drawn between the following five points:

1. The westernmost point of the outer boundary of Sweden's territorial sea in the direction of Norway. The point has the following coordinates:

58° 54' 50.2" N

10° 45' 28.1" E

2. The point where the boundary line established by the international arbitral award of 23 October 1909 fixing part of the sea frontier between Sweden and Norway intersects the outer boundary of the Norwegian territorial sea as drawn at a distance of one geographical miles (7,420 m) from the Norwegian baseline established by the Royal Decree of 18 July 1952 concerning the fishery limit south of Traena (Norsk Lovtidend, 1952, part 2, pp.824 et seq.). The point has the following coordinates:

58° 53' 34.0" N

10° 38' 25.0" E

3. The point of intersection between a line drawn at a distance of 12 nm from the aforementioned Norwegian baseline and a line drawn at a distance of 12 nm from the Swedish baseline established by the Royal Notice of 3 June 1966 specifying the particulars for the calculation of the Swedish territorial sea (Svensk författningsamling No. 375). The point has the following coordinates:

58° 45' 41.3" N

10° 35' 40.0" E

4. The point has the following coordinates:

58° 30' 41.2" N

10° 08' 46.9" E

5. The point has the following coordinates:

58° 15' 41.2" N

10° 01' 48.1" E

CONTINENTAL SHELF BOUNDARY: DENMARK-NORWAY (JAN MAYEN), 1995 (excerpts)

The delimitation line between the Parties' part of the continental shelf in the area between Greenland and Jan Mayen is established as straight lines between the following points, in the order indicated below:

POINT	LATITUDE (N)	LONGITUDE (W)
1	74° 21' 46.9"	05° 00' 27.7"
2	72° 49' 22.2"	11° 28' 28.7"
3	71° 52' 50.8"	12° 46' 01.3"
4	69° 54' 34.4"	13° 37' 46.4"

The boundary between the fishery zone around Jan Mayen and the fishery zone around Greenland coincides with the delimitation line specified [above].

OMAN

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Jul 72	Decree	12nm	
	Feb 81	Royal Decree No. 15/81	12nm	Innocent passage through and over international straits. This requirement is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. conducted regular operational assertions (transits) between 1983 and 1996.
	Aug 89	Declaration on ratifying the LOS Convention	12nm	Innocent passage with prior permission for warships, nuclear-powered ships, submarines and ships carrying dangerous substances. This requirement is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested requirement in 1991 and conducted operational assertions in 1991, 1992 and 1996.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jul 72	Decree		Enabling legislation for straight baselines.
	Jul 82	Royal Decree No. 38/82		Established straight baselines. U.S. does not recognize excessive baseline claims; see LIS No. 113. Diplomatic protest made in 1991. Operational assertions made in 1991-1993 and 1996.
	Jun 82	Notice		Coordinates published.
III. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Aug 89	Declaration on ratifying LOS Convention	24nm	
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Jul 72	Decree	1958 DEF	
	Feb 81	Royal Decree No. 15/81		
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Jul 72	Decree	50nm	Fishing zone.
	Jun 77	Decree No. 44/77	200nm	Fishing zone.
	Feb 81	Decree No. 15/81	200nm	EEZ.
VI. ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION	Jan 75	Marine Pollution Control Law	38nm	Pollution free-zone.
	Feb 82	Royal Decree No. 10/82	200nm	Environmental protection.
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	May 75	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Iran EIF; seen LIS No. 67.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Jul 83			Signed, with a declaration that the provisions on innocent passage, and straits passage do not preclude the coastal state from taking measures to protect its peace and security.
	Aug 89			Ratified, with declarations.

b. DOMESTIC LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

1. STRAIGHT BASELINES

A. LEGISLATION. Following is the text of a Government of Oman Notice of 17 June 1982 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 baselines 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 and enclosed waters in the Sultanate:

NUMBER OF THE POINT	CO-ORDINATES OF POINTS	
	NORTH LATITUDES	EAST LONGITUDES
	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"
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"

NUMBER OF THE POINT	NORTH LATITUDES	EAST LONGITUDES
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"
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.

B. ANALYSIS The following analysis of the Omani straight baseline system is extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 113, "Straight Baseline Claims: Djibouti and Oman," 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."

OMAN'S STRAIGHT BASELINES

GROUP "A" (Along the Musandam Peninsula)

<u>Segment</u>	<u>Length (miles)</u>
1-2	1.03
2-3	10.63
3-4	1.15
4-5	0.95
5-6	10.73
6-7	11.59
7-8	1.06
8-9	0.85
9-10	7.18
10-11	11.44
11-12	6.76
12-13	8.51
13-14	9.74
14-15	3.86
15-16	8.36

GROUP "B" (Coastline near Muscat)

<u>Segment</u>	<u>Length (miles)</u>
17-18	4.02
18-19	11.21
19-20	5.63
20-21	2.20
21-22	1.06
22-23	3.52
23-24	23.60
24-25	6.13
25-26	10.90

GROUP "C" (Along Oman's east coast)

<u>Segment</u>	<u>Length (miles)</u>
27-28	16.62
28-29	0.38
29-30	11.48
30-31	1.28
31-32	16.76
32-33	4.89
33-34	4.29
34-35	1.64
35-36	20.90
36-37	19.31

GROUP "D" (Along Oman's southeast coast)

<u>Segment</u>	<u>Length (miles)</u>
38-39	24.88
39-40	20.54
40-41	10.29
41-42	16.06
42-43	17.67

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 closes two juridical bays.

Group "B": 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 "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

c. MARITIME BOUNDARIES

CONTINENTAL SHELF BOUNDARY AGREEMENT: OMAN-IRAN

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-Khaimah.

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 Sharaj.

PAKISTAN

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	1878	Territorial Waters Jurisdiction Act	3nm	U.K. colonial legislation; formally repealed 1969.
	Dec 66 Dec 76	President's Proclamation Territorial Waters & Maritime Zones Act, 1976	12nm 12nm	Foreign warships must obtain permission prior to transiting territorial sea; foreign supertankers, nuclear-powered ships, and ships carrying nuclear materials must give prior notification. This requirement is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested this claim and other aspects of this law in 1982 and conducted operational assertions in 1986, 1991 and 1996.
II. 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	Notification		Established straight baselines.
III. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Dec 76	Territorial Waters & Maritime Zones Act, 1976	24nm	Enacted security zone as part of jurisdiction claimed within contiguous zone. This claim is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. conducted operational assertions in 1986 and 1991.
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Mar 50	Law No. M(M)-5(24)	100 fthms	
	Dec 76	Territorial Waters & Maritime Zones Act, 1976	CM/ 200nm	Same claims to jurisdiction as in EEZ.
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Feb 66	President's Proclamation	12nm	Fishing zone; authorized fisheries conservation zone of up to 100nm.
	Mar 73 Dec 76	President's Proclamation Territorial Waters	50nm 200nm	Fishing zone. EEZ. Claimed authority to regulate passage of foreign ships through "designated areas" of EEZ. Freedom of navigation and overflight recognized "subject to rights of Pakistan within the zone"; claimed authority to extend any law and enforce any regulation necessary to control conduct in the zone.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
VI. ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION	Dec 76	Territorial Waters & Maritime Zones Act, 1976	200nm	Exclusive jurisdiction claimed within EEZ.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.
	Aug 94			Signed Part XI Agreement.

b. DOMESTIC LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

1. STRAIGHT BASELINES

A. LEGISLATION. A notification published in September 1996 specified the baselines from which maritime zones are drawn, based upon the authority contained in the section 2, paragraph (3) of the Territorial Waters and Maritime Zones Act of 1976, the basepoints are:

Point	Latitude (N)	Longitude (E)
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

NOTE: Listing of baseline points in the Gazette publication did not include a point i.

PALAU

(Gained independence upon the termination of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands on October 1, 1994)

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Nov 78	PL 6-7-14 § 4, modified	3nm	
V. 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.

PANAMA

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Dec 58	Law No. 58	12nm	
	Feb 67	Law No. 31	200nm	This claim is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claim in 1967 and 1988 and conducted operational assertions from 1979-80 and 1985-90.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jan 56	Law No. 9		Claimed the Gulf of Panama as historic bay (from Punta Mala to Punta Jaque).
				This claim is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claim in 1956 and 1988.
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Aug 63	Decree-Law No. 23		Claimed ownership of mineral deposits.
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Nov 77	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Columbia (Caribbean and Pacific) EIF.
	Feb 82	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Costa Rica (Caribbean and Pacific) EIF.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.
	Jul 96			Ratified. In declaration stated that Panama would act in accordance with provisions of Convention.

b. DOMESTIC LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

1. HISTORIC WATERS

A. 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.

c. MARITIME BOUNDARIES

EXCERPTS FROM AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE REPUBLIC OF COLUMBIA AND THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA DELIMITING MARITIME BOUNDARIES IN THE CARIBBEAN SEA AND PACIFIC OCEAN, SIGNED NOVEMBER 20, 1976 AND ENTERED INTO FORCE NOVEMBER 30, 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:

	<u>North</u> <u>Latitude</u>	<u>West</u> <u>Longitude</u>
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:

	<u>North</u> <u>Latitude</u>	<u>West</u> <u>Longitude</u>
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 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:

	<u>North Latitude</u>	<u>West Longitude</u>
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.

MARITIME BOUNDARY AGREEMENT: PANAMA-COSTA RICA

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:

- A. Caribbean Sea (1)
- B. Pacific Ocean (2)

(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, Columbia 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 incontestability 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

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Mar 78	Act No. 7 of 1977 National Seas Act	12nm	Authority for Head of State to delimit territorial sea.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Mar 78	National Seas Act, 1977, Schedule 2		Delimited interim archipelagic waters.
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Mar 78	Continental Shelf Act, No. 5 of 1977 (Continental Shelf Act of 1974, amended)	1958 DEF	
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	1974	Fisheries Act, 1974	12nm	Exclusive fishing zone.
	Mar 78	National Seas Act, 1977	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.
VI. ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION	1979	Dumping of Waste at Sea Act, 1979		Implemented the London Dumping Convention, 1972.
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Nov 74	Agreement		Territorial sea boundary agreement with Indonesia (Arafura Sea) EIF.
	Dec 78	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Australia signed.
	Jul 82	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Indonesia (Pacific Ocean) EIF.
	Feb 85	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Australia EIF.
	Jan 89	Agreement		Agreement with Solomon Islands signed.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.
	Jan 97			Party to Convention and Part XI Agreement.

b. DOMESTIC LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

1. STRAIGHT BASELINES

A. LEGISLATION. Following is the text of Schedule 2, Section 9(2), of the National Seas Act of 1977:

SCHEDULE 2
Interim Delimitation of Archipelagic Waters
PART 1.

The Principal Archipelago

A line commencing at the southernmost point of the land boundary with Indonesia and following that boundary to its northernmost point and then following the geodesic lines successively linking the outermost low water points of the following land areas, namely:

- (a) Wuvulu Island;
- (b) Aua Island;
- (c) Manu Island;
- (d) Palitolla Island (Pellelehu Group);
- (e) Heina Islands;
- (f) Sae Islands;
- (g) Kaniet Islands;
- (h) Marengan Island;
- (i) Ahet Island;
- (j) Ponam Island;
- (k) Andra Island;
- (l) Hapinbuch Island;
- (m) Hus Island;
- (n) Onpeta Island;
- (o) Mandrindr Island;
- (p) Pityilu Island;
- (q) Hauwei Island;
- (r) Ndrilo Island;
- (s) Koruniat Island;
- (t) Los Negros Island;
- (u) Pak Island;
- (v) Tong Island;
- (w) Towi Island;
- (x) Putuli Island
- (y) Mbatmanda Island;
- (z) Mussau Island;
- (za) Emirau Island;
- (zb) Elomusao Island;
- (zc) Enus Island;
- (zd) Simberi Island;
- (ze) Mahur Island;
- (zf) Boang Island;
- (zg) Malum Islands;
- (zh) Southern Nuguria Islands;
- (zi) Kiliinailau Islands;
- (zj) Anusagaio Island;
- (zk) Islands and low water points around the south east and south coast of Bougainville to Kabukeai Island;
- (zl) Motupena Point;
- (zm) Puruata Island;
- (zn) Islands and low water points along the northwest coast of Bougainville to Cape Rungnoum;
- (zo) Cape St. George (New Ireland);
- (zp) Cape Orford (New Britain);
- (zq) Islands and low water points along the south coast of New Britain to Kaupitmeti Island;
- (zr) Tami Island;
- (zs) Mitre Rock;
- (zt) Cape Nelson;
- (zu) Kanapu Island;
- (zv) Gwadarab Island;
- (zw) Kuaniagal Island;
- (zx) Simlindon Island;
- (zy) Kadai Island;
- (zz) Bomatu Point (Kiriwina Island);
- (zza) Iwa Island;

(zzb) Dugumenu Island;
 (zzc) Cam Point (Madau Island);
 (zsd) Woodlark Island;
 (zze) Cannac Island;
 (zzf) Wabomat Island;
 (zzg) Budelun Island;
 (zzh) Bukulan Island;
 (zzi) Oburak Island;
 (zzj) Tokona Island;
 (zzk) Cape Henry (Misima Island);
 (zzl) Renard Islands;
 (zzm) Rossel Island;
 (zzn) Loa Boloba Island;
 (zzo) Tagula Island;
 (zzp) Duchateau Island;
 (zzq) Pana Boba Island;
 (zzr) Montemont Island;
 (zzs) Pana Waipona Island;
 (zzt) Punawan Island;
 (zzu) Duperre Islets;
 (zzv) Lejeune Island;
 (zzw) Long Reef Island;
 (zzx) Sable Island;
 (zzy) Quessant Island;
 (zzz) Steuers Island;
 (zzza) Dumoulin Island;
 (zzzb) Harikoia Island;
 (zzzc) Brumer Island;
 (zzzd) Baibesiga Island;
 (zzze) Suau Island;
 (zzzf) the southern coast of the island of New Guinea (in a westerly direction to the point of commencement).

c. MARITIME BOUNDARIES

TERRITORIAL SEA/CONTINENTAL SHELF BOUNDARY: AUSTRALIA AND PAPUA NEW GUINEA-INDONESIA

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," 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:

Point	Coordinates	Dist. btwn. 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

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Aug 34	Merchant Marine Law	3nm	
	Aug 47	Presidential Decree No. 781	200nm	Declaration claimed not to "affect the right of free navigation of vessels of all nations."
				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) and 1986.
	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	
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Aug 47	Presidential Decree No. 781	200nm	
	Mar 52	Petroleum Law No. 11780	200nm	
	Jun 71	Legislative Decree No. 18880	200nm	
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Aug 47	Presidential Decree No. 781	200nm	Exclusive fishing zone.
	Aug 52	Joint Declaration	200nm	Claimed "sole sovereignty and jurisdiction" over adjacent sea, seabed and subsoil.
	Jan 56	Supreme Decree No. 22		Regulated foreign fishing territorial sea.
	Apr 65	Supreme Decree No. 7	200nm	Amended Supreme Decree 22.
	Dec 65	Supreme Decree No. 16	200nm	Amended Decree No. 7; permit requirements.
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Aug 52	Joint Declaration on the Maritime Zone		Maritime boundary agreement with Chile and Ecuador EIF.
	Feb 75	Agreement		Agreement with Ecuador EIF.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Voted for; did not sign.

c. MARITIME BOUNDARIES

MARITIME BOUNDARY: CHILE-PERU

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 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.

MARITIME BOUNDARY: ECUADOR-PERU

The following excerpts 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," October 2, 1979:

(a) The agreement.

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.

(b) 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

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Jun 61	Republic Act No. 3046	Varies; up to 285nm from arch. base-lines	Claimed "historical" territorial waters based on Treaty of Paris (1898), US-Spain Treaty (1900) and US-UK Treaty (1930). This claim is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claim in 1986.
	Jan 73	Constitution		Claimed all waters "around, between, and connecting the islands of the archipelago, irrespective of their breadth and dimensions," as internal waters, from which territorial sea is measured. This claim is not recognized by the U.S.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jun 61	Republic Act No. 3046		Established straight baselines creating archipelagic system. This claim is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claim in 1961, 1969, and 1986 and conducted operational assertions 1979-94.
	Sep 68	Republic Act No. 5446		Technical amendments to system.
	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. 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.
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Aug 49	Petroleum Act of 1949		Claimed ownership of hydrocarbon resources on and in continental shelf.
	Mar 68	Presidential Proclamation No. 370	EXP	
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	May 75	Presidential Decree No. 704		EEZ and fishing zone: claimed exclusive jurisdiction over artificial islands, installations and structures, and over scientific research.
	Jun 79	Presidential Decree No. 1599	200nm	
VI. ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION	Jun 79	Presidential Decree No. 1599	200nm	Exclusive jurisdiction for prevention and control claimed within EEZ.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.
	May 84			Ratified the Treaty with a declaration preserving its rights under the Treaty of Paris of 1898, Treaty of Washington of 1930, and the Mutual Defense Treaty of 1951; asserted sovereignty over archipelagic sealanes and that archipelagic waters in general are similar to internal waters.
	Nov 94			Signed Part XI Agreement, subject to ratification.

b. DOMESTIC LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

1. STRAIGHT BASELINES

A. 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:

	N. LATITUDE	E. LONGITUDE	AZIMUTH	DISTANCE (m)
Y'ami Island (E) Line 1 (Y'ami I. (E) -Tumaruk Rk.)	21°07'03"	121°57'24"	353°27'	71,656
Tumaruk Rk. Line 2 (Tumaruk Rk. -Balintang Is.)	20°28'28"	122°02'06"	353°13'	58,105
Balintang Islands Line 3 (Balintang Is. -Didicas Rk.)	19°57'45"	122°09'28"	357°05'	97,755
Didicas Rk. Line 4 (Didicas Rk.- Iligan Pt.)	19°04'50"	122°12'18"	350°39'	86,155
Iligan Pt. Line 5 (Iligan Pt.- Ditolong Pt.)	18°18'45"	122°20'15"	351°23'	136,030
Ditolong Pt. Line 6 (Ditolong Pt.- Diviuisa Pt.)	17°05'50"	122°31'44"	16°56'	34,378
Diviuisa Pt. Line 7 (Diviuisa Pt.- Dijohan Pt.)	16°48'00"	122°26'06"	21°01'	57,781
Dijohan Pt. Line 7a (Dijohan Pt.- Bulubalik Pt.)	16°18'45"	122°14'28"	10°52'	142,360

Bulubalik Pt. Line 8 (Bulubalik Pt.- Tinaga I.)	15°02'56"	121°59'30"	300°15'	120,986
Tinaga I. Line 9 (Tinaga I.- Horadaba Rks.)	14°29'45"	122°57'40"	286°27'	148,690
Horadaba Rks. Line 10 (Horadaba Rks.- Matulin Rk.)	14°06'41"	124°16'54"	306°34'	1,083
Matulin Rk. Line 11 (Matulin Rk.- Atalaya Pt.)	14°06'20"	124°17'23"	331°46'	178,480
Atalaya Pt. Line 11a (Atalaya Pt.- Finch Rk.)	12°40'59"	125°04'02"	313°30'	22,268
Finch Rk. Line 12 (Finch Rk.- SE of Manjud Pt.)	12°32'40"	125°12'57"	313°56'	12,665
SE Manjud Pt. Line 12a (SE of Manjud Pt.-Sora Cay)	12°27'54"	125°17'59"	322°27'	14,225
Sora Cay Line 13 (Sora Cay- Bunga Pt.)	12°21'47"	125°22'46"	321°03'	22,793
Bunga Pt. Line 13a (Bunga Pt.- Tubabao I.)	12°12'10"	125°30'40"	331°50'	12,686
Tubabao I. Line 14 (Tubabao I.- Tugnug Pt.)	12°06'06"	125°33'58"	355°22'	83,235
Tugnug Pt. Line 15 (Tugnug Pt.- Suluan I.)	11°21'06"	125°37'40"	331°03'	75,326
Suluan Island Line 16 (Suluan I.- Tuason Pt.)	10°45'20"	125°57'40"	347°51'	107,070
Tuason Pt. Line 17 (Tuason Pt.- Cauit Pt.)	9°48'33"	126°10'00"	355°25'	55,415
Cauit Pt. Line 18 (Cauit Pt.- Arangasa Is.)	9°18'35"	126°12'25"	342°44'	49,703
Arangasa Is. Line 19 (Arangasa Is.- Quinablangan I.)	8°52'50"	126°20'28"	348°40'	131,330

Quinablanagan I. Line 19a (Quinablanagan I.-above Languyan R.)	7°42'58"	126°34'30"	353°08'	25,619
Above Languyan R. Line 20 (Above Languyan R.-Pusan Pt.)	7°29'10"	126°36'10"	356°52'	22,489
Pusan Pt. Line 21 (Pusan Pt.- Tugubun Pt.)	7°16'59"	126°36'50"	26°39'	36,259
Tugubun Pt. Line 22 (Tugubun Pt.- Cape S. Agustin)	6°59'24"	126°28'00"	20°33'	83,350
Cape San Agustin (N) Line 22a (Cape S. Agustin (N) -Cape San Agustin (S))	6°17'03"	126°12'08"	30°16'	1,707
Cape San Agustin (S) Line 23 (Cape S. Agustin (S)-Panguil Bato Pt.)	6°16'15"	126°11'40"	39°23'	125,100
Panguil Bato Pt. Line 23a (Panguil Bato Pt.-Tapundo Pt.)	5°23'45"	125°28'42"	66°32'	7,484
Tapundo Pt. Line 24 (Tapundo Pt. -Manamil I.)	5°22'08"	125°24'59"	89°19'	7,667
Manamil I. Line 24a (Manamil I.- Balut I. (W))	5°22'05"	125°20'50"	139°01'	3,051
Balut I. (W) Line 25 (Balut I. (W)- Middle of 3 Rk. Awash)	5°23'20"	125°19'45"	124°47'	149,840
Middle of 3 Rk. Awash Line 26 (Middle of 3 Rk. Awash-Tongquil I.)	6°09'39"	124°13'02"	86°18'	259,400
Tongquil I. Line 27 (Tongquil I.- Sumbasumba I.)	6°00'15"	121°52'45"	61°29'	115,950
Sumbasumba I. Line 28 (Sumbasumba I.- Kinapusan Is.)	5°30'10"	120°57'35"	43°19'	44,445
Kinapusan Is. Line 29 (Kinapusan Is.- Manuk Manka I.)	5°12'37"	120°41'05"	63°14'	101,290
Manuk Manka I. Line 30 (Manuk Manka I.- Frances Reef)	4°47'50"	119°52'10"	58°30'	80,847

Frances Reef Line 31 (Frances Reef- Bajapa Reef)	4°24'54"	119°14'54"	134°34'	29,330
Bajapa Reef Line 32 (Bajapa Reef- Pangan I.)	4°36'04"	119°03'36"	164°05'	13,480
Pangan I. Line 33 (Pangan I.- Omapoy I.)	4°43'06"	119°01'36"	238°48'	42,470
Omapoy I. Line 34 (Omapoy I.- Sanga-Sanga I.)	4°55'02"	119°21'15"	246°11'	51,005
Sanga-Sanga I. Line 35 (SangaSanga I.- Pearl Bank)	5°06'12"	119°46'30"	170°05"	80,200
Pearl Bank Line 36 (Pearl Bank- Baguan I.)	5°49'04"	119°39'01"	103°13'	137,050
Baguan I. Line 36a (Baguan I.- Taganak I.)	6°06'00"	118°26'42"	76°52'	15,535
Taganak I. Line 37 (Taganak I.- Gt. Bakkungaan)	6°04'05"	118°18'30"	118°39'	24,805
Gt. Bakkungaan Line 371 (Gt. Bakkungaan- Sibaung I.)	6°10'32"	118°06'42"	136°04'	18,470
Sibaung I. Line 38 (Sibaung I.- Muligi I.)	6°17'45"	117°59'45"	215°36'	79,915
Muligi I. Line 39 (Muligi I.- Mangsee Is.)	6°53' 00"	118°25'00"	119°14'	140,541
Mangsee Is. Line 39a (Mangsee Is.- Cape Melville)	7°30'10"	117°18'20"	134°50'	48,815
Cape Melville Line 40 (Cape Melville- Ligas Pt.)	7°48'50"	116°59'30"	153°54'	15,665
Ligas Pt. Line 41 (Ligas Pt.-Cay)	7°56'28"	116°55'45"	170°40'	5,666
Cay Line 41a (Cay-Secam I.)	7°59'30"	116°55'15"	204°52'	22,925
Secam I. Line 42 (Secam I.- N. of Canipan Bay)	8°10'47"	117°00'30"	209°09'	54,990

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N. of Canipan Bay Line 43 (N. of Canipan Bay- Tatub Pt.)	8°36'50"	117°15'06"	218°57'	18,570
Tatub Pt. Line 44 (Tatub Pt.- Punta Baja)	8°44'40"	117°21'28"	222°04'	45,125
Punta Baja Line 45 (Punta Baja- Malapackun I.)	9°02'50"	117°37'58"	223°30'	32,195
Malapackun I. Line 46 (Malapackun I.- Piedras Pt.)	9°15'30"	117°50'04"	225°50'	148,260
Piedras Pt. Line 47 (Piedras Pt.- Tapiutan I.)	10°11'28"	118°48'18"	203°19'	124,900
Tapiutan I. Line 48 (Tapiutan I.- Pinnacle Rk.)	11°13'40"	119°15'28"	208°47'	136,590
Pinnacle Rk. Line 49 (Pinnacle Rk.- Cape Calavite)	12°18'34"	119°51'45"	200°40'	134,230
Cape Calavite Line 50 (Cape Calavite- Cabra I.)	13°26'40"	120°18'00"	148°12'	58,235
Cabra I. Line 51 (Cabra I.- Capones Is.)	13°53'30"	120°00'58"	179°26'	113,400
Capones Is. Line 52 (Capones Is.- Palauig Pt.)	14°55'00"	120°00'20"	168°09'	58,100
Palauig Pt. Line 53a (Palauig Pt.- Hermana Mayor I.)	15°25'50"	119°53'40"	164°17'	40,870
Hermana Mayor I. Line 53a (Hermana Mayor I.- Tambobo Pt.)	15°47'10"	119°47'28"	167°10'	20,490
Tambobo Pt. Line 54 (Tambobo Pt.- Rena Pt.)	15°58'00"	119°44'55"	181°43'	22,910
Rena Pt. Line 54a (Rena Pt.- Cape Bolinao)	16°10'25"	119°45'18"	191°39'	18,675
Cape Bolinao Line 55 (Cape Bolinao- Darigayos Pt.)	16°20'20"	119°47'25"	226°20'	80,016

