

THAILAND

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Oct 1966	Royal Proclamation establishing the Breadth of the Territorial Waters	12nm	
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Sep 1959	Declaration of the Office of the Prime Minister concerning the Inner Part of the Gulf of Thailand		Claims the inner Gulf of Thailand as an historic bay (see below).
	Jun 1970	Announcement of the Office of the Prime Minister concerning Base Lines & Internal Waters		Promulgated coordinates for straight baselines and internal waters in Areas 1-3 (see below). See LIS No. 122 for analysis.
	Aug 1992	Announcement of the Office of the Prime Minister concerning Straight Baselines & Internal Waters		Announcement of 11 August 1992 amended the June 1970 law to reflect the renaming of an island. Table below reflects these changes.
	Aug 1992	Announcement of the Office of the Prime Minister concerning Straight Baselines & Internal Waters		Announcement of 17 August 1992 amends the June 1970 law by establishing coordinates for straight baselines and internal waters in Area 4 (see below). (See LIS No. 122 for analysis.) <i>Some of these straight baseline claims are not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested some of these baselines as excessive in 2000 (see below) and conducted operational assertion in FY 1995.</i>
CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Aug 1995	Royal Proclamation Establishing the Contiguous Zone	24nm	
CONTINENTAL SHELF	May 1973	Royal Proclamation Establishing the Continental Shelf in the Gulf of Thailand		Delimitation in the Gulf of Thailand as part of Thailand's continental shelf claim. (English translation not available)
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Feb 1981	Royal Proclamation Establishing the EEZ	200nm	
	Feb 1988	Proclamation Establishing the EEZ Adjacent to the EEZ of Malaysia		Provided specific coordinates for the EEZ boundary with Malaysia in the Gulf of Thailand.
	Jul 1988	Proclamation Establishing the EEZ in the Andaman Sea		Provided specific coordinates for the EEZ in the Andaman Sea.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Apr 1973	Agreement with Indonesia relating to the Delimitation of a Continental Shelf Boundary between the two countries in the Northern Part of the Straits of Malacca and in the Andaman Sea		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Indonesia EIF (signed 17 Dec 1971). (See LIS No. 81.)
	Jul 1973 and Dec 1978	Agreement with Indonesia and Malaysia relating to the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf Boundaries in the Northern Part of the Straits of Malacca		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Indonesia and Malaysia EIF (signed 21 Dec 1971); established common point of maritime boundaries. (See LIS No. 81.)
	Feb 1978	Agreement with Indonesia relating to the Delimitation of the Seabed Boundary between the two countries in the Andaman Sea		Agreement with Indonesia establishing the continental shelf boundary in the Andaman Sea EIF (signed 11 Dec 1975). (See LIS No. 93.)
	Dec 1978	Agreement with India on the Delimitation of the Seabed Boundary between the two countries in the Andaman Sea		Agreement with India establishing the continental shelf boundary in the Andaman Sea EIF (signed 22 Jun 1978). (See LIS No. 93.)
	Mar 1979	Agreement with India and Indonesia concerning the Determination of the Trijunction Point and the Delimitation of the Related Boundaries of the three countries in the Andaman Sea		Agreement with India and Indonesia on boundaries in the Andaman Sea EIF (signed 22 Jun 1978). (See LIS No. 93.)
	Apr 1982	Agreement with Burma (Myanmar) on the Delimitation of the Maritime Boundary between the two countries in the Andaman Sea		Maritime boundary agreement with Burma (Myanmar) EIF (signed 25 Jul 1980). (See LIS No. 102.)
	Jul 1982	Memorandum of Understanding with Malaysia on the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf Boundary between the two countries in the Gulf of Thailand		Continental Shelf Boundary Agreement with Malaysia in the Gulf of Thailand EIF (signed 24 Oct 1979).
	Jul 1982	Treaty with Malaysia relating to the Delimitation of the Territorial Seas of the two countries		Territorial Sea Boundary Agreement with Malaysia in the Northern Part of the Straits of Malacca and in the Gulf of Thailand EIF (signed 24 Oct 1979).

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
MARITIME BOUNDARIES, continued	May 1995	Agreement with India and Burma (Myanmar) on the Determination of the Trijunction Point between the three countries in the Andaman Sea		Agreement with India and Burma on the Trijunction Point in the Andaman Sea EIF (signed 27 Oct 1993).
	Feb 1998	Agreement with Vietnam on the Delimitations of the Maritime Boundary between the two countries in the Gulf of Thailand		Maritime Boundary Agreement with Vietnam in the Gulf of Thailand EIF (signed 9 Aug 1997).
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 1982			Signed Convention.
	May 2011			Ratified Convention, with Declaration that, in the EEZ, "enjoyment of the freedom of navigation in accordance with relevant provisions of the Convention excludes any non-peaceful use without the consent of the coastal State, in particular, military exercises or other activities which may affect the rights or interests of the coastal State". Acceded to Part XI Agreement. EIF 14 June 2011.

