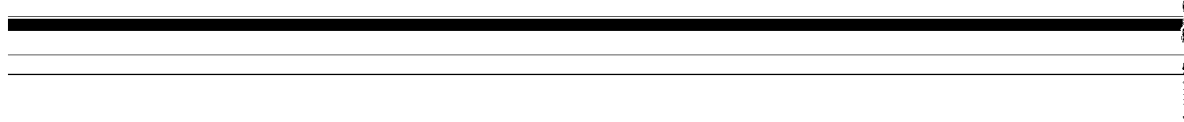
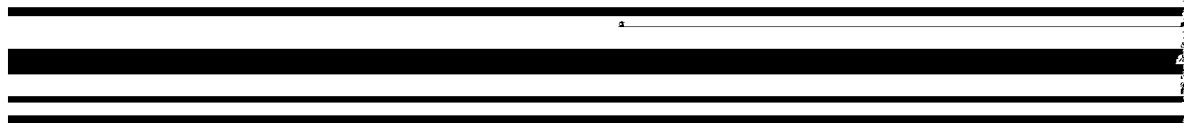
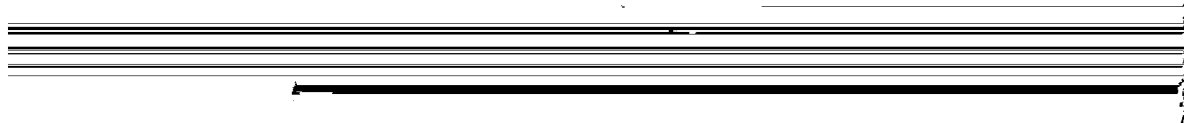
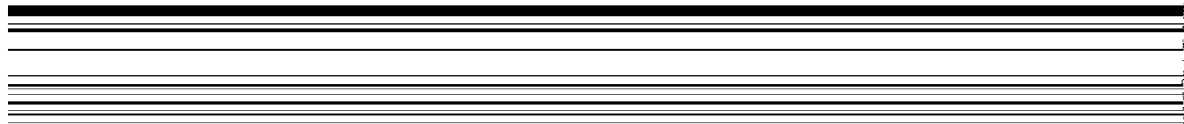
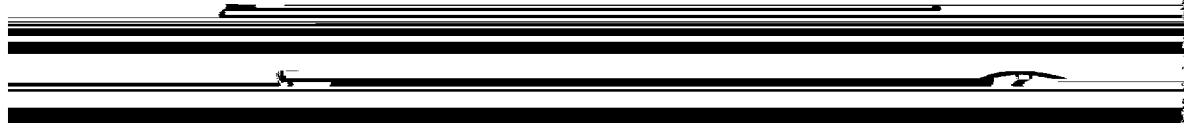


Law of the Sea








CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
I. UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA.....	1
Status of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, of the Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention and of the Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks.....	1
1. Table recapitulating the status of the Convention and of the related Agreements, as at 9 December 2002	1
2. Chronological lists of ratifications of, accessions and successions to the Convention and the related Agreements, as at 9 December 2002	12
(a) The Convention.....	12

7.	Timor-Leste: Law No. 7/2002: Maritime Borders of the Territory of the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste	35
B.	Bilateral treaties	39
1.	Muscat Agreement on the Delimitation of the Maritime Boundary between the Sultanate of Oman and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan	39
2.	Treaty between the Federal Republic of Nigeria and the Democratic Republic of São Tome and Príncipe on the Joint Development of Petroleum and other Resources, in res	

State or entity	(in
<i>Italicized text</i> indicates non-members of the United Nations;	
Shaded row indicates landlocked States	
	Signature (☐ - declaration)

Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); participation(p); (☐ - declaration)	Signature	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); definitive signature(ds); participation(p); ¹ simplified procedure (sp); ²	Signature  (☐ - declaration or statement)	Ratification; accession(a) ³ (☐ - declaration)
26 March 1984		28 July 1995 (sp)		

State or entity	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (in force as from 16 November 1994)	Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention (in force as from 28 July 1996)	Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks (in force as from 11 December 2001)
<i>Italicized text</i> indicates non-members of the United Nations; Shaded row indicates landlocked States	Signature  (☐ - declaration)	Signature  Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); succession(s); (☐ - declaration)	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); definitive signature(ds); participation(p); ⁻¹

State or entity










**United Nations Convention on
the Law of the Sea**
(in force as from 16 November 1994)

State or entity

**United Nations Convention on
the Law of the Sea**
(in force as from 16 November 1994)


**Agreement relating to the implementation of
Part XI of the Convention**
(in force as from 28 July 1996)

**Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of
the Convention relating to the conservation and
management of straddling fish stocks and highly
migratory fish stocks**
(in force as from 11 December 2001)

State or entity	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (in force as from 16 November 1994)		Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention (in force as from 28 July 1996)		Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks (in force as from 11 December 2001)	
	Signature  (☐ - declaration)	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); succession(s); (☐ - declaration)	Signature 	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); definitive signature(ds); participation(p); ¹ simplified procedure (sp); ²	Signature  (☐ - declaration or statement)	Ratification; accession(a) ³ (☐ - declaration)
Qatar	<input type="checkbox"/>	9 December 2002		9 December 2002 (p)		
Republic of Korea		29 January 1996		29 January 1996		
Republic of Moldova						
Romania	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 17 December 1996		17 December 1996 (a)		
Russian Federation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 12 March 1997		12 March 1997 (a)		<input type="checkbox"/> 4 August 1997
Rwanda						
Saint Kitts and Nevis						

State or entity	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (in force as from 16 November 1994)	Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention (in force as from 28 July 1996)	Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks (in force as from 11 December 2001)
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Italicized text indicates non-members of the United Nations;
Shaded row indicates landlocked States

Signature 
(☐ - declaration)



Ratification; formal









Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of

State or entity

**United Nations Convention on
the Law of the Sea**
(in force as from 16 November 1994)

**Agreement relating to the implementation of
Part XI of the Convention**
(in force as from 28 July 1996)

State or entity	<p align="center">United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (in force as from 16 November 1994)</p>	<p align="center">Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention (in force as from 28 July 1996)</p>	<p align="center">Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks (in force as from 11 December 2001)</p>
<p><i>Italicized text</i> indicates non-members of the United Nations; Shaded row indicates landlocked States</p>	<p align="center">Signature  <input type="checkbox"/> - declaration</p> <p align="center">Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); succession(s); <input type="checkbox"/> - declaration</p>	<p align="center">Signature </p> <p align="center">Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); definitive signature(ds); participation(p);¹</p>	

State or entity	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (in force as from 16 November 1994)		Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention (in force as from 28 July 1996)		Agreement for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks (in force as from 11 December 2001)	
	Signature  (☐ - declaration)	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); succession(s); (☐ - declaration)	Signature 	Ratification; formal confirmation(fc); accession(a); definitive signature(ds); participation(p); ¹ simplified procedure (sp); ²	Signature  (☐ - declaration or statement)	Ratification; accession(a) ³ (☐ - declaration)
Yugoslavia	⁷	☐12 March 2001 (s)		28 July 1995 (sp) ⁸		
Zambia		7 March 1983		28 July 1995 (sp)		
Zimbabwe		24 February 1993		28 July 1995 (sp)		
TOTALS	157 (☐35)	138 (☐51)	79	108	59 (☐5)	32 (☐8)

⁷ The former Yugoslavia had signed and ratified the Convention on 10 December 1982 and 5 May 1986, respectively.