Darigayos Pt. Line 56 (Darigayos Pt.- Dile Pt.)	16°50'15"	120°20'00"	179°58'	81,616
Dile Pt. Line 56a (Dile Pt.- Pinget I.)	17°34'30"	120°19'58"	188°27'	12,060
Pinget I. Line 56b (Pinget I.- Badoc I.)	17°40'58"	120°20'58"	192°46'	27,170
Badoc I. Line 57 (Badoc I.- Cape Bojeador)	17°55'20"	120°24'22"	195°03'	65,270
Cape Bojeador Line 58 (Cape Bojeador- Dalupiri I.)	18°29'30"	120°34'00"	222°16'	101,740
Dalupiri I. Line 59 (Dalupiri I.- Catanapan Pt.)	19°10'15"	121°13'02"	213°29'	25,075
Catanapan Pt. Line 60 (Catanapan Pt.- Dequey I.)	19°21'35"	121°20'56"	202°27'	116,870
Dequey I. Line 61 (Dequey I.- Raile)	20°20'06"	121°46'35"	180°47'	42,255
Raile Line 62 (Raile-Y'ami-I. (W))	20°43'00"	121°46'55"	200°30'	48,140
Y'ami I. (W) Line 63 (Y'ami I. (W)- Y'ami I. (M))	21°07'26"	121°56'39"	238°40'	237
Y'ami I. (M) Line 64 (Y'ami I. (M)- Y'ami I. (E))	21°07'30"	121°56'46"	307°08'	1,376
Y'ami I. (E)	21°07'03"	121°57'24"		

2. HISTORIC CLAIMS

Presidential Decree No. 1596

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;

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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 know 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

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Oct 32	Law No. 82	3nm	
	Mar 57	Order of Minister of Defense		Foreign warships must obtain permission prior to transiting territorial sea.
				This requirement is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested requirement in 1989.
	Dec 77	Act No. 37	12nm	Passage of foreign warships governed by separate regulations.
				This requirement is not recognized by the U.S.
	Mar 91	Maritime Areas Act	12nm	Enabling legislation for foreign warship passage.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	1956	Decree No. 9		Bay closing line for Bay of Gdansk.
	Dec 77	Act No. 37		Same
	Mar 91	Maritime Areas Act		Reiterates Bay of Gdansk claim.
III. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Oct 32	Law No. 82	6nm	
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Dec 77	Act No. 37	Not specific	Claimed authority to detain foreign vessels for violation of exploration regulations.
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Dec 77	Act No. 37		Exclusive fishing zone; foreign fishing only pursuant to international agreement. Limits given by geographical coordinates.
	Jul 91	Maritime Areas & Maritime Administration Act	200nm	Established EEZ
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jul 58	Protocol		Territorial sea boundary agreement with USSR EIF.
	Apr 69	Agreement		Territorial sea and continental shelf boundary with GDR EIF.
	May 70	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary with USSR EIF.
	Jul 85	Agreement		Established boundaries of territorial sea, EEZ, fishing areas, and continental shelf with USSR; replaced 1958 and 1969 agreements.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES (cont.)	May 89	Agreement		Agreement with German Democratic Republic signed.
	Jun 89	Agreement		Boundary agreement with Sweden EIF.
	May 90	Agreement		Tripoint agreement with Sweden and former Soviet Union EIF.
	Nov 90	Agreement		Agreement with Germany signed. Reaffirmed earlier agreements between Poland and the GDR, following the unification of Germany.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.
	Jul 94			Signed Part XI Agreement, subject to ratification.

b. DOMESTIC LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

1. HISTORIC WATERS

A. LEGISLATION. Bay Closing Line (Gdansk)

The following is extracted from Act No. 37 of 17 December 1977 on the Territorial Waters of the Polish People's Republic:

Article 1. The territorial waters of the Polish People's Republic cover a 12 mile belt of sea stretching from the shore or from the base line closing the Polish internal sea waters in the Gdansk Bay.

2. The shore is the line where the sea reaches the land, calculated on the basis of the average level of water over several years.

3. The basic line closing Polish internal sea waters in the Gdansk Bay is the line running between the point on the Hel Peninsula situated at 54° 37' 36" of northern latitude and 18° 49' 18" of eastern longitude and the point on the Vistula Sandbar situated at 54° 22' 12" northern latitude and 19° 21' 00" of eastern longitude.

c. MARITIME BOUNDARIES

MARITIME BOUNDARIES -- POLAND-GERMANY

Treaty between the Polish People's Republic and the German Democratic Republic
Concerning the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf in the Baltic Sea, 1969 [excerpts]

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 (Usedon) 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 Germany Democratic Republic and the Kingdom of Denmark.

2. The points referred to in paragraph 1 have the following geographical coordinates:

POINT	LATITUDE N	LONGITUDE E
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"

Treaty between the German Democratic Republic and the People's
Republic of Poland Concerning the Delimitation of the Sea Areas in the Oder Bight, 1989 [excerpts]

Article 1

The common territorial sea boundary of the [GDR and Poland] uses straight lines (geodetic lines) connecting the following points:

POINT	LATITUDE N	LONGITUDE E
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:

POINT	LATITUDE N	LONGITUDE E
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:

POINT	LATITUDE N	LONGITUDE E
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.

MARITIME BOUNDARY: POLAND-USSR

Treaty on the Delimitation of the Territorial Sea, the Economic Zone, the Fishery Zone and the Continental Shelf in the Baltic Sea, 1985 [excerpts]

Article 1

The boundary of the territorial sea between the USSR and [Poland] shall follow a straight line from a point located on the Baltiskaia 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:

POINT	LATITUDE N	LONGITUDE E
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.

MARITIME BOUNDARY: POLAND-SWEDEN

Agreement on the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf and the Fishery Zones between the Sweden and Poland, 1989 [excerpts]

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:

POINT	LATITUDE N	LONGITUDE E
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.

MARITIME BOUNDARY: POLAND-SWEDEN-USSR

Agreement Concerning the Junction Point of the Maritime Boundaries in the Baltic, 1989 [excerpts]

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.

PORTUGAL

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	May 77	Act No. 33/77	12nm	
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Aug 66	Law No. 2130		Enabling legislation for straight baselines.
	Jun 67	Decree Law No. 47,771		Established closing lines that in effect treat Tagus and Sado estuaries, and associated coastal indentations, as "historic bays."
	Nov 85	Decree Law No. 495/85		This historic claim is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claim in 1986. Established straight baselines. (Waters between Madeiras and Azores islands claimed as internal.)
				This claim is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claim in 1986.
III. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Aug 66	Law No. 2130	12nm	Claimed security authority within contiguous zone to "guarantee, in case of emergency, or when national security is believed threatened, its legitimate defense." Appears superseded by Act No. 33/77.
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Mar 56	Law No. 2080	200m	
	Nov 69	Decree Law No. 49,369	1958 DEF	
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Aug 66	Law No. 2130	12nm	Exclusive fishing zone.
	May 77	Act No. 33/77	200nm	EEZ: Acknowledged only "innocent passage," as well as overflight, within EEZ. Scientific research requires government consent. The claim is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. conducted operational assertions between 1979 and 1990.
VI. ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION	Mar 71	Decree Law No. 90/71	12nm	
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Feb 76	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Spain (north and south) signed.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.
	Jul 94			Signed Part XI Agreement, subject to ratification.

b. DOMESTIC LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

1. STRAIGHT BASELINES

A. 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.

(1) Portuguese Continental Coast Straight Baselines

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 I

Closing Lines and Straight Baselines that Supplement
The Normal Baseline Along the Coast of the Continent

I.M. Chart No.	Straight Baselines	Geographic Coordinates of end points	
		Latitude N.	Longitude W.
59	From Ver-o-Mar to mouth of Vouga River (North jetty)	41°24.85'	08°47.20'
64	From Cabo Mondego (Pedra da Nau) to Farilhoes (Pedra Grande)	40°38.64'	08°45.42'
		40°11.02'	08°54.55'
68	From Farilhoes (Pedra Grande) to Farilhoes-Forcada (Pedra W.)	39°28.73'	09°32.65'
68	From Farilhoes-Forcada (Pedra W.) to Berlenga-Estelas (via Broeiro)	39°28.20'	09°33.42'
68	From Berlenga-Estelas (via Broeiro) to Cabo da Roca (Pedra de Arca)	39°24.98'	09°32.28'
04	From Cabo da Roca (Pedra de Arca) to Cabo Raso	38°46.82'	09°30.20'
72	From Cabo Raso to Cabo Espichel	38°42.48'	09°29.10'
05	From Cabo Espichel to Cabo de Sines (head of jetty)	38°24.77'	09°13.28'
84	From Cabo de Sines (head of jetty) to Cabo de Sao Vicente (Pedra do Gigante)	37°56.17'	08°53.25'
86	From Cabo de Sao Vicente (Pedra do Gigante) to Ponta de Sagres	37°02.25'	08°59.77'
86	From Ponta de Sagres to Cabo de Santa Maria (Barreta Is.)	36°54.53'	08°56.92'
91		37°57.55'	07°53.07'

(2) Madeiras Archipelagic Baselines

TABLE II

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	Geographic Coordinates of end points	
		Latitude N.	Longitude W.
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 to Ilheu de Branca (Madeira)	32°45.00'	16°41.40'
102	From Ilheu de Branca to Ponta do Castelo (Madeira)	32°44.85'	16°41.15'
102	From Ponta do Castelo to Ponta do Sao Lourenco (Madeira)	32°43.67'	16°39.10'
	From Ponta do Sao Lourenco 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 to Ilheu de Fora (Porto Santo)	33°07.45'	16°16.88'
155	From Ilheu de Fora to Ilheu de Cima (Porto Santo)	33°03.15'	16°16.60'
155	From Ilheu de Cima (S.E.) to the tip of Ilheu de Baixo (S.E.) (Porto Santo)	33°03.05'	16°16.62'
103	From Ilheu de Baixo (W) (Porto Santo)	32°59.67'	16°22.89'
103	to Ponta da Cabra (Porto Santo)	33°00.10'	16°23.35'
		33°01.82'	16°24.30'

(3) Azores Archipelagic Baselines (Eastern, Central, Western)

TABLE III

Closing Lines and Straight Baselines that Supplement the Normal
Baseline Along the Coasts of the Autonomous Region of the
Azores (Western [sic] Group)

I.M. Chart No.	Straight Baselines	Geographic Coordinates of end points	
		Latitude N.	Longitude W.
169	From Ilheu da Vila (Santa Maria Island) to Ponta da Candelaria (Sao Miguel Island)	36°56.36'	25°10.25'
111	From Ponta da Bretanha (Sao Miguel Island) to the limits of Assomada (Sao Miguel Island)	37°49.60'	25°50.45'
		37°54.38'	25°47.00'
		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'

TABLE IV

Closing Lines and Straight Baselines that Supplement the Normal
Baseline Along the Coasts of the Autonomous Region of the
Azores (Central Group)

I.M. Chart No.	Straight Baselines	Geographic Coordinates of end points	
		Latitude N.	Longitude W.
114	From Queimada (Pico Island) to Ponto de Sao Mateus (Pico Island)	38°22.90'	28°14.40'
		38°23.28'	28°26.80'
114	From Ponta de Sao Maueus to Ponta de Castelo Branco (Faial Island)	38°31.32'	28°45.23'
114	From Ponta de Castelo Branco to Ponta dos Capelinhos (Faial Island)	38°35.85'	28°50.20'
114	From Ponta dos Capelinhos to Ponta dos Cedros (Faial Is.)	38°38.68'	28°43.01'
114	From Ponta dos Cedros 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	39°00.50'	27°56.22'
113	to Ilheu de Baixo (Graciosa Is.)		
174	From Ponta do Enxudreiro (Graciosa Island)	39°00.73'	27°59.77'
113	to Furada (Graciosa Island)	39°01.37'	28°02.15'
	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'
112	From the Fradinhos rocks to Ponta de Sao Mateus (Terceira Island)	38°39.15'	27°16.70'

TABLE V

Closing Lines and Straight Baselines that Supplement the Normal
Baseline Along the Coasts of the Autonomous Region of the
Azores (Western Group)

I.M. Chart No.	Straight Baselines	Geographic Coordinates of end points	
		Latitude N.	Longitude W.
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

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Apr 92	Decree No. 40	12nm	
III. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Apr 92	Decree No. 40	24nm	
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Jun 49	Proclamation		
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Jun 74	Declaration	Median line *	EEZ * Unless delimited by agreement with adjacent state.
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Mar 69	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with UAE (AbuDhabi) entered into force; see LIS No. 18.
	May 70	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Iran entered into force; see LIS No. 25.
	Jul 91			ICJ application filed to institute proceedings relating to maritime demilitation and territorial questions between Qatar and Bahrain.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Nov 84			Signed.

c. MARITIME BOUNDARIES

MARITIME BOUNDARY: QATAR-ABU DHABI (UAE)

Agreement on Settlement of Maritime Boundary Lines and Sovereign Rights over Islands, 1969 [excerpts]

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:

Lat: 25° 31' 50"

Long: 53° 02' 05"

- and point B, "Bir Elbundug," at:

Lat: 25° 05' 54.79"

Long: 52° 36' 50.98"

- (b) A straight line between point B (described above), and point C, at:

Lat: 24° 48' 40"

Long: 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:

Lat: 24° 48' 40"

Long: 52° 16' 20"

....

MARITIME BOUNDARY: QATAR-IRAN

Agreement Concerning the Boundary Line Dividing the Continental Shelf between Iran and Qatar, 1969 [excerpts]

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 geodetic azimuth 278° 14' 27" west from Point 2 below.

POINT	LATITUDE N	LONGITUDE E
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

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Sep 51	Decree No. 176	12nm	
	Jan 56	Decree No. 39	12nm	Foreign warships must obtain authorization prior to transiting territorial sea.
	Aug 90	Act on Internal Waters, Territorial Sea, & Contiguous Zone	12nm	This requirement is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claim in 1989.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Aug 90	Act		Defines straight baselines.
III. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Aug 90	Act	24nm	
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF	1962	Law on the Continental Shelf	1958 DEF	
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Apr 86	Decree No. 142 of 25 Apr 86	200nm	EEZ.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed, with a declaration that reaffirms the purported right of coastal states to protect their security interests, including the adoption of laws/regulations relating to the passage of foreign warships through their territorial sea, and that purports to exclude uninhabited islands from any role in maritime delimitation.
	Dec 96			This claim is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claim in 1989. Became party to Convention and Part XI Agreement.

RUSSIA

NOTE: Littoral claims of former Soviet States are considered to remain in effect until declared otherwise.

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	1921	Decree	12nm	Applicable only in the Barents Sea.
	Jun 27	Decree	12nm	Extended to entire offshore area.
	Mar 31	Provisional Rules for Foreign Warships Visiting USSR Waters		Foreign warships must obtain authorization prior to transiting territorial sea.
	Jun 71	Decree No. 1755	12nm	
	Apr 83	Rules of Sailing & Stopovers of Foreign Warships in the Territorial Sea of USSR, Internal Waters & Ports of the USSR, Decree No. 384		Stated that innocent passage of foreign warships shall be permitted along specified "routes ordinarily used for international navigation." This claim is not recognized by the U.S.
	Sep 89	Joint Statement by the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics		Uniform Interpretation of Rules of International Law Governing Innocent Passage, Art. 2: All ships, including warships, regardless of cargo, armament or means of propulsion, enjoy the right of innocent passage through the territorial sea in accordance with international law, for which neither prior notification nor authorization is required.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jul 57	Decree		Specified limit for Peter the Great Bay as an historic bay. This claim is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claim in 1957 and several other occasions.
	Jul 64	Aide Memoire		Claimed Demitri, Laptev, and Sannikov straits as "historic straits," and thereby internal waters. These claims are not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claims in 1982.
	Mar 83	Law on State Borders of the USSR		Enabling legislation for straight baselines.
	Feb 84	Council of Ministers Decree		Established straight baselines for Soviet coasts bordering the Pacific Ocean, Sea of Japan, Sea of Okhotsk, and Bering Sea.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS (Cont.)	Jan 85	Council of Ministers Decree		Established straight baselines for coasts on the Arctic Ocean, Black Sea, and Baltic Sea.
				These claims are not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claims in 1984 and 1985 Decrees in 1986 and 1988
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Feb 68	Edict of Supreme Soviet	1958 DEF	
	Oct 95	Russian Federation		Federal Law on the Continental Shelf.
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Sep 35	Regulations		
	Mar 77	Supreme Soviet Decree 10 Dec 76	200nm	
	Mar 84	Decree No. 137	200nm	Repealed Decree of 10 Dec 76.
VI. ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION	Feb 74	Council of Ministers Decision No. 118	12nm	
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Apr 57	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Norway for Varangerfjord EIF.
	Jul 58	Agreement		Territorial sea boundary agreement with Poland EIF.
	May 66	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Finland (Gulf of Finland) EIF.
	May 70	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Poland EIF.
	May 81	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Turkey EIF; see LIS No. 109.
	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.
	Nov 86	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Finland EIF; replaces earlier continental shelf boundary.
	Feb 87	Exchange of Notes		EEZ agreement with Turkey EIF in the Black Sea. Limits same as 1978 Continental Shelf Agreement.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES (Cont.)	Jun 88	Agreement		Delimiting continental shelf and fishing zone and Soviet EEZ between Sweden and former USSR.
	Jul 90	Agreement Maritime		Boundary agreement with U.S. (Bering Sea) signed.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed with a declaration concerning dispute settlement.

b. DOMESTIC LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

1. STRAIGHT BASELINES

A. LEGISLATION. The extensive Soviet straight baseline system was promulgated by two Decrees of the Council of Ministers. The Decree 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. The Decree of 15 January 1985 covered the continental coast and islands of the Arctic, the Baltic and the Black Sea. The texts of the Decrees are provided below.

(1) Pacific Continental Coast and Islands, Sea of Japan, Sea of Okhotsk, and Bering Sea Straight Baselines

U.S.S.R. Declaration

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.

Point	Geographic Position	Latitude - N	Longitude - E
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 Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 7	42 52 02	133 55 15
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 Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 03	43 27 38	135 00 00
13	Cape Manevskiy	43 37 53	135 13 15
14	Chikhachev Island, southern extremity Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 15	43 40 36	135 16 40
15	Chikhachev Island, northern extremity	43 40 50	135 16 50
16	Cape Shkot Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 17	43 41 18	135 17 05
17	Cape Chetyrekh Skal	43 50 40	135 30 24
18	Cape Yuzhnyy Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 19	44 02 02	135 37 54
19	Cape Yakubovskiy	44 43 42	136 20 16
20	Cape Yegorov Further along the line the lowest tide to point 21	44 46 06	136 26 30
21	Cape Krasnyy Partizan	48 58 30	140 23 12
22	Cape Datta Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 23	49 17 48	140 25 18
23	Cape Yagodnyy	51 10 20	140 39 50
24	Dugu-Du Islands, Yelena Island	51 14 15	140 42 20
25	Cape Nakatov Further long the line of the lowest tide to point 26	51 20 00	140 46 30
26	Cape Ostryy	51 23 30	140 51 30
27	Cliff off Cape Orlov	51 25 18	140 52 42

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28	Cape Davydov Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 29	51 29 45	140 52 56
29	Cape Yuzhnyy Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 30	51 40 48	141 06 15
30	Cape Pronge	52 51 59	141 14 10
31	Cape Tabakh Further along the line of the lowest tide point 32	53 00 13	141 12 15
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 Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 35	54 21 20	139 48 30
35	Reyneke Island, eastern coast	54 21 15	139 48 27
36	Menshkov Island, northern extremity	54 36 45	139 16 30
37	Prokofyev Island, north- eastern extremity Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 38	55 05 07	138 25 10
38	Prokofyev Island, north- western 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
41	Cape Musikan	56 13 44	137 49 53
42	Cape Tolkuchiy	56 22 45	138 02 28
43	Cape Vneshniy Further along the line the lowest tide to point 44	56 25 18	138 13 20
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 Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 48	56 46 40	138 33 48
48	Cape Ulkanskiy	56 58 30	138 42 30

49	Cape Eykan Further long the line of the lowest tide to point 50	57 00 48	138 52 15
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 Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 54	59 19 12	143 28 40
54	Cape Kekurnyy	59 24 34	145 40 45
55	Cape Gerey Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 56	59 24 06	145 42 40
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 Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 60	59 08 38	145 58 30
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 Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 63	59 21 55	147 55 00
63	Cape Izmaylov	59 14 08	147 32 30
64	Cape Moskvitin	59 15 35	147 47 20
65	Cape Dal'niy Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 66	59 15 10	148 24 42
66	Cape Gavanets	59 14 14	148 46 06
67	Spafar'yev Island, South- western extremity Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 68	59 08 11	148 57 32
68	Spafar'yev Island, Cape Kaktin	50 07 00	149 01 06
69	Zav'yalov Island, Cape Yuzhnyy Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 70	59 00 00	150 28 00

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70	Zav'yalov Island, south-eastern coast	59 00 00	150 34 20
71	Cape Alevin Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 72	58 50 14	151 20 32
72	Cape Tolstoy	59 10 36	155 11 21
73	Atykan Island, southern extremity Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 74	59 11 38	155 31 57
74	Atykan Island, northern extremity	59 12 48	155 32 11
75	Matykil' Island, southeastern extremity Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 76	59 19 13	155 35 54
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 Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 80	59 53 34	154 29 00
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 Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 94	60 02 33	161 29 24
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 Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 117	59 48 45	166 17 28
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

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119	To the east of Kaukt Lagoon Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 120	60 25 40	167 35 50
120	Somneniye Bay, western headland	60 29 06	167 48 12
121	Somneniye Bay, eastern headland Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 122	60 30 05	167 52 00
122	Cape Skalistyy	60 03 30	170 27 40
123	Cape Vulkanicheskii	60 18 00	170 40 46
124	Cape Temnyy Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 125	60 32 42	171 09 02
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 Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 131	61 15 39	172 54 44
131	Cape Moristyy	61 18 09	172 57 58
132	Cape Skladchatyy Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 133	61 23 00	173 05 30
133	Cape Ovrazhek	61 28 49	173 11 00
134	Cape Nizkiy Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 135	61 38 40	173 50 00
135	Cape Chesma	62 19 11	179 11 00
136	Cape Voyennye topografy Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 137	62 36 44	179 34 13
137	Cape Korobitsyn	62 52 05	179 30 37
138	Cape Barykov Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 139	63 03 16	179 27 37
139	To the south of Zemlya Geka Spit	64 15 56	178 24 05

140	At the base of Russkaya Koshka Spit Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 141	64 38 15	178 48 27
141	Cape Prizhmnyy	65 22 15	179 29 00
142	Cape Meechkyn Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 143	65 28 35	178 44 50
143	Cape Retkyn	65 31 48	177 10 20
144	Cape Gory Kamennoy Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 145	65 34 30	176 46 00
145	Mouth of Odinskaya River	65 27 53	176 11 49
146	Retkyn Spit Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 147	65 24 03	176 02 58
147	Cliff off Cape Ukilyun	64 52 45	175 32 28
148	Cape Chypatyn Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 149	64 48 05	173 27 32
149	Cliff off Cape Stoletiy	64 19 24	173 38 30
150	Cape Lysaya Golova Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 151	64 17 35	173 22 34
151	Cape Nizemnyy	64 15 50	172 56 00
152	Cape Sivolkut Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 153	64 22 15	172 35 40
153	Cape Chaplin	64 24 15	172 13 50
154	Cape Kygynin	64 45 25	172 05 06
155	Cape Nygchigen Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 156	65 15 34	172 05 34
156	Cape Khalyustkin	65 15 34	172 10 41
157	Cape Lyugren Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 158	65 30 09	171 41 00
158	Cape Kriguygun	65 28 37	171 01 26
159	Cape Nunyamo Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 160	65 36 04	170 37 18

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160	Puutyn Bay, southern headland	65 50 45	170 30 11
161	Puutyn Bay, northern headland, Further along the line of the lowest tide to Cape Dezhnev	65 52 14	170 30 15
Sakhalin Island			
1	Mouth of Taranay River	46 37 30	142 26 00
2	Cape Tomari-Aniva Further along the line of lowest tide to point 3	46 36 29	142 46 00
3	Kemi Spit, western coast	53 43 30	142 35 30
4	To the west of Cape Vis'kvo Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 5	53 32 16	142 14 30
5	Cape Lakh	51 53 09	141 37 18
6	Cape Tyk Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 1	51 44 40	141 40 23
1	Mouth of Taranay River		
	Kuril'skiye Island		
	Paramushir Island		
1	Cape Skal'nyy	50 20 09	155 23 00
2	Cape Sosedniy Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 1	50 18 15	155 16 20
1	Cape Skal'nyy		
	Simushir Island		
1	Cape Storozhevoy	47 09 46	152 15 13
2	Cliff off Cape Sovetskiy Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 3	47 10 05	152 13 30
3	Cape Polyanskiy	47 01 30	152 03 47
4	Cape Chernyy Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 5	46 59 18	152 01 24
5	Cape Terekhin	46 55 56	151 54 44
6	Cape Ptichiy Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 1	46 51 25	151 43 16

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 Glybistyy Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 1	45 48 49	149 37 23
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 Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 4	45 07 10	147 30 29
4	Cliff off Cape Przheval'skiy	45 06 30	147 29 30
5	Southern headland of Trekhs'kal Bay Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 6	44 59 40	147 30 15
6	Cape Odesskiy	44 52 01	147 15 50
7	To the northeast of Cape Bol'shoy Nos Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 8	44 49 47	147 08 05
8	Cape Bol'shoy Nos	44 48 50	147 05 49
9	Cape Kabara	44 39 39	147 00 28
10	Kamen'-Lev Island	44 39 08	146 58 30
11	Cape Klyk Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 12	44 37 45	147 56 47
12	Cape Burevestnik	44 55 00	147 38 55
13	Cape Dobrynya Nikitich Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 1	44 56 44	147 47 25
1	To the south of Cape Breskens		

Kunashir Island

1	Cape Spiridonov	44 06 06	145 44 28
2	Cape Stolbchatyy Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 3	44 01 30	145 40 29
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 Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 1	44 21 08	146 28 58

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 Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 4	43 49 12	146 36 38
4	Cape Uglovoy	43 48 02	146 35 01
5	To the north of Cape Smelyy Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 6	43 44 48	146 34 57
6	Cape Smelyy	43 44 38	146 35 03
7	Cliff off Cape Ostrovnoy	43 44 12	146 35 30
8	Cape Voloshin Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 9	43 42 11	146 38 12
9	Cliff to the east of Cape Voloshin	43 42 18	146 40 28
10	Grig Island, southwestern extremity Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 11	43 44 40	146 47 18
11	Grig Island, eastern extremity	43 45 10	146 48 20
12	Cape Nepokorny Further along the line to the lowest tide to point 1	43 48 15	146 53 54

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 Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 4	55 22 14	165 57 47
4	Cape Severo-Zapadnyy	55 17 10	165 45 02
5	Ariy-Kamen' Island	55 12 40	165 47 10
6	Cape Tonkiy Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 7	55 04 29	166 03 30
7	Cape Ostrovnoy	54 49 07	166 22 30
8	Cape Shepitanskiy Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 1	54 43 48	166 33 39
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 Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 1	54 50 50	167 31 30
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.

