The President of the Republic of Indonesia

Considering:

(a) That Law No. 6 of 1996 on Indonesian Waters, which has been issued in fulfilment of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, has stipulated that Indonesian archipelagic baselines shall be indicated through maps of a scale or scales adequate for ascertaining their position, or through a list of geographical coordinates of the base points of the archipelagic baselines of Indonesia;

(b) That as a result of the designation of the Indonesian archipelagic baselines and while awaiting a full and complete designation of these archipelagic baselines, there is an urgent need for the dissemination of information on the geographical coordinates of the base points of the Indonesian archipelagic baselines in the Natuna Sea;

(c) That in view of the above considerations, it is necessary to issue a Government Regulation stating the geographical coordinates of the base points of Indonesia in the Natuna Sea;

Bearing in mind

1. Article 5, paragraph 2, of the 1945 Constitution;

2. Law No. 6 of 1996 on Indonesian Waters (State Gazette of 1996 No. 73, Additional State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia No. 3617);

DECIDES:

To enact:

Government Regulation on the list of geographical coordinates of the base points of the archipelagic baselines of Indonesia in the Natuna Sea.

For the purpose of this Government Regulation:

1. “Geographical coordinates’ shall mean a set of coordinates measured in terms of degrees, minutes and seconds of arc in the geographical longitude and latitude system;
2. “Longitude” and “latitude” shall refer to a geographical coordinate reference system;
3. “Nautical miles” shall mean a geographical mile, which covers one-sixtieth of a degree of longitude.

1. The archipelagic baselines in the Natuna Sea have been established with due respect to existing Treaty and Agreement with neighboring State concerning the maritime areas which constitute Indonesia's archipelagic waters.

2. Indonesia's archipelagic baselines in the Natuna Sea are established at the outermost points at the low-water line of the outermost islands as follows.

   (a) Between Tanjung Berakit located north of Bintan Island and Sentut Island to the East of Bintan Island;

   (b) Between Sentut Island to the east of Bintan Island and Tokongmalangbiru Island in the Anambas Islands;

   (c) Between Tokongmalangbiru Island in the Anambas Islands and Damar Island in the Anambas Islands;

   (d) Between Damar Island in the Anambas Islands and Mangkai Island in the Anambas Islands,

   (e) Between Mangkai Island in the Anambas Islands and Tokongnanas Island in the Anambas Islands;

   (f) Between Tokongnanas Island in the Anambas Islands and Tokongbelayar Island in the Anambas Islands;

   (g) Between Tokongbelayar Island in the Anambas Islands and Tokongboro Island in the Natuna Utara Islands;

   (h) Between Tokongboro Island in the Natuna Utara Islands and Semiun Island in the Natuna Utara Islands;

   (i) Between Semiun Island in the Natuna Utara Islands and Sebetul Island to the west of Laut Island in the Natuna Utara Islands;

   (j) Between Sebetul Island to the west of Laut Island in the Natuna Utara Islands and Sekatung Island to the east of Laut Island in the Natuna Utara Islands;

   (k) Between two points located north of Sekatung Island;

   (l) Between Sekatung Island to the west of Laut Island in the Natuna Utara Islands and Senua Island to the west of Bunguran Island in the Natuna Besar Islands;

   (m) Between Senua Island to the west of Bunguran Island in the Natuna Besar Islands and Subi Besar Island in the Natuna Selatan Islands;

   (n) Between Subi Besar Island in the Natuna Selatan Islands and Kepala Island in the Natuna Selatan Islands,

   (o) Between Kepala Island in the Natuna Selatan Islands and Tanjung Datu in West Kalimantan.

1. The positions of the base points of the baselines as stated in article 2 to determine the width of the territorial sea, are expressed in terms of geographical coordinates, specifying the geodetic datum to be used as reference.
2. The list of geographical coordinates of the base points of the baselines as indicated in article 2 is attached as annex I to this Government Regulation.
3. The list of geographical coordinates of the base points as mentioned in paragraph 2 indicates their geographical positions in terms of longitude and latitude and also provides information concerning the location of such points, a field guidance system, the distance between the points of the baselines, types of baselines and reference charts with their scales.
4. The list referred to in paragraph 2 is an integral part of this Government Regulation.
5. The geographical coordinates of the base points of the baselines referred to in paragraph 2 are indicated in a map attached as annex II to this Government Regulation.

