

MOZAMBIQUE

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Apr 96	Law No. 4/96	12nm	If foreign warships fail to comply with Mozambique law regarding innocent passage through the territorial sea and cause loss or damage to Mozambique, then the flag State of the vessel shall be liable for such damage. Repeals all legislation contrary to this law.
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Apr 96	Law No. 4/96		Declares straight baselines as depicted by coordinates below.
CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Apr 96	Law No. 4/96	24nm	
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Apr 96	Law No. 4/96	200nm	EEZ.
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Apr 96	Law No. 4/96	200nm	Shelf extends to 200nm or to the outer edge of the continental margin.
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jul 93	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Tanzania EIF.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention.
	Mar 97			Ratified Convention; bound by Part XI Agreement.

STRAIGHT BASELINE LEGISLATION

Following are extracts from Mozambique Law No. 4/96 of 4 January 1996 establishing straight baselines for Mozambique.

Article 4

The breadth of the territorial sea is 12 nautical miles measured from the baseline. The closing lines and straight baselines that supplement the normal baseline are defined in accordance with the following coordinates.

**TABLE C1.T175.
MOZAMBIQUE STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM**

MOZAMBIQUE STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM		
POINTS	LATITUDE SOUTH	LONGITUDE EAST
(1) Cabo Delgado	10° 41' 24"	40° 38' 54"
(2) Ilha Tecomagi	10° 45' 24"	40° 40' 22"
(3) Ilha Rongui	10° 50' 08"	40° 41' 38"
(4) Ilha Vamizi	11° 00' 50"	40° 43' 53"
(5) Ilha Quero-Niuni	11° 41' 30"	40° 39' 12"
(6) Ilha Medjumbi	11° 49' 09"	40° 38' 09"
(7) Ilha Querimba	12° 27' 09"	40° 38' 40"

MOZAMBIQUE STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM		
POINTS	LATITUDE SOUTH	LONGITUDE EAST
(8) Ponta do Diabo	12° 45' 48"	40° 38' 09"
(9) Ponta Maunbane	12° 58' 32"	40° 36' 02"
(10) Ponta Metampia	14° 01' 24"	40° 38' 42"
(11) Point N. da ponta Cogune	14° 10' 39"	40° 44' 06"
(12) Point E. of lower end baixo da Pinda	14° 13' 52"	40° 47' 49"
(13) Ponta Relamzapo	14° 27' 43"	40° 50' 55"
(14) Ilha Quitangonha	14° 51' 15"	40° 50' 04"
(15) Ilha Injaca	15° 00' 12"	40° 48' 17"
(16) Ilha de Goa	15° 03' 14"	40° 47' 33"
(17) Ilha de Sena	15° 05' 12"	40° 46' 37"
(18) Farol de Infusse	15° 29' 42"	40° 33' 54"
(19) Ilha de Mafamede	16° 21' 38"	40° 02' 45"
(20) Ilha Puga-Puga	16° 27' 36"	39° 57' 12"
(21) Ilha Caldeira	16° 39' 12"	39° 43' 52"
(22) Ilha de Moma	16° 49' 04"	39° 31' 52"
(23) Ilha Epidendron	17° 05' 54"	39° 08' 12"
(24) Ilha Casuarina	17° 07' 52"	39° 05' 28"
(25) Ilha do Fogo	17° 14' 58"	38° 52' 47"
(26) Ilha 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"

U.S. ANALYSIS

The following explanatory comments are extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 29, "Straight Baselines: Mozambique" of 12 November 1970, which analyzed the original straight baselines for Mozambique as promulgated by Portugal. Straight baselines listed in Law No. 4/96 are identical, therefore this analysis would still apply.

The 28 specified points in the decree law create five straight baseline systems, which, in two cases, connect offshore islands and reefs with the mainland and, in three cases, close bay-like coastal indentations.

TABLE C1.T176.
MOZAMBIQUE STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: U.S. ANALYSIS

SEGMENT	LENGTH (N.M.)	COMMENTS
1 - 2	4.5	The segment connects C. Delgado with the outer point of I. Tecomagí at an angle of 21° to the general direction of the coast.
2 - 3	5.0	The segment varies from the general direction of the coast by approximately 5°. Line 1 - 3 closes Tunghi Bay by using offshore islands.
3-4	11.5	The segment continues at nearly the same deviation from the general direction of the coast to enclose Maiyapa Bay. It is a legal bay if the islands are considered to constitute segments of the