(2) Arctic Continental Coast and Islands, Baltic Sea, and Black Sea Straight Baselines

U.S.S.R. Declaration

A decree 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. The list is published below.

The same decree 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.

Arctic Ocean

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 Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 10	69 44 5	33 04 8
8	Rybachiy Peninsula, Cape Tsypnavolok	69 42 9	33 07 9
9	Kil'din, northwest coast Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 10	69 22 8	34 01 8
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	Severnyy 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	Kharlovskiye 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 Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 27	68 39 9	43 17 5
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 Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 30	68 21 5	46 18 1
30	Kambal'nitskiye Koshki Islands, southern extremity Of eastern Koshki	68 19 3	46 22 3
31	Cape to the south of Cape Rybnyy Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 32	68 06 9	46 33 0
32	Cape Mikulkin	67 48 5	46 41 8
33	Cape Svyatoy Nos (Timanskiy) Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 34	67 54 8	48 35 7
34	Southern headland of Verkhniy Shar Strait	68 21 2	50 46 8
35	Northern headland of Verkhniy Shar Strait Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 36	68 22 8	50 48 9
36	Western headland of Nizhniy Shar Strait	68 28 8	51 30 4
37	Eastern headland of Nizhniy Shar Strait Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 38	68 29 2	51 33 5
38	Cape Tonkiy Nos	68 34 2	52 12 6
39	Cape Kolokolkovskiy Nos Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 40	68 35 4	52 16 6
40	Russkiy Zavorot Peninsula	68 59 4	54 26 9
41	Gulyayevskaya Koshka No. 1 Island, northern extremity	68 59 2	54 37 5

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42	Gulyayevskaya Koshka No. 3 Island, northern extremity Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 43	68 56 1	55 23 9
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 Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 46	68 42 7	57 14 0
46	Western headland of Varandeyevskaya Bay	68 48 1	57 56 7
47	Eastern headland of Varandeyevskaya Bay Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 48	68 48 4	57 58 8
48	Cape Medynskiy Zavorot	68 57 6	59 19 5
49	Cape Sin'kin Nos Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 50	68 42 4	59 57 9
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
54	Lyamchin Peninsula, south- western 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 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 Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 62	70 27 8	56 18 1
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 Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 71	71 32 0	51 37 7
71	Cape Severnyy Gusinyy Nos	72 09 1	51 49 5
72	Cape Britvin Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 73	72 43 0	52 24 4
73	Cape Chum	72 51 0	52 37 0
74	Cape Fedorova Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 75	73 07 6	53 11 4
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 Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 78	73 37 2	53 59 8
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

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81	Cape Litke Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 82	73 59 8	54 34 6
82	Cape Smirnova	74 09 4	55 02 2
83	Cliff to the north of Cape Prokofyeva Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 84	74 14 8	55 06 3
84	Cape to the southwest of Cape Ivana Malysheva	74 15 7	55 07 2
85	Cape Pavla Zaytseva Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 86	74 20 8	55 17 0
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 Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 92	75 03 1	55 45 3
92	Cape Nikolaya	75 10 8	56 00 9
93	Cape Lava Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 94	75 16 6	56 43 4
94	Cape Maslennikova	75 22 8	57 02 6
95	Western islet to the south- west 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 Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 99	76 02 8	59 01 7
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 Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 108	76 25 1	64 10 0
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
110	Western islet off Cape Balashova	76 32 6	65 24 0
111	Cape Kushakova Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 112	76 38 8	65 49 4
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 Vameka	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, north-eastern 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

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125	Cape Sporyy Navolok Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 126	76 14 9	68 18 4
126	Cape Opasnyy	75 36 7	63 47 4
127	Cape to the northeast of Cape Skalistyy Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 128	75 34 8	63 22 5
128	Cape Edvard	75 25 2	62 14 0
129	Novyy Peninsula, south- eastern 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	Krashenninnikova, south- eastern 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
141	Cape Tsebrikova Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 142	73 26 8	57 14 6
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 Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 147	72 52 3	56 15 0
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 Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 154	71 55 0	55 27 8
154	Cape Rozhnova	71 45.9	55 35.0
155	Cape Klokacheva Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 156	71 40.9	55 38.6
156	Cape Menshikova	70 42.3	57 36.7
157	Vaygach Island, Cape Bolvenskiy Nos Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 158	70 27.9	59 02.8
158	Islet to the south east of Cape Drovyanyoy	69 56.1	60 27.8
159	Mestnyy Island, Cape Lama Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 160	69 51.9	61 10.8
160	Mestnyy Island, Cape Kheng	69 50 4	61 16 1
161	Cape Andreyeva Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 162	69 46 3	61 43 2
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 Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 165	70 23 0	66 53 0
165	Cape Skuratova	72 56 6	69 24 0
166	Belyy Island, Cape Rogozina	73 23 0	70 01 0
167	Cape Ivanova	73 24 6	71 16 0
168	Belyy Island, northeast coast Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 169	73 18 0	71 30 0

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169	Cape Shuberta	73 09 6	71 40 6
170	Shokal'skogo Island, west coast Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 171	73 03 0	74 08 5
171	Cape Severo-Vostochnyy	73 05 2	74 41 8
172	Vil'kitskogo Island, south western extremity. Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 173	73 22 4	75 22 7
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 Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 176	74 04 7	82 26 4 .
176	Cape Naves	74 08 7	82 38 3
177	Baranova Island	74 27 7	84 14 5
178	Vardropera Island, southern extremity Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 179	74 37 4	84 14 4
179	Vardropera 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 Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 191	76 37 0	94 00 8
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 Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 194	76 58 4	95 17 0
194	Cape Ruskiy Severnyy	77 10 4	96 29 3
195	Bo'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 Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 202	79 01 3	95 05 7
202	Cape to the northwest of Cape Mednyy	79 02 3	94 54 2
203	Samoylovicha Island, eastern extremity Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 204	79 03 7	92 52 5
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 south-east of Cape Promyslovyy Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 207	79 32 2	90 45 0
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

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210	Cape to the south of Cape Budennogo Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 211	80 03 3	90 59 8
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 Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 215	80 43 3	92 31 4
215	Cape Karla Librnekhta	80 56 9	93 09 6
216	Kolobok Island, western extremity Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 217	81 06 3	93 12 0
217	Kolobok Island, northern extremity	81 06 6	93 12 7
218	Polyarnyy Glacier, western extremity Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 219	81 13 8	95 06 7
219	Polyarnyy Glacier, eastern extremity	81 13 2	96 04 0
220	L'dinka Island, eastern extremity	81 11 7	96 09 5
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 Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 226	80 19 5	97 29 8
226	Cape to the south of Cape Bukhteyeva	80 17 4	97 30 0
227	Oktyabr'skoy Revolyutsii Island; Cape Gvardeytsev	80 09 3	97 42 0
228	Blizhniy Island	80 05 0	98 38 7

229	Cape to the east of Cape Sapog Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 230	80 03 2	99 09 6
230	Cape Nekrasova	80 02 4	99 21 2
231	Cape Berga Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 232	80 01 3	99 23 0
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 Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 235	79 55 1	99 49 3
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 Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 246	78 48 8	105 10 0
246	Kruglaya Bay, northern headland	78 43 2	105 22 5
247	Kruglaya Bay, southern headland Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 248	78 42 4	105 21 7
248	Cape Morozova	78 32 5	105 27 0
249	Mayskiye Islands, north eastern islet	78 22 4	106 39 0

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250	Malyy Taymyr Island, islet off Cape Baza Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 251	78 09 6	107 44 0
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 Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 258	76 47 1	110 48 6
258	Andreya Island, cape to the Southeast of Cape Peleng	76 46 7	110 50 4
259	Koshka Island, northern extremity Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 260	76 46 4	111 10 0
260	Koshka Island, southeastern extremity	76 43 2	111 22 5
261	Vstrech Island, Cape Mayachnyy Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 262	76 38 2	112 16 8
262	Bar'yemaya Spit, southern extremity	76 33 4	112 37 0
263	Kleshnya Island, western extremity Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 264	76 28 0	113 00 0
264	Kleshnya Island, southeastern extremity	76 27 0	113 12 0
265	Northern extremity of island to the southeast of Kleshiya Island Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 266	76 26 6	113 14 8
266	Nord Bay, northern headland	76 24 4	113 23 5
267	Nord Bay, southern headland Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 268	76 23 9	113 24 0

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 Vostochnyye Spit of Cape Nezametnyy Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 271	75 55 4	113 52.6
271	Marii Pronchishchevoy Peninsula	75 34 9	113 40 4
272	Morzhovaya Spit Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 273	75 30 4	113 42 0
273	Cape Tsvetkova	74 55 9	112 44 5
274	Preobrazheniya Island, cape to the south of Cape Nord	74 40 1	112 59 7
275	Bol'shoy Begichev Island, northeastern extremity Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 276	74 26 5	113 25 0
276	Cape Medvezhiy	74 04 6	112 49 9
277	Cape Paksa Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 278	74 00 0	112 49 9
278	Cape Mayak	73 36 1	113 28 4
279	To the southwest of Cape Mus-Khaya Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 280	73 35 0	114 06 4
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 Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 283	73 11 0	120 02 4
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 Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 285	73 09 1	120 20 8

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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 Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 288	72 58.7	120 32 0
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 Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 293	73 11 7	123 22 4
293	Turkunnakh-Kumaga Spit, northern extremity	73 24 2	123 13 6
294	Kyuryues-Kumaga Spit, southern extremity Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 295	73 25 3	123 12 5
295	Babaryna-Kumaga Spit, northern extremity	73 35 4	123 12 0
296	Ary-Orto-Stan Spit, southern extremity Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 297	73 37 6	123 13 8
297	Ary-Ofto-Stan Spit, northern extremity	73 43 1	123 21 0
298	Samoleta Island, southern extremity Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 299	73 50 0	123 11 0
299	Samoleta Island, west coast	73 52 4	123 06 3
300	Aerosemki Island, west coast Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 301	73 57 6	123 08 6

301	Aerosemki Island, northeastern cape	73 59 5	123 14 0
302	Dunay Islands, western extremity of the northern island Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 303	73 54 6	124 21 8
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 Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 306	73 31 8	127 39 0
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; north- eastern extremity Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 309	73 00 3	129 32 5
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 Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 314	71 36 5	129 56 6
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 Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 318	71 09 4	131 50 5
318	Cape Buor-Khaya	71 56 7	132 46 6

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319	Buorkhainskaya Spit, northern coast Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 320	71 58 0	133 01 5
320	Buorkhainskaya Spit, south-eastern coast	71 53 4	133 19 4
321	Cape Mus-Tala Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 322	71 44 2	132 57 9
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
324	Makar Island, southwest coast Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 325	71 50 4	138 20 7
325	Drying sandbar to the north-east of Makar Island	71 58 1	138 47 8
326	Cape Darygan Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 327	72 14 6	139 07 9
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 Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 330	73 20 5	139 59 2
330	Cape Vagina	73 25 4	139 49 0
331	Mal. Lyakhovskiy Island, west coast Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 332	74 00 2	140 16 0
332	Mal. Lyakhovskiy Coast, northwest coast	74 11 6	140 11 0
333	Kotel'nyy Island, Cape Medvezhiy Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 334	74 38 0	139 09 3
334	Cape Rozovyy	75 20 6	136 55 7
335	Cape Dumoy	75 35 1	136 59 3
336	Mikhaylova Peninsula, southern cape Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 337	75 41 9	137 08 9

337	Mikhaylova Peninsula, northern coast	75 45 9	137 16 0
338	Estuary of the Bysakh-Karga River Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 339	75 52 1	137 28.0
339	Cape Domashniy	75 59 9	137 44 9
340	Cape to the north of Stantsii Lagoon Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 341	76 05 0	138 10 6
341	Cape Anisiy	76 12 2	139 07 5
342	Nanosnyy Island, northwestern extremity Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 343	76 17 8	140 22 0
343	Nanosnyy Island, northeastern cape	76 17 8	140 24 0
344	Zemlya Bunge Island, Cape Berezhnykh Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 345	76 10 3	141 23 5
345	Faddeyevskiy Island, Cape Blagoveshchenskiy	75 29 7	145 24 7
346	Cape Pestsovy Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 347	75 16 4	144 58 0
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 Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 351	74 16 0	140 51 2
351	Rozhok Spit	74 06 0	141 04 0
352	Bol. Lyakhovskiy Island, Cape Mal. Van'kin Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 353	73 54 5	142 03 2
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

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355	Estuary of the Kondrat'yeva River, western headland Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 356	72 39 6	143 44 4
356	Omulyzhskaya Bay, northern headland	72 20 4	146 50 4
357	Cape Khantashinskiy Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 358	72 18 2	147 08 7
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 Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 361	71 33 7	151 10 0
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 Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 366	70 51 0	152 23 3
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 Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 372	69 40 6	162 21 6

372	Malyy Chaunskiy Strait, Southern headland	69 45 9	167 44 6
373	Malyy Chaunskiy Strait, northern headland Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 374	69 48 6	167 47 2
374	Southeastern extremity of the drying sandbar of Chenkuul' Island	69 53 5	169 24 0
375	Cape Kytekenmeem Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 376	69 58 2	170 32 1
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 Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 380	69 54 6	174 02 0
380	Pil'gyn Strait, western headland	68 34 4	178 27 6
381	Pil'gyn Strait, eastern headland Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 382	68 34 4	178 26 6
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 Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 388	67 28 7	174 38 8
388	Kolyuchii Island, east coast	67 27 6	174 35 6
389	Cape Dzhenretlen Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 390	67 06 8	173 39 0
390	To the west of Cape Neskyn	67 02 7	173 04 0

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391	Cape Neskyn Further along the line of the lowest tide to Cape Dezhneva	67 02 8	173 02 0
1	Vostochnyye Ploskiye Koshki Spit	68 57 7	50 07 7
2	Eastern extremity of Yuzhnyye Ploskiye Koshki Spit Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 1	68 41 3	49 37 4

Zemlya Frantsa-Iosifa Archipelago

Zemlya Aleksandry Island

1	Cape Melekhove	80 42 8	47 53 5
2	Cape Dobkina Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 3	80 40 6	47 33 8
3	Cape Ludlova	80 26 8	46 04 4
4	Cape Lofli Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 1	80 30 5	45 34 8

Zemlya Georga Island

1	Cape Piterkhed	80 22 2	49 44 3
2	Cape Kruglyy Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 3	80 10 5	49 06 0
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 Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 7	80 09 3	47 09 6
7	Cape Voyeykova	80 22 8	47 14 4
8	Cape Nansena Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 9	80 27 3	47 25 5
9	Cape Universitetskiy	80 37 8	49 16 0
10	Cape Yekaterinina Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 11	80 43 2	49 06 1
11	Cape Pilotov	80 55 7	50 25 8

12	Cape Bryusa Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 13	80 56 9	50 52 5
13	Cape Grosvenor	80 51 4	51 01 6
14	Cape Chads-Khed Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 1	80 47 9	51 16 0
Zemlya Gallya Island			
1	Cape Frankfurt	80 18 7	59 14 9
2	Litrova Peninsula, north eastern cape. Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 3	80 12 4	58 29 3
3	Cape Ozernyy	80 08 6	58 25 4
4	Cape Tegetkhof Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 1	80 05 4	58 04 1
Novaya Sibir' Island			
1	Cape to the southeast of Cape Vysokiy	75 33 0	146 40 4
2	Cape Goristyy Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 3	75 26 5	147 36 8
3	Cape Ploskiy	75 22 2	148 35 0
4	Cape Pestryy Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 5	75 15 7	149 21 0
5	Cape Ryaboy	75 12 4	150 06 8
6	Cape Kamennyy Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 1	75 08 8	150 50 3
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 Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 4	71 30 4	179 52 0
4	Cape Ushakova	71 32 3	179 57 4
5	Cape to the northeast of Cape Ushakova	71 33 2	179 50 3

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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 Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 9	71 36 2	179 14 1
9	Southern extremity of spit of Davydova Bay	70 52 4	179 21 8
10	Southern extremity of spit of Somnitel'naya Bay Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 1	70 51 7	179 32 1

Baltic Sea

Straight baselines claimed by the USSR in Baltic Sea area are within the territory of Estonia and Latvia.

Black Sea

Point	Geographic Position	Latitude - N	Longitude - E
1-36	Now part of independent Ukraine		
37	Cape Myskhako	44 39 00	37 44 18
38	Cape Doob Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 39	44 37 57	37 54 24
39	Cape Tonkiy	44 33 36	38 01 40
40	Cape Tolstyy Further along the line of the lowest tide to the boundary with the Republic of Turkey	44 33 01	38 02 58

c. MARITIME BOUNDARIES

MARITIME BOUNDARY: NORWAY-USSR (Excerpts)

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:

Lat: 69° 47' 46.14"
Long: 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:

Lat: 69° 58' 50.22"
Long: 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:

Lat: 70° 17' 17.79"
Long: 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:

Lat: 69° 47' 07.25"
Long: 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:

Lat: 70° 07' 19.98"
Long: 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.

Lat: 69° 57' 18.28"
Long: 31° 56' 38.11"
x = 7,763,488.5
y = 6,459,592.0

MARITIME BOUNDARY: FINLAND-USSR

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:

LATITUDE N	LONGITUDE E
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'

....

MARITIME BOUNDARY: POLAND-USSR

Treaty on the Delimitation of the Territorial Sea, the Economic Zone, the Fishery Zone and the Continental Shelf in the Baltic Sea, 1985 [excerpts]

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:

POINT	LATITUDE N	LONGITUDE E
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.

MARITIME BOUNDARY: POLAND-SWEDEN-USSR

Agreement Concerning the Junction Point of the Maritime Boundaries in the Baltic, 1989 [excerpts]

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.

MARITIME BOUNDARY: RUSSIA - NORTH KOREA

Description of the Demarcation Line of the National Border between the USSR and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), 1986 [excerpts]

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.

Agreement on the Delimitation of the Economic Zone and Continental Shelf, 1986 [excerpts]

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.

SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Aug 84	Maritime Areas Act	12nm	Provided for "unmolested passage of nonhostile military shipping."
III. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Aug 84	Maritime Areas Act	24nm	
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Aug 84	Maritime Areas Act No. 3	CM/ 200nm	
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Aug 84	Maritime Areas Act	200nm	EEZ.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.
	Jan 93			Ratified.

SAINT LUCIA

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	1878	Territorial Waters Act	3nm	U.K. colonial legislation.
	Jul 84	Act of 1984	12nm	
III. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Jul 84	Act of 1984	24nm	
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ			12nm	Assumed fishing zone.
	Jul 84	Act of 1984	200nm	Established EEZ.
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Mar 81	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with France (Martinique) EIF upon signature.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.
	Mar 85			Ratified.

c. MARITIME BOUNDARIES

MARITIME BOUNDARY: SAINT LUCIA-MARTINIQUE (FRANCE)

Article 1

The delimitation line between the respective maritime areas in which the two States exercise sovereign rights is the equidistance line defined in Article 2.

Article 2

(1) The line mentioned in Article 1 lies along the loxodroms connecting the following points, defined by their coordinates, in the order stated:

POINTS	LONGITUDE W	LATITUDE N
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"
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"

POINTS	LONGITUDE W	LATITUDE N
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

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	1878	Territorial Waters Act	3nm	U.K. colonial legislation.
	Jun 83	Maritime Areas Act, No. 15 of 1983	12nm	Foreign warships require prior permission. This requirement is not recognized by the U.S.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jun 83	Maritime Areas Act, No. 15 of 1983		Archipelagic status claimed, but baselines not specified.
III. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Jun 83	Maritime Areas Act, No. 15 of 1983	24nm	
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Jun 83	Maritime Areas Act, No. 15 of 1983	200nm	EEZ.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.
	Oct 93			Ratified.

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Jun 78	Decree Law No. 14/78	12nm	Acknowledged freedom of navigation and overflight of straits or sea lanes used for international navigation.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jun 78	Decree Law No. 14/78		Established archipelagic baselines; see LIS No. 98.
	Nov 82	Decree Law No. 48/82		Amended 1978 decree; modified baseline coordinates.
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Jun 78	Decree Law No. 15/78	200nm	EEZ
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Jul 83			Signed, with a 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.
				The U.S. does not recognize any claim which impedes the innocent passage of any vessel, including warships, through territorial waters.
	Nov 87			Ratified.

b. DOMESTIC LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

1. STRAIGHT BASELINES

A. LEGISLATION. The following is extracted from Decree Law No. 48/82 of 19 November 1982 modifying the Sao Tome and Principe archipelagic baseline system:

Considering the necessity of correcting the geographic coordinates which in Article 2 of Decree-Law No. 14/78, of June 16, determine the straight base lines joining the most salient points of the islands of Sao Tome and Principe;

Considering further the advisability of determining more coordinates in order to provide perfect continuity of plotting the straight base lines;

Given Decree-Law No. 14/78, of June 16;

Article 2. The baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe is measured shall be the straight line joining the outermost points of the two main islands, the islets and the surrounding low-tide reefs; it shall be determined by the following geographical coordinates:

POINT	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
1 - Ilheu das Rolas (E)	0° 03' 18"	6° 31' 47"
2 - Ilheu das Rolas (S)	0° 03' 13"	6° 31' 24"
3 - Ilheu das Rolas (SW)	0° 03' 32"	4° 31' 01"
4 - Ilheu Gabado	0° 07' 54"	6° 29' 08"
5 - Ilheu Coco	0° 12' 02"	6° 27' 58"

POINT	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
6 - Ponta Furada	0° 14'39"	6° 27'57"
7 - Ponta Diogo Vaz	0° 19'10"	6° 29'56"
8 - Pedra da Gale	1° 43'41"	7° 22'56"
9 - Ilheus Monteiro	1° 41'12"	7° 28'18"
10 - Ponta da Garca	1° 37'54"	7° 27'47"
11 - Ilheu Caroco	1° 30'54"	7° 25'56"
12 - Ilheu Santana	0° 14'31"	6° 45'56"

The pertinent articles of the Convention of the Law of the Sea, approved by the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea on April 30, 1982, having been examined;

Now and therefore;

Exercising the power conferred by Article 32 of the Constitution, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe decrees and I promulgate the following:

Article 1. Article 2 of Decree-Law No. 14/78, of June 16, shall be amended to read as follows:

Article 2,-1. The baseline from which the extension of the territorial waters of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe is measured consists of the straight line successively joining the most salient points of the two principal islands, islets and emerged reefs surrounding them and is determined by the following geographic coordinates:

	Latitude	Longitude
1 - Ilheu das Rolas(SE)	0°00'45"S	6°31'44"E
2 - Ilheu das Rolas(S)	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	0°14'39"N	6°27'56"E
7 - Ponta Alema(W)	0°15'48"N	6°28'20"E
8 - Ponta Diogo Vaz(W)	0°19'06"N	6°29'51"E
9 - Pedra da Gale(NW)	1°43'40"N	7°22'55"E
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

2. The ellipsoid and the datum used in the definition of the geographic coordinates are the following:

Ellipsoid used: International
Datum: Island of Sao Tome
Fortaleza

y = 0° 20' 49".02 N
1 = 6 44 41 .85 E

Island of Principe
Morro do Papagaio

y = 1° 36' 46".87 N
y = 7 23 39 .56 E

SAUDI ARABIA

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Feb 58	Royal Decree No. 33	12nm	
	Apr 96	Declaration made upon ratification of Law of the Sea Convention		See below.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Feb 58	Royal Decree No. 33		Established straight baselines; see LIS No. 20.
III. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Feb 58	Royal Decree No. 33	18nm	Maritime surveillance to ensure compliance with law relating to security, navigation, fiscal and health matters. U.S. does not recognize claim to security jurisdiction.
IV. 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 adjacent to the Saudi continental shelf."
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Apr 74	Foreign Ministry Statement	Non-specific	Fishing zone.
VI. ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION	Feb 82	Regional Convention for the Conservation of the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden Environment		Agreement between Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Somalia, Yemen, and the Palestine Liberation Organization to protect environment of Red Sea and Gulf of Aden.
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Feb 58	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Bahrain EIF; see LIS No. 12.
	Jan 69	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Iran EIF; see LIS No. 24.
	May 74	Agreement		Agreement with Sudan relating to joint exploration and exploitation of Red Sea seabed and subsoil resources signed.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 84			Signed.
	Apr 96			Became a Party to Convention and Part XI Agreement, 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 territorial sea and to require prior authorization for such vessels. U.S. does not recognize these claims.

b. DOMESTIC LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

1. STRAIGHT BASELINES

A. LEGISLATION. The following is extracted from Royal Decree No. 33 of 16 February 1958, as presented (with explanatory notes) in Limits in the Seas, No. 20, "Straight Baselines: Saudi Arabia," published by the Geographer, Department of State, 8 June 1970:

Article 1. For the purposes of this decree,

- a. The term "nautical mile" is the equivalent of 1,852 meters;
- b. The term "bay" includes any inlet, lagoon or other arm of the sea;
- c. The term "island" includes any islet, reef, rock, or permanent artificial structure not submerged at lowest low tide;
- d. The term "shoal" denotes an area covered by shallow water, a part of which is not submerged at lowest low tide;
- e. 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:

- a. The waters of the bays along the coasts of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia;
- b. The waters above and landward from any shoal not more than twelve nautical miles from the mainland or from a Saudi Arabian island;
- c. The waters between the mainland and a Saudi Arabian island not more than twelve nautical miles from the mainland;
- d. 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:

- a. Where the mainland or the shore of an island is fully exposed to the open sea, the lowest low-water mark on the shore;
- b. Where a bay confronts the open sea, lines drawn from 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 Saudi Arabian island, lines drawn from the mainland or the island and along the outer edge of the shoal;
- d. 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;
- e. 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.