⁸ The former Yugoslavia had signed the Agreement and notified the Secretary-General that it had selected the application of the simplified procedure set out in articles 4 (3) (c) and 5 of the Agreement, on 12 May 1995 and 28 July 1995, respectively. On 12 March 2001, the Secretary-General received from the Government of Yugoslavia a notification confirming the signature and the notification of application of the simplified procedure under article 5.

2. Chronological lists of ratifications of, accessions and successions to the Convention

86. Georgia (21 March 1996)
87. France (11 April 1996)
88. Saudi Arabia (24 April 1996)
89. Slovakia (8 May 1996)
90. Bulgaria (15 May 1996)
91. Myanmar (21 May 1996)
92. China (7 June 1996)
93. Algeria (11 June 1996)
94. Japan (20 June 1996)
95. Czech Republic (21 June 1996)
96. Finland (21 June 1996)
97. Ireland (21 June 1996)
98. Norway (24 June 1996)
99. Sweden (25 June 1996)
100. Netherlands (28 June 1996)
101. Panama (1 July 1996)
102. Mauritania (17 July 1996)
103. New Zealand (19 July 1996)
104. Haiti (31 July 1996)
105. Mongolia (13 August 1996)
106. Palau (30 September 1996)
107. Malaysia (14 October 1996)
108. Brunei Darussalam (5 November 1996)
109. Romania (17 December 1996)
110. Papua New Guinea (14 January 1997)
111. Spain (15 January 1997)
112. Guatemala (11 February 1997)
113. Pakistan (26 February 1997)
114. Russian Federation (12 March 1997)
115. Mozambique (13 March 1997)
116. Solomon Islands (23 June 1997)
117. Equatorial Guinea (21 July 1997)
118. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (25 July 1997)
119. Chile (25 August 1997)
120. Benin (16 October 1997)
121. Portugal (3 November 1997)
122. South Africa (23 December 1997)
123. Gabon (11 March 1998)
124. European Community (1 April 1998)
125. Lao People's Democratic Republic (5 June 1998)
126. Suriname (9 July 1998)
127. Nepal (2 November 1998)
128. Belgium (13 November 1998)
129. Poland (13 November 1998)
130. Ukraine (26 July 1999)
131. Vanuatu (10 August 1999)
132. Nicaragua (3 May 2000)
133. Maldives (7 September 2000)
134. Luxembourg (5 October 2000)
135. Yugoslavia (12 March 2001)
136. Bangladesh (27 July 2001)
137. Madagascar (22 August 2001)
138. Hungary (5 February 2002)
139. Armenia (9 December 2002)
140. Qatar (9 December 2002)
141. Tuvalu (9 December 2002)

(b) Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the Convention

1. Kenya (29 July 1994)
2. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (19 August 1994)
3. Australia (5 October 1994)
4. Germany (14 October 1994)
5. Belize (21 October 1994)
6. Mauritius (4 November 1994)
7. Singapore (17 November 1994)
8. Sierra Leone (12 December 1994)
9. Seychelles (15 December 1994)
10. Lebanon (5 January 1995)
11. Italy (13 January 1995)
12. Cook Islands (15 February 1995)
13. Croatia (5 April 1995)
14. Bolivia (28 April 1995)
15. Slovenia (16 June 1995)
16. India (29 June 1995)
17. Paraguay (10 July 1995)
18. Austria (14 July 1995)
19. Greece (21 July 1995)
20. Senegal (25 July 1995)
21. Cyprus (27 July 1995)
22. Bahamas (28 July 1995)
23. Barbados (28 July 1995)
24. Côte d'Ivoire (28 July 1995)
25. Fiji (28 July 1995)
26. Grenada (28 July 1995)
27. Guinea (28 July 1995)
28. Iceland (28 July 1995)
29. Jamaica (28 July 1995)
30. Namibia (28 July 1995)
31. Nigeria (28 July 1995)
32. Sri Lanka (28 July 1995)
33. Togo (28 July 1995)
34. Trinidad and Tobago (28 July 1995)
35. Uganda (28 July 1995)
36. Yugoslavia (28 July 1995)
37. Zambia (28 July 1995)
38. Zimbabwe (28 July 1995)
39. Tonga (2 August 1995)
40. Samoa (14 August 1995)

41. Micronesia (Federated States of)
(6 September 1995)
42. Jordan (27 November 1995)
43. Argentina (1 December 1995)
44. Nauru (23 January 1996)
45. Republic of Korea (29 January 1996)
46. Monaco (20 March 1996)
47. Georgia (21 March 1996)
48. France (11 April 1996)
49. Saudi Arabia (24 April 1996)
50. Slovakia (8 May 1996)
51. Bulgaria (15 May 1996)
52. Myanmar (21 May 1996)
53. China (7 June 1996)
54. Algeria (11 June 1996)
55. Japan (20 June 1996)
56. Czech Republic (21 June 1996)
57. Finland (21 June 1996)
58. Ireland (21 June 1996)
59. Norway (24 June 1996)
60. Sweden (25 June 1996)
61. Malta (26 June 1996)
62. Netherlands (28 June 1996)
63. Panama (1 July 1996)
64. Mauritania (17 July 1996)
65. New Zealand (19 July 1996)
66. Haiti (31 July 1996)
67. Mongolia (13 August 1996)
68. Palau (30 September 1996)
69. Malaysia (14 October 1996)
70. Brunei Darussalam (5 November 1996)
71. Romania (17 December 1996)
72. Papua New Guinea (14 January 1997)
73. Spain (15 January 1997)
74. Guatemala (11 February 1997)
75. Oman (26 February 1997)
76. Pakistan (26 February 1997)
77. Russian Federation (12 March 1997)
78. Mozambique (13 March 1997)
79. Solomon Islands (23 June 1997)
80. Equatorial Guinea (21 July 1997)
81. Philippines (23 July 1997)
82. United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland (25 July 1997)
83. Chile (25 August 1997)
84. Benin (16 October 1997)
85. Portugal (3 November 1997)
86. South Africa (23 December 1997)
87. Gabon (11 March 1998)
88. European Community (1 April 1998)
89. Lao People's Democratic Republic
(5 June 1998)
90. United Republic of Tanzania (25 June 1998)
91. Suriname (9 July 1998)
92. Nepal (2 November 1998)
93. Belgium (13 November 1998)
94. Poland (13 November 1998)
95. Ukraine (26 July 1999)
96. Vanuatu (10 August 1999)
97. Nicaragua (3 May 2000)
98. Indonesia (2 June 2000)
99. Maldives (7 September 2000)
100. Luxembourg (5 October 2000)
101. Bangladesh (27 July 2001)
102. Madagascar (22 August 2001)
103. Costa Rica (20 September 2001)
104. Hungary (5 February 2002)
105. Tunisia (24 May 2002)

24. Uruguay (10 September 1999)
25. Australia (23 December 1999)
26. Brazil (8 March 2000)
27. Barbados (22 September 2000)
28. New Zealand (18 April 2001)
29. Costa Rica (18 June 2001)
30. Malta (11 November 2001)
31. United Kingdom on behalf of Pitcairn,
Henderson, Ducie and Oeno Islands, Falkland
Islands, South Georgia and South Sandwich
Islands, Bermuda, Turks and Caicos Islands,

II. LEGAL INFORMATION RELEVANT TO THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION
ON THE LAW OF THE SEA

A. National legislation

1. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(a) Sea Fisheries¹
The Fishery Limits Order 1999

Made 22nd June 1999

Coming into force in accordance with article 1

At the Court at Windsor Castle, the 22nd day of June 1999

Present,

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council

7. 61° 04' 29" N	04° 02' 19" W
8. 61° 02' 48" N	04° 03' 45" W
9. 60° 55' 01" N	04° 10' 23" W
10. 60° 51' 51" N	04° 13' 54" W
11. 60° 47' 45" N	04° 18' 26" W
12. 60° 24' 07" N	04° 44' 10" W
13. 60° 21' 08" N	04° 56' 34" W
14. 60° 18' 47" N	05° 24' 05" W
15. 60° 13' 10" N	06° 24' 56" W
16. 59° 59' 35" N	09° 43' 30" W
17. 60° 02' 28" N	10° 33' 29" W
18. 60° 03' 08" N	10° 52' 50" W
19. 60° 02' 53" N	11° 16' 20" W
20. 60° 07' 21" N	12° 17' 31P W
21. 60° 09' 05" N	13° 16' 05" W

The above points are defined by geographic latitude and longitude in accordance with European Datum (First Adjustment 1950) (ED50).