SEGMENT	LENGTH (N.M.)	COMMENTS
		bay shore.
4 - 5	41.0	The general character of the coast changes from being embayed to lined with numerous shoals and reefs. The segment, on the average, lies approximately 8 nautical miles offshore directly along the seaward limit of the reefs. The general direction of the coast and the segment deviates by approximately 6°.
5 - 6	8.0	As above but the angle is approximately 8°.
6 - 7	38.4	The numerous reefs continue but four large islands are skirted by the segment. The islands mask approximately 40% of the shoreline from the sea. The segment virtually parallels the general direction of the coast. On the larger-scale charts the segment intersects I. Ibo and passes landward of an islet, Manoel da Silva. These deviations from the norm probably result from positional differences rather than intent.
7 - 8	18.0	The segment deviates from the general direction of the coast by approximately 18° as the two lines nearly intersect at point 8.
8 - 9	13.4	The segment rejoins the mainland enclosing Pomba Bay, a legal bay.
Sub-total:	139.8 n.m.	
10 - 11	10.9	The segment constitutes a straight baseline and encloses Momba Bay, a legal bay, by using the outermost points as the natural entrance points of the bay.
12 - 13	14.2	Same as above, but encloses Veloso Bay.
14 - 15	9.1	The second major straight baseline system closes, on the north, Conducia Bay, a legal bay, and Mozambique (city) harbor, which is also a legal bay. All three segments essentially follow the general direction of the coast.
15 - 16	3.0	
16 - 17	2.8	
17 - 18	27.5	In the north, the segment serves to close B. de Mocambo, a legal bay, while extending beyond its confines in the south where the segment connects with an offshore island.
18 - 19	60.4	The longest of the straight baseline segments, it nevertheless remains aligned within 3° of the general direction of the coast at an average distance of 7 nautical miles from the coast. While the enclosed waters are shoal, few islands or reefs "fringe" the coast.
19 - 20	7.9	As above except the angular deviation is approximately 12°.
20 - 21	27.3	The segment skims five major reef areas. The angular deviation decreases to 6°.
21 - 22	15.8	The segment connects the seaward limits of two reef areas and is virtually parallel to the general direction of the coast.
22 - 23	27.6	Same as above. Distance to mainland averages approximately 9 nautical miles.
23 - 24	3.6	The angular deviation increases to 14° due to a major change in the general direction of the coast while the baselines continue at the former azimuth.
24 - 25	13.4	Same as above.
25 - 26	45.5	The segment connects the offshore reefs area with the mainland.
Sub-total:	243.9 n.m.	
27 - 28	44.6	The segment closes Delgos Bay by using the natural entrance point of the bay. In the north, an artificial point has been chosen. The bay, which could meet the legal requirements of a bay with a different closing point, is the harbor for Lourenco Marques, the capital of Mozambique.
Total	453.4 n.m.	

The straight baseline system of Mozambique consists of five sectors, three of which are restricted to "bay" closings. The longest segment measures approximately 60.4 nautical miles in length while the shortest is 2.8 nautical miles. The average segment length is approximately 19.7 nautical miles. Only two of the segments deviate from the general direction of the coast by more than 15°.

MARITIME BOUNDARY AGREEMENT**MOZAMBIQUE - TANZANIA**

The following is extracted from the Boundary Agreement between Tanzania and Mozambique (signed 28 December 1988, EIF July 1993).

Article II - Maritime Boundary**Internal Waters:**

The outer limit of the internal waters of the two countries is delimited by means of a straight line drawn across the mouth of the Ruvuma Bay from Ras Matunda, located at latitude 10° 21' 32" S and longitude 40° 27' 35" E to Cabo Suafo, located at latitude 10° 28' 14" and longitude 40° 31' 33" E.

All waters on the landward side of this line constitute the internal waters of the two countries.

The internal waters are apportioned by means of a straight line drawn across the Ruvuma Bay from a point hereinafter referred to as point "B", located at latitude 10° 24' 53" S and longitude 40° 29' 34" E which is the mid-point of the line demarcating the outer limit of such waters, that is to say, between Ras Matunda and Cabo Suafo to point "A", the mid-point of the line drawn across the mouth of the Ruvuma River between Ras Mwambo and Ras Ruvuma.

The waters bounded by point A, B and Ras Matunda belong to Tanzania and the waters bounded by points A, B and Cabo Suafo belong to Mozambique.

Article III - Territorial Sea

The territorial sea boundary line between the two countries is delimited by application of the equidistant method of drawing a media straight line from point B to a point 12 nm, located at latitude 10° 18' 46" S and longitude 40° 40' 07" E, hereafter referred to as point "C".

Article IV - Exclusive Economic Zone

The delimitation of the Exclusive Economic Zone between the two countries is delimited in conformity with the equidistant method by prolonging the median straight line used for the delimitation of the territorial sea from point C to a point 25.5 nm, located at latitude 10° 05' 29" S and longitude 41° 02' 01" E, hereafter referred to as point D. From this point, the Exclusive Economic Zone is delimited by application of the principle of equity, by a line running due east along the parallel of point "D". The point to termination of this line will be established through exchange of notes between Tanzania and Mozambique at a future date.

Article V - Description of Maritime Boundary

The description of the maritime boundary line and the points through which it passes is as follows:

This line commences at the mouth of the Ruvuma River from point A, located at latitude 10° 28' 04" S and longitude 40° 26' 19" E, that is to say, the mid-point of the straight line drawn between Ras Mwambo, located at latitude 10° 27' 48" S and longitude 40° 25' 50" E and Ras Ruvuma, located at latitude 10° 28' 21" S and longitude 40° 26' 48" E, and from point A the line runs across the Ruvuma Bay in a north easterly direction in a straight line to point B, located at latitude 10° 24' 53" S and longitude 40° 29' 34" E, that is to say, the mid-point of the base line demarcating the out 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 40° 02' 01" E. Thence it runs due east along the parallel of point D to a point established pursuant to article IV.

Annex A

**TABLE C1.T177.
MOZAMBIQUE - TANZANIA MARITIME BOUNDARY COORDINATES**

POINT	LATITUDE SOUTH	LONGITUDE EAST
1. Ras Mwambo	10° 27' 48"	40° 25' 50"
2. Ras Ruvuma	10° 28' 21"	40° 26' 48"
3. Ras Matunda	10° 21' 32"	40° 27' 35"

POINT	LATITUDE SOUTH	LONGITUDE EAST
4. Ras Suafo	10° 21' 32"	40° 27' 35"
5. Point A	10° 28' 04"	40° 26' 19"
6. Point B	10° 24' 53"	40° 29' 34"
7. Point C	10° 18' 46"	40° 40' 07"
8. Point D	10° 05' 29"	41° 02' 01"