B. ANALYSIS The following comments regarding the Saudi Arabian straight baseline legislation is extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 20, "Straight Baselines: Saudi Arabia," published by the Geographer, Department of State, 8 June 1970:

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.

c. MARITIME BOUNDARIES

MARITIME BOUNDARY: SAUDI ARABIA-BAHRAIN, 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 Zakhuniya (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.

MARITIME BOUNDARY: SAUDI ARABIA-IRAN

...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:

POINT	LATITUDE N	LONGITUDE E
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'
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).

SENEGAL

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Jun 61	Law 61-51	6nm	Repealed by law 76-54.
	Apr 76	Law 76-54	150nm	Repealed by law 85-14.
	Feb 85	Law 85-14	12nm	
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jul 72	Decree 72-765		Established straight baselines. This claim is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claim in 1989.
	Jun 90	Decree 90-670		Revises straight baselines.
III. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Jun 61	Law 61-51	12nm	Repealed by 1976 Law 76-54.
	Feb 85	Law 85-14	24nm	
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Jun 61	Law 61-51	200m	Repealed by 1976 Law 76-54.
	Apr 76	Law 76-54	CM/ 200nm	Repealed by law 85-14.
	Feb 85	Law 85-14	Natural prolong ation or 200nm	
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Jun 61	Law 61-46	12nm	Fishing zone.
	Apr 72	Law No. 20	116nm	Exclusive fishing zone; foreign fishing permitted pursuant to international agreement.
	Apr 76	Law 76-54	150nm	Exclusive fishing zones in territorial sea; fishing permitted pursuant to international agreement.
	Jul 76	Law 76-89; Sea Fishing Code	200nm	Exclusive fishing zone in territorial sea and 50nm beyond.
	Aug 87	Law 87-27	200nm	EEZ.
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Apr 60	Exchange of diplomatic notes between France & Portugal		Maritime boundary agreement with Guinea- Bissau EIF; see LIS No. 68.
	Aug 76	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with The Gambia (north and south) EIF; see LIS No. 85.
	Apr 86	Note to UN		Protests Act No. 2 (Articles 1 and 2) of 17 May 1995 of Guinea-Bissau's delimitation of its territorial waters.
	Jul 89	Arbitral Tribunal Award		1960 boundary with Guinea-Bissau upheld; validity of the Award is being contested before the ICJ.
TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES

VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES (Cont.)	Nov 93	Treaty	Maritime boundary agreement between Cape Verde and Senegal EIF.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82		Signed.
	Oct 84		Ratified.
	Aug 94		Signed Part XI Agreement.
	Jul 95		Ratified Part XI Agreement.

b. DOMESTIC LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

1. STRAIGHT BASELINES

A. LEGISLATION.

Baselines of the Republic of Senegal

Article 1

The baselines of the Republic of Senegal having served as reference points for the delimitation of the common maritime frontier between the two countries have been defined in conformity with the following coordinates, which have been published in Decree No. 90-670 of 18 June 1990 of the Republic of Senegal:

Straight baselines

1. From the end of the Langue de Barbarie (15°52'42"N - 16°31'36"W) to point P1 (16°31'32"W);
2. From point P2 (14°45'49"N - 17°27'42"W) to the northern end of Ile de Yoff (14°46'18"N - 17°28'42"W);
3. From the northern end of Ile de Yoff (14°46'18"N - 17°28'42"W) to the northern end of the Ile de Ngor (14°45'30"N - 17°30'56"W);
4. From the northern end of Ile de Ngor (14°45'30"N - 17°30'56"W) to feu des Almadies (14°44'36"N - 17°32'36"W);
5. From feu des Almadies (14°44'36"N - 17°32'36"W) to the south-western end of Ile des Madeleines (14°39'10"N - 17°28'25"W);
6. From the south-western end of Ile des Madeleines (14°39'10"N - 17°28'25"W) to Cap-Manuel (14°39'00"N - 17°26'00"W);
7. From Cap-Manuel (14°39'00"N - 17°26'00"W) to Point Sud Goree (14°39'48"N - 17°23'54"W);
8. From Point Sub Goree (14°39'48"N - 17°23'54"W) to Rufisque lighthouse (14°42'36"N - 17°17'00"W);
9. From the western end of Sangomer (13°50'00"N - 16°45' 40"W) to the northern end of Ile des oiseaux (13°39'42"N - 16°40'20"W);
10. From the southern end of Ile des oiseaux (3°38'15"N - 16°38'45"W) to Point Djinnak (13°35'36"N - 16°32'54"W);

Normal baselines

Everywhere else the breadth of the maritime areas under Senegalese jurisdiction shall be measured from the line of low tide.

c. MARITIME BOUNDARIES

TERRITORIAL SEA BOUNDARY AGREEMENT: GUINEA-BISSAU - SENEGAL

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-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.

TERRITORIAL SEA BOUNDARY AGREEMENT GAMBIA-SENEGAL

Excerpts from an agreement between the governments of Republic of The Gambia and the Republic of 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."

I

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.

II

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:

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.

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') ...

MARITIME BOUNDARY: 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).

The Government of the Republic of Cape Verde, on the one hand, and

The Government of the Republic of Senegal, on the other hand,

...

Have agreed as follows:

...

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:

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"
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.

Points	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

SEYCHELLES

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Aug 77	Maritime Zones Act Act No. 15 of 1977	12nm	Foreign warships must give notice prior to transiting territorial sea. This requirement is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protests this requirement and other provisions of this law in 1982.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Aug 77	Act No. 15		Authority to designate historic waters.
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Aug 77	Act No. 15	CM/ 200nm	Claimed exclusive jurisdiction similar to that within EEZ.
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Jul 69	Proclamation No.6	12nm	Exclusive fishing zone.
	Mar 71	Fishing Limits Ordinance No. 3		Established controls on foreign fishing within fishing zone.
	Aug 77	Act No. 15	200nm	EEZ
	Feb 78	Presidential Order S.I. No. 23 of 1978		Set 200nm and median-line coordinates of EEZ limits.
	Jun 78	Amendment to Act No. 15		Maritime boundaries with neighbors to be equidistant lines.
	Dec 78	Exclusive Economic Zone (No. 2) Order, 1978		Revised coordinates; revoked Order No. 23. Geographical description of the limits of the EEZ.
VI. ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION	Aug 77	Act No. 15	200nm	Exclusive control asserted within EEZ.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.
	Sep 91			Date of Ratification.
	Jul 94			Signed Part XI Agreement.

b. DOMESTIC LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

1. EEZ LIMITS

A. LEGISLATION. Seychelles Exclusive Economic Zone Boundaries. The following description of the limits of the EEZ are extracted from the Exclusive Economic Zone (No. 2) Order of 1978.

Description of the limit of the EEZ:

Points	Latitude South of Equator	Longitude East of Greenwich
1	07° 46'	43° 15'
2	06° 04'	46° 41'
3	06° 19'	47° 49'
4	06° 30'	48° 40'
5	05° 41'	49° 57'
6	04° 32'	50° 04'
7	01° 38'	52° 36'
8	00° 29'	56° 03'
9	02° 39'	58° 48'
10	04° 01'	59° 15'
11	05° 34'	59° 09'
12	07° 10'	59° 30'
13	08° 27'	59° 22'
14	08° 33'	58° 23'
15	08° 45'	56° 25'
16	08° 56'	54° 30'
17	09° 39'	53° 53'
18	12° 17'	53° 49'
19	12° 47'	53° 14'
20	11° 31'	50° 29'
21	11° 05'	50° 12'
22	10° 17'	49° 26'
23	11° 01'	48° 30'
24	10° 47'	47° 33'
25	10° 37'	46° 56'
26	11° 12'	45° 47'
27	10° 55'	45° 31'
28	10° 27'	44° 51'
29	08° 05'	43° 10'

SIERRA LEONE

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Jan 65	Act No. 58	12nm	
	Apr 71	Interpretation Act, 1971	200nm	This claim is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claim in 1973 and conducted operational assertions in 1981, 1984-1990 (overflights).
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Jan 65	Fisheries (Amendment) Act, 1964	12nm	Fishing zone; licensing requirements.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.
	Dec 94			Ratified.
	Dec 94			Bound by Part XI Agreement.

SINGAPORE

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	1878	Territorial Waters Jurisdiction Act	3nm	U.K. colonial legislation.
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Apr 66	Fisheries Act; Act No. 14		Fishing zone; extensive authority to prescribe limits, licensing, and regulations.
VI. ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION	Jan 71	Prevention of Pollution of the Sea, Act No. 3	Territorial Sea	Implemented International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution in the Sea by Oil, 1954.
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Aug 74	Agreement		Territorial sea boundary agreement with Indonesia EIF.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.
	Nov 94			Became party to Convention and Part XI Agreement.

c. MARITIME BOUNDARIES

TERRITORIAL SEA BOUNDARY: SINGAPORE-INDONESIA

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:

- 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:

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

ANALYSIS (from LIS No.60)

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

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Jun 95			Succession. In declaration made upon succession, Slovenia repudiated declaratory statements made by Yugoslavia which included a statement that a coastal state may require prior notification requirement, place limits on the number of ships, and determine which straits are international straits.
	Jun 95			Ratified Part XI Agreement.

c. MARITIME BOUNDARIES

MARITIME BOUNDARY: ITALY-YUGOSLAVIA

[Maritime boundary agreement between Italy and the Former Yugoslavia is included as a guide until Slovenian maritime claims are clarified.]

Treaty between the Italian Republic and the Socialist Federative Republic of
Yugoslavia, Signed on 10 nov 75, and EIF 3 apr 77, excerpts.

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:

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:

Point	Latitude N - Italian Chart No. 39	Longitude W - Italian Chart No. 39	Latitude N - Yugoslav Chart No. 100-15	Longitude E - Yugoslav Chart No. 100-15
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

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Dec 78	Delimitation of Marine Waters Act, 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.
II. 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.
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Aug 79	Act No. 32	200nm	
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Sep 72	Fisheries Ordinance, No. 13	12nm	Fishing zone.
	Jan 78	Ordinance No. 18 of 1977	200nm	Fishing zone.
	Aug 79	Act No. 32	200nm	EEZ
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Sep 88	Agreement		Certain sea and sea bed boundaries agreement signed with Australia.
	Jan 89	Agreement		Agreement with Papua New Guinea signed.
	Nov 90	Agreement		Agreement with France (New Caledonia) EIF.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.

b. DOMESTIC LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

1. ARCHIPELAGIC BASELINES

A. 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.

THE MAIN GROUP ARCHIPELAGO

POINT	LATITUDE - S	LONGITUDE - E	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 Sterling I.	07°27.2'	155°33.1'	3419
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

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POINT	LATITUDE - S	LONGITUDE - E	CHART
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

THE RENNELL, BELLONA, AND INDISPENSABLE REEF ATOLL ARCHIPELAGO

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.

JAVA GROUP ARCHIPELAGO

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

POINT	LATITUDE - S	LONGITUDE - E	CHART
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.

THE SANTA CRUZ ISLANDS ARCHIPELAGO

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.

THE DUFF ISLANDS ARCHIPELAGO

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

POINT	LATITUDE - S	LONGITUDE - E	CHART
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.

c. MARITIME BOUNDARIES

MARITIME BOUNDARY: SOLOMON ISLANDS-AUSTRALIA

Agreement Establishing Certain Sea and Sea-bed Boundaries, 1988

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:

POINT	LATITUDE S	LONGITUDE E
U	14° 04' 00"	157° 00' 00"
V	14° 41' 00"	157° 43' 00"
R1	15° 44' 07"	158° 45' 39"

MARITIME BOUNDARY: SOLOMON ISLANDS-NEW GUINEA

Treaty Concerning Sovereignty, Maritime and Seabed Boundaries, 1989

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—

POINT	LATITUDE S	LONGITUDE E
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"

MARITIME BOUNDARY: FRANCE (NEW CALEDONIA)-SOLOMON ISLANDS

Agreement Concerning the Delimitation of the Maritime Boundary, 1990

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.

POINT	LATITUDE S	LONGITUDE E
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.

SOMALIA

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Sep 72	Law No. 37	200nm	Foreign warships must obtain permission prior to transiting sea; passage by vessels of nations not recognized by Somalia prohibited. This claim is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested in 1982 and 1986 and conducted operational assertions in 1979-1983, 1985-1989 and 1992-95.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Sep 72	Law No. 37		Enabling legislation for straight baselines.
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Sep 72	Law No. 37	200nm	Fishing in territorial sea reserved for Somali or other authorized vessels.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.
	Jul 89			Ratified.

SOUTH AFRICA

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Jun 63	Territorial Waters Act, No. 87	6nm	[Repealed by Maritime Zones Act No. 15 of 1994.]
	Nov 77	Territorial Waters Amendment Act, Act No. 98	12nm	[Repealed by Maritime Zones Act No. 15 of 1994.]
	94	Maritime Zones Act, No. 15	12nm	
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	94	Maritime Zones Act, No. 15		Established straight baselines.
III. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Jun 63	Territorial Waters Act, No. 87	12nm	[Repealed by Maritime Zones Act No. 15 of 1994.]
	94	Maritime Zones Act, No. 15	24nm	Act includes a "Maritime Cultural Zone" out to 24nm wherein jurisdiction is claimed over objects of archaeological or historical nature within the zone.
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Jun 63	Territorial Waters Act, No. 87	1958 DEF	[Repealed by Maritime Zones Act No. 15 of 1994.]
	94	Maritime Zones Act, No. 15		Claimed limits of continental shelf published in schedule attached to Act.
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Jun 63	Territorial Waters Act No. 87	12nm	Fishing zone. [Repealed by Maritime Zones Act No. 15 of 1994.]
	Nov 77	Territorial Waters Amendment Act, Act No. 98	200nm	Exclusive fishing zone; applied to Walvis Bay and islands off Namibia. [Repealed by Maritime Zones Act No. 15 of 1994.]
	Jul 79	Proclamation No. 140, 1979	200nm	Applied fisheries zone to Prince Edward Islands.
	94	Maritime Zones Act, No. 15	200nm	EEZ.
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Mar 94	Treaty		Treaty on Walvis Bay between Namibia and South Africa EIF. Treaty resolved that Walvis Bay and the Off-Shore Islands should be incorporated into Namibia on March 1, 1994.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 84			Signed.
	Oct 94			Signed Part XI Agreement.

b. DOMESTIC LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

1. STRAIGHT BASELINES

A. 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))

LATITUDE (S) ° ' "	LONGITUDE (E) ° ' "
32 19 01.04	18 18 54.50
32 44 12.00	17 52 06.00
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

LATITUDE (S) ° ' "	LONGITUDE (E) ° ' "
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
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

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LATITUDE (S) ° ' "	LONGITUDE (E) ° ' "
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
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

LATITUDE (S) ° ' "	LONGITUDE (E) ° ' "
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
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

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	1760		6nm	
	Jan 77	Act No. 10/1977	12nm	Claimed to control transit passage by aircraft and exercise pollution control authority over vessels in international strait. This claim is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claim in 1985.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Apr 67	Act No. 20/1967		Enabling legislation for straight baselines.
	Mar 76	Decree No. 627/1976		Established straight baselines.
	Aug 77	Royal Decree No. 2510/1977		Corrections to straight baseline system.
	Feb 78	Law No. 15/1978		Limits of EEZ to be drawn from baselines where applicable.
III. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Dec 68	Decree 3281	12nm	Customs jurisdiction.
	Nov 92	Act No. 27/1992	24nm	
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Dec 62	Act No. 93	6nm	Fishing zone.
	1964			Signatory to European Fisheries Convention.
	Apr 67	Law No. 20	12nm	Fishing zone.
	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.
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Apr 75			Agreements Territorial sea and continental shelf boundary agreements with France in Bay of Biscay EIF.
	Feb 76	Agreements		Territorial sea and continental shelf boundary agreements with Portugal (north and south) signed.
	Nov 78	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Italy EIF.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 84			Signed, with declarations, including claims of authority over aircraft exercising right of transit passage over straits and over pollution control of vessels exercising the right of transit passage in straits used for international navigation.
	Jul 94			These claims are not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested these declarations in 1985.
	Jan 97			Signed Part XI Agreement, subject to ratification.
				Became party to Convention and Part XI Agreement.

b. DOMESTIC LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

1. STRAIGHT BASELINES

A. LEGISLATION. The following are extracts from Decree No. 627/1976 as amended by Decree No. 2510/1977 establishing the Spanish straight baseline system:

MAP NUMBER		LATITUDE N	LONGITUDE W
ATLANTIC OCEAN			
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	43° 30.83	03° 35.30
	to Cabo de Lata	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

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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 42° 55.25	09° 18.06 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	
	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

MEDITERRANEAN SEA

SOUTH AND EAST COAST OF SPAIN

	From Punta Carbonera	36° 14.70	05° 18.00
	to Punta de Banos	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

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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 del 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
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 Sagunta 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 41° 34.30	02° 10.22 02° 33.30
	From Cabo Bagur to Isla Maza de Oro (Cabo Creus)	41° 56.90 42° 19.05	03° 13.96 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 39° 44.90	03° 12.80 03° 27.65
	From Punta de Amer to Punta Galera	39° 34.60 39° 21.65	03° 23.80 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 39° 34.10	02° 55.12 02° 18.20

ISLAND OF MINORCA

119	From Cabo Nati to Islote Nitge	40° 03.10 40° 05.52	03° 49.50 04° 04.50
	From Cabo Caballeria to Punta d'es Murte	40° 05.30 40° 04.10	04° 05.50 04° 08.40
	From Punta Damtinat to Cabo Favaritx	40° 03.60 39° 59.70	04° 10.30 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 39° 55.30	04° 17.05 03° 49.26
	From Cabo Dartuch to Cabo Binicous	39° 59.90	03° 47.60

ISLANDS OF IBIZA AND FORMENTERA

119	From Punta Jonch	39° 05.32	01° 36.25
	to Isla Tagomago	39° 01.90	01° 39.15
	From Isla Tagomago		
	to Faro de Formentera	38° 39.70	01° 35.00
	From Punta Potja	38° 38.90	01° 34.15
	to Cabo Berheria	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

CANARY ISLANDS

ISLAND OF GRAN CANARIA

207	From El Bogue (La Isleta)	28° 09.80	15° 23.85
	to Roque de Melenera	27° 59.45	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)	27° 43.95	15° 35.83
	to Punta Taozo	27° 44.85	15° 40.38
	From Isla de la Aldea	28° 00.72	15° 49.30
	to Punta Sardina	28° 09.83	15° 42.45
	From Punta Sardina		
	to Punta Ortiz	28° 10.10	15° 41.05
	From Punta Ortiz		
	to Punta Guanarterne	28° 10.25	15° 38.19
	From Punta Guanarterne		
	to Punta de la Isleta	28° 10.73	15° 25.10

ISLAND OF TENERIFE

207	From Punta Antequera	28° 31.88	16° 07.39
	to Punta del Socorro	28° 18.20	16° 21.60
	From Punta de Buenavista	28° 23.55	16° 49.65
	to Punta del Viento	28° 30.95	16° 25.18
	From Punta Hidalgo	28° 34.65	16° 19.10
	to Roques de Anaga (N)	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	27° 47.91	17° 53.00
	to Punta del Miradero	27° 38.80	17° 58.10
	From Punta de la Restinga	27° 38.22	17° 59.39
	to Punta de Orchilla	27° 42.21	18° 08.78
	From Punta de la Sal	27° 46.22	18° 07.85
	to Punta y Roques de Salmor	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	28° 51.38	17° 54.55
to Punta del Corcho	28° 50.57	17° 47.18
From Punta Liana	28° 44.24	17° 43.35
to Punta de Arenas Blancas	28° 34.12	17° 45.46

ISLANDS OF LANZAROTE, FUETEVENTUA
ALEGRANZA, GRACIOSA, MONTANA CLARA AND LOBOS

204	From Punta Delgada (Alegranza)	29° 24.10	13° 29.00
206	to Roque del Este	29° 16.50	13° 20.00
	From Roque del Este		
	to Cabo Ancones	29° 01.10	13° 27.80
	From Punta Lima	28° 55.80	13° 36.87
	to Punta del Tarjallillo	28° 35.45	13° 49.25
	From Punta de la Entallada	28° 13.65	13° 56.55
	to Punta del Matorral	28° 02.60	14° 19.80
	From Punta del Matorral		
	to Punta Jandia	28° 03.72	14° 30.35
	From Punta Pesebre	28° 06.52	14° 29.35
	to Risco Blanco	28° 19.90	14° 11.88
	From Risco Blanco		
	to Punta de Toston	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

c. MARITIME BOUNDARIES

MARITIME BOUNDARY: SPAIN-PORTUGAL

Agreement on the Delimitation of the Territorial Sea and of the Contiguous Zone, 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.

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MARITIME BOUNDARY: SPAIN-ITALY

Agreement Relating to the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf, 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:

POINT	LATITUDE N	LONGITUDE E
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'

SRI LANKA

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Dec 57	Proclamation of Governor General	6nm	
	Jan 71	Proclamation of Governor - General; Law No. 14,939	12nm	
	Jan 77	Presidential Proclamation; Maritime Zones Law, No. 22 of 1976		Foreign warships must obtain permission prior to transiting territorial sea. This requirement is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested this requirement in 1982 and 1986 and conducted operational assertions in 1985 and 1988.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jul 74			Historic waters boundary with India EIF.
	Jan 77			Proclamation Historic waters claimed in Palk Strait and Palk Bay (internal waters), and in Gulf of Mannar (territorial sea). This claim is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claim in 1986.
III. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Jan 77	Proclamation	24nm	Contiguous zone including claimed security jurisdiction. This claim is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claim in 1986.
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Dec 57	Proclamation of Governor General	Not specific CM/	
	Jan 77	Presidential Proclamation Law No. 22		Claimed same exclusive control over scientific research and structures/devices as in EEZ.
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Dec 57	Proclamation of Governor - General	106nm	Fisheries conservation zone.
	Sep 76 & Jan 77	Law No. 22/Presidential Proclamation	200nm	EEZ
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jul 74	Agreement		Palk Bay boundary agreement with India EIF.
	May 76	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with India EIF (Gulf of Manaar and Bay of Bengal.)
	Jul 76	Agreement		Tripoint agreement with India and Maldives EIF. Point: Lat. 04° 47.04' N Long. 77° 01.40' E.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.
	Jul 94			Ratified.
	Jul 94			Signed Part XI Agreement, electing simplified procedures.
	Jul 95			Became party to Part XI Agreement.

b. DOMESTIC LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

1. HISTORIC WATERS

A. LEGISLATION.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN INDIA AND SRI LANKA ON THE BOUNDARY IN HISTORIC WATERS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES AND RELATED MATTERS

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.

Position 1: 10° 05' North, 80° 03' East
Position 2: 09° 57' North, 79° 35' East
Position 3: 09° 40'.15 North, 79° 22'.60 East
Position 4: 09° 21'.80 North, 79° 30'.70 East
Position 5: 09° 13' North, 79° 32' East
Position 6: 09° 06' North, 79° 32' East

c. MARITIME BOUNDARIES

MARITIME BOUNDARY: INDIA-SRI LANKA (GULF OF MANAAR AND BAY OF BENGAL)

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:

POSITION	LATITUDE N	LONGITUDE E
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'

POSITION	LATITUDE N	LONGITUDE E
11m	06° 30.8'	78° 12.2'
12m	05° 53.9'	77° 50.7'
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:

POSITION	LATITUDE N	LONGITUDE E
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 interational law.