Explanatory note

(This note is not part of the Order)

This Order amends British fishery limits to reflect the Agreement between the Government of the Kingdom of Denmark together with the Home Government of the Faeroe Islands, on the one hand, and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, on the other hand, relating to Maritime Delimitation in the area between the Faeroe Islands and the United Kingdom (Cm. 4373).

(b) Continental Shelf²

The Continental Shelf (Designation of Areas) Order 1999

Made 21st July 1999

Coming into force in accordance with article 1(3).

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 21st day of July 1999

Present,

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council

Whereas by the Continental Shelf (Designation of Areas) Orders 1964 to 1997(a) certain areas are designated as areas within which the rights of the United Kingdom with respect to the seabed and subsoil and their natural resources may be exercised:

And whereas it is expedient that a further such area should be so designated:

² *Statutory Instruments* 1999, No. 2031.

(a) S.I. 1964/697, 1965/1531, 196S/891, 1971/594, 1974/1489, 1976/1153, 1977/1871, 1978/178, 1978/1029, 1979/1447, 1982/1072, 1987/1265, 1989/2398, 1993/599, 1993/1782, 1997/268.

(b) 1964 c. 29.

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, in exercise of the powers conferred on Her by section 1(7) of the Continental Shelf Act 1964(b) and of all other powers enabling Her in that behalf, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:

- 1.– (1) This Order may be cited as the Continental Shelf (Designation of Areas) Order 1999.
- (2) This Order and the Orders recited in the preamble to this Order may be cited together as the Continental Shelf (Designation of Areas) Orders 1964 to 1999;
- (3) This Order shall come into force on 12 August 1999, or on the date on which the Agreement between the Government of the Kingdom of Denmark together with the Home Government of the Faeroe Islands, on the one hand, and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, on the other hand, relating to Maritime Delimitation in the area between the Faeroe Islands and the United Kingdom enters into force, whichever is the later.

The date on which the said Agreement enters into force shall be notified in the London, Edinburgh and Belfast Gazettes.

2. The area defined in the Schedule to this Order is hereby designated as an area within which the rights

t59esources(aro)-12.8exfa.7(t59ble.)90.8()TJ0 -1.9044 Dc-0.0434 Tc0.1027 Tw[A.dK.d Gadd

and

- (i) The coordinates numbered (25) in the Schedule to the Continental Shelf (Designation of Additional Areas) Order 1971, and
- (ii) The coordinates numbered (42) in the Schedule to the Continental Shelf (Designation of Additional Areas) Order 1965, and
- (iii) The coordinates numbered (27) and (26) in the Schedule to the Continental Shelf (Designation of Additional Areas) Order 1982, and
- (iv) The coordinates numbered (44) in the Schedule to the Continental Shelf

2. Denmark:
Executive Order No. 613 of 19 July 2002

Circular Note

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has the honour to inform the Heads of Mission accredited to Denmark of Executive Order No. 613 of 19 July 2002 to amend Executive Order No. 584 of 24 June 1996 on the Exclusive Economic Zone of Denmark, which was circulated to all Heads of Mission on 28 June 1996.

An unofficial English translation of the amendment is attached to this note. The amendment enters into force on 15 August 2002.

Copenhagen, 5 August 2002

Executive Order to Amend the Executive Order concerning Denmark's Exclusive Economic Zone

1.

The following amendments shall be made to Executive Order No. 584 of 24 June 1996 concerning Denmark's exclusive economic zone:

1. Section 1, subsection 1, 2nd sentence, shall have the following wording:

"As regards the drawing of the baselines, reference is made to the Executive Order on the delimitation of Denmark's territorial sea in force from time to time."

2. Section 1, subsection 2, shall be repealed.

Subsection 3 shall hereafter become subsection 2.

3. The following shall be inserted after section 5:

"5 a. In the area between Bornholm and Poland, the delimitation line of the exclusive economic zone shall be determined by an agreement made with Poland. Until such agreement has been made, the boundary line shall be drawn from a point on which an agreement shall be made with Sweden and Poland, cf. section 5, subsection 4, to a point on which an agreement shall be made with Poland and Germany, cf. section 6, subsection 1, as a line every point of which is equidistant from the nearest points of the baselines at the coasts of the respective States (the median line)."

2.

The Executive Order shall enter into force on 15 August 2002.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 19 July 2002.
per Stig Moller

3. Norway

Regulations relating to the Limit of the Norwegian Territorial Sea around Jan Mayen

Laid down by Royal Decree of 30 August 2002 pursuant to the Constitution of Norway of 17 May 1814 and Royal Decree of 22 February 1812 (reproduced in Government Decree (Cancelli-Promemoria) of 25 February 1812). Submitted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

§ 1

The limit of the territorial sea around Jan Mayen is to be measured from the following points:

<i>No.</i>	<i>Position N. lat. deg min sec</i>	<i>Position W. long. deg min sec</i>	<i>Name</i>
JM01	71 09 35.26	07 57 09.83	Nordkapp East
JM02	71 09 25.10	07 56 45.62	Fullmarfloget North
JM03	71 08 44.89	07 55 43.00	Austkapp
JM04	71 06 35.00	07 57 23.00	Taggdalen
JM05	71 01 16.67	07 59 10.18	Søraustkapp North
JM06	71 01 08.70	07 59 24.37	Søraustkapp South
JM07	71 00 58.89	07 59 55.12	Vesle Sandbukta
JM08	71 00 47.58	08 00 34.32	Langlistupa South
JM09	71 00 17.96	08 02 49.84	Kapp Wohlgemuth
JM10	70 59 28.00	08 10 37.00	Presidentsteinen
JM11	70 58 00.00	08 23 04.00	Eggøya
JM12	70 55 43.00	08 41 57.00	Helenesanden
JM13	70 55 24.00	08 42 17.00	Olonkinbyen East
JM14	70 51 58.00	08 48 00.00	Måkeskjera East
JM15	70 51 34.23	08 49 00.47	Fyrtårnet
JM16	70 49 55.22	08 56 34.66	Kjeglene
JM17	70 49 31.04	08 59 37.07	Sørkapp
JM18	70 49 39.82	09 03 45.98	Sjuskjera
JM19	70 51 49.05	09 04 38.86	Hoybergodden
JM20	70 51 51.96	09 04 38.63	Hoybergskjeret
JM21	70 52 20.95	09 04 07.37	Trekantskjeret
JM22	70 52 34.71	09 03 45.17	Punktskjeret
JM23	70 52 41.70	09 03 25.91	Ytsteskeret

JM29	71 02 25.00	08 27 01.00	Krosspyntsletta North
JM30	71 03 53.00	08 25 10.00	Hudsonodden South
JM31	71 04 08.00	08 24 49.00	Hudsonodden North
JM32	71 05 08.00	08 22 59.00	Kapp Muyen
JM33	71 06 51.00	08 18 23.00	Vakta South
JM34	71 07 18.01	08 17 19.14	Vakta West
JM35	71 07 20.33	08 17 10.10	Vakta
JM36	71 08 36.83	08 09 44.65	Isneset
87174 JM37	71 09 29.69	08 04 19.18	Koksneset West
JM38	71 09 31.23	08 04 05.89	Koksneset
JM39	71 09 32.15	08 03 54.45	Koksneset East
JM40	71 09 38.32	07 58 08.42	Nordskjeret
JM41	71 09 37.46	07 57 47.29	Nordkapp
JM42	70 55 31.00	08 39 15.00	Losbåten

The coordinates in the list are given in the geodetic datum EUREF 89.

