

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Mar 78	Act No. 7 of 1977 National Seas Act	12nm	Authority for Head of State to delimit territorial sea.
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jul 2002	Declaration of baselines		Declaration of archipelagic baselines.
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Mar 78	Continental Shelf Act, No. 5 of 1977 (Continental Shelf Act of 1974, Amended)	1958 DEF	
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Mar 78	Act No. 7 of 1977, National Seas Act	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.
ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION	1979	Dumping of Waste at Sea Act, 1979		Implemented the London Dumping Convention of 1972.
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Nov 74	Agreement		Territorial sea boundary agreement with Indonesia (Arafura Sea) EIF.
	Dec 78	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Australia signed. (EIF 1985). See <u>LIS</u> No. 87.
	Jul 82	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Indonesia (Pacific Ocean) EIF.
	Jan 89	Agreement		Agreement with Solomon Islands signed.
	Jul 91	Treaty		EEZ boundary agreement with Micronesia.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention.
	Jan 97			Ratified Convention; bound by Part XI Agreement.

STRAIGHT BASELINES LEGISLATION

Following is the text of Instrument (note verbale): Declaration of the baselines by method of coordinates of base points for purposes of the location of archipelagic baselines, July 2002.

Location of archipelagic baselines and coordinates of the Principal Archipelago:

**TABLE C1.T197.
PAPUA NEW GUINEA ARCHIPELAGIC BASELINE SYSTEM**

PAPUA NEW GUINEA ARCHIPELAGIC BASELINE SYSTEM			
ISLANDS AND HIGH-WATER ELEVATION FEATURES		GEOGRAPHICAL COORDINATES (WGS 84 Geodetic Datum)	
POINT	NAME OF POINT	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
6	Sae Islands	0 45 27.85368	145 18 10.0
7	Kaniet Island	0 52 27.85371	145 33 55.0
8	Marengan Island	1 54 07.85401	146 34 45.0
9	Ahet Island	1 54 24.85401	146 36 10.0
10	Poman Island	1 54 22.85401	146 52 30.0
11	Andra Island	1 56 04.85402	146 59 55.0
12	Hapinbuch Island	1 56 19.85402	147 01 03.0
13	Hus Island	1 56 19.85402	147 06 13.0
14	Onpeta Island	1 56 34.85402	147 07 58.0
15	Mandrindr Island	1 56 59.85402	147 11 23.0
16	Pityilu Island	1 57 19.85402	147 13 08.0
17	Hauwei Island	1 57 32.85403	147 17 18.0
18	Ndrito Island	1 57 37.85403	147 19 56.0
19	Koruniat Island	1 58 16.85403	147 21 05.0
20	Los Negros Island	1 58 24.85403	147 21 58.0
21	Pak Island	2 03 59.85406	147 39 20.0
22	Tong Island	2 02 07.85405	147 45 40.0
23	Towi Island	1 59 49.85404	174 55 48.0
24	Putuli Island	1 58 57.85403	148 01 40.0
25	Mbatmanda Island	1 58 17.85403	148 03 58.0
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

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ISLANDS AND HIGH-WATER ELEVATION FEATURES		GEOGRAPHICAL COORDINATES (WGS 84 Geodetic Datum)	
POINT	NAME OF POINT	LONGITUDE SOUTH	LATITUDE EAST
32	Boang Island	3 22 14.85452	153 19 55.0
33	Malum Island	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 & low-water points around the southeast & 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 & low-water points along the northwest coast of Bougainville 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 & low-water points along the south coast of New Britain to Kaupitimete 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

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ISLANDS AND HIGH-WATER ELEVATION FEATURES		GEOGRAPHICAL COORDINATES (WGS 84 Geodetic Datum)	
POINT	NAME OF POINT	LONGITUDE SOUTH	LATITUDE EAST
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
71	Long Reef Island	11 09 14.85879	151 40 10.55400
72	Quessant Island	11 09 21.85879	151 15 20.55400
73	Steuers Island	11 06 11.85875	151 07 52.55400
74	Dumoulin Island	10 55 29.85863	150 47 18.55400
75	Harikoia Island	10 46 09.85852	150 24 38.55400
76	Brumer Island	10 46 17.85852	150 21 45.55400
77	Baibesiga Island	10 44 04.85849	150 17 00.55400
78	Suau Island	10 43 37.85849	150 14 28.55400

MARITIME BOUNDARIES

PAPUA NEW GUINEA - AUSTRALIA - INDONESIA

U.S. 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" of 20 August 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:

TABLE C1.T198.
PAPUA NEW GUINEA - INDONESIA MARITIME BOUNDARY: U.S. ANALYSIS

POINT	COORDINATES	DISTANCE BETWEEN 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.