SUDAN

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Aug 60	Council of Ministers Resolution 1047	12nm	
	Dec 70	Territorial Waters and Continental Shelf Act, No. 106	12nm	<p>Foreign warships must obtain permission prior to transiting territorial sea. Innocent passage may be suspended for security reasons which takes effect upon publication of the suspension. 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.</p> <p>These requirements are not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested requirements in 1989 and conducted operational assertions in 1979, 1981, 1982 and 1992-1995.</p>
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Dec 70	Act No. 106		<p>Authorized the drawing of straight baselines under specified circumstances.</p> <p>This claim is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claim in 1989.</p>
III. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Dec 70	Act No. 106	18 nm	<p>Claimed security jurisdiction within contiguous zone.</p> <p>This claim is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claim in 1989 and conducted operational assertions in 1979, 1981, 1982 and 1992.</p>
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Dec 70	Act No. 106	1958 DEF	
VI. ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION	Feb 82	Regional Convention for the Conservation of the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden Environment		Agreement between Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Somalia, Yemen, and the Palenstine Liberation Organization to protect environment of Red Sea and Gulf of Aden.
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	May 74	Agreement		Agreement with Saudi Arabia on joint exploration and exploitation of resources of the seabed and subsoil in Red Sea.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed, with a declaration asserting that purported rights of coastal states to take security measures are compatible with provisions on innocent passage.
	Jan 85			Ratified.

b. DOMESTIC LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

1. STRAIGHT BASELINES

A. LEGISLATION. The following excerpts from the Territorial Waters and Continental Shelf Act, No. 106, 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

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Jun 78	Law Concerning Extension of the Territorial Sea & the Establishment of a Contiguous Economic Zone, 1978, No. 26	12nm	
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Jun 78	Law No. 26	200nm	EEZ: license required for conduct of scientific research or construction of artificial islands/installation, as well as exploration/exploitation activities.
	Jan 81	1980 Sea Fishery Decree, No. C14		Detailed fishery regulations.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.

SWEDEN

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	1779		4nm	
	Jul 66	Law No. 374/ Royal Notice No. 366	4nm	Foreign warships must give notification prior to transiting territorial sea (except in Oresund).
	Jul 79	Act on the Sea Territory of Sweden	12nm	Passage restricted to surface transit in Aaland Strait.
	Jan 80	Amendment to 1979 Act		Adjustments made to return portions of straits to high seas status.
	1982	Code of Statutes No. 755, 1982 Admission Ordinance		Foreign warships must give notification prior to transiting territorial sea, except in Oresund. This requirement was not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claim in 1984, 1986 and 1987 and conducted operational assertions in 1981, 1984, 1985, 1987-1989 and 1993-1994.
	Jan 95			Notification requirement repealed.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jul 66	Law No. 374		Enabling legislation for straight baselines.
	Jul 66	Decree No. 375		Established straight baselines.
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Jul 66	Act No. 374	1958 DEF	
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Feb 66			Signatory to European Fisheries Convention.
	Sep 68	Decree No. 642	12/4 nm	12 miles in Skaggerak and Kattegat; 4 miles elsewhere.
	Jan 78	Ministry of Agriculture Communique	200nm	Exclusive fishing zone.
	Sep 85	Agreement		Delimited continental shelf and fishing zones between Denmark and Sweden in part of Skagerrak and Kattegat, south of the Sound, as well as in the Bornholm area.
	Jan 93	Act on the Exclusive Economic Zone of Dec.3, 1992		EEZ.
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jan 32	Agreement		Sweden and Denmark signed a declaration creating boundary in the Oresund.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES (Cont.)	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 German Democratic Republic EIF.
	Apr 88	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement and delimitation of the Swedish fishing zone and the Soviet economic zone in the Baltic Sea.
	Sep 85	Agreement		Boundary agreement with Denmark EIF.
	Jun 89	Agreement		Boundary agreement with Poland EIF (includes fishing jurisdiction).
	May 90	Agreement		Tripoint agreement with Poland and former Soviet Union EIF.
	Sep 90	Agreement		Agreement with Germany EIF which implements 1978 agreement with the GDR.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed, with a declaration of understanding that rights and duties of neutral states are not affected by the Convention and of intention to continue to apply its regime for passage of warships in the territorial sea, and that exception to transit passage regime is applicable to Oresund and to Aaland Sea Strait.
	Jul 94			Signed Part XI Agreement, subject to ratification.
	Jun 96			Acceded to Convention, ratified Part XI Agreement.

b. DOMESTIC LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

1. STRAIGHT BASELINES

A. LEGISLATION Following is the text of Act 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 Skaggerak, 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 Skaggerak 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 Aland 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.

Baseline point	Designation and description	Approximate position	
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	58° 56.5' N	10° 55.2' E

to the arbitral award of 23 October
1909 in the question of the maritime
boundary between Sweden and Norway).

2	Stora Drammen. North Point.	58° 55.8' N	10° 57.7' E
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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
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
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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
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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
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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
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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-easternmost 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

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39	Långlot. Easternmost skerry east-south-east of Långlot 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	Angjamsudden. East point.	57° 18.5' N	17° 09.3' E
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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	Kungsgrundet. 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	Jamgrund. 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
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
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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
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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	65° 35.2' N	23° 57.2' E
	Gotland		
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
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

B. ANALYSIS The following comments regarding the Swedish straight baseline system are extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 47, "Straight Baselines: Sweden", 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

ANALYSIS

A general analysis of the length and nature of the straight baselines within the system is given below:

Line	Length	Comments
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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.
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 juridical bays.
	14.5	
Sub-total <u>180.5</u> (17)		The seventeen segments of straight baselines enclose, for all practical purposes, the entire Skaggerak coast of Sweden within the system.
20-21	4.6	
21-22	2.2	The two segments enclose a small juridical bay and harbor.
22-23	2.2	
23-24	1.5	The coastline is essentially featureless, and the justification of these lines is difficult to understand; the effects are minimal.
25-26	1.1	
26-27	4.5	
27-28	4.3	
Sub-total <u>20.4</u> (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	
34-35	10.7	Entire coastline is skerry-fringed and deeply indented through point no. 37.
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.
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
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
83-84	10.8
84-85	21.5
85-86	1.5
86-87	6.2
87-88	0.7
88-89	8.1
90-91	11.0
91-92	12.2
92-93	14.5
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
100-101	11.5
101-102	20.1

Central section of this line previously had no straight baseline.

Basepoint No. 83 is on an island . . . situated 5.7 n.m. seaward of the 1934 straight baseline system.

Basepoint No. 84 is 3.5 n.m. seaward of previous straight baseline system.

Basepoints Nos. 85 and 86 were part of the 1934 system.

A slight discontinuity exists between Nos. 89 and 90.

Points 93 - 95 were in the previous system of straight baselines.

Basepoint No. 100 is about 5.9 n.m. seaward of point in previous system.

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 <u>711.8</u> (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	
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.
117-118	9.0	
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	
122-123	1.8	These two lines enclose two small, juridical bays.
123-124	15.4	Discontinuous to point of origin, Point No. 104 for a distance of about 32 n.m.
Sub-total <u>138.1</u> (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.

c. MARITIME BOUNDARIES

MARITIME BOUNDARY: SWEDEN-DENMARK

Agreement on the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf and Fishing Zones, 1984 (excerpts)

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:

POINT	LATITUDE N	LONGITUDE E
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:

POINT	LATITUDE N	LONGITUDE E
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:

POINT	LATITUDE N	LONGITUDE E
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.

Declaration Concerning the Boundaries of the Sund, 1932

The Royal Danish Government and the Royal Swedish Government, having carefully considered the question of boundaries in the Sound, (limited in the north by a line from Gilbjergghoved to Kullen, and in the south by a line from the Stevns lighthouse to Falsterbo Point), have found that the line hereinafter described affords a basis for the correct delimitation of the exercise by the two countries of rights mentioned below:

In the northern part of the Sound, from its northern limit to the site of the Lous Flak light and soundbuoy (lat. N. 55° 49' 36"; long. E. 12° 42' 42"), the line runs midway between the coast of Zealand and the Swedish mainland (Ven Island being disregarded).

From the site of the Lous Flak light and soundbuoy, the line runs straight to the site of the Saltholm Flak lightbuoy N.E. (Lat. N. 55° 41' 55"; long. E. 12° 51' 00"), and thence in a southerly direction following straight lines drawn between the following four points:

POINT	LATITUDE N	LONGITUDE E
1	55° 38' 37"	12° 53' 54"
2	55° 36' 49"	12° 53' 04"
3	55° 32' 25"	12° 43' 57"
4	55° 29' 19"	12° 43' 06"

The line is continued to the southern limit in accordance with rules corresponding to those applicable to the northern part of the Sound, but is made up of straight lines determined by the following points:

POINT	LATITUDE N	LONGITUDE E
4	55° 29' 19"	12° 43' 06"
5	55° 25' 52"	12° 36' 49"
6	55° 20' 12"	12° 38' 42"

....

The two Governments agree that the line in question shall form the boundary in the Sound between the territorial waters of the two countries, as far as those territorial waters extend in accordance with the rules in force in this respect.

....

MARITIME BOUNDARY: SWEDEN-FINLAND

Agreement Concerning 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, 1972

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:

POINT	LATITUDE N	LONGITUDE E
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:

POINT	LATITUDE N	LONGITUDE E
2	65° 30.9'	24° 08.2'

Article 3

From point 2 the boundary passes through the following points:

POINT	LATITUDE N	LONGITUDE E
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:

POINT	LATITUDE N	LONGITUDE E
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:

POINT	LATITUDE N	LONGITUDE E
12	60° 13.0'	19° 06.0'

From point 12 the boundary passes through the following points:

POINT	LATITUDE N	LONGITUDE E
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.

MARITIME BOUNDARY: GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC-SWEDEN

Treaty on the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf, 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:

POINT	LATITUDE N	LONGITUDE E
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:

POINT	LATITUDE N	LONGITUDE E
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.

MARITIME BOUNDARY: POLAND-SWEDEN

Agreement on the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf and the Fishery Zones between the Sweden and Poland, 1989 [excerpts]

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:

POINT	LATITUDE N	LONGITUDE E
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.

MARITIME BOUNDARY: POLAND-SWEDEN-USSR

Agreement Concerning the Junction Point of the Maritime Boundaries in the Baltic, 1989 [excerpts]

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

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Dec 63	Legislative Decree No. 304	12nm	Foreign warships must obtain permission prior to transiting territorial sea. This requirement is not recognized by the U.S.
	Aug 81	Law 37	35nm	This claim is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claim in 1981 and 1989 and conducted operational assertions in 1981, 1984, 1985, 1987 and 1991.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Dec 63	Legislative Decree No. 304		Authorized straight baselines in specified circumstances; see LIS No. 53.
III. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Dec 63	Legislative Decree No. 304	41nm	Claims security jurisdiction. This claim is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claim in 1989 and conducted operational assertions in 1981, 1984, 1985 and 1987
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Dec 63	Legislative Decree No. 304	1958 DEF	
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Apr 82			Voted for; did not sign.

b. DOMESTIC LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

1. STRAIGHT BASELINES

A. LEGISLATION. The following are extracts from Decree No. 304 of 28 December 1963:

CHAPTER THREE : DETERMINATION OF THE BASE LINE FOR THE MEASUREMENT OF THE TERRITORIAL SEA.

ARTICLE FIVE : The determination of the base line for the measurement of the Territorial Sea in the Syrian Arab Republic shall be made according to the following :-

- A) If the sea coast or the coast of the island is open in its totality to the sea :- Starting from the lowest tide at ebb.
- B) In case of the presence of a bay facing the sea :- Lines to be drawn at one point of the land from the entry of the bay to the other part.
- C) In case of the presence of a shoal not farther than twelve nautical miles from the land; Lines to be drawn from the land all along the external edge of the shoal.
- D) In case of the presence of a harbour or a port facing the sea :- Lines to be drawn on all the sides facing the sea from the most prominent installations, and lines to be drawn also between the limits of these installations.
- E) In case of the presence of an island not farther than twelve nautical miles from the sea :- Lines to be drawn from the land all along the external shores of the island.
- F) In case of the presence of a group of islands that can be connected with each other by lines not exceeding 12 nautical miles each, and the farthest island is not more than 12 nautical miles away :- Lines to be drawn from the islands if they are in the form of a range or lines to be drawn on the prominent shores of the islands if they do not form a range.
- G) In case of the presence of a group of islands that can be connected with each other by lines not exceeding 12 nautical miles each, and the nearest island is not more than 12 nautical miles away from the sea shore :- Lines to be drawn all along the external shores of the islands if they form a range or along the external shores of the more prominent islands if they are not in the form of a range.

- H) In every circumstance requiring a special system for measurement due to the depth of the seashore or the presence of islands along this shore: The line of measurement will be independent from the line of the island waters circumscribed and in these cases the system of straight convergent lines at suitable points and these lines are drawn in a way not to depart from the general direction of the seashore.

ARTICLE SIX : In case the measurement of the territorial sea according to the provisions of this legislative decree leaves behind a region of high seas surrounded by the territorial sea from all sides and cannot be extended in any direction for a distance of 12 nautical miles: this region is considered as part of the territorial sea as well as any pocket that becomes prominent from the high seas and should be surrounded by a drawing of one straight line not exceeding 12 nautical miles in length.

ARTICLE SEVEN : In case the waters of a State overlap the internal waters or the territorial sea of the Syrian Arab Republic then the boundary should be fixed in agreement with that State in accordance with the principles applied in international law.

ANALYSIS. The following comments regarding the Syrian straight baseline system are extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 53, "Straight Baselines: Syria," 10 October 1973:

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," defined as "...shallow water, part of which remains uncovered with water at the lowest level reached by the low tide." 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 baseline (low-water and straight baselines) "as shown on the large scale map; and approved by the Syrian Arab Republic." If this map has been published, it is not available to this Office. 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 areas have been indicated on the attached chart by Nos. 1 through 5. 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

[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.]

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Oct 79	Presidential Decree	12nm	
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Oct 70			Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf (with reservation relating to role of islets in determining natural prolongation).
	Jul 74			Enforcement Regulations for Petroleum Offshore Areas
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Oct 79	Presidential Decree	200nm	EEZ: claimed "such jurisdictions the exercise of which is recognized by international law."
VIII. LOS CONVENTION				Did not sign.

TANZANIA

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Aug 63	Proclamation (Notice 353)	12nm	
	Mar 67	Proclamation (Notice 137)	12nm	
	Aug 73	Proclamation (Notice 209)	50nm	
	Oct 89	Territorial Sea & Exclusive Economic Zone Act, 1989	12nm	Revokes Proclamation (Government Notice 209) of 1973.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Aug 73	Government Notice No. 209		Established straight baselines.
	Oct 89	Territorial Sea & Exclusive Economic Zone Act, 1989	200nm	Established straight baselines and revoked Government Notice No. 209. Low water line is the baseline. U.S. raised concerns with the definition of territorial seas baseline.
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Mar 70	Fisheries Act, Act No. 6		Enabling legislation for fishing zone; appeared to be superseded by Proclamation 209.
	Oct 89	Territorial Sea & Exclusive Economic Zone Act, 1989	200nm	EEZ U.S. raised concerns with the asserted rights in the EEZ.
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jul 76	Diplomatic notes		Maritime boundary agreement with Kenya EIF; see LIS No. 92.
	Jul 93	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Mozambique EIF.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed, with a declaration.
	Sep 85			Ratified.
	Oct 94			Signed Part XI Agreement, subject to ratification.

b. DOMESTIC LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

1. STRAIGHT BASELINES

A. LEGISLATION. The following statement of straight baselines is extracted from the Territorial Sea and Exclusive Economic Zone Act of 1989:

Baseline of Territorial Sea

5. The baseline from which the breadth of the Territorial Sea of the United Republic is measured shall be the low-water line along the coast of the United Republic including the coast of all islands, as marked on a large-scale chart or map officially

c. MARITIME BOUNDARIES

MARITIME BOUNDARY: KENYA-TANZANIA

The following excerpts from an agreement via exchange of notes between the governments of the United Republic of Tanzania and the Republic of Kenya are extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 92, "Maritime Boundary: Kenya-Tanzania," June 23, 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.

MARITIME BOUNDARY: MOZAMBIQUE-TANZANIA

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.

THAILAND

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Oct 66	Royal Proclamation	12nm	
II. 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 LIS No. 31.
	Aug 92	Prime Minister's Announcement		Establishes additional straight baselines.
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF	May 73	Proclamation		Delimitation in Gulf of Thailand as part of Thai continental shelf claim.
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Feb 81	Royal Proclamation	200nm	EEZ Delimitation line overlaps with Malaysia's continental shelf.
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Mar 07	Agreement		Territorial sea boundary agreement with Cambodia (then under France) EIF.
	Jul 73 & Dec 78	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Indonesia and Malaysia EIF; see LIS No. 93 established common point of maritime boundaries.
	Jul 72	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Malaysia (Andaman Sea) EIF.
	Feb 78	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Indonesia EIF; see LIS No. 93.
	Dec 78	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with India EIF; see LIS No. 93.
	Mar 79	Memorandum of Understanding		Tripoint agreements with India and Indonesia EIF; see LIS No. 93.
	Oct 79	Agreement		Agreement with Malaysia on the establishment of a Joint Authority for the exploitation of the resources of the seabed EIF.
	Apr 82	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Burma EIF; see LIS No. 102.
	Jul 82	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Malaysia (Gulf of Thailand) EIF; see LIS No. 81.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.

b. DOMESTIC LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

1. STRAIGHT BASELINES AND HISTORIC WATERS

A. LEGISLATION. The following is an excerpt from an Announcement of the Office of the Prime Minister of Thailand concerning straight baselines and internal waters of Thailand Area 4, 17 August 1992, as set forth in Law of the Sea Bulletin, No. 25 (June 1994).

...

Whereas the Cabinet has deemed it appropriate to proclaim the straight baselines and internal waters of Thailand in another area, that is Area 4, pursuant to the generally accepted principles of international law, as follows:

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"
4	Thai-Malaysian Boundary	6°14'30"	102°05'36"

Whereupon the waters within the aforementioned straight baselines are the internal waters of Thailand.

The following system of straight baselines is extracted from the Announcement of the Prime Minister of Thailand of 12 June 1970:

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 BOUNDARY 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° 49.0'	100° 05.2'
11	KO KONG OK	09° 36.1'	100° 05.8'
12	KO MAT LANG	09° 32.0'	100° 05.3'
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° 29.7'	
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° 08.7'	
23	KO PRASMANA	06° 25.4'	100° 05.2'	
24	THAI-MALAYSIA BOUNDARY	--	--	

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.

B. ANALYSIS The following comments regarding Thailand's straight baseline system are extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 31, "Straight Baselines: Thailand," 24 March 1971:

Thailand claims a territorial sea of 12 nautical miles as provided by the Royal Proclamation of October 6, 1966. Thailand is a party to the Geneva Convention on the Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone. The straight baselines have been plotted on "Chart shows (sic) straight baselines and internal waters," 1:1,340,000, published 1970.

The decrees create a historic bay closing line and three systems of straight baselines, two in the Gulf of Siam and one along the west coast of peninsular Thailand.

Points	Distance (n.m.)	Comments
1. Bight of Thailand		
A-B	59.15	Closes the Bight of Thailand as a historic bay.
2. <u>Area No. 1</u>		
1 - 2	3.30	The line extends nearly southwestward from Laem Ling, a peninsula situated at a nearly 90° change in coastal direction, to Ko Char Noi, a small island northwest of Ko Chang.

2 - 3	6.25	Connect Chang Noi with Hin Rap (Hin Rai), a rock 2.4 nautical miles due west of Ko Chang. The line makes an angle of c. 18° to the general direction of Ko Chang.
3 - 4	6.95	Joins Hin Rap with Hin Luk Bat, a rock situated 2 n.m. west of the southwest point of Ko Chang. Segment parallels coast of Ko Chang.
4 - 5	11.75	Connects Hin Luk Bat with southwest cape of Ko Rang. Line extends generally parallel to the trend of the island group.
5 - 6	13.85	Joins Rang with Hin Bang Bao, a small rock offshore of Ko Kut. Line continues trend segments 3-4 and 4-5.
6 - 7	4.25	Connects Hin Bang Bao with Laem Thian, the south cape of Ko Kut, the second largest and southernmost island of the group.
7 - 8	19.65	Joins Ko Kut with the terminus of the Cambodia-Thailand land boundary. The islands covered by the straight baseline system screen over 80% of the mainland shore on the western side. It is estimated that the land/water ratio enclosed by the straight baselines is approximately 1:5.
Subtotal	66.00	
3. <u>Area No. II</u>		
1 - 2	5.90	Connects the mainland peninsula of Laem Yai with the island of Ko Ran Khai, at an angle of c. 30° to the general direction of the shoreline. Ran Kai is c. 4.4 nautical miles from the mainland.
2 - 3	1.20	Connects the adjacent island of Ko Ran Pet. Segment within 5° of the general direction of the mainland. Ko Ran Pet is 4.75 n.m. from mainland.
3 - 4	3.70	Trending towards the mainland at an angle of c. 32°, joins Ko Ran Pet with Ko Khi, situated approximately 1.25 n.m. from mainland.
4 - 5	8.35	Connects Ko Khai with Ko Chorakhe at an angle of c. 10° to the general direction of the coast. The reef to the west of the island extends to within 5.0 n.m. of the coast.
5 - 6	4.25	Trends away from the mainland at an

		angle of nearly 60°. In sector 1-6, approximately a dozen, small islands exist in 30 n.m. with no degree of continuous coverage of screening.
6 - 7	33.75	Joins Hin Lak Ngam, a small island, 9.0 n.m. from the mainland with Ko Tao's north cape. The island is significant in size (4.2 n.m. x 2.5 n.m.) but isolated (35 n.m. from the mainland.)
7 - 8	14.00	With the previous segment, continues same azimuth begun with segment 5-6. Joins Ko Tai with Hin Bai.
8 - 9	11.95	Joins Hin Bai with Kong Thansadet, a small rock east of Ko Phangan. The trend is c. 20° from the general trend of the mainland.
9 - 10	1.85	Connects the rock with Ko Phangan, the second largest island (c. 8 n.m. x 7 n.m.).
10 - 11	8.25	Joins Phangan with Ko Kong Ok, an islet northeast of Ko Samui following same general trend.
11 - 12	4.25	Connects Ko Kong Ok with Ko Kong Long, an island connected by a reef to Ko Samui. Follows general trend established before.
12 - 13	4.20	Joins to Cape, Laem Thong Lak, on Ko Samui.
13 - 14	5.45	Connects to Hin Ang Wang, a small island.
14 - 15	6.50	Continues on same general azimuth (c. 35° from the general direction of the coast) to connect with Ko Rap.
15 - 16	7.45	Rejoins mainland at (cape) Laem Kho Khao. The islands from point 9 southward mask over 2/3 of the mainland. To the north of point 9, the islands, in contrast, are scattered and insignificant in their masking.
Subtotal	126.05	

4. Area No. III

1 - 2	2.8	Connects island of Phuket, which is virtually a part of the mainland, with Ko Kaeo Noi, a small rock to the south. The straight baseline system from points 1-8 encloses a large bay-like body of water whose mouth measures c.51 n.m.
2 - 3	2.8	Connects Kaeo Noi with southwest point of Ko Hi, situated south of Phuket and c. 2.5 n.m. distant.
3 - 4	6.8	Connects Hi with Ko Mai Thon. Line segments leave Ko Racha Noi group seaward of the straight baseline system. Because of the position and size of these islands, the baseline segments 2-3, 3-4 and 4-5 do not affect the seaward delimitation of a 12 nautical mile territorial sea.
4 - 5	8.1	Joins Mai Thon with Ko Kai, a small island in the "mouth" of the "bay".
5 - 6	10.6	Connects Kai with Ko Bida Nok, an isolated rock c. 1 n.m. south of several major islands.
6 - 7	6.5	Joins Bida Nok with Ko Ma.
7 - 8	16.3	The longest segment on the west coast straight baseline closes the "bay" formed by Phuket and the mainland. The system leaves the Ko Harvai group seaward of the straight baselines. Because of these islands and the Racha Noi group, only the segments 1-2, 5-6 and 6-7 affect the seaward delimitation of the claimed territorial sea.
8 - 9	7.2	Segments 8-11 close a "bay-like" indentation of the mainland, the mouth of which measures c. 21 n.m. Connects south cape of Ko Lanta Yai with island of Ko Ngai.
9 - 10	6.9	Joins Ngai with island of Ko Kradan.
10 - 11	7.9	Connects Kradan with Ko Khwang, a small islet offshore of Ko Talibong, a major island. The system 8-11 encloses "bay" previously described leaving a major island group (Rokong) and an isolated islet (Hin Daeng) seaward of the straight baselines. Due to their location, the segments from No. 7-11 do not affect the seaward delimitation of the 12 n.m. claimed sea.
11 - 12	7.6	Joins Talibong with Ko Beng at an angle of c. 25° to the general direction of the coast.

12 - 13	0.7	The shortest segment connects Beng with Hin Baewa.
13 - 14	4.0	The straight baselines connect Hin Baewa with Ko Tului Yai and enclose an islet-studded water area.
14 - 15	3.1	Joins Tului Yai to Ko Ta Bai while paralleling the coast.
15 - 16	10.2	Connects Ta Bai with Ko Ayam while paralleling the general trend of the coast.
16 - 17	9.7	The remaining segments of the straight baseline system, Nos. 16-24, do not affect the seaward delimitation of the territorial sea due to the location of the Butan Group, a significant archipelago, situated seaward of the lines as well as the presence of a maritime boundary with Malaysia.
17 - 18	11.1	Connects Hin Osbon, an isolated rock, with Pyramid Point on Ko Tarutao.
18 - 19	3.0	Joins Tarutao with Hin Bai, c. 1.25 n.m. north of the Thai-Malaysia maritime boundary.
19 - 20	9.7	Parallels maritime boundary while joining Hin Bai with Ko Koi Yai.
20 - 21	6.7	Connects Koi Yai with Ko Lima, an islet c. 2.8 n.m. from the mainland and 3.25 from the maritime boundary.
21 - 22	8.4	Joins Lima with Ko Khuning.
22 - 23	2.2	Connects Khuning with Ko Prasmana.
23 - 24	1.7	Terminates the straight baseline system at the terminus of the Thai-Malaysia land boundary.
Subtotal	156.1	

Summary

The 1959 decree has declared a historic-bay closing line along the latitude of 12° 35' 45" North which enclosed the Bight of Thailand as internal waters. The line measures 59.15 nautical miles in length.

