

SENEGAL

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Feb 85	Law 85-14	12nm	
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jun 90	Decree 90-670		Revised straight baselines previously announced in 1972.
CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Feb 85	Law 85-14	24nm	
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Feb 85	Law 85-14	Natural prolongation or 200nm	
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Aug 87	Law 87-27	200nm	EEZ.
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Apr 60	Exchange of diplomatic notes between France & Portugal		Maritime boundary agreement with Guinea-Bissau EIF. See <u>LIS</u> No. 68.
	Aug 76	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Gambia (North and South) EIF. See <u>LIS</u> No. 85.
	Jul 89	Arbitral Panel Award		1960 boundary with Guinea-Bissau upheld.
	Nov 91	ICJ Decision (regarding appeal by Guinea-Bissau of 1989 award)		Upheld arbitral panel award.
	Nov 93	Treaty		Maritime boundary agreement with Cape Verde EIF.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention.
	Oct 84			Ratified Convention.
	Aug 94			Signed Part XI Agreement.
	Jul 95			Ratified Part XI Agreement.

STRAIGHT BASELINE LEGISLATION

The following is extracted from Decree No. 90-670 of 18 June 1990 on the Drawing of Baselines.

Article 1

The breadth of the maritime areas under Senegales jurisdiction (territorial sea, contiguous zone, continental shelf and economic zone) shall be measured from normal baselines (low water line) and straight baselines, as defined in this Decree.

Article 2

The straight baselines shall be established in accordance with the lines joining the following points:

**TABLE C1.T224.
SENEGAL STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM**

POINT	FROM	TO
1	End of the Langue De Barbarie (15°52'42"N - 16°31'36"W)	Point P1 (16°31'32"W)
2	Point P2 (14°45'49"N - 17°27'42"W)	Northern end of Ile de Yoff (14°46'18"N - 17°28'42"W);
3	Northern end of Ile de Yoff (14°46'18"N - 17°28'42"W)	Northern end of the Ile de Ngor (14°45'30"N - 17°30'56"W);
4	Northern end of Ile de Ngor (14°45'30"N - 17°30'56"W)	Feu des Almadies (14°44'36"N - 17°32'36"W);
5	Feu des Almadies (14°44'36"N - 17°32'36"W)	South-Western end of Ile des Madeleines (14°39'10"N - 17°28'25"W);
6	South-Western end of Ile des Madeleines (14°39'10"N - 17°28'25"W)	Cap-Manuel (14°39'00"N - 17°26'00"W);
7	Cap-Manuel (14°39'00"N - 17°26'00"W)	Point Sud Goree (14°39'48"N - 17°23'54"W);
8	Sub Goree (14°39'48"N - 17°23'54"W)	Rufisque lighthouse (14°42'36"N - 17°17'00"W);
9	Western end of Sangomer (13°50'00"N - 16°45' 40"W)	Northern end of Ile des oiseaux (13°39'42"N - 16°40'20"W);
10	Southern end of Ile des oiseaux (3°38'15"N - 16°38'45"W)	Point Djinnak (13°35'36"N - 16°32'54"W);

Article 3

Everywhere else, the breadth of the maritime areas under Senegalese jurisdiction shall be measured from the low water line.

MARITIME BOUNDARY AGREEMENTS

SENEGAL - CAPE VERDE

The following are excerpts from the treaty on the delimitation of the maritime frontier between Cape Verde and Senegal, signed 17 February 1993, EIF 12 November 1993, as set forth in Law of the Sea Bulletin, No. 26, October 1994.

Article 3

The line defining the common maritime frontier between the two countries and its geographical coordinates defined in annex I of this Treaty.

The two Parties have agreed to use, in their work, the American map entitled "Operational Navigation Chart", scale 1/1,000,000 series ONC, K-O, prepared and published by the Defense Mapping Agency Aerospace Center, St. Louis, Missouri, Edition Revue of September 1986. The have used this map for drawing the line delimiting their common maritime frontier.

Annex I

Line establishing the common maritime frontier between the Republic of Cape Verde and the Republic of Senegal

Article 1

The line establishing the common maritime frontier which separates the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf of the two countries is defined by the following coordinates:

**TABLE C1.T225.
SENEGAL - CAPE VERDE MARITIME BOUNDARY**

POINTS	LONGITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
A	13°39'00"	20°04'25"
B	14°51'00"	20°04'25"
C	14°55'00"	20°00'00"
D	15°10'00"	19°51'30"
E	15°25'00"	19°44'50"

POINTS	LONGITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
F	15°40'00"	19°38'30"
G	15°55'00"	19°35'40"
H	16°04'00"	19°33'30"

Article 2

The geometric configuration of the maritime zone between the two countries and the projection of the baseline of the maritime frontier mentioned above appear on the map included herewith.

Annex II

Baselines of the Republic of Cape Verde

Article 1

The archipelagic baselines of the Republic of Cape Verde having served as reference points for the delimitation of the maritime frontier between the two countries have been defined in conformity with the following coordinates, which have been published in Law No. 60/IV/92 of 21 December 1992 of the Republic of Cape Verde.

TABLE C1.T226.
CAPE VERDE ARCHIPELAGIC BASELINE SYSTEM

POINT	LONGITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST	OBSERV.
O-Pta Casaca	16°50'01.69"	22°53'50.14"	Sal
P-ILHEU Cascalho	16°11'31.04"	22°40'52.44"	Boa Vista
P1-ILHEU Baluarte	16°09'05.00"	22°39'45.00"	Boa Vista
Q-Pta Roque	16°05'09.83"	22°40'27.06"	Boa Vista
R-Pta Flamengas	15°10'03.89"	23°05'47.90"	Maio
S	15°09'02.21"	23°06'24.98"	Maio

SENEGAL - GAMBIA

The following are excerpts from an agreement between The Gambia and Senegal, signed on 4 June 1975, EIF on 27 August 1976, as set forth in Limits in the Seas, No. 85, "Maritime Boundaries: The Gambia-Senegal" of 23 March 1979.

The maritime boundary to the North commences from the point of intersection of the land boundary with the coast and follows the parallel of latitude 13 35'36" North.

The maritime boundary to the South commences from the point of intersection of the land boundary situated to the South of the River Allahein (or San Pedro) with the coast and of which the coordinates are:

TABLE C1.T227.
SENEGAL - GAMBIA MARITIME BOUNDARY COORDINATES

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
T	13 03'51"	16 44'49"
From point T, the maritime boundary proceeds in a south-westerly direction as far as point M of which the coordinates are:		
M	13 01'21"	16 45'19"
From point M, the maritime frontier proceeds in a northerly direction as far as point P of which the coordinates are:		

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
P	13 03'27"	16 45'22"
From point P, the maritime frontier follows the parallel of latitude 13 03'27" North.		

III

The boundaries defined in Articles I and II above have been delimited on the basis of the French Chart No. 6125 on the scale of 1:300,500 (latitude 13 40')....

SENEGAL - GUINEA-BISSAU

U.S. ANALYSIS

The following comments are extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 68, "Territorial Sea and Continental Shelf Boundary: Guinea-Bissau - Senegal" of 15 March 1976.

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-mark, represented for that purpose by the Cape Roxo light." The outer limit of the territorial sea boundary is not specified. Presently, Senegal claims a 12 nm territorial sea limit while Guinea Bissau claims a 150 nm limit. The letters A and B on the attached map indicate the claimed extents of Senegal's and Guinea-Bissau's territorial sea limits, respectively, along the boundary.

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. This extension is depicted on the attached map by a dashed red line.

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