

TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Oct 89	Territorial Sea & Exclusive Economic Zone Act of 1989	12nm	Revokes 50nm claim from Government Notice 209 of 1973.
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Oct 89	Territorial Sea & Exclusive Economic Zone Act of 1989	200nm	Established baselines as "the low water mark along the coast ... including the coast of all islands." Unclear whether this is meant to draw straight baselines from the mainland around the islands.
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Oct 89	Territorial Sea & Exclusive Economic Zone Act of 1989	200nm	EEZ.
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jul 76	Exchange of Diplomatic Notes		Maritime boundary agreement with Kenya EIF. See LIS No. 92.
	Jul 93	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Mozambique EIF.
	Jan 2002	Agreement		EEZ and continental shelf boundary agreement with Seychelles.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention, with Declaration.
	Sep 85			Ratified Convention.
	Oct 94			Signed Part XI Agreement.
	Jun 98			Ratified Part XI Agreement.

MARITIME BOUNDARY AGREEMENTS

TANZANIA - KENYA

The following excerpts from an agreement via exchange of notes between Tanzania and Kenya, EIF July 1976, are extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 92, "Maritime Boundary: Kenya-Tanzania" of 23 June 1981.

1. The Boundary:

Base Lines:

- (a) Ras Jimbo beacon-Kisite Island (rock)
- (b) Ras Jimbo-Mwamba-wamba beacon
- (c) Mwamba-wamba beacon-fundo Island beacon (rock)
- (d) Fundo Island beacon (rock)-Ras Kigomasha lighthouse
- (e) Kisite Island (rock)-mpunguti ya Juu-lighthouse

2. The description of the boundary:

- (a) On the West: The median line between the Ras Jimbo beacon-Kisite Island/Ras Jimbo-Mwamba-wamba beacon base lines to a point 12 nm from Ras Jimbo up to a point hereinafter referred to as 'A', located at 4 49'56"S and 39 20'58"E;
- (b) On the East: The median line derived by the intersection of two arcs each being 12 nm drawn from mpunguti ya Juu-lighthouse and Ras Kigomasha lighthouse respectively hereinafter referred to as point 'B', located at 4 40'52"S and 39 36'18"E;
- (c) On the South: An arc with the centre as the Northern Intersection of arcs with radii 6 nm from point 'A' as described in paragraph 2(a) above and point 'B' which is the Southern Intersection of arcs from Ras Kigomasha lighthouse and mpunguti ya Juu lighthouse.
- (d) The eastward boundary from Point C, which is the Northern Intersection of arcs from Ras Kigomasha lighthouse and Mpunguti ya Juu lighthouse as described under paragraph 2(b) above, shall be the latitude extending eastwards [sic] to a point where it intersects the outermost limits of territorial water boundary areas of national jurisdiction of two States.
- (e) The marine charts of 1:250,000 describing the coordinates of the above points shall form and integral part of this agreement.

TANZANIA - MOZAMBIQUE

The following is extracted from the Maritime Boundary Agreement between Tanzania and Mozambique, EIF July 1993.

Article 2 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" 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 points "A", "B" and Ras Matunda belong to the United Republic of Tanzania and the waters bounded by points "A", "B" and Cabo Suafo belong to the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Article 3 Territorial Sea

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

Article 4 Exclusive Economic Zone

The delimitation of the Exclusive Economic Zone between the two countries is delimited in conformity with the equidistance method by prolonging the median straight line used for the delimitation of the territorial sea from point "C" to a point 25.5 nautical miles, located at latitude 10° 05' 29" S and longitude 41° 02' 01" E, hereinafter 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 of termination of this line will be established through exchange of notes between the United Republic of Tanzania and the People's Republic of Mozambique at a future date.

Article 5 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 midpoint 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 midpoint of the base line demarcating the out limit of the internal waters between Ras Matunda, located at latitude 10° 21' 32" S and longitude 40° 27' 35" E and Cabo Suafo, 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° 27' 35" E

and Cabo Suafo, located at latitude 10° 28' 14" S and longitude 40° 31' 33" E and runs in a northeasterly direction in a straight line to point "C", located at latitude 10° 18' 46" 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.

TANZANIA - SEYCHELLES

The following is extracted from the EEZ and Continental Shelf Boundary Agreement between Tanzania and Seychelles, of 23 January 2002.

Article 1

The delimitation line between the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf of the United Republic of Tanzania (Mafia Island) and the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf of the Republic of Seychelles (Aldabra Atoll-Picard Island) will be based on the equidistance, considered in this particular case as an equitable solution, in conformity with international law. This line has been determined by using the nearest baselines from which the territorial sea of each state is measured.

Article 2

The line referred to...is formed by a series of geodesics connecting in the order stated in the points below, as defined by their geographic coordinates:

TABLE C1.T254.
TANZANIA - SEYCHELLES EEZ AND CONTINENTAL SHELF

LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
7° 44' 39.1003" S	43° 16' 13.8933" E
7° 46' 26.6364" S	43° 15' 43.8788" E
7° 48' 14.1717" S	43° 15' 13.8601" E
7° 50' 01.7063" S	43° 14' 43.8372" E
7° 51' 49.2402" S	43° 14' 13.8099" E
7° 53' 36.7733" S	43° 13' 43.7784" E
7° 55' 24.3056" S	43° 13' 13.7426" E
7° 57' 11.8372" S	43° 12' 43.7024" E
7° 58' 59.3681" S	43° 12' 13.6578" E
8° 00' 46.8981" S	43° 11' 43.6089" E