§ 2

The limit of the territorial sea is to be drawn outside1.1(9.7(l.nd paralrial)11el.6(t)11.7(o)-9.of)12.8(the)11.lodrawndraw 1.6(i)1

4. Honduras

The Executive Branch
Executive Decree No. PCM-017-2000¹

Article 3

The Republic of Honduras, together with the other States parties to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, are inspired “by the desire to settle, in a spirit of mutual understanding and cooperation, all issues relating to the law of the sea, and aware of the historic significance of this Convention as an important contribution to the maintenance of peace, justice, and progress for all the peoples of the world (from the preamble to the Convention).

Article 4

When the outer or lateral boundary of Honduran maritime spaces is to be delimited with a neighbouring State, in accordance with article 12 of the Law on the Maritime Spaces of Honduras, said

5. France

Decree No. 99-324 of 21 April 1999

Decree defining the straight baselines and closing

Article 2

The straight baselines and closing lines of bays used to determine the baselines from which the breadth of the French territorial sea adjacent to the Guadeloupe region is measured are those joining points A and B, then C, D and E, then F, G, H, I, then J and K, then L, M, N, O, P, Q, with the following coordinates expressed in WGS 84:

- A. Pointe Morne (western point) (latitude 16° 19' 40" N; longitude 61° 17' 53" W);
- B. La Désirade, Pointe du Grand Nord (latitude 16° 19' 12" N; longitude 61° 4' 26" W);
- C. La Désirade, Pointe Doublé (latitude 16° 20' 2" N; longitude 61° 0' 7" W);
- D. Eastern point of Terre-de-Haut, Îles de la Petite-Terre (latitude 16° 10' 44" N; longitude 61° 6' 6" W);
- E. Reefs south of Pointe de Tali on Marie-Galante (latitude 15° 55' 5" N; longitude 61° 11' 35" W);
- F. Pointe des Basses on Marie-Galante (latitude 15° 51' 58" N; longitude 61° 16' 46" W);

- M. Les Grenadins, eastern point (latitude 17° 55' 26" N; longitude 62° 47' 38" W);
- N. East-north-eastern point (latitude 17° 54' 38" N; longitude 62° 47' 23" W).

Article 4

The straight baselines and closing lines of bays used to determine the baselines from which the breadth of the French territorial sea adjacent to the Guadeloupe region around the island of Saint-Martin is measured are those joining points A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, then J, K, L, M, with the following coordinates expressed in WGS 84:

- A. Falaise des Oiseaux (latitude 18° 4' 26" N; longitude 63° 8' 29" W);
- B. Pointe du Bluff (latitude 18° 4' 38" N; longitude 63° 6' 52" W);
- C. Pointe Arago (latitude 18° 5' 9" N; longitude 63° 5' 10" W);
- D. Northern point of Anse Guichard (latitude 18° 5' 57" N; longitude 63° 4' 30" W);
- E. Rocher Crole (latitude 18° 7' 5" N; longitude 63° 3' 26" W);
- F. Pointe des Froussards (latitude 18° 7' 24" N; longitude 63° 2' 18" W);
- G. Petites Cayes (latitude 18° 7' 28" N; longitude 63° 1' 35" W);
- H. Eastern Point (latitude 18° 7' 20" N; longitude 63° 1' 10" W);
- I. Île Tintamarre, north-western point (latitude 18° 7' 10" N; longitude 62° 59' 16" W);
- J. Île Tintamarre, north-eastern point (latitude 18° 7' 30" N; longitude 62° 58' 14" W);
- K. Île Tintamarre, eastern point (latitude 18° 7' 12" N; longitude 62° 58' 16" W);
- L. Île Tintamarre, south-western islet (latitude 18° 7' 4" N; longitude 62° 58' 20" W);
- M. Point north of Étang aux Huîtres (latitude 18° 3' 14" N; longitude 63° 0' 37" W).

Article 5

The Minister of the Interior, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Defence, the Minister of Capital Works, Transportation and Housing, the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, and the Secretary of State for Overseas Matters shall be responsible, each in his or her own area, for the implementation of this decree, which shall be published in the *Journal Officiel* of the French Republic.

For the Prime Minister
Lionel Jospin

The Minister of Capital Works, Transportation and
Housing
Jean-Claude Gayssot

The Minister of the Interior
Jean-Pierre Chevènement

The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries
Jean Glavany

The Minister for Foreign Affairs
Hubert Védrine

The Secretary of State for Overseas Matters
Jean-Jack Queyranne

The Minister of Defence
Alain Richard



6. Papua New Guinea

Instrument³

Declaration of the baselines by method of coordinates
of base points for purposes of the location of archipelagic baselines

SCHEDULE

Location of archipelagic baselines and coordinates of principal archipelago

Islands and high-water elevation features	Geographical coordinate (WGS 84 Geodetic Datum)	
	Longitude South	Latitude East
1. Wuvulu Island	2 35 36.85423	142 49 52.0
2. Aua Island	1 27 22.85387	143 02 53.0
3. Mame Island	1 18 35.85383	143 34 35.0
4. Palitolla Island (Pellelehu Group)	1 04 32.85376	144 23 46.0
5. Heina Islands	1 06 34.85377	144 29 18.0