The 1970 decree established three distinct systems of straight baselines: 1) the Northeast Gulf of Siam; 2) the Western Gulf of Siam; and 3) Western Peninsular Thailand. The Area No. 1 System contains seven segments which total 66.0 nautical miles. The longest is 19.65 nautical miles while the shortest measures 3.30 nautical miles. The average length of a segment is 9.43 n.m. The islands, masking over three-quarters of the mainland coast, could be considered screening although the land/water relationship is comparatively high, 1:5.

Area 2 contains 15 segments which total 126.05 nautical miles. The longest segment is 33.75 nautical miles while the shortest measures 1.20 nautical miles. The average length of a segment is 8.40 nautical miles. The system encloses two distinct insular areas. North and west of point No. 9, the islands are small and scattered; the land/water ratio would be judged excessively

high. South of No. 9, the islands are larger, more closely grouped and, with a similar chain situated to the west, could be considered as fringing islands.

Area No. 3 contains 23 segments which total 156.10 nautical miles in length. The longest segment measures 16.3 nautical miles while the shortest is 0.7 nautical miles. The average segment length equals 6.80 nautical miles. The system encloses a large number of scattered islands which are situated relatively close to the mainland. Because of the significant number of excluded islands, seaward of the straight baseline system, the straight baselines do not extend the territorial sea appreciably. In fact, nearly 2/3 of the segments of the system do not affect the seaward limit of the territorial sea.

c. MARITIME BOUNDARIES

INDONESIA-MALAYSIA-THAILAND MARITIME BOUNDARY

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."

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:

<u>Name of Basepoint</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Dist. in NM</u>
Cape Jambu Ayer	Indonesia	52.0
P. Langkawi	Malaysia	98.9
Ko Butang	Thailand	76.1

(a) Indonesia-Thailand Maritime Boundary.

The Indonesia-Thailand maritime boundary measures from the Common Point to the two turning points as follows:

<u>Turning Points</u>	<u>Dist. in N.M.</u>
CP 05° 57.0'N No. 1. 06° 21.8'N 98° 01.5'E 97° 54.0'E	59.35
No. 1 No. 2 07° 05.8'N 96° 36.5'E	88.67
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.

<u>Point</u>	<u>Thai Basepoint</u>	<u>Dist. (nm)</u>	<u>Indonesian Basepoint</u>	<u>Dist. (nm)</u>
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.

<u>Point</u>	<u>Thai Basepoint</u>	<u>Dist. (nm)</u>	<u>Indonesian Basepoint</u>	<u>Dist. (nm)</u>
2	S. Brothers I. Pulo Weh	103.8 104.5	Pedir Pt.	104.1

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.

(b) 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:

<u>Turning Points</u>		<u>Dist. in N.M.</u>		
CP 05° 57.0'N	No. 1 06° 18.0'N	68.23		
98° 01.5'E	99° 06.7'E			
No. 1	No. 2 06° 16.3'N	12.66		
	99° 19.3'E			
No. 2	No. 3 06° 18.4'N	8.43		
Total		89.32		
<u>Point</u>	<u>Thai Basepoint</u>	<u>Dist. (nm)</u>	<u>Malaysian Basepoint</u>	<u>Dist. (nm)</u>
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
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.

MARITIME BOUNDARY: BURMA-THAILAND

The following excerpts from an agreement between the governments of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma and the Kingdom of Thailand are extracted from Limits in the Seas, No.102, "Maritime Boundary: Burma-Thailand," January 30, 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:

Point No.	Latitude	Longitude
1	09° 32'15"	97° 56'20"
2	09° 34'29"	97° 52'10"
3	09° 34'54"	97° 51'12"
4	09° 35'39"	97° 45'29"
5	09° 36'02"	97° 43'29"

6	09° 37'24"	97° 37'36"
7	09° 40'35"	97° 26'36"
8	09° 45'30"	96° 29'35"
9	09° 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 the 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.

(b) ANALYSIS.

The following chart regarding the agreement between the governments of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma and the Kingdom of Thailand is extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 102, "Maritime Boundary: Burma-Thailand," January 30, 1985:

<u>Turn/Term.</u> <u>Pt.</u>	<u>Dist. btwn.</u> <u>Bound.Pts. (nm)</u>	<u>Nearest Burmese</u> <u>Territory</u>	<u>Dist. Land To</u> <u>Bound. Pt. (nm)</u>	<u>Nearest Thai</u> <u>Territory</u>
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
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			

INDIA-INDONESIA-THAILAND: COMMON TRIJUNCTION POINT

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:

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

TOGO

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Jul 64	Law 64/14	12nm	
	Aug 77	Ordinance No. 24	30nm	This claim is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claim in 1984.
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Aug 77	Ordinance No. 24	200nm	EEZ
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.
	Apr 85			Ratified.
	Aug 94			Signed Part XI Agreement.
	Jul 95			Ratified Part XI Agreement

TONGA

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	1887	Royal Proclamation		Geographic limits 173°-177° W. and 15° to 23°30'S.
	Jun 71			Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone. Jun 72 Royal Proclamation 12nm Applied to Minerva Reef Annexation.
	Jun 79	Territorial Sea & EEZ Act, Act No. 30	12nm	
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	1887	Royal Proclamation		Basis for claims to historic waters within extensive rectangle.
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Aug 70	Continental Shelf Act, No. 6		
	Jun 71			Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf.
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Aug 73	Fisheries Protection Act No. 10		Terri-Fishing zone; repealed by Act No. 30.
	Jun 79	Act No. 30	200nm	EEZ and fishing zone: authorized licensing system, catch allocations, and fishing regulations; also authorized regulation of artificial islands/other installations and scientific research in EEZ.
	Mar 87	Fisheries Treaty		Proposed closed area: "All the waters with depths of not more than 1,000 m within the area bounded by the 15° and 23.5° of south latitudes and the 173° and the 177° of west longitudes: also within a radius of twelve miles from the islands of Teleki Tonga and Teleki Toklau."
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jan 80	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with France (Wallis & Futuna Islands) EIF on signature. Delimitation of economic zone is median line or line of equidistance from the baselines of the territorial sea.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Apr 82			Did not vote; did not sign.
	Aug 95			Became Party to Convention and Part XI Agreement.

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Dec 69	Territorial Sea Act, 1969: Act No. 38	12nm	
	Nov 86	Territorial Sea (Amendment) Act No. 22	12nm	
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	May 83	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Notice No. 500 of 1983		Archipelagic status proclaimed; no specific baselines given; further legislation required.
	Nov 86	Act No. 24		Proclaimed that archipelagic baselines shall consist of lines joining the outermost islands and drying reefs; such lines to be publicized by notice and by charts; empowered the President to designate sealanes (none designated thus far). Since no sealanes were designated by the legislation the U.S. view is that archipelagic sea lane passage is enjoyed by all vessels and aircraft through all "normal routes." U.S. protested lack of designated sealanes in 1987.
	Oct 88	Legal Notice No. 206		Established straight baselines; provides coordinates.
	Apr 89	Legal Notice No. 77		Amends baseline coordinates.
III. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Nov 86	Act No. 22	24nm	
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Dec 69	Continental Shelf Act, Act No. 43	1958 DEF	
	Nov 86	Act No. 23	CM/ 200nm	Amended Continental Shelf Act.
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	May 83	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Notice No. 500 of 1983	200nm	Proclamation; required further legislation.
	Nov 86	Act No. 24	200nm	EEZ. Specified fishing rules.
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Sep 42	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Venezuela (superceded in 1991)
	Jul 91	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Venezuela EIF.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.
	Apr 86			Ratified.
	Oct 94			Signed Part XI Agreement.
	Jul 95			Ratified Part XI Agreement.

c. MARITIME BOUNDARIES

MARITIME BOUNDARY: TRINIDAD & TOBAGO--VENEZUELA

Treaty on the Delimitation of Marine and Submarine Areas, 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:

POINT	LATITUDE N	LONGITUDE W
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"
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

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Jul 51	Beylical Decree	3nm	
	Dec 63	Law 63-49	6nm	
	Aug 73	Law 73-49	12nm	
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Aug 73	Law 73-49		Mandated straight baselines closing Gulf of Tunis and Gulf of Gabes; and to be drawn to Chebba Shoals and Kerkennah Islands.
	Nov 73	Decree		Established straight baselines.
III. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Nov 86	Act No. 22	24nm	
V. 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.
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Dec 78	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Italy.
	Feb 82	ICJ Judgment		Libya-Tunisia boundary determined.
	Apr 89	Agreement		Agreement implementing Libya boundary decision EIF.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.
	Apr 85			Ratified, with declarations.

b. DOMESTIC LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

1. STRAIGHT BASELINES

A. LEGISLATION. The following is extracted from Law No. 73-49 of 2 August 1973 establishing Tunisian straight baselines:

Article 1. The Tunisian territorial sea, from the Tunisian-Algerian boundary to the Tunisian-Libyan boundary, around the islands, the Chebba shoals, and the Kerkennah islands where permanent fisheries are established, and around the El Bibane low-tide elevations, shall be composed of the part of the sea which extends to a boundary line established 12 nautical miles from the baselines.

The baselines shall be formed by the low-water line and by straight baselines drawn towards the Chebba shoals and the Kerkennah islands where permanent fisheries are established, and by the closing lines of the Gulfs of Tunis and Gabes.

These baselines shall be specified by decree.

Article 2. Inland waters shall include:

a. The waters of the Gulf of Tunis to the line joining Cape Sidi Ali el Mekki, Plane Island, the northern tip of Zembra island, and Cape Bon.

b. The waters of the Gulf of Gabes to the line joining Ras-Es-Samun and Ras Turgoeness.

c. MARITIME BOUNDARIES

**AGREEMENT BETWEEN LIBYA AND TUNISIA TO IMPLEMENT THE JUDGMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE
IN THE TUNISIA/LIBYA CONTINENTAL SHELF CASE**

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 RasAjdir, 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.

MARITIME BOUNDARY: ITALY AND TUNISIA

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," 07 January 1980:

Annex to the Tunisian-Italian Agreement of August 20, 1971 regarding 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:

Points	Latitude (N)	Longitude (E)
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'
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'
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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 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'
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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.

TURKEY

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	May 64	Law No. 476	6nm	12nm for Black Sea.
	Feb 79	Decree 7/17114		Foreign warships must provide notice prior to transiting territorial sea; "clearance" required for passage by more than 3 warships at same time.
	May 82	Law No. 2674 & Decree 8/4742	6/ 12nm	6nm in Aegean Sea; 12nm in Black & Mediterranean Seas; division between Mediterranean and Aegean Seas apparently at 29° 05' E.
	Nov 83	Decree 83/7487		Repealed Decree 7/17114; no notice requirements for warships.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	May 64	Law No. 476		Established straight baselines; see LIS No. 32.
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Aug 64	Law No. 476	12nm	Fishing zone; extended regime of territorial sea for fishing purposes.
	Dec 86; Feb 87	Decree of Council of Ministers	200nm	Declared economic zone in the Black Sea only; noted that delineation agreements with other Black Sea countries will be necessary.
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Apr 73	Agreement		Territorial sea boundary agreement with former USSR signed; ratified by Turkey May 82; see LIS Nos. 59 and 109.
	Mar 79	Agreement		Boundary agreement with the former USSR EIF; see LIS Nos. 59 and 109.
	May 81	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement: former USSR (Black Sea) EIF; see LIS No. 109.
	Feb 87	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement (EEZ): former USSR signed.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Apr 82			Voted against; did not sign.

b. DOMESTIC LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

1. STRAIGHT BASELINES

A. 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 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.

B. ANALYSIS. The following comments regarding the Turkish straight baseline system are extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 32, "Straight Baselines: Turkey," 25 March 1971:

The straight baselines drawn by the Turkish Government are represented on the small-scale chart Turkive, Karasulari esas ve Duz Hatlari Haritasi, 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 Bozcada, 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).

c. MARITIME BOUNDARIES

MARITIME BOUNDARY: TURKEY-USSR

Territorial Sea Agreement

The Governments of the Republic of Turkey and the former USSR signed a protocol on April 17, 1973, concerning the territorial sea boundary between the two states in the Black Sea.

The agreement provides in part that the parties have agreed that the territorial waters limit between the Turkish and Soviet territorial waters in the Black Sea begins at the last point on the shore of the land border between the Republic of Turkey and the USSR, stretching along a 290 degree azimuth to the outer limit of the territorial waters (12 nm) of the Turkish Republic and the USSR.

The landward terminus is at 41°31'15"N.; 41°30'12"E. The seaward extent of the territorial sea boundary is at 41°36'00"N., 41°13'15"E., at a water depth of about 650 meters.

There is a discrepancy in the territorial sea boundary delimitation. The Turkish 12 nm limit intersects the territorial sea boundary at a distance of 13.5 nm from the land terminus. The Soviet 12 nm territorial sea does intersect, however, the territorial sea boundary 12 nm from the land terminus. Therefore, the length of the territorial sea boundary is 13.5 nm and not 12 nm, which is the territorial sea claim of the Soviet Union and Turkey (in the Black Sea).

ANALYSIS. The following analysis is 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)," 29 September 1988.

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.

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 demarcated 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.

Protocol-Description of the Course of the Soviet-Turkish Sea Boundary Line between the Territorial Seas of the USSR and the Republic of Turkey in the Black Sea, excerpts.

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 $Lo = 42^\circ$. 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:

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 290° azimuth, and approaches the final point of the Soviet-Turkish sea boundary line at a point that intersects the external boundary line at a point that intersects the external boundary 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:

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 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.

Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Turkey and the Government of the [USSR] on the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf between the Republic of Turkey and the [USSR] in the Black Sea, excerpts,

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:

41°35'41" north latitude and 41°16'33" east longitude,
41°57'00" north latitude and 40°41'33" east longitude,
42°01'52" north latitude and 40°26'00" east longitude,
42°08'21" north latitude and 39°49'37" east longitude,
42°20'15" north latitude and 39°00'13" east longitude,
42°25'28" north latitude and 38°32'10" east longitude,
43°10'55" north latitude and 36°50'42" east longitude,
43°26'04" north latitude and 36°10'57" east longitude,
43°26'08" north latitude and 35°30'25" east longitude,
43°11'17" north latitude and 34°13'10" east longitude,
43°11'50" north latitude and 33°36'56" east longitude,
43°20'43" north latitude and 32°00'00" east longitude.

[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.

TUVALU

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	May 78	Fisheries Ordinance No. 1	3nm	Measured from seaward side of reefs or from low-water mark of coast.
	Jan 84	Marine Zones (Declaration) Ordinance 1983	12nm	
III. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Jan 84	Marine Zones (Declaration) Ordinance 1983	24nm	
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Jul 78	Fisheries Ordinance No. 1		Exclusive fishing zone; authorized commissioner to set limits; detailed licensing requirements and regulations.
	Jan 79	Proclamation No. 1, 1978	200nm	Implemented fishing zone, measured from reefs fronting coasts or, if none, from low-water mark.
	Jan 84	Marine Zones (Declaration) Ordinance 1983	200nm	EEZ.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.

UKRAINE

NOTE: Littoral claims of former Soviet States are considered to remain in effect until declared otherwise.

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Nov 91	Statute Concerning the Frontier of Ukraine	12nm	
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jan 85	USSR Council of Ministers Decree 4450		Established straight baselines for the coast of the Black Sea. No declaration has been made regarding the current status of these baselines since the independence of Ukraine from the USSR.
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Jan 61	Ratification of Continental Shelf Convention	1958 DEF	
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Jul 90	Declaration of State Sovereignty of Ukraine	Not defined	Claims "exclusive maritime economic zone."
	May 95	Law of the Ukraine on the EEZ	200nm	EEZ.
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	May 81	Agreement		Continental Shelf boundary agreement: former USSR-Turkey (Black Sea) EIF; see LIS No. 109.
	Feb 87	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement (EEZ): former USSR-Turkey signed. Same boundary as Continental Shelf.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed with declarations.
	Feb 95			Signed Part XI Agreement.

c. MARITIME BOUNDARIES

MARITIME BOUNDARY: UKRAINE-TURKEY

Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Turkey and the Government of the [USSR] on the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf in the Black Sea, excerpts, 1978

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:

41°35'41" north latitude and 41°16'33" east longitude,
41°57'00" north latitude and 40°41'33" east longitude,
42°01'52" north latitude and 40°26'00" east longitude,
42°08'21" north latitude and 39°49'37" east longitude,
42°20'15" north latitude and 39°00'13" east longitude,
42°25'28" north latitude and 38°32'10" east longitude,
43°10'55" north latitude and 36°50'42" east longitude,
43°26'04" north latitude and 36°10'57" east longitude,

43°26'08" north latitude and 35°30'25" east longitude,
43°11'17" north latitude and 34°13'10" east longitude,
43°11'50" north latitude and 33°36'56" east longitude,
43°20'43" north latitude and 32°00'00" east longitude.

[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

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Apr 70	Decree	12nm	For Sharjah only; right of transit and overflight recognized in areas where no high seas between Sharjah and other states.
	Oct 93	Federal Law No. 19	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. These requirements are not recognized by the U.S. U.S. conducted operational assertion in 1995.
	May 94	Circular No. 34		All ships and naval units prohibited from entering territorial sea or ports without certificate of registration, statement of cargo, and crew and passenger list. The U.S. does not recognize this requirement for vessels engaged in innocent passage. U.S. policy is to not provide such documents for sovereign vessels entering foreign ports.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Oct 93	Federal Law No. 19		Provides for archipelagic and straight baselines.
III. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Oct 93	Federal Law No. 19	24nm	Claim includes the right to legislate for the security of the State.
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Jun 49	Proclamation	NOTE*	Abu Dhabi
	Jun 49	Proclamation	NOTE*	Dubai
	Jun 49	Proclamation	NOTE*	Sharjah
	Jun 49	Proclamation	NOTE*	Ras Al Khaimah
	Jun 49	Proclamation	NOTE*	Asman
	1964	Agreement		Seabed mining agreement between rulers of Sharjah and Umm al Qaywan.
	Jul 66	Announcement	1958 DEF	Fujairahd
	Oct 93	Federal Law No. 19	CM/ 200nm	Exploration or exploitation of natural resources of sea bed and subterrain.

* NOTE: To boundaries with neighboring states, to be determined on equitable principles.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Aug 80	Declaration of Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Agreed Limits or Median	EEZ for all Emirates.
	Oct 93	Federal Law No. 19	200nm or Median	Free Economic Zone - fishing rights exclusive to citizens - foreigners must be licensed to fish.
VI. ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION	Aug 80	Declaration	Within EEZ.	
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Mar 69	Agreement		Abu Dhabi-Qatar continental shelf boundary agreement entered into force.
	Aug 74	Agreement		Dubai: continental shelf boundary agreement with Iran signed; see LIS No. 63.
	Oct 81	Arbitral Award		Dubai-Sharjah territorial sea and continental shelf boundaries determined.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.

c. MARITIME BOUNDARIES

MARITIME BOUNDARY: QATAR-ABU DHABI

Agreement on Settlement of Maritime Boundary Lines and Sovereign Rights over Islands, 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:
Lat: 25° 31' 50" Long: 53° 02' 05"
and point B, 'Bir Elbundug', at:
Lat: 25° 05' 54.79" Long: 53° 36' 50.98"

- (b) A straight line between point B (described above), and point C, at:
Lat: 24° 48' 40" Long: 52° 16' 20"

- (c) A straight line from point C (described above) to point D (at BabKhor Eladid at the territorial sea boundary) at:
Lat: 24° 48' 40" Long: 52° 16' 20"

....

- (6) That the Contracting Parties will have equal rights of ownership over 'HagElbundug' and agreed to consult each other in all matters concerning its exploitation.

MARITIME BOUNARY: DUBAI-IRAN
Offshore Boundary Agreement, 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:

Point 1: 54° 05' 16" long. E 25° 38' 13" lat. N to

Point 2: 54° 26' 18" long. E 25° 39' 55" lat. N to

Point 3: 54° 30' 25" long. E 25° 41' 35" lat. N. from this point the boundary line coincides with the southern 12-mile limit of the territorial waters of the Sirri Island to:

Point 4: 54° 44' 50" long. E 25° 47' 20" lat. to

Point 5: 54° 45' 07" long. E 25° 47' 30" lat. N

UNITED KINGDOM

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	1878	Territorial Waters Jurisdiction Act	3nm	
	Oct 87	Territorial Sea Bill, 1987	12nm	
	Sep 91	Territorial Sea Act 1987	12nm	Isle of Man.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Sep 64	Territorial Waters Order-in-Council		Established straight baselines. (Hebrides).
	1979	Territorial Waters (Amendment) Order-in-Council 1979		Amends straight baselines.
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Apr 64	Continental Shelf Act		Enabling legislation; claimed authority to prohibit shipping in designated areas around installations.
	May 64	Continental Shelf (Designation of Areas)		Geographical coordinates given defining continental shelf.
	Aug 65	Continental Shelf Order No. 1531		Additional shelf areas defined.
	Jun 68	Continental Shelf Order No. 891		Additional shelf areas defined.
	Apr 71	Continental Shelf Order No. 594		Additional shelf areas defined.
	Sep 74	Continental Shelf Order No. 1489		Additional shelf areas defined.
	Jul 76	Continental Shelf Order No. 1153		Additional shelf areas defined.
	Nov 77	Continental Shelf Order No. 1871		Additional shelf areas defined.
	Feb 78	Continental Shelf Order No. 178		Additional shelf areas defined.
	Jul 78	Continental Shelf Order No. 1029		Additional shelf areas defined.
	Nov 79	Continental Shelf Order No. 1447		Additional shelf areas defined.
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Sep 64	Fishery Limits Act	12nm	Fishing zone.
	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.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Aug 60	Treaty		Delineating territorial sea with Cyprus in Akrotiri and Dhekelia.
	Jun 65	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Norway EIF.
	Dec 66	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with the Netherlands EIF.
	Feb 67	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Denmark EIF.
	Dec 72	Agreements		Continental shelf boundary agreement with FRG and boundary Protocols, altering boundaries with Denmark and the Netherlands, 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.
	Feb 83	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with France for area east of 0° 30'W EIF.
	Apr 89	Agreement		Agreement with France changing status of part of Dover Strait boundary to a territorial sea boundary EIF.
	Jan 90	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Ireland EIF.
	Mar 93	Agreement		Boundary agreement with France in southern North Sea EIF.
	May 93	Agreement		Boundary agreement with Belgium EIF.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Jul 94			Signed Part XI Agreement, subject to ratification.

b. DOMESTIC LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

1. STRAIGHT BASELINES

A. LEGISLATION. Following is the text of Order-in-Council of 25 September 1964 establishing the British straight baseline system:

1. This Order may be cited as the Territorial Waters Order in Council 1964 and shall come into operation on 30th September 1964.

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.

5.-(1) In this Order--

the expression "bay" means an indentation of the coast such that its area is not less than that of the semi-circle whose diameter is a line drawn across the mouth of the indentation, and for the purposes of this definition the area of an indentation shall be taken to be the area bounded by low-water line around the shore of the indentation and the straight line joining the low-water lines of its natural entrance points, and where, because of the presence of islands, an indentation has more than one mouth the length of the diameter of the semi-circle referred to shall be the sum of the lengths of the straight lines drawn across each of the mouths, and in calculating the area of an indentation the area of any islands lying within it shall be treated as part of the area of the indentation;

the expression "island" means a naturally formed area of land surrounded by water which is above water at mean high-water spring

the expression "low-tide elevation" means a naturally formed area of drying land surrounded by water which is below water at mean high-water spring tides.

(2) For the purposes of this Order, permanent harbour works which form an integral part of a harbour system shall be treated as forming part of the coast.

(3) The Interpretation Act 1889 (a) shall apply to the interpretation of this Order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

6. This order shall be published in the London Gazette, the Edinburgh Gazette and the Belfast Gazette.

Article 3

POINTS BETWEEN CAPE WRATH AND THE MULL OF KINTYRE JOINED TO FORM BASELINES

Point	Latitude N	Longitude W	Name
1	58 37 33	05 00 00	Cape Wrath
2	58 31 14	06 15 46	Lith Sgeir
3	58 29 08	06 20 27	Dell Rock
4	58 18 16	06 48 18	Tiumpnan
5	58 17 40	06 52 54	Mas Sgeir
6	58 17 06	06 55 31	Stac nam Balg
7	58 14 33	07 02 00	Gallan Head
8	58 13 56	07 03 00	—

9	58	10	38	07	06	58	Eilean Molach
10	57	59	03	07	17	50	Gasker
11	57	41	15	07	43	00	Haskeir Eagach
12	57	32	33	07	43	46	Clettan a Fer
13	57	14	25	07	27	24	Rudha Ardvule
14	57	00	46	07	31	36	Greian Head
15	56	57	21	07	33	43	--
16	56	56	56	07	34	19	Ard Caolas
17	56	56	00	07	34	51	Biruastil
18	56	49	16	07	39	32	Guarsay Point
19	56	48	00	07	40	00	Sron an Duin
20	56	47	07	07	39	37	Berneray Island
21	56	19	22	07	06	48	Skerryvore
22	56	08	00	06	38	03	Dubh Artach
23	55	41	36	06	32	03	Frenchman's Rocks
24	55	40	20	06	30	55	Orsay Island
25	55	35	19	06	20	12	Mull of Oa
26	55	17	57	05	47	52	Mull of Kintyre

B. ANALYSIS. The following comments regarding the British Straight baseline system are extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 23, "Straight Baselines: United Kingdom," 26 June 1970:

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:

- 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)

In addition, on 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.