Should there be any discrepancy between the positions of the base points of the Indonesian archipelagic baselines in the field and the data as provided in article 3, paragraph 2, the position of points of the baselines in the field shall prevail.

This Government Regulation shall come into force on the date of its promulgation.

In order that this Regulation shall be known by all parties concerned, it shall be disseminated by publication in the Republic of Indonesia’s Gazette.

DONE at Jakarta on 16 June 1998

In accordance with Law No. 17 of 1985 concerning the ratification of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, article 6 of Law No. 6 of 1996 concerning Indonesian Waters, the Government of Indonesia has decided to establish the base points of the Indonesian archipelagic baselines in the Natuna Sea through a map adequately scaled to indicate their positions or through a list of geographical coordinates of the base points of the archipelagic baselines, using a geodetic datum as reference. This decision of the Government of Indonesia is also in line with the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

The illustrative map attached to Law No. 6 of 1996 on Indonesian Waters, in particular on the Natuna Sea, which includes the seas around Bintan Island, the seas around the Anambas Islands, the seas around the Natuna Utara Islands and the seas around the Natuna Selatan Islands, indicates in general the positions of the baselines which were established in accordance with the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

Based on the map attached to Law No. 4 Prp. of 1960 on Indonesian Waters, the southern waters of the Natuna Sea that were previously categorized as high seas are territorial seas up to 12 miles beyond the baselines.

With reference to Law No. 5 of 1983 on the Indonesian Exclusive Economic Zone, the southern waters of the Natuna Sea are part of Indonesia's exclusive economic zone.

With the establishment of baselines as indicated in the illustrative map attached to Law No. 6 of 1996 on Indonesian Waters, the waters located on the inner side of those baselines became archipelagic waters and are no longer part of the exclusive economic zone nor are they any longer territorial seas nor high seas as they were described in Law No. 4 Prp. of 1960 on Indonesian Waters.

In the meantime, in accordance with article 19, paragraph 4, of Law No. 6 of 1996 and article 53, paragraph 9, of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, Indonesia is in the process of concluding the establishment of its archipelagic sea lanes with the International Maritime Organization. One of the projected sea lanes passes through the waters of Riau Island, Anambas Islands, Natuna Island and the Natuna Selatan Islands.

While the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea stipulates that archipelagic sea lanes have to be designated on archipelagic waters, the fact is that the status of the waters in the Natuna Sea as archipelagic water was indicated only in 1996 through maps attached to Law No. 6 of 1996. In order to conclude the establishment of Indonesia's archipelagic sea lanes in the Natuna Sea with the International Maritime Organization, it is therefore necessary to establish the geographical coordinates of the base points of the archipelagic baselines in the Natuna Sea.

In view of these circumstances and while waiting for the formulation of a complete list of geographical coordinates of the base points of Indonesia's archipelagic baselines, it is necessary to enact a Government Regulation stating the geographical coordinates of the base points of certain archipelagic baselines of Indonesia in the Natuna Sea.

(Self-explanatory)

Paragraph 1

The Treaty and Agreement referred to in this paragraph are the 1969 Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Indonesia and the Government of Malaysia relating to the Delimitation of the Continental Shelves between the Two Countries and the 1982 Treaty between the Republic of Indonesia and Malaysia relating to the Legal Regime of Archipelagic State and the Rights of

Malaysia in the Territorial Sea and Archipelagic Waters as well as in the Airspace above the Territorial Sea, Archipelagic Waters and the Territory of the Republic of Indonesia Lying between East and West Malaysia.

Paragraph 2

The archipelagic baselines referred to in points “a” to “j” and from points “I” to “o” are straight archipelagic baselines, whereas the baseline referred to in point “k” is a normal baseline.