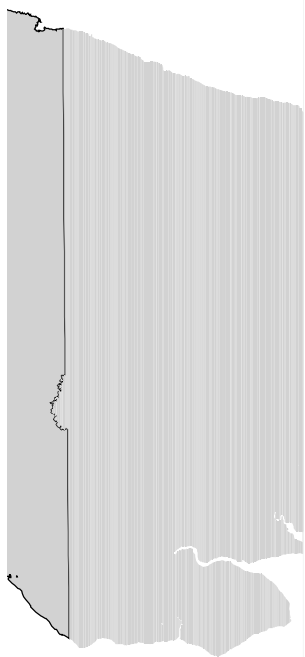
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26. Mussau Island	1 18 52.85383	149 32 53.0
27. Emirau Island	1 37 26.85392	149 57 30.0
28. Elomusao Island	1 40 33.85394	150 01 50.0
29. Enus Island	1 38 43.85393	150 40 18.0
30. Simberi Island	2 35 49.85424	151 59 45.0
31. Mahur Island	2 46 11.85430	152 39 40.0
32. Boang Island	3 22 14.85452	153 19 55.0
33. Malum Islands	3 06 22.85442	154 26 25.0
34. Southern Nigeria Islands	3 15 14.85447	154 40 28.0
35. Anusagaio Island	6 03 36.85570	155 30 30.0
36. Islands and low-water points around the south-east and south coast of Bougainville to Kabukelai Island	6 57 29.85616	155 30 30.0
37. Motupena Point	6 31 37.85593	155 09 30.0
38. Puruata Island	6 14 57.85579	155 01 38.0
39. Islands and low-water points along the north-west coast of Bougainville (1) to Cape Rungnoum		
40. Cape St. George (New Ireland)	4 51 12.85513	152 52 40.0
41. Cape Orford (New Britain)	5 26 54.85540	152 05 00.0
42. Islands and low-water points along the south coast of New Britain to Kauptimete Island	6 11 10.85576	148 57 05.0
43. Tami Island	6 45 59.85606	147 54 38.0
44. Mitre Rock	8 03 14.85677	148 07 50.0
45. Cape Nelson	8 59 54.87535	149 15 00.0
46. Kanapu Island	8 20 44.85695	150 07 05.0
47. Gwadarab Island	8 18 14.85692	150 06 33.0
48. Kuaniagal Island	8 20 34.85695	150 25 30.0
49. Simlindon Island	8 19 36.85694	150 34 20.0
50. Kudai Island	8 19 36.85694	150 49 00.0
51. Bomatu Point (Kiriwina Island)	8 24 11.85698	151 07 13.0
52. Iwa Island	8 41 47.85716	151 40 40.0
53. Dugumenu	8 47 54.85722	151 55 18.0
54. CarnPoint (Madau Island)	8 56 42.85731	152 27 00.0
55. Woodlark Island	9 00 21.85735	152 47 25.0
56. Cannac Island	9 16 07.85752	153 30 25.0
57. Wabomat Island	9 15 31.85751	153 40 15.0
58. Budelun Island	9 17 16.85753	153 41 48.0
59. Bukulan Island	9 18 21.85754	153 40 35.0
60. Tokona Island	9 34 17.85771	152 29 18.55400

61. Cape Henry (Misima Island)	10 39 41.85844	152 52 00.55400
62. Renard Islands	10 48 21.85854	152 59 40.55400
63. Rossel Island	11 17 33.85889	154 12 38.55400
64. Loa Boloba Island	11 26 59.85900	154 23 52.55400
65. Tagula Island	11 37 39.85913	153 45 52.55400
66. Duchateau Island	11 16 57.85888	152 22 15.55400
67. Monternont Island	11 18 22.85890	152 17 57.55400
68. Punawan Island	11 11 44.85882	152 01 40.55400
69. Duperre Islets	11 10 41.85881	151 57 20.55400
70. Lejeune Island	11 10 34. 85880	151 48 55.55400



7. Timor-Leste

National Parliament⁴

Law No. 7/2002

Maritime Borders of the Territory of the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste

The Constitution of the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste provides in article 4, paragraph 2, that

2. Permanent port facilities situated farther away from the coast, which form an integral part of the port system, shall be considered to be a part of the coast.

Article 3

Article 10

Sovereignty, sovereign rights and jurisdiction

Article 13
Effect

The present Law shall take effect as from 20 May 2002.

Passed on 23 July 2002.

The Speaker of the National Parliament

Francisco Guterres ‘Lú-Olo’

Promulgated on 24 August 2002.

To be published.

The President of the Republic

José Alexandre Gusmão ‘Kay Rala Xanana Gusmão’

B. Bilateral treaties

1. Muscat Agreement on the Delimitation of the Maritime Boundary between the Sultanate of Oman and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan¹

The Government and people of the Sultanate of Oman and the Government and people of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan,

Recalling the bonds of friendship and good-neighbourly relations existing between them,

Expressing their wish to delimit the maritime boundary between the two countries permanently, equitably and definitively in conformity with international law and relevant international conventions,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

The maritime boundary between the exclusive economic zones of the Sultanate of Oman and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan shall be measured from baselines established in conformity with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 1982.

Article 2

The delimitation of the maritime boundary between the exclusive economic zones of the Sultanate of Oman and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan shall be based on the median line principle, in conformity with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 1982.

Article 3

The delimitation line between the exclusive economic zones of the Sultanate of Oman and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan shall be the geodesic lines, referred to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84) joining a series of fixed points whose geographical coordinates, referred to WGS 84, are as follows:

Point No.	Latitude (N)	Longitude (E)
1	23 20' 48"	61 25' 00"
2	23 15' 22"	61 32' 48"
3	23 11' 40"	61 38' 11"
4	22 56' 35"	62 00' 51"
5	22 54' 37"	62 03' 50"
6	22 40' 37"	62 25' 17"
7	22 05' 01"	63 08' 23"
8	21 57' 13"	63 14' 21"
9	21 47' 24"	63 22' 13"

¹ Text communicated by the Permanent Mission of the Sultanate of Oman to the United Nations through a note verbale dated 12 August 2002.

2. Treaty between the Federal Republic of Nigeria and the Democratic Republic of São Tome and Principe on the Joint Development of Petroleum and other Resources, in respect of Areas of the Exclusive Economic Zone of the Two States³

The Federal Republic of Nigeria and the Democratic Republic of São Tome and Principe:

Taking into account the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, done at Montego Bay on 10 December 1982 and, in particular, article 74(3) which requires States with opposite coasts, in a spirit of understanding and cooperation, to make every effort, pending agreement on delimitation, to enter into provisional arrangements of a practical nature which do not jeopardize or hamper the reaching of the final agreement on the delimitation of their exclusive economic zones,

Fully committed to maintaining, renewing and further strengthening the mutual respect, friendship and cooperation between their countries, as well as promoting constructive neighbourly cooperation,

Acknowledging the existence of an area of overlapping maritime claims as to the exclusive economic zones living between their respective territories ("the Area"),

Determined to pursue their common economic and strategic interests,

Noting the possibility that petroleum and other resources may exist in the Area,

Desiring to enable the exploration for and exploitation of those resources without delay and in an orderly fashion,

Mindful of the interests, which their countries share as immediate neighbours, and in a spirit of cooperation, friendship and goodwill,

Convinced that this Treaty will contribute to the strengthening of the relations between their two countries, and

Believing that the establishment of joint arrangements to permit the exploration for and exploitation of petroleum and other resources in the Area will further augment the range of contact and cooperation between the Governments of the two countries and benefit the development of contacts between their people;

Having decided accordingly to constitute by the present Treaty a joint Development Zone for the Area, without prejudice to the eventual delimitation of their respective maritime zones by agreement in accordance with international law,

Reaffirming that the rules of international law will continue to govern questions not regulated by the provisions of this Treaty,

Have agreed as follows:

PRELIMINARY

Article 1
Definitions

For the purpose of this Treaty:

- (1) "applicable law" means this Treaty, and the principles and rules of law applicable in the Zone by virtue of this Treaty;
- (2) "Authority" means the joint Authority established by Part Three of this Treaty;
- (3) "Board" means the Board of the Authority, as referred to in article 10;

³ Text communicated by the Permanent Mission of Sao Tome and Principe to the United Nations through a note verbale dated 23 August 2002.

- (4) "contract area" means a part of the Zone which is the subject of a development contract, but excluding areas which have been relinquished by the contractor;
- (5) "contractor" means a party to a development contract other than the Authority;
- (6) "Council" means the Joint Ministerial Council established under Part Two of this Treaty;
- (7) "development activity" means any economic activity in or concerning the Zone, including petroleum activity, fishing activity, all other activities for the development or exploitation of other mineral or living

(26) "Zone Plan" means the development plan or plans from time to time adopted by the Council, pursuant to Part Seven of this Treaty, for activities in the Zone.