The straight baselines of the Order in Council have been plotted on a large scale chart for the following analysis:

Line sector	Length (nm)	Comments
1-2	40.25	Joins the mainland of Scotland with the northern point of Lewis and Harris; closes the Minch, the main passage between the Hebrides and the mainland.

2-3	3.1	Parallel to the general direction of the coast; joins offshore rock situated within 1 nautical mile of shore.
3-4	18.5	Line skims the coast at a distance of approximately 1.5 nautical miles on the average; coast indented but not markedly; no offshore islands or rocks.
4-5	2.4	Lines from 4 to 7 enclose a deep bay on Lewis; 4-5 within 10° of general direction of coast.
5-6	1.4	Same general situation.
6-7	4.3	Completes bay closing by returning to mainland cape on Harris.
7-8	0.8	Closes small bay.
8-9	3.8	Joins small rock immediately adjacent to coast; closes a deep bay.
9-10	12.8	Approximately 6° from the general trend of the coast; joins island nearly 6 nautical miles from the shore; numerous islets and indentations.
10-11	22.1	Departs from the general direction of the coast by approximately 16° to close the Sound of Harris, an inter-island passage; island situated slightly over 7 nautical miles from shore; Baselines 1 - 11 leave the Flannan islands and St. Kilda group outside of straight baselines.
11-12	9.0	Change in general trend of the coast; line joins Haskeir islands with Heiskar islands, both situated approximately 7 nautical miles from the shore;
12-13	20.4	Line joins main island cape at an angle of approximately 35°, as determined by the general trend of the Uist islands; necessary if Heiskar group to be enclosed.
13-14	13.9	Generally parallel to the trend of the coast; encloses the Sound of Barra, an inter-island passage.

14-15	3.6	Headland to headland; encloses bay-like coastal depression.
15-16	0.75	Joins Barra and Vatersay islands enclosing narrow inter-island passage.
16-17	1.2	Follows general trend; joins offshore islet.
17-18	7.2	Follows general trend of the coast; joins islet with Mingulay island.
18-19	1.5	Follows general trend of the coast.
19-20	1.4	Begins to change direction to tie the Hebrides back to the mainland of Scotland.
20-21	33.2	Extends southeastward to tie the Hebrides to Skerryvore, an isolated rock approximately 37 nautical miles from the mainland and 9 nautical miles from Tiree; closes the Sea of the Hebrides which with Little Minch, North Minch and The Minch forms main passage between Scotland and the Hebrides.
21-22	19.6	Joins Dubh Artach, a rock situated approximately 34 nautical miles from the mainland and 13 nautical miles from Mull island.
22-23	26.5	Parallel to the general trend of the coast; joins to rock immediately offshore from large island of Islay; closes Firth of Lorne, a fjord.
23-24	1.0	Turning point in change of coastal direction.
24-25	7.9	Follows general trend of the coast; closes Loch Indaal, a true bay.
25-26	25.5	Rejoins mainland at peninsula of Kintyre; departs from general direction of coast by approximately 40°; necessary to close mainland; encloses Sound of Jura, an insular "fjord."
Total	282.10	

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.

c. MARITIME BOUNDARIES

MARITIME BOUNDARIES: U.K.-FRANCE

Arbitration on the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf,
excerpts, 1977 and 1978

1977 Decision

(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2) below, the course of the boundary between the portions of the continental shelf appertaining to the UK and France respectively, westward of 30 minutes west... the coordinates of which points are as follows:

Point	Latitude N	Longitude W
A	50° 07' 29"	00° 30' 00"
B	50° 08' 27"	01° 00' 00"
C	50° 09' 15"	01° 30' 00"
D	50° 09' 14"	02° 03' 26"
D1	49° 57' 50"	02° 48' 24"
D2	49° 46' 30"	02° 56' 30"
D3	49° 38' 30"	03° 21' 00"
D4	49° 33' 12"	03° 34' 50"
E	49° 32' 42"	03° 42' 44"
F	49° 32' 08"	03° 55' 47"
F1	49° 27' 40"	04° 17' 54"
G	49° 27' 23"	04° 21' 46"
H	49° 23' 14"	04° 32' 39"
I	49° 14' 28"	05° 11' 00"
J	49° 13' 22"	05° 18' 00"
K	49° 13' 00"	05° 20' 40"
L	49° 12' 10"	05° 40' 30"
M	49° 12' 00"	05° 41' 30"
N	48° 06' 00"	09° 36' 30"

(2) To the north and west of the Channel Islands, the boundary between the portions of the continental shelf appertaining to the UK(Channel Islands) and to [France] respectively shall be the line composed of segments of arcs of circles of a 12-mile radius drawn from the baselines of the Bailiwick of Guernsey... between Points X, X1, X2, X3, X4 and Y, the coordinates of which Points are as follows:

Point	Latitude N	Longitude W
X	49° 55' 05"	02° 03' 26"
X1	49° 55' 40"	02° 08' 45"
X2	49° 55' 15"	02° 22' 00"
X3	49° 39' 40"	02° 40' 30"
X4	49° 34' 30"	02° 55' 30"
Y	49° 18' 22"	02° 56' 10"

Agreement Relating to the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf
In the Area East of 30 Minutes West of the Greenwich Meridian,
excerpts, 1982

Article 1

1. Subject to Article 2 of this Agreement, the boundary between the parts of the continental shelf which appertain to the UK and France respectively, eastward of 30 minutes west of the Greenwich Meridian, shall be a line composed of loxodromes joining in the sequence given the points defined as follows by means of their coordinates:

Point	Latitude N	Longitude W
1	50° 07' 29"	00° 30' 00"
2	50° 13' 13"	00° 15' 30"
3	50° 14' 12"	00° 02' 14"
4	50° 19' 41"	00° 36' 12"
5	50° 23' 22"	00° 46' 39"
6	50° 38' 38"	01° 07' 26"
7	50° 47' 50"	01° 15' 28"
8	50° 53' 47"	01° 16' 58"
9	50° 57' 00"	01° 21' 25"
10	51° 02' 19"	01° 32' 53"
11	51° 05' 58"	01° 43' 31"
12	51° 14' 27"	01° 57' 18"
13	51° 20' 11"	02° 02' 18"
14	51° 30' 14"	02° 07' 18"

Agreement Relating to the Delimitation of the Territorial
Sea in the Straits of Dover, excerpts, 1988

Article 1

1. The boundary between the territorial sea of the UK and the territorial sea of France shall be a line composed of loxodromes joining in the sequence given the points defined as follows by means of their coordinates:

Point	Latitude N	Longitude W
I	50° 49' 95" 95	01° 15' 53" 43
II	50° 53' 47" 00	01° 16' 58" 00
III	50° 57' 00" 00	01° 21' 25" 00
IV	51° 02' 19" 00	01° 32' 53" 00
V	51° 05' 58" 00	01° 43' 31" 00
VI	51° 12' 00" 72	01° 53' 20" 07

....

Article 2

Points 1 and VI as defined above shall be the new final points of the boundaries delimiting the parts of the continental shelf appertaining respectively to the UK and France in the area east of 30 minutes west of the Greenwich Meridian.

These boundaries are composed of loxodromes joining:

- (a) points 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and I and,
- (b) points VI, 12, 13 and 14...

MARITIME BOUNDARY: U.K.-IRELAND

Agreement Concerning the Delimitation of Areas of the Continental Shelf between Two Countries, excerpts, 1988

Article 1 - Irish Sea and South-West Area

1) The boundary between parts of the continental shelf which appertains to the UK and Republic of Ireland, respectively, in the area south of latitude 53° 39' North shall be a line composed of parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude joining, in the sequence given in schedule A to this Agreement, the points set out in that Schedule.

Article 2 - North-West Area

1) The boundary between the parts of the continental shelf which appertain to the UK and the Republic of Ireland, respectively, in the area west of longitude 06° 45' West shall be a line composed of parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude joining, in the sequence given in Schedule B to this Agreement, the points set out in that Schedule.

Schedule A

Point	Latitude N	Longitude W
1	53° 39'.00	05° 17'.00
2	53° 32'.00	05° 17'.00
3	53° 32'.00	05° 19'.00
4	53° 26'.00	05° 19'.00
5	53° 26'.00	05° 20'.00
6	53° 09'.00	05° 20'.00
7	53° 09'.00	05° 19'.00
8	52° 59'.00	05° 19'.00
9	52° 59'.00	05° 22'.50
10	52° 52'.00	05° 22'.50
11	52° 52'.00	05° 24'.50
12	52° 44'.00	05° 24'.50

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Point	Latitude N	Longitude W
13	52° 44'.00	05° 28'.00
14	52° 32'.00	05° 25'.00
15	52° 32'.00	05° 22'.80
16	52° 24'.00	05° 22'.80
17	52° 24'.00	05° 35'.00
18	52° 16'.00	05° 35'.00
19	52° 16'.00	05° 39'.00
20	52° 12'.00	05° 39'.00
21	52° 12'.00	05° 42'.00
22	52° 08'.00	05° 42'.00
23	52° 08'.00	05° 46'.00
24	52° 04'.00	05° 46'.00
25	52° 04'.00	05° 50'.00
26	52° 00'.00	05° 50'.00
27	52° 00'.00	05° 54'.00
28	51° 58'.00	05° 54'.00
29	51° 58'.00	05° 57'.00
30	51° 54'.00	05° 57'.00
31	51° 54'.00	06° 00'.00
32	51° 50'.00	06° 00'.00
33	51° 50'.00	06° 06'.00
34	51° 40'.00	06° 06'.00
35	51° 40'.00	06° 18'.00
36	51° 30'.00	06° 18'.00
37	51° 30'.00	06° 33'.00
38	51° 20'.00	06° 33'.00
39	51° 20'.00	06° 42'.00
40	51° 10'.00	06° 42'.00
41	51° 10'.00	06° 48'.00
42	51° 00'.00	06° 48'.00
43	51° 00'.00	07° 03'.00
44	50° 50'.00	07° 03'.00
45	50° 50'.00	07° 12'.00
46	50° 40'.00	07° 12'.00

Point	Latitude N	Longitude W
47	50° 40'.00	07° 36'.00
48	50° 30'.00	07° 36'.00
49	50° 30'.00	08° 00'.00
50	50° 20'.00	08° 00'.00
51	50° 20'.00	08° 12'.00
52	50° 10'.00	08° 12'.00
53	50° 10'.00	08° 24'.00
54	50° 00'.00	08° 24'.00
55	50° 00'.00	08° 36'.00
56	49° 50'.00	08° 36'.00
57	49° 50'.00	08° 45'.00
58	49° 40'.00	08° 45'.00
59	49° 40'.00	08° 54'.00
60	49° 30'.00	08° 54'.00
61	49° 30'.00	09° 03'.00
62	49° 20'.00	09° 03'.00
63	49° 20'.00	09° 12'.00
64	49° 10'.00	09° 12'.00
65	49° 10'.00	09° 17'.00
66	49° 00'.00	09° 17'.00
67	49° 00'.00	09° 24'.00
68	48° 50'.00	09° 24'.00
69	48° 50'.00	09° 36'.00
70	48° 30'.00	09° 36'.00
71	48° 30'.00	09° 48'.00
72	48° 20'.00	09° 48'.00
73	48° 20'.00	10° 00'.00
74	48° 10'.00	10° 00'.00
75	48° 10'.00	10° 24'.00
76	48° 00'.00	10° 24'.00
77	48° 00'.00	10° 38'.00
78	47° 50'.00	10° 38'.00
79	47° 50'.00	10° 46'.00
80	47° 40'.00	10° 46'.00

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Point	Latitude N	Longitude W
81	47° 40'.00	10° 59'.00
82	47° 30'.00	10° 59'.00
83	47° 30'.00	11° 12'.00
84	47° 20'.00	11° 12'.00
85	47° 20'.00	11° 25'.00
86	47° 10'.00	11° 25'.00
87	47° 10'.00	11° 38'.00
88	47° 00'.00	11° 38'.00
89	47° 00'.00	11° 51'.00
90	46° 50'.00	11° 51'.00
91	46° 50'.00	12° 04'.00
92	46° 40'.00	12° 04'.00
93	46° 40'.00	12° 12'.00
94	46° 34'.00	12° 12'.00

Schedule B

Point	Latitude N	Longitude W
95	55° 28'.00	06° 45'.00
96	55° 28'.00	06° 48'.00
97	55° 30'.00	06° 48'.00
98	55° 30'.00	06° 51'.00
99	55° 35'.00	06° 51'.00
100	55° 35'.00	06° 57'.00
101	55° 40'.00	06° 57'.00
102	55° 40'.00	07° 02'.00
103	55° 45'.00	07° 02'.00
104	55° 45'.00	07° 08'.00
105	55° 50'.00	07° 08'.00
106	55° 50'.00	07° 15'.00
107	55° 55'.00	07° 15'.00
108	55° 55'.00	07° 23'.00
109	56° 00'.00	07° 23'.00
110	56° 00'.00	08° 13'.00

Point	Latitude N	Longitude W
111	56° 05'.00	08° 13'.00
112	56° 05'.00	08° 39'.50
113	56° 10'.00	08° 39'.50
114	56° 10'.00	09° 07'.00
115	56° 21'.50	09° 07'.00
116	56° 21'.50	10° 30'.00
117	56° 32'.50	10° 30'.00
118	56° 32'.50	12° 12'.00
119	56° 42'.00	12° 12'.00
120	56° 42'.00	14° 00'.00
121	56° 49'.00	14° 00'.00
122	56° 49'.00	15° 36'.00
123	56° 56'.00	15° 36'.00
124	56° 56'.00	17° 24'.00
125	57° 05'.50	17° 24'.00
126	57° 05'.50	19° 30'.00
127	57° 14'.00	19° 30'.00
128	57° 14'.00	21° 32'.00
129	57° 22'.00	21° 32'.00
130	57° 22'.00	23° 57'.40
131	57° 28'.00	23° 57'.40
132	57° 28'.00	25° 31'.50

MARITIME BOUNDARIES: U.K.-DENMARK

Agreement Relating to the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf, excerpts, 1971

Article 1

The dividing line between that part of the Continental Shelf which appertains to [Denmark] and the which appertains to the U.K. is in principle a line which at every point is equidistant from the nearest points of the baselines from which the territorial sea of each country is measured.

Article 2

(1) In implementation of the principle set forth in article 1, the dividing line shall be an arc of a great circle between the following points:

Point	Latitude N	Longitude E
1	56° 05' 12.0"	03° 15' 00.0"
2	55° 55' 09.4"	03° 21' 00.0"

Article 3

(1) In the north the termination point of the dividing line is the point of intersection of the dividing lines between the Continental Shelves of [Denmark and the U.K.].

(2) In the south the termination point of the dividing line is the point of intersection of the dividing lines between the Continental Shelves of [Denmark, U.K. and Germany].

MARITIME BOUNDARY: U.K.-GERMANY

Agreement Relating to the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf under the North Sea, excerpts, 1971

Article 1

(1) The dividing line between that part of the Continental Shelf which appertains to the [U.K.] and that part which appertains to [Germany] shall be arcs of Great Circles between the following points in the sequence given below:

Point	Latitude N	Longitude E
1	55° 45' 54.0"	03° 22' 13.0"
2	55° 50' 06.0"	03° 24' 00.0"
3	55° 55' 09.4"	03° 21' 00.10"

(2) In the south the termination point of the dividing line shall be point no. 1 which is the point of intersection of the dividing lines between the Continental Shelves of the [U.K., Germany, and the Netherlands].

(3) In the north the termination point of the dividing line shall be point no. 3, which is the point of intersection of the dividing lines between the Continental Shelves of the [U.K., Germany, and Denmark].

MARITIME BOUNDARY: U.K.-NETHERLANDS

Agreement Relating to the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf under the North Sea, excerpts, 1971

DESIRING to establish a boundary between the respective parts of the Continental Shelf under the North Sea on the basis of a line every point of which is equidistant from the nearest points of the baselines from which the territorial sea of each country is at present measured;

Article 1

(1) Subject to Article 2 of this Agreement the dividing line between that part of the Continental Shelf which appertains to the [U.K. and that part which appertains to the [Netherlands] shall be arcs of Great Circles between the following points, in the sequence given below:

Point	Latitude N	Longitude E
1	51° 48' 18"	02° 28' 54"
2	51° 59' 00"	02° 37' 36"
3	52° 01' 00"	02° 39' 30"
4	52° 05' 18"	02° 42' 12"
5	52° 06' 00"	02° 42' 54"
6	52° 12' 24"	02° 50' 24"
7	52° 17' 24"	02° 56' 00"
8	52° 25' 00"	03° 03' 30"
9	52° 37' 18"	03° 11' 00"
10	52° 47' 00"	03° 12' 18"
11	52° 53' 00"	03° 10' 30"

Point	Latitude N	Longitude E
12	53° 18' 06"	03° 03' 24"
13	53° 28' 12"	03° 01' 00"
14	53° 35' 06"	02° 59' 18"
15	53° 40' 06"	02° 57' 24"
16	53° 57' 48"	02° 52' 00"
17	54° 22' 48"	02° 45' 48"
18	54° 37' 18"	02° 53' 54"
19	55° 45' 54"	03° 22' 13"

Article 2

(1) In the south the termination point of the dividing line shall be point no. 1, which is the point of intersection of the dividing lines between the Continental Shelves of the [U.K., the Netherlands, and Belgium].

(2) In the north the termination point of the dividing line shall be point No. 19, which is the point of intersection of the dividing lines between the Continental Shelves of the [U.K., the Netherlands, and Germany].

CONTINENTAL SHELF BOUNDARY AGREEMENT: U.K.-NORWAY

Agreement Relating to the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf, excerpts, 1965

Article 1

The dividing line between that part of the Continental Shelf which appertains to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and that part which appertains to the Kingdom of Norway shall be based, with certain minor divergencies for administrative convenience, on a line, every point of which is equidistant from the nearest points of the baselines from which the territorial sea of each country is measured.

Article 2

(1) In implementation of the principles set forth in Article 1, the dividing line shall be arcs of Great Circles between the following points, in the sequence given below:

POINT	LATITUDE N	LONGITUDE E
1	56° 05' 12"	03° 15' 00"
2	56° 35' 42"	02° 36' 48"
3	57° 54' 18"	01° 57' 54"
4	58° 25' 48"	01° 29' 00"
5	59° 17' 24"	01° 42' 42"
6	59° 53' 48"	02° 04' 36"
7	61° 21' 24"	01° 47' 24"
8	61° 44' 12"	01° 33' 36"

Protocol Supplementary to the Agreement Relating to the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf, excerpts, 1978

POSITION	LATITUDE N	LONGITUDE E
8	61° 44' 12.00"	01° 33' 36.00"
9	61° 44' 12.00"	01° 33' 13.44"
10	62° 16' 43.93"	01° 10' 40.66"
11	62° 19' 40.72"	01° 08' 30.96"
12	62° 22' 21.00"	01° 06' 28.21"
13	62° 24' 56.68"	01° 04' 25.86"
14	62° 27' 32.82"	01° 02' 17.70"
15	62° 30' 09.83"	01° 00' 05.92"
16	62° 32' 47.29"	00° 57' 48.32"
17	62° 36' 20.75"	00° 54' 44.78"
18	62° 39' 57.99"	00° 51' 29.48"
19	62° 44' 16.31"	00° 47' 27.69"
20	62° 53' 29.49"	00° 38' 27.91"
21	62° 58' 21.06"	00° 33' 31.01"
22	63° 03' 20.71"	00° 28' 12.51"
23	63° 38' 10.68"	00° 10' 59.31"
24	63° 44' 12.83"	00° 18' 08.35"
25	63° 50' 26.89"	00° 25' 47.30"
26	63° 53' 14.93"	00° 29' 19.55"

MARITIME BOUNDARY: U.K.-BELGIUM

Agreement Relating to the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf, excerpts, 1991

DESIRING to establish the common boundary between their respective parts of the continental shelf, taking full account of the current rules of international law on international boundaries in order to achieve an equitable solution...

Article 1

(1) The boundary between that part of the continental shelf which appertains to the [U.K.] and that part which appertains to [Belgium] shall be a line composed of loxodromes joining in the sequence given by the points defined as follows by their coordinates:

Point	Latitude N	Longitude E
1	51° 33' 28"	02° 14' 18"
2	51° 36' 47"	02° 15' 12"
3	51° 48' 18"	02° 28' 54"

UNITED KINGDOM DEPENDENCIES

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	1878	Territorial Waters Jurisdiction Act	3nm	Applied to all dependencies
	Nov 88		12nm	Bermuda
	Jan 90		12nm	Applies to all dependencies.
	Jan 90	Falkland Is. Territorial Sea Order 1989 No. 1993	12nm	Falkland Islands.
	Jan 90	St. Helena & Dependencies (Territorial Sea) Order 1989 No. 1994	12nm	St. Helena.
	Jan 90	S. Georgia & S. Sandwich Islands (Territorial Sea) Order 1989 No. 1995	12nm	S. Georgia and S. Sandwich Islands.
	Jan 90	Turks & Caicos Islands (Territorial Sea) 1989 Order No. 1996	12nm	Turks and Caicos Islands.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jan 90	Statutory Instrument No. 1993		Established straight baselines for Falkland Islands.
	Jan 90	Statutory Instrument No. 1995		Established straight baselines for South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands.
	Jan 90	Statutory Instrument No. 1996		Established straight baselines for the Turks and Caicos Islands.
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Dec 50	Falkland Islands Orders in Council	100m depth	
	Oct 86	Declaration on Conservation of Fish Stocks & Maritime Jurisdiction Around the Falkland Islands	200nm	
	Nov 91	Proclamation No. 1 Falkland Islands	200nm	Falkland Islands.
	Dec 94	Offshore Minerals Ordinance		Falkland Islands (repealed earlier continental shelf ordinance).
V. 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.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ (Cont.)	Dec 77	Proclamation	200nm	Fishing zone: Cayman Islands.
	Mar 78	Ordinance No.2	200nm	Fishing zone: Ascension.
	Nov 78	Proclamation No.4	200nm	Fishing zone: Turks and Caicos Islands.
	Jul 80	Ordinance No. 1	200nm	Fishing zone: Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie, and Oeno Islands; authorizes licensing.
	Feb 87	Proclamation	150nm	Fishing zone: Falkland Islands (Malvinas).
	Nov 92	Proclamation No. 1		Declared and defined an EEZ around Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie, and Oeno Islands within the outer limits published in the Proclamation.
	May 93	Proclamation No. 1	200nm	Proclaimed a Maritime Zone around South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands with jurisdiction over the natural resources of the water, seabed and subsoil.
	Aug 94	Proclamation No. 1	200nm	Extension of Falkland Islands Outer Conservation Zone.
	Sep 95	Joint Declaration		Falkland Islands: U.K.-Argentina agreement on joint exploration within specified area.
VI. ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION	Jun 95	Marine Environment (Protection) Ordinance		Applies to waters surrounding Falkland Islands.
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Sep 58	Order in Council		Boundaries of territorial waters in Sarawak, North Borneo and Brunei.
	Jul 92	Agreement		Agreement with France (French Polynesia) for Pitcairn EIF.
	Jun 93	Agreement		Agreement with the United States (Puerto Rico and USVI) for British Virgin Islands signed.
	Jun 93	Agreement		Agreement with the United States (USVI) for Anguila signed.

b. DOMESTIC LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

1. EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE

The Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) around Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie, and Oeno Islands is bounded by lines of the type described joining the points defined to the nearest second of arc by coordinates of latitude and longitude on WGS 72 Datum specified.

LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	LINE TYPE
26° 34' 05"	133° 25' 29"	1-2 Loxodrome
25° 40' 40"	132° 59' 32"	2-3 Loxodrome
24° 04' 08"	132° 41' 11"	3-4 Loxodrome
22° 22' 55"	132° 23' 23"	4-5 Loxodrome

21° 03' 05"	132° 08' 37"	5-6 Loxodrome
20° 45' 54"	131° 58' 43"	6-7 Loxodrome
26° 34' 05"	133° 25' 29"	

Clockwise 200 nm from the nearest points on the baseline of the territorial sea of Oeno, Henderson, Ducie, and Pitcairn Islands.

EXCERPTS FROM THE FALKLAND ISLANDS (TERRITORIAL SEA) ORDER 1989, NO. 1993, WHICH WAS MADE ON 1 NOVEMBER 1989, AND CAME INTO FORCE ON 1 JANUARY 1990.

2. The boundaries of the Colony of the Falkland Islands are hereby extended to include, as territorial sea, that part 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.

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
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

Point	Latitude South	Longitude West	Name of Feature
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

c. MARITIME BOUNDARIES

MARITIME BOUNDARIES IN THE CARIBBEAN: U.K.-U.S.A.

The following excerpts from an agreement between the governments of 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."

(a) The agreement.