The drawing of archipelagic baselines as referred to in this article is in conformity with the provisions of article 5 of Law No. 6 of 1996 concerning Indonesian Waters and article 47 of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

Straight archipelagic baselines referred to in this article means straight baselines drawn between the outermost points of the low-water line of the outermost islands, drying reefs or low-tide elevations and the similar outermost points of the adjacent outermost islands.

“Normal baseline” refers to the low-water line along the coast.

“Low-water line” means a hydrographical datum of a navigational map that is based on the average position of the Low-Lowest-Waterline (LLW).

Straight archipelagic baselines used in this article are drawn following the general configuration of the archipelago in the area.

Such straight archipelagic baselines can be drawn by using the outermost points of the low-water line on every low-tide elevation over which a lighthouse or similar permanent installation has been built on them or low-tide elevation which is partly or fully located within 12 nautical miles from the low-water line of the closest island.

The length of the straight archipelagic baseline does not exceed 100 nautical miles.

Paragraph 1

A geodetic datum is a mathematical reference to designate points of geographical coordinates in a hydrographical map.

Paragraph 2

(Self-explanatory)

Paragraph 3

(Self-explanatory)

Paragraph 4

The geographical coordinates of the base points of the archipelagic baselines as stated in the list of this Government Regulation were established on the basis of a survey.

Paragraph 5

The map on annex II is an illustrative map to indicate the exact positions of the archipelagic baselines in the Natuna Sea and the outermost points of the geographical coordinates of the base points of the archipelagic baselines as stated in annex 1 of this Government Regulation.

In view of the difficulties of accurately and permanently indicating all base points of all the archipelagic baselines covering the entire Indonesian coastlines or the difficulty of redetermining base points that have been changed by natural causes, for the purpose of legal certainty, the determination of the points of the baselines in such area can be made by observation of the actual situation in the field.

(Self-explanatory).

List of geographical coordinates of the base points of the archipelagic baselines of Indonesia in the Natuna Sea

1	.Natuna Sea .01° 14' 15" N 104° 34' 20"E	.a. Tanjung Berakit (Bintan Island) . Closest pillar = Reference point . TR No. 01 . Base point = TD No. 01 .b. Distance = 19.19 NM . (TD 01 - TD 01A) .c. Straight archipelagic baseline	.431 .1:200.00 .WGS-84 . . . .
2	.Natuna Sea .01° 02' 53" N 104° 49' 49"E	.a. Sentut Island (North of Mapor Island) . Closest pillar = Reference point . TR No. 01A . Base point = TD No. 01A .b. Distance = 87.73 NM . (TD 01A - TD 22) .c. Straight archipelagic baseline	.431 .1:200.00 .WGS-84 . . . .
3	.Natuna Sea .02° 17' 59" N 105° 35' 43"E	.a. Tokong Malangbiru Island) (Anambas Islands) . Closest pillar = Reference point . TR No. 22 . Base point = TD No. 22 .b. Distance = 29.41 NM . (TD 23 - TD 24) .c. Straight archipelagic baseline	.424 .1:200.00 .WGS-84 . . . .
4	.Natuna Sea .02° 44' 30" N 105° 22' 45"E	.a. Damar Island (Anambas Islands) . Closest pillar = Reference point . TR No. 23 . Base point = TD No. 23 .b. Distance = 24.40 NM . (TD 23 - TD 24) .c. Straight archipelagic baseline	.424 .1:200.00 .WGS-84 . . . .