PART ONE
THE JOINT DEVELOPMENT ZONE

Article 2
Establishment of joint development zone

2.1 The Zone is hereby established as an area of joint development by the States Parties in accordance with, and for the purposes set out in, this Treaty.

2.2 The area covered by the Zone shall be as follows:

(a) The area of the sea which is bounded by geodesic lines joining the following points using the WGS 84 Datum in the order listed below; and

Latitude				Longitude			
°	'	”		°	'	”	
02	50	1S	N	06	26	41	E
02	51	29	N	06	29	27	E
02	52	23	N	06	31	46	E
02	54	46	N	06	38	07	E
03	00	24	N	06	56	58	E
03	01	19	N	07	01	07	E
03	01	27	N	07	01	46	E
03	01	44	N	07	03	07	E
03	02	22	N	07	07	31	E

2.3 The area covered by the Zone is depicted for illustrative purposes on the attached map⁴. The Authority may for its purposes more accurately depict the boundaries of the Zone on a chart or charts of appropriate scale.

Article 3
Principles of joint development

3.1 Within the Zone, there shall be joint control by the States Parties of the exploration for and exploitation of resources, aimed at achieving optimum commercial utilization. The States Parties shall share, in the proportions Nigeria 60 per cent, São Tome and Principe 40 per cent, all benefits and obligations arising from development activities carried out in the Zone in accordance with this Treaty.

3.2 No development activities shall be conducted or permitted in the Zone except in accordance with this Treaty.

3.3 The rights and responsibilities of the States Parties to develop the Zone shall be exercised by the Council and the Authority in accordance with this Treaty.

3.4 The petroleum and other resources of the Zone shall be exploited efficiently in accordance with this Treaty, having due regard to the protection of the marine environment, and in a manner consistent with generally accepted good oilfield and fisheries practice.

3.5 Subject to paragraph 4, the Council and the Authority shall take all necessary steps to enable the commencement of exploration for and exploitation of the petroleum resources of the Zone as soon as possible after the entry into force of this Treaty.

Article 4
No renunciation of claims to the Zone

4.1 Nothing contained in this Treaty shall be interpreted as a renunciation of any right or claim relating to the whole or any part of the Zone by either State Party or as recognition of the other State

Article 5
Special regime

5.2 The provisions of this Treaty (except this article, articles 1, 2, 4, 50, 51, paragraphs 2 and 3 of article 52 and the appendix) shall not apply to the Special Regime Area, and references therein to the Zone shall be read and construed accordingly.

The Special Regime Area shall for the duration of this Treaty be administered in accordance with the provisions of the appendix.

PART TWO
THE JOINT MINISTERIAL COUNCIL

Article 6
Composition of the Council

6.1 A Joint Ministerial Council for the Zone is hereby established.

Article 13

15.2 Unless otherwise expressly approved by the Council, no Executive Director, officer or other staff member of the Authority may have any direct or indirect financial interest in development activities in the Zone.

Article 18

Application of surpluses

18.1 The Authority may with the approval of the Council establish such reserve funds as it considers prudent.

18.2 All surpluses of revenue over expenditure shall, after the establishment of such reserve funds, be promptly paid, without deduction or withholding, to the national treasuries of the States Parties in the proportions Nigeria 60 per cent, São Tome and Principe 40 per cent, as shall any sum held in a reserve fund which is no longer required.

PART SEVEN
THE ZONE PLAN

Article 19

Preparation and approval of the Zone Plan

19.1 As soon as practicable following the entry into force of this Treaty, the Authority shall meet in order to prepare an initial Zone Plan in accordance with the principles set out in article 3, so as to establish ways in which the resources of the Zone may be developed in an efficient, economical and expeditious manner.

19.2 For the purposes of paragraph 1, the States Parties have provided each other with all material information available to them in respect of economic activity, actual or prospective, within the Zone.

19.3 The Zone Plan is subject to the approval of the Council, which may approve it with or without amendment or refer it back to the Authority with recommendations for further work or instructions for change.

19.4 The Zone Plan as approved by the Council shall be published in an appropriate manner by the Authority and the States Parties.

19.5 Matters which are not included in the Zone Plan shall be governed by this Treaty or, in the absence of any provision in this Treaty, by decisions of the Council or supplemental agreement between the States Parties.

Article 20

Periodic review of the Zone Plan

20.1 Unless otherwise directed by the Council, the Authority shall review and revise the Zone Plan at least every three years and submit any proposed revisions to the Council for adoption.

20.2 Pending adoption of any revised Zone Plan, the previously approved Zone Plan shall remain in force.

20.3 Paragraphs 3 to 5 of article 19 apply to any proposed or approved revision of the Zone Plan.

PART EIGHT
REGIME FOR PETROLEUM IN THE ZONE

Article 21

Regulatory and tax regime for petroleum activities

21.1 As soon as practicable following the entry into force of this Treaty and in any event within a three-month period, the Authority shall prepare for the approval of the Council a regulatory and tax regime consistent with this Treaty, which shall be the applicable law relating to the exploration for and exploitation of petroleum in the Zone.

21.2 Within six months of the entry into force of this Treaty, the draft regulatory and tax regime shall be adopted by the Council with such modifications as the Council considers appropriate. By virtue of such adoption the regime shall (subject to article 5) become

(c) Obtain access to geological data, subject to obligations of confidentiality under article 16 or otherwise;

(d) Independently meter, monitor or inspect any petroleum activities (including the right of access to installations in order to carry out such metering, monitoring or inspection).

29.2 The Authority and/or the States Parties shall

31.2 If any single geological petroleum structure or petroleum field exists, verified by drilling to extend across the dividing line between any contract areas within the Zone, 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 said dividing line, the Council shall seek to reach agreement as to the manner in which the structure or field can most effectively be exploited and the manner in which the fiscal returns should be apportioned, having regard to the principles set out in article 3 and to the respective proportion of the resource located on each side of the dividing line.

31.3 If any single geological petroleum structure or petroleum field exists, verified by drilling to extend across the dividing line between the Zone and an exclusive maritime area of a third State, 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 said dividing line, then the Authority shall consider whether to seek to reach agreement with the third State as to the manner in which the structure or field can most effectively be exploited and the manner in which the fiscal returns shall be apportioned, having regard to the respective proportions of the resource located on each side of the dividing line and, so far as concerns the

38.2 In accordance with paragraph 1, the States Parties, on the recommendation of the Authority, shall agree necessary measures and procedures to prevent and remedy pollution of the marine environment resulting from development activities in the Zone.

38.3 In order to facilitate the effective monitoring of the environmental impact of petroleum activities in the Zone, both States Parties shall regularly provide the Authority with such relevant information as they obtain from contractors or inspectors concerning levels of petroleum discharge and contamination. In particular the States Parties shall immediately inform the Authority of the occurrence of the following events:

(a) Any petroleum spillage or event likely to cause pollution and requiring remedial measures beyond the capacity of the operator;

(b) Discharge into the sea of large quantities of petroleum from an installation or pipeline;

(c) Collisions at sea involving damage to an installation or pipeline;

(d) Evacuation of personnel fre81 Tc 0.0032 Tc 0.0oan (1642o)-179()1A(c)-004 0.0016 Tc 0.0047 Tw 20.9177 0 Td[(to f)14e8

all include any measures taken or proposed with respect to such events.