NATIONAL LEGISLATION

Historic Waters: The Declaration of the Office of the Prime Minister concerning the Inner Part of the Gulf of Thailand of 22 September 1959 follows.

The Council of Ministers has seen fit to issue the following declaration confirming the juridical status of the inner part of the Gulf of Thailand; namely, that the inner part of the Gulf of Thailand situated northward of the baseline which starts from the first point on the Bahn Chong Samsarn Peninsula (latitude 12° 35' 45" north, longitude 100° 57' 45" east) and, running westward parallel to the latitude, reaches the second point on the opposite sea coast (latitude 12° 35' 45" north, longitude 99° 57' 30" east) is a historic bay and that the waters enclosed within the baselines aforesaid form part of the internal waters of Thailand.

The Kingdom of Thailand has constantly maintained the foregoing position from time immemorial.

Straight Baselines: The following system of straight baselines is extracted from the Announcement of the Office of the Prime Minister concerning Base Lines & Internal Waters of Thailand of 12 June 1970, as amended by the two Announcements of the Office of the Prime Minister concerning Straight Baselines & Internal Waters of 11 and 17 August 1992.

THAILAND STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM			
POINT	POINT NAME	COORDINATE	COORDINATE
AREA NO. 1			
1	LAEM LING	12° 12.3'	102° 16.7'
2	KO CHANG NOI	12° 09.6'	102° 14.9'
3	HIN RAP	12° 03.1'	102° 14.5'
4	HIN LUK BAT	11° 56.7'	102° 17.2'

THAILAND STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM			
POINT	POINT NAME	COORDINATE	COORDINATE
5	KO RANG	11° 46.6'	102° 23.2'
6	HIN BANG BAO	11° 35.8'	102° 32.0'
7	KO KUT	11° 33.6'	102° 35.7'
8	THAI – CAMBODIA BOBOUNDARY POST		
AREA NO. 2			
1	LAEM YAI	10° 53.7'	99° 31.4'
2	KO RAN KHAI	10° 47.8'	99° 32.6'
3	KO RAN PET	10° 46.5'	99° 32.2'
4	KO KHAI	10° 41.8'	99° 24.8'
5	KO CHORAKHE	10° 33.6'	99° 25.2'
6	HIN LAK NGAM	10° 30.0'	99° 25.6'
7	KO TAO	10° 07.5'	99° 50.7'
8	HIN BAI	09° 56.6'	99° 59.7'
9	KO KONG THANSADET	09° 45.8'	100° 04.7'
10	KO PHANGAN	09° 44.0'	100° 05.2'
11	KO KONG OK	09° 36.1'	100° 05.8'
12	KO MAT LANG	09° 32.0'	100° 05.3'
13	KO SAMUI	09° 28.3'	100° 04.7'
14	HIN ANG WANG	09° 23.4'	100° 01.8'
15	KO RAP	09° 17.9'	99° 57.8'
16	LAEM NA THAM	09° 12.4'	99° 53.2'
AREA NO. 3			
1	KO PHUKET	07° 46.5'	98° 17.5'
2	KO KAEO NOI	07° 43.9'	98° 18.0'
3	KO HI	07° 44.0'	98° 21.7'
4	KO MAI THON	07° 44.9'	98° 28.7'
5	KO KAI	07° 44.6'	98° 37.1'
6	KO BIDA NOK	07° 39.2'	98° 46.2'
7	KO MA	07° 36.6'	98° 52.1'
8	KO LANTA YAI	07° 27.8'	99° 06.0'
9	KO NGAI	07° 23.8'	99° 12.1'
10	KO KRADAN	07° 17.7'	99° 15.4'
11	KO KHWANG	07° 13.3'	99° 21.7'

THAILAND STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM			
POINT	POINT NAME	COORDINATE	COORDINATE
12	KO BULAOBOT	07° 04.3'	99° 23.7'
13	HIN BAEWA	07° 03.7'	99° 24.0'
14	KO TULUI YAI	07° 00.9'	99° 26.8'
15	KO TA DAI	06° 58.8'	99° 28.7'
16	KO AYAM	06° 47.6'	99° 30.1'
17	HIN OSBON	06° 38.8'	99° 32.5'
18	KO TARUTAO	06° 30.2'	99° 39.1'
19	HIN BAI	06° 30.0'	99° 42.1'
20	KO KOI YAI	06° 33.9'	99° 50.7'
21	KO LIMA	06° 32.2'	99° 57.4'
22	KO KHUNING	06° 26.7'	100° 03.7'