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:

No.	North Latitude	West Longitude
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"

No.	North Latitude	West Longitude
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"
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"

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No.	North Latitude	West Longitude
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

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	1793		3nm	
	Apr 61		3nm	Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone.
	Jun 72	Public Notice No. 358, Fed. Reg. Vol. 37, No. 116	3nm	Reaffirmed U.S. claim.
	Dec 88	Presidential Proclamation No. 5928	12nm	Territorial Sea extension also applies to Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, U.S. Virgin Islands and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and other territories and possessions.
III. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	1930	Tariff Act	12nm	Customs regulations.
	Jun 72	Public Notice No. 358, Fed. Reg. Vol. 37, No. 116	12nm	Reaffirmed U.S. claim.
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Sep 45	Proclamation No. 2667		White House press release issued on same date described 100-fathom depth as outer limit.
	Aug 53	Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act, 43 U.S.C. 1331		Seabed and subsoil appertaining
	Apr 61			Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf.
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Oct 66	Law No. 89-658	12nm	
	Mar 77	P.L. No. 94-265 (Magnuson Fishery Conservation & Management Act of 1976)	200nm	Fishing zone: claimed exclusive management authority; applied to American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, and other possessions and territories.
	Jan 78		200nm	Fishery law applied to Northern Marianas.
	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 limits of the EEZ.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
VI. ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION	Oct 72	Marine Protection, Research & Sanctuaries Act, Title I & II (33 U.S.C. §§1401 et seq., as amended)		Regulated transportation of wastes for ocean dumping in waters adjacent to the U.S.
	Oct 72	Clean Water Act, (33 U.S.C. §§1321 et seq., as amended)		Regulated pollution which may affect resources under the exclusive management authority of the U.S. or which is caused by activities under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act.
	Feb 74	Intervention on the High Seas Act P.L. 93-248		
	Jun 78	Intervention on the High Seas Act Amendment		
	Sep 78	Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act		Liability for spills from any facility or vessel operated in conjunction with an OCS lease.
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Apr 72	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Mexico EIF.
	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.
	May 78	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Mexico (Caribbean Sea and Pacific) signed.
	Nov 80	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Venezuela EIF (Puerto Rico and U.S. Virgin Islands).
	Sep 83	Agreement		American Samoa: maritime boundary agreement with Cook Islands EIF.
	Sep 83	Agreement		American Samoa: maritime boundary agreement with New Zealand (Tokelau) EIF.
	Oct 84	ICJ Judgment		Maritime boundary with Canada (Gulf of Maine and Georges Bank) delimited.
	Jun 90	Exchange of Notes		Maritime boundary agreement with USSR signed.
	Jun 95	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with the United Kingdom (for the British Virgin Islands) EIF.
	Jun 95	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with the United Kingdom (for Anguilla) EIF.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Jul 94			Signed Part XI Agreement, subject to ratification.
	Oct 94			Submitted Convention to Senate for advice and consent to accession, along with Part XI Agreement.

b. DOMESTIC LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

1. EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE

A. LEGISLATION.

EXCERPTS FROM FEDERAL REGISTER, VOL.60, NO. 163, DEPT. OF STATE PUBLIC NOTICE NO 2237, REGARDING US EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE AND MARITIME BOUNDARIES, AUGUST 28, 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 Maine area, the limit of the exclusive economic zone is defined by straight lines connecting the following coordinates¹:

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:

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.
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.
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.
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.
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:

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:

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:

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:

18. 30°32'31.20" N. 121°51'58.37" 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:

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.
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:

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°38'13" 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.
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:

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.
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 coordinates⁶:

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.
 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.
 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°43'30.15" 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:

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.
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.
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.
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.
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:

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.
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.

American Samoa. The seaward limit of the exclusive economic zone shall be determined by straight lines connecting the following points¹¹:

1. 11°02'17" S. 173°44'48" W. [*43829]
2. 10°46'15" S. 173°03'53" W.
3. 10°25'26" S. 172°11'01" W.
4. 10°17'50" S. 171°50'58" W.
5. 10°15'17" S. 171°15'32" W.
6. 10°10'18" S. 170°16'10" W.
7. 10°07'52" S. 169°46'50" W.
8. 10°01'26" S. 168°31'25" W.
9. 10°12'44" S. 168°31'02" W.
10. 10°12'49" S. 168°31'02" W.
11. 10°52'31" S. 168°29'42" W.
12. 11°02'40" S. 168°29'21" W.
13. 11°43'53" S. 168°27'58" W.
14. 12°01'55" S. 168°10'24" W.
15. 12°28'40" S. 167°25'20" W.
16. 12°41'22" S. 167°11'01" W.
17. 12°57'51" S. 166°52'21" W.
18. 13°11'25" S. 166°37'02" W.
19. 13°14'03" S. 166°34'03" W.
20. 13°21'25" S. 166°25'42" W.
21. 13°35'44" S. 166°09'19" W.
22. 13°44'56" S. 165°58'44" W.
23. 14°03'30" S. 165°37'20" W.
24. 15°00'09" S. 165°22'07" W.
25. 15°14'04" S. 165°18'29" W.

26. 15°38'47" S. 165°12'03" W.
27. 15°44'58" S. 165°16'36" W.
28. 16°08'42" S. 165°34'12" W.
29. 16°18'30" S. 165°41'29" W.
30. 16°23'29" S. 165°45'11" W.
31. 16°45'30" S. 166°01'39" W.
32. 17°33'28" S. 166°38'35" W.
33. 17°31'45" S. 166°42'07" W.
34. 16°56'20" S. 168°26'05" W.
35. 16°37'55" S. 169°18'19" W.
36. 16°37'36" S. 169°19'12" W.
37. 16°34'58" S. 169°55'59" W.
38. 16°39'17" S. 170°19'09" W.
39. 16°48'46" S. 171°12'29" W.
40. 16°49'33" S. 171°17'03" W.
41. 16°13'29" S. 171°37'41" W.
42. 16°04'47" S. 171°42'37" W.
43. 15°58'20" S. 171°46'06" W.
44. 15°50'48" S. 171°50'23" W.
45. 15°50'12" S. 171°50'44" W.
46. 15°14'19" S. 171°37'37" W.
47. 15°01'58" S. 171°31'37" W.
48. 14°46'48" S. 171°24'21" W.
49. 14°27'02" S. 171°14'46" W.
50. 14°06'18" S. 171°04'48" W.
51. 14°03'28" S. 171°03'06" W.
52. 14°03'27" S. 171°03'05" W.
53. 14°03'05" S. 171°02'53" W.
54. 13°56'54" S. 170°59'34" W.
55. 13°54'30" S. 170°58'20" W.
56. 13°53'43" S. 170°57'57" W.
57. 13°50'40" S. 170°56'24" W.
58. 13°13'56" S. 170°44'20" W.
59. 13°09'05" S. 170°42'39" W.
60. 12°36'18" S. 170°30'44" W.
61. 12°36'11" S. 170°31'35" W.
62. 12°35'21" S. 170°36'26" W.
63. 12°29'47" S. 171°08'24" W.
64. 12°27'27" S. 171°17'25" W.
65. 12°23'34" S. 171°25'18" W.
66. 12°17'36" S. 171°37'14" W.
67. 12°14'01" S. 171°44'25" W.
68. 12°13'49" S. 171°44'47" W.
69. 12°05'27" S. 172°00'55" W.
70. 11°54'06" S. 172°22'53" W.
71. 11°53'57" S. 172°23'09" W.
72. 11°40'49" S. 172°48'17" W.
73. 11°26'56" S. 173°08'46" W.
74. 11°22'08" S. 173°15'50" W.
75. 11°02'28" S. 173°44'37" W.
76. 11°02'17" S. 173°44'48" W.

Palmyra Atoll-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:

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:

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:

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:

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. 10222, 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. 10323, 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 112 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 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).

c. MARITIME BOUNDARIES

MARITIME BOUNDARY: MEXICO - UNITED STATES

1970 TERRITORIAL SEA BOUNDARY AGREEMENT

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.

Pacific Ocean International Maritime Boundary

Point	Latitude (N)	Longitude (W)
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 International Maritime Boundary

Point	Latitude (N)	Longitude (W)
1	25° 57' 22.18"	97° 08' 19.76"
2	25° 58' 30.57"	96° 55' 27.37"

1978 TREATY ON THE MARITIME BOUNDARY

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:

POINT	LATITUDE (N)	LONGITUDE (W)
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"

POINT	LATITUDE (N)	LONGITUDE (W)
GM.E-3	25° 41' 56.52"	88° 23' 05.54"
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.

UNITED STATES-CUBA: MARITIME BOUNDARY AGREEMENT

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 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 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:

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"

MARITIME BOUNDARY: U.S.-VENEZUELA

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:

POINTS	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"
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.

MARITIME BOUNDARY: UNITED STATES-COOK ISLANDS

The maritime boundary between the United States of America and the Cook Islands shall be determined by the geodetic lines connecting the following 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"

MARITIME BOUNDARY DELIMITATION AGREEMENT: NEW ZEALAND (TOKELAU)-U.S.A.

Article I

The maritime boundary between Tokelau and the United States shall be determined by the geodetic lines connecting the following coordinates:

Latitude (South)	Longitude (West)
10° 01' 26	168° 31' 25"
10° 07' 52	169° 46' 50"
10° 10' 18	170° 16' 10"

Latitude (South)	Longitude (West)
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"

MARITIME BOUNDARY: U.S.-CANADA

Case Concerning Delimitation of the Maritime Boundary In the Gulf of Maine Area, ICJ, 1984

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:

POINTS	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"

MARITIME BOUNDARY: U.S.-RUSSIA [FORMER USSR]

Agreement between the [U.S.] and [U.S.S.R.] on the Maritime Boundary, excerpts, 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:

POINTS	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"

POINTS	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

POINTS	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
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

POINTS	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
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

POINTS	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
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"

POINTS	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
46	57° 58' 11"	176° 36' 52"
47	57° 48' 04"	176° 20' 43"
48	57° 37' 54"	176° 04' 35"
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"

POINTS	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
80	51° 53' 14"	168° 12' 01"
81	51° 42' 03"	167° 59' 49"
82	51° 30' 51"	167° 47' 42"
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"

MARITIME BOUNDARIES IN THE CARIBBEAN: U.K.-U.S.A.

The following excerpts from an agreement between the governments of 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:"

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 Island (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 ar 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.

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:

No.	North Latitude	West Longitude
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"

No.	North Latitude	West Longitude
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"
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"

No.	North Latitude	West Longitude
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"

URUGUAY

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	1914	Law No. 37	3nm	
	Feb 63	Decree	6nm	
	May 69	Decree	12nm	
	Dec 69	Decree 604/969	200nm	Innocent passage within 12nm; did not affect navigation or overflight beyond 12nm.
				This claim is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested this claim in 1970.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jan 61	Joint Declaration of Argentina & Uruguay		Agreement to limits of the Río de la Plata as historic waters.
				This claim is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claim in 1963 and 1970.
III. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Feb 63		12nm	
	May 69		18nm	Superseded by Decree of December 1969.
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Dec 63	Decree	1958 DEF	
	Dec 69	Decree 604/969	1958 DEF	
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	1914	Law No. 37	6nm	
	Feb 63	Decree	12nm	
	May 69		90-120nm	To limits of continental shelf
	Dec 69	Law 13, 833	200nm	Exclusive fishing zone within 12nm; licensing required between 12nm and 200nm.
	Aug 71	Decree	200nm	Detailed regulations for foreign fishing between 12nm and 200nm.
	Dec 82	Declaration		See note below re: EEZ declaration accompanying the signing of the LOS Convention.
VI. ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION	Dec 69	Law 13,833	200nm	
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Feb 74	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Argentina EIF; see LIS No. 64.
	Jun 75	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Brazil EIF; see LIS No. 73.
TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES

VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82	Signed, with a declaration that rights under the Convention will be applied on the basis of reciprocity and that purports to exclude military exercises within the EEZ.
		The U.S. does not recognize restrictions on military exercises within the EEZ.
	Dec 92	Date of Ratification.
	Jul 94	Signed Part XI Agreement, subject to ratification.

c. MARITIME BOUNDARIES

MARITIME BOUNDARY: BRAZIL-URUGUAY

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," published by the Geographer, Department of State, September 30, 1976:

(a) 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.

(b) 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.

MARITIME BOUNDARY: URUGUAY-ARGENTINA

Agreement Relating to the Delimitation of the River Plate and the Maritime Boundary Between Argentina and Uruguay, excerpts, 1974

Chapter 1 Jurisdiction

Article 1

The Rio de la Plata extends from the parallel of PuntaGorda to an imaginary straight line joining Puntadel Este (Uruguay) and PuntaRasa 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 PuntaGorda. 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....

Points	South Latitude	West Longitude
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 Puntadel 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.

VANUATU

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Aug 78	Exchange of Notes, France-U.K.	12nm	
	Oct 82	Maritime Zones Act No. 23 of 1981	12nm	Measured from archipelagic and low-water baselines.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Oct 82	Maritime Zones Act No. 23		Established archipelagic baselines; recognized right of innocent passage 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."
III. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Oct 82	Maritime Zones Act No.23	24nm	
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Oct 82	Maritime Zones Act No. 23	CM/ 200nm	
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Aug 78	Exchange of Notes, France-U.K.	200nm	
	Oct 82	Maritime Zones Act No.23	200nm	EEZ
VI. ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION	Oct 82	Maritime Zones Act No.23	200nm	Exclusive authority to prevent and control pollution claimed within EEZ.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.
	Jul 94			Signed Part XI Agreement, subject to ratification.

b. DOMESTIC LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

1. ARCHIPELAGIC BASELINES

A. LEGISLATION. The following are extracts from the Maritime Zones Act No. 23 of October 1982 establishing Vanuatu's archipelagic baseline system:

An archipelagic baseline commences at the outermost point of the low water line of the Reef off Hiu Island co-ordinate 13°04'18" South 156°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:

Point	Land Area	Latitude (East)	Longitude (South)	British Chart
1)	Vat Ganai Island	13° 15' 10".8	167° 38' 10".5	1575
2)	Vetvai Point on Metlav Island	13° 38' 46".8	167° 42' 25".5	1575
3)	Islet off Meroleva Island	14° 26' 22".9	168° 04' 10".2	1575
4)	Treerock Point on Pentecost Island	15° 55' 38".4	168° 16' 32".5	1575

Point	Land Area	Latitude (East)	Longitude (South)	British Chart
5)	Tongeroki Island	17° 00' 38".4	168° 38' 27"	1576
6)	Manidro Point on Efate Island	17° 41' 42"	168° 35' 10"	1576
7)	Goat Islet off Erramange	18° 42' 09".6	169° 17' 43".5	1576
8)	Reef off Futuna Island	19° 30' 42"	170° 13' 44".3	1576
9)	Masi Point on Futuna Island	19° 32' 37".7	178° 13' 34".7	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)	Duntovin Point on Erramango 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

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Jul 56	Territorial Sea Law	12nm	
	Aug 61			Became party to the 1958 Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jul 56	Territorial Sea Law		Enabling legislation for straight baselines.
				U.S. protested claim in 1956.
	Jul 68	Presidential Decree		Established straight baselines.
				This claim is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claim in 1989.
III. 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."
				This claim to security jurisdiction is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claim in 1989.
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Jul 56	Territorial Sea	1958 DEF	Authorized creation of safety zones around installations.
	Aug 61			Became party to 1958 Convention on the Continental Shelf, with a reservation.
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Jul 56	Territorial Sea Law	12nm	Authority to establish non-exclusive fishery development and conservation zones.
	Jul 78	Law Establishing an Exclusive Economic Zone	200nm	EEZ: permission to conduct scientific research required; criteria for withholding consent address activities related to exploration/exploitation of resources; drilling or use of explosives; installations/devices; or those that unduly impede economic activity.
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Sep 42	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Trinidad & Tobago (Gulf of Paria) EIF. Ceased to have effect July 1991 upon EIF of July 1991 Agreement.
	Dec 78	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Netherlands Antilles and Aruba EIF.
	Nov 80	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with USA EIF (Puerto Rico and St. Croix).

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES (Cont.)	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.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Apr 82			Voted against; did not sign.

b. DOMESTIC LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

1. STRAIGHT BASELINES

A. LEGISLATION. Following is 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 threemiles 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.

B. 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.

c. MARITIME BOUNDARIES

BOUNDARY DELIMITATION: NETHERLANDS ANTILLES AND VENEZUELA

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.

MARITIME BOUNDARY: U.S.-VENEZUELA

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:

POINTS	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"
18	15° 05' 07"	67° 36' 23"
19	15° 10' 38"	68° 03' 46"

POINTS	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
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.

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.

MARITIME BOUNDARY: VENEZUELA-DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Treaty on the Delimitation of Marine and Submarine Areas,
excerpts, 1979

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.

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.

MARITIME BOUNDARY: VENEZUELA-FRANCE(GUADELOUPE & MARTINIQUE)

Delineation Treaty, excerpts, 1980

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.

MARITIME BOUNDARY: TRINIDAD & TOBAGO--VENEZUELA

Treaty on the Delimitation of Marine and Submarine Areas, 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:

POINT	LATITUDE N	LONGITUDE W
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"

POINT	LATITUDE N	LONGITUDE W
16	09° 49' 55"	60° 39' 51"
17	09° 53' 26"	60° 16' 02"
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.

....

VIETNAM

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Sep 64	Statement	12nm	
	May 77	Statement	12nm	
	Jan 80	Degree No. 30/C		<p>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 and submarines must navigate on surface; prior to entering territorial sea or contiguous zone, ships must place weapons in non-operative positions.</p> <p>This requirement is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested requirement in 1982 and conducted operational assertions in 1982, 1983, 1985 and 1986.</p>
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Nov 82	Statement		<p>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.</p> <p>These claims are not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claims in 1982 and 1987.</p>
III. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	May 77	Statement	24nm	<p>Claim includes jurisdiction over security matters.</p> <p>This claim is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claim in 1982.</p>
	Jan 80	Decree No. 30/C		<p>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.</p> <p>These claims are not recognized by the U.S.</p>
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF	May 77	Statement	CM/ 200nm	

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
V. 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 (based upon bilateral agreements) required for foreign-flag fishing in EEZ; foreign ships not permitted in safety zones (500 m) around installations.
VI. ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION	May 77	Statement	200nm	Part of EEZ claim.
VII. 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. The historic claim is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested historic claim in the agreement in 1982.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.
	Jul 94			Ratified.

b. DOMESTIC LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

1. STRAIGHT BASELINES

A. LEGISLATION. Following is the text of a 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 and coordinates 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 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 abovesaid 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
Used for Measuring the Width of Vietnam's
Territorial Waters

POINTS	GEOGRAPHIC NAMES	LATITUDE N	LONGITUDE E
0	On the southwestern demarcation line of the 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 Khahn 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

WESTERN SAMOA

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Jul 71	Territorial Sea Act, No. 3	12nm	
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Mar 72	Fisheries Protection Act No. 2	12nm	Fishing zone.
	Aug 77	Exclusive Economic Zone Act 1977	200nm	Enabling legislation for EEZ.
	Dec 80	Proclamation		EEZ ordered into effect; licensing required for foreign fishing.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Sep 84			Signed.

YEMEN

The Republic of Yemen was established on May 22, 1990 with the merger of the Yemen Arab Republic (Sanaa) and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (Aden).

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. 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 Babal Mandab). (See NOTE below.)
	Feb 70	Law No. 8 (Aden)	12nm	
	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 prior to transiting territorial sea; the nuclear-powered vessels and vessels carrying nuclear and other radio-active materials must give prior notification. (See NOTE below.)
NOTE: Prior to its merger into one nation, both Yemen (North-Sanaa) and Yemen (South-Aden) claimed that foreign warships required prior permission or notification before entering the territorial sea. There has been no indication that Yemen has changed its claims. The U.S. does not recognize these requirements as valid. Diplomatic protests were made in 1982 and 1986. Operational assertions have been made regularly from 1979 to 1990 and 1995.				
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jan 78	Act No. 45 of 1977 (Aden)		Enabling legislation for straight baselines.
III. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Apr 67	Republican Decree No. 15 (Sanaa)	18nm	
	Feb 70	Law No. 8 (Aden)	18nm	
	Jan 78	Act No. 45 (Aden) of 1977	24nm	Claim included jurisdiction over security. This claim is not recognized by the U.S.
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF	Apr 67	Republican Decree No. 16 (Sanaa)	200 m	
	Feb 70	Law No. 8 (Aden)	1958 DEF	
	Jan 78	Act No. 45 of 1977 (Aden)	CM/ 200nm	Claimed exclusive rights similar to those in EEZ.
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	1964	Law No. 30	12nm	Fishing zone.
	Jan 78	Act No. 45 of 1977 (Aden)	200nm	EEZ
VI. ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION	Jan 78	Act No. 45		Complete authority over environment asserted within EEZ.
	Feb 82	Regional Convention for the Conservation of the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden Environment		Agreement between Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Somalia, Yemen, and the Palestine Liberation Organization to protect environment of Red Sea and Gulf of Aden.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed (Aden and Sanaa). Sanaa with a declaration that warships, warplanes and nuclear-powered craft must obtain agreement prior to transiting territorial sea; and, that Yemen adheres to rules concerning rights of national sovereignty over territorial seas, including straits linking two seas.
	Jul 87			Date of Ratification.
	Dec 87			Ratified, with declarations.

YUGOSLAVIA, Federal Republic of

(Serbia and Montenegro have asserted the formation of a joint independent state, but this entity has not been recognized as a state by the U.S. Maritime claims of this entity are not known. Prior Yugoslav claims are detailed below).

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Dec 48	Law 876	6nm	
	May 65	Law on the Coastal Sea, the Outer Sea Belt & Epicontinental Belt	10nm	No more than three warships of same flag may traverse at one time.
	Apr 79	Decree No. 765, Amending 1965 Law	12nm	Enabling legislation to create regulations for foreign warships and other public vessels, yachts, nuclear-powered vessels, ships carrying radioactive materials and fishing boats passing through the 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. This requirement is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested requirement in 1986, 1988 and 1990 and conducted operational assertion in 1990.
II. ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Dec 48	Law 876		Established straight baselines.
	May 65	Law on the Coastal Sea		Established straight baselines.
III. CONTIGUOUS ZONE	May 65	Law on the Coastal Sea		
	Mar 79	Decree No. 765		Deleted provisions for contiguous zone.
IV. CONTINENTAL SHELF	May 65	Law on the Coastal	1958 DEF	Authorized establishment of "safety zones" around installations and through which passage may be restricted (no zones permitted in established shipping routes).
V. FISHING ZONE/EEZ	May 65	Law on the Coastal Sea	12nm	Fishing zone.
VI. ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION	Jan 78	Law on Maritime & Inland Navigation		Foreign-flag vessels carrying more than 2,000 tons of oil must possess insurance.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
VII. MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jan 70	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Italy EIF.
	Apr 77	Treaty		Treaty of Osimo; maritime boundary between Italy and Yugoslavia in Gulf of Trieste.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed.
	May 86			Ratified with declaration that coastal states may subject the passage of foreign warships to the requirement of previous notification, may limit the number of ships (presumably warships) "simultaneously passing," and may determine "which of the straits used for international navigation in the territorial sea . . . will retain the regime of innocent passage." The US does not recognize any claim which impedes the innocent passage of any vessel, including warships, through territorial waters.

b. DOMESTIC LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

1. STRAIGHT BASELINES

A. LEGISLATION. Following are extracts from the Law on the Coastal Sea, the Outer Sea Belt, and the Epicontinental Belt of Yugoslavia of 23 April 1965:

Article 3

Inner sea waters include the following:

- 1) ports and bays on the coast of the mainland and the islands;
- 2) mouths of rivers;
- 3) parts of the sea between the mainland coast and the basic line of the territorial sea referred to in Items 2 and 3, Paragraph 2, Article 11 of this Law.

A bay, referred to in Item 1, Paragraph 1 of this Article, is a distinctly limited inlet recessed into the land and of a sea area equal to or larger than the area of the semi-circle with a diameter equal to the length of the straight line closing the entrance into the inlet.

The sea area of the inlet is measured from the low tide line along the coast line of the inlet and the straight line closing the entrance to the inlet.

Article 11

The territorial sea is the sea belt of a width of 10 nautical miles, measured from the basic line towards the open sea.

The basic line is:

- 1) the low tide line along the coast line of the mainland and the islands;
- 2) straight lines closing the entrances to bays;
- 3) straight lines connecting the following points on the coast of the mainland and on the coast of the islands;
 - a) Zarubaca Point - southeastern Point of the Mrkan Island - southern Point of Sveti Andrija Island - Gruj Point (on the Mljet Island);

- b) 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;
- c) 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 in Item 3, Paragraph 2, of this Article 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.

The outer boundary of the territorial sea is the line whose each point is 10 nautical miles away from the nearest basic line.

Ships of any state are entitled to a harmless passage through the territorial sea under the conditions prescribed by this Law and other Federal regulations.

A harmless passage of a ship is the sailing through the territorial sea without entering the inner sea waters, or with the intention to enter the inner sea waters or to leave these waters for the open sea, provided that the public law and order, peace, and security of Yugoslavia are not affected.

The harmless passage referred to in Paragraph 2 of this Article also includes the stopping and anchorage of a ship in the territorial sea if this is required for the purpose of normal sailing or due to an act of God or distress at sea.

Article 18

The outer sea belt is an area of a width of 2 nautical miles, measured from the outer boundary of the territorial sea towards the open sea.

Article 20

The epicontinental belt comprises the sea bottom and the underground of the submarine space outside the outer boundary of the territorial sea to a depth of 200 meters, and also beyond that boundary to the line where the depth of the water over the sea bottom permits exploitation of the natural wealth of the sea bottom and its underground.

Article 21

Yugoslavia exercises her sovereign rights over the epicontinental belt concerning the exploration and exploitation of the natural wealth of that belt.

The natural wealth, referred to in Paragraph 1 of this Article, denotes ores and other inanimate wealth of the sea bottom and its underground and living organisms which, in the stage in which they are caught, are immovable on the sea bottom or underneath the sea bottom, or can move only when in continental, physical contact with the sea bottom or its underground.

ZAIRE

a. SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
I. TERRITORIAL SEA	Jul 74	Law No. 74/009 Delimiting the Territorial Sea	12nm	
V. 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.
VIII. LOS CONVENTION	Aug 83			Signed.
	Feb 89			Ratified.