Treaty shall prejudice the taking or enforcement by each State Party or by the measures in the Zone proportionate to the actual or threatened damage to protect five maritime areas from pollution or threat of pollution which may reasonably be

Article 41

Compliance and enforcement

- 41.1 Development activities in the Zone shall be carried on in accordance with the relevant applicable law.
- 41.2 The States Parties shall take all appropriate measures within their national legal systems to enforce the applicable law.
- 41.3 The States Parties shall render all necessary and reasonable assistance and support in ensuring that contractors comply with the applicable law.

Article 42

Civil and administrative jurisdiction

- 42.2 Unless otherwise provided in this Treaty, each of the States Parties may exercise civil or administrative jurisdiction in relation to development activities in the Zone, or persons present in the Zone for the purposes of those activities, to the same extent as they may do so in relation to activities and persons in their own exclusive economic zone.
- 42.2 In the exercise of jurisdiction under paragraph 1, the States Parties shall give effect to the relevant applicable law.
- 42.3 This article is without prejudice to any other basis for the exercise of civil or administrative jurisdiction by either of the States Parties.

Article 43

Security and policing in the Zone

- 43.1 The States Parties shall, to the extent from time to time appropriate having regard to the purposes of this Treaty and their respective defence and police needs, jointly conduct defence or police activities throughout the Zone (in the case of police activities for the purposes of enforcing the applicable law), except to the extent that the Council may from time to time otherwise direct. The costs of such activities shall be borne by the States Parties in the proportions set out in paragraph 1 of article 3.
- 43.2 If and to the extent that either State Party shall fail to comply with its obligations set out in paragraph 1 or otherwise refuse to participate in proposed joint defence or police activities, then without prejudice to any other rights the other State Party may have, nothing in this Treaty shall prevent that other State Party from separately carrying on such activities to such extent as it considers necessary or appropriate.
- 43.3 The States Parties shall consult with each other as required with a view to ensuring the effective and orderly enforcement of this Treaty and the security of the Zone for the purposes of development activities, ongoing or proposed.
- 43.4 This article is without prejudice to any other basis for the conduct of defence or police activities which either State Party may have under international law.

Article 44

Article 46

Position of persons in relation to the Zone

46.1 The States Parties shall cooperate with a view to resolving in an equitable manner as between themselves any issues arising in respect of prior dealings by either State Party with any third person in respect of any part of the Zone that have been disclosed to the other State Party in the course of negotiating the present Treaty.

49.2 In any case not covered by subparagraph 1 (a), if the dispute has not been resolved by the Heads of State within six months of the reference under paragraph 4 of article 48, and unless the States Parties have otherwise agreed, either State Party may give notice to the other State Party (the "referral"), to refer the dispute to an arbitral tribunal ("the Tribunal") for resolution.

49.3 The Tribunal shall be constituted in the following manner:

(a) Each State Party shall, within 60 days of the referral, appoint one arbitrator and the two arbitrators so appointed shall within 60 days of the appointment of the first arbitrator appoint the third arbitrator.

- (b) The seabed, subsoil and the superjacent waters thereof.
2. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Agreement, Nigeria shall throughout the duration of this Agreement have the exclusive right to administer the Special Regime Area and exercise jurisdiction over it, including the right to exploit and develop its resources for its own benefit.
 3. Nigeria will safeguard the interest of São Tome and Principe by undertaking some development projects, which will be governed by a separate Memorandum of Understanding that will form an integral part of this Treaty. The provisions of this Memorandum of Understanding are without prejudice to any other arrangements in the future that will enhance the joint cooperation between the two countries.

Memorandum of Understanding between The Federal Republic of Nigeria and the Democratic Republic of São Tome and Principe on the Special Regime Area

In compliance with article 3 of the appendix to the Treaty on the joint Development Zone signed in Abuja on 21 February 2001, the Federal Republic of Nigeria has agreed to render technical and economic assistance to the Democratic Republic of São Tome and Principe.

2. The said assistance will include the following projects:
 - (i) Refinery and crude oil allocation;
 - (ii) Working interest in a block;
 - (iii) Establishing a port/logistic facility in the Democratic Republic of São Tome and Principe;
 - (iv) Equipping and training of the Coast Guards of the Democratic Republic of São Tome and Principe.
3. The details and modalities as well as mechanism of implementing these projects will be worked out by the two Parties as soon as possible but not later than 90 days.
4. Obligations, responsibilities and interests of each Party will be specified in detail before the commencement of the implementation of the projects. Equally, the two Parties will consult and cooperate with each other in working out the detailed proposals on each project.

DONE in Abuja this 21st day of February 2001.

For the Federal Republic of Nigeria:

Dubem Onyia, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs.

For the Democratic Republic of São Tome and Principe:

Joaquim Rafael Branco, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation.

3. Agreement on the Delimitation of the Maritime Border between the Gabonese Republic and the Democratic Republic of São Tomé and Príncipe

The Gabonese Republic on the one hand and the Democratic Republic of São Tomé and Príncipe on the other, hereinafter referred to as the “Parties”,

Anxious to consolidate their ties of friendship, good-neighbourliness and cooperation,

Desiring to delimit their maritime border in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the Charter of the Organization of African Unity,

Referring to the international conventions on the matter to which Gabon and São Tomé and Príncipe

<i>Point</i>	<i>Latitude</i>	<i>Longitude</i>
1	0° 44' 03" N	8° 14' 00" E
2	0° 34' 00" N	8° 11' 15" E
3	0° 00' 05" S	7° 50' 28" E
4	0° 17' 38" S	7° 41' 21" E
5	0° 25' 45" S	7° 37' 42" E
6	0° 52' 51" S	7° 28' 25" E
7	1° 28' 47" S	7° 16' 16" E

International ellipsoid.

Reference maps:

7188 marine map (from Lagos to Gamba) drawn by the Service Hydrographique et Océanographique de la Marine (SHOM)

scale: 1:1,000,000

Vector Map — Level 0 (V Map) drawn by the United States National Imagery and Mapping Agency to a scale of 1:1,000,000

Article 4

Each Party shall refrain from making any claims or exercising sovereignty in the maritime space of the other Party as defined by the provisions of articles 2 and 3 of this Agreement.

Article 5

Any dispute concerning the interpretation or application of this Agreement shall be settled by consultation and negotiation between the Parties.