5	.Natuna Sea .03° 05' 45" N 105° 34' 55"E	.a. Mangkai Island (Anambas Islands) . Closest pillar = Reference point . TR No. 24 . Base point = TD No. 24 .b. Distance = 25.95 NM . (TD 24 - TD 25)³ .c. Straight archipelagic baseline	.423 .1:200.00 .WGS-84 . . | .
6	.Natuna Sea .03° 19' 44" N 105° 56' 50"E	.a. Tokongnanas Island (Anambas . Islands) . Closest pillar = Reference point . TR No. 25 . Base point = TD No. 25 .b. Distance = 20.66 NM . (TD 25 - TD 26) .c. Straight archipelagic baseline	.423 .1:200.00 .WGS-84 . . . . .
7	.Natuna Sea .03° 27' 05" N 106° 16' 09"E	.a. Tokongbclayar Island (Anambas . Islands) . Closest pillar = Reference point . TR No. 26 . Base point = TD No. 26 .b. Distance = 79.06 NM . (TD 26 - TD 28) .c. Straight archipelagic baseline	.423 .1:200.00 .WGS-84 . . . . .
8	.Natuna Sea .04° 04' 00" N 107° 26' 11"E	.a. Tokongboro Island (Natuna Utara . Islands) . Closest pillar = Reference point . TR No. 28 . Base point = TD No. 28 .b. Distance = 32.47 NM . (TD 28 - TD 29) .c. Straight archipelagic baseline .	.422 .1:200.00 .WGS-84 . . . . .
9	.Natuna Sea .04° 31' 30" N 107° 43' 40"E .	.a. Serniun Island (Natuna Utara . Islands) . Closest pillar = Reference point	.422 .1:200.00 .WGS-84

	.	. TR No. 29	.
	.	. Base point = TD No. 29	.
	.	.b. Distance = 15.41 NM	.
	.	. (TD 29 - TD 30A)	.
	.	.c. Straight archipelagic baseline	.
.....			
10	.Natuna Sea	.a. Sebetul Island (West of Laut	.421
	.04° 42' 27" N 107° 54' 35"E	. Island, Natuna Utara Islands)	.1:200.00
	.	. Closest pillar = Reference point	.WGS-84
	.	. TR No. 30A	.
	.	. Base point = TD No. 30A	.
	.	.b. Distance = 8.52 NM	.
	.	. (TD 30A - TD 30)	.
	.	.c. Straight archipelagic baseline	.
.....			
11	.Natuna Sea	.a. Sekatung Island (East of Laut	.421
	.04° 47' 45" N 108° 02' 17"E	. Island, Natuna Utara Islands)	.1:200.00
	.	. Closest pillar = Reference point	.WGS-84
	.	. TR No. 30	.
	.	. Base point = TD No. 30	.
	.	.b. Distance = 0.54NM	.
	.	. (TD 30 - TD 30B)	.
	.	.c. Normal baseline	.
.....			
12	.Natuna Sea	.a. Sekatung Island (East of Laut	.421
	.04° 47' 40 N 108° 00 48"E	. Island, Natuna Utara Islands)	.1:200.00
	.	. Closest pillar = Reference point	.WGS-84
	.	. TR No. 30B	.
	.	. Base point = TD No. 30B	.
	.	.b. Distance = 52.66 NM	.
	.	. (TD 30B - TD 31)	.
	.	.c. Straight archipelagic baseline	.
.....			
13	.Natuna Sea	.a. Senua Island (East of Bunguran	.421
	.04° 00' 50 N 108° 25' 20"E	. Island, Natuna Utara Islands)	.1:200.00
	.	. Closest pillar = Reference point	.WGS-84
	.	. TR No. 31	.
	.	. Base point = TD No. 31	.
	.	.b. Distance = 66.23 NM	.
	.	. (TD 31- TD 32)	.
	.	.c. Straight archipelagic baseline	.
.....			

14	.Natuna Sea .03° 01' 30 N 108° 55' 20"E	.a. Subi Besar Island (Natuna Selatan . Islands) . Closest pillar = Reference point . TR No. 32 . Base point = TD No. 32 .b. Distance = 66.23 NM . (TD 32- TD 33) .c. Straight archipelagic baseline	.420 .1:200.00 .WGS-84 . . . . .
15	.Natuna Sea .02° 38' 40" N 109° 10' 01"E	.a. Kepala Island (Natuna Selatan . Islands) . Closest pillar = Reference point . TR No. 33 . Base point = TD No. 33 .b. Distance = 44 NM . (TD 33 - TD 35) .c. Straight archipelagic baseline	.420 .1:200.00 .WGS-84 . . . . .