

GUINEA-BISSAU

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	May 85	Law No. 3/85	12nm	
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	May 85	Act No. 2/85		Delimits straight baselines. <i>These baseline claims are not recognized by the U.S. U.S. conducted operational assertion in 1989.</i>
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	May 85	Act No. 3/85	200nm	EEZ; foreign fishing prohibited in EEZ.
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Apr 60	Exchange of diplomatic notes between France & Portugal		Maritime boundary agreement with Senegal EIF. See LIS No. 68.
	Feb 85	Arbitral Panel Award		Boundary with Guinea delimited.
	Jul 89	Arbitral Panel Award		1960 boundary with Senegal upheld.
	Nov 91	ICJ Decision (regarding appeal by Guinea-Bissau of 1985, 1989 awards)		Upheld both arbitral panel awards.
	Oct 93	Agreement		Establishes "joint exploitation zone" (EEZ) with Senegal.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention.
	Aug 86			Ratified Convention.

STRAIGHT BASELINE LEGISLATION

The following is extracted from Act No. 2/85 of 17 May 1985.

In view of the need to establish straight baselines in accordance with the Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982;

At the proposal of the Council of Ministers and in exercise of the functions and powers conferred on it under article 56, item 8, of the Constitution, the People's National Assembly approves, and I promulgate, the following Act:

Article 1

In the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, the straight baselines for measuring the breadth of the territorial sea shall be defined by the points whose geographical co-ordinates are given in the following table:

**TABLE C1.T101.
GUINEA-BISSAU STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM**

POINT	NORTH LATITUDE	WEST LONGITUDE
1	12° 20' 20"	16° 43' 05"
2	11° 38' 12"	16° 35' 12"
3	11° 16' 18"	16° 28' 53"
4	11° 01' 34"	16° 11' 04"

POINT	NORTH LATITUDE	WEST LONGITUDE
5	10° 51' 25"	15° 43' 35"
6	10° 50' 00"	15° 10' 30"

Article 2

Any legal provisions which are at variance with this act shall be revoked.

Article 3

This act shall enter into force immediately.

MARITIME BOUNDARY**GUINEA-BISSAU - SENEGAL**

Decree No. 60-504 of 25 May 1960 published the exchange of notes, regarding the maritime boundary between Guinea-Bissau and Senegal (which, at the time, were territories of Portugal and France, respectively), signed in April 1960. In July 1989, an Arbitral Tribunal Award upheld this boundary. (In October 1993, Guinea-Bissau and Senegal signed an agreement establishing a joint exploitation zone (EEZ); however, the territorial seas of both countries were excluded from this zone.) Following are excerpts from Limits in the Seas, No. 68, "Territorial Sea and Continental Shelf Boundary: Guinea-Bissau - Senegal" of 15 March 1976.

To the external limit of the territorial seas, the boundary would be defined by a straight line, running at 240°, starting from the intersection of the extension of the land boundary and the low-water mark, represented for that purpose by the Cape Roxo light.

With regard to the contiguous zones and the continental shelf, the delimitation would consist of the straight line extension in the same direction of the territorial sea boundary.

U.S. ANALYSIS

The territorial sea boundary is defined in the Exchange of Notes as a straight-line 240° azimuth (assumed to be from true north) from "the intersection of the extension of the land boundary and the low-water mark, represented for that purpose by the Cape Roxo light." The outer limit of the territorial sea boundary is not specified.

The outer limit of the continental shelf boundary is not clearly defined in the Exchange of Notes. The boundary between the respective shelf areas is considered to be the straight-line extension of the territorial sea boundary.

Neither the territorial sea boundary nor the continental shelf boundary is based on the equidistance principle.