Article 6

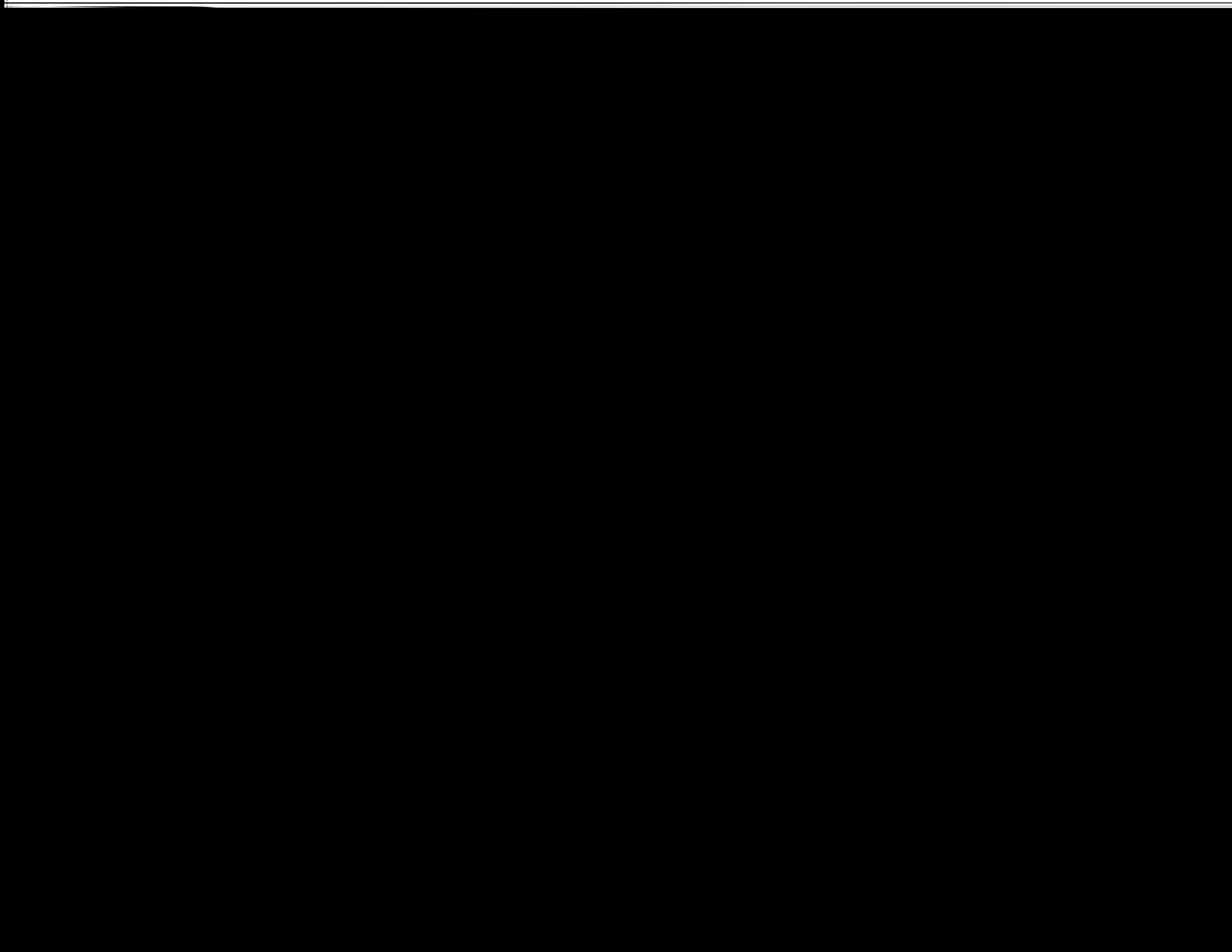
This Agreement shall enter into force as soon as the constitutional procedures of each Party have been completed and after the exchange of the instruments of ratification.

DONE in São Tomé on 26 April, in two originals in the French and Portuguese languages, both texts being equally authentic.

For the Gabonese Republic:

Antoine Mboumbou Miyakou, Minister without Portfolio,

Minister12(x)4(ch)7(stel)9(th)14(te)1b70aIih4,-11()-3(rtrtrt0)-9(t)14(i)-3(st)10(er)-12(w)18(i)10(Ca1()-3app)-8 Tw8-1(d Decali)-nt



4. Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Finland,
the Government of the Republic of Estonia and the Government of the Kingdom of Sweden
on the Common Maritime Boundary Point in the Baltic Sea

The Government of the Republic of Finland, the Government of the Republic of Estonia and the Government of the Kingdom of Sweden, hereinafter referred to as the Parties,

Desiring to determine the point where the maritime boundaries of the three States in the Baltic Sea coincide,

Taking into account agreements concluded between the Parties on the delimitation of the continental shelf and of the fishery and exclusive economic zones in the Baltic Sea,

Have agreed as follows:

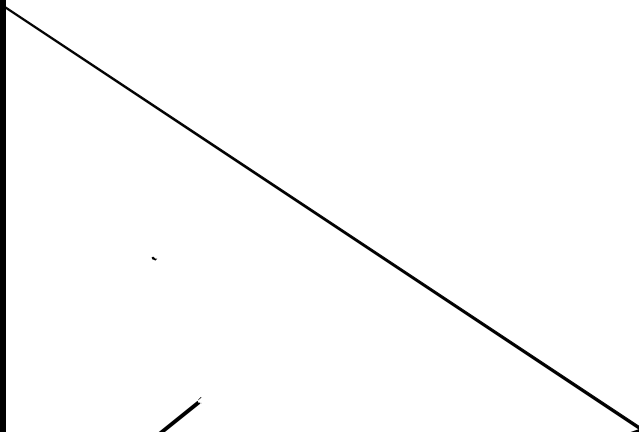
Article 1

From the points indicated below, the point with the geographical coordinates 58°50,677'N and 20°28,902'E, established in the Agreement of 18 October 1996 between the Republic of Estonia and the Republic of Finland on the boundary of the maritime zones in the Gulf of Finland and in the northern part of the Baltic Sea, point 5 with the geographical coordinates 58°51,776'N and 20°28,276'E, established in the Agreement of 2 June 1994 between the Republic of Finland and the Kingdom of Sweden on the delimitation in the Åland Sea and in the northern Baltic Sea of the continental shelf and fishery zone of Finland and the exclusive economic zone of Sweden, and point D with the geographical coordinates 58°46,812'N and 20°28,448'E, established in the Agreement of 2 November 1998 between the Republic of Estonia and the Kingdom of Sweden on the delimitation of the maritime zones in the Baltic Sea, the lines of delimitation shall be drawn as straight (geodetic) lines to a common point with the following geographical coordinates: 58°50,670'N 20°28,888'E. The geographical coordinates in this Agreement are determined in accordance with the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84).

Article 2

This Agreement shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the Parties have notified each other through diplomatic channels that the internal procedures necessary for the entry into force of this Agreement have been completed.

DONE at Tallinn on 16 January 2001 in three original copies in the English language.



C. Recent judgements, orders and arbitral awards

Land and Maritime Boundary between Cameroon and Nigeria
(Cameroon v. Nigeria: Equatorial Guinea Intervening) - Judgment of 10 October 2002 – Merits (excerpt)¹

On 10 October 2002, the International Court of Justice, principal judicial organ of the United Nations, gave judgment in the case concerning the *Land and Maritime Boundary between Cameroon and Nigeria (Cameroon v. Nigeria: Equatorial Guinea intervening)*.

In its judgment, which is final, without appeal and binding for the Parties, the Court determined the course of the boundary, from north to south, between Cameroon and Nigeria. As regards the maritime boundary, the Court, having established that it has jurisdiction to address this aspect of the case -- which Nigeria had disputed -- fixed the course of the boundary between the two States' maritime areas as follows:

“IV. (A) By thirteen votes to three,

“*Finds*, having addressed Nigeria's eighth preliminary objection, which it declared in its Judgment of 11 June 1998 not to have an exclusively preliminary character in the circumstances of the case, that it has jurisdiction over the claims submitted to it by the Republic of Cameroon regarding the delimitation of the maritime areas appertaining respectively to the Republic of Cameroon and to the Federal Republic of Nigeria, and that those claims are admissible;

IN FAVOUR: *President* Guillaume; *Vice- President* Shi; *Judges* Ranjeva, Herczegh, Fleischhauer, Higgins, Parra- Aranguren, Kooijmans, Rezek, Al- Khasawneh, Buergenthal, Elaraby; *Judge ad hoc* Mbaye;

AGAINST: *Judges* Oda, Koroma; *Judge ad hoc* Ajibola;

“(B) By thirteen votes to three,

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

- starting from the point of intersection of the centre of the navigable channel of the Akwayafe River with the straight line joining Bakassi Point aog5(e)]TJ/(Po)-9.5kK-9.1(a)1Poe1.6((m)26.1(inre th)1.9(a))11(redn)16.1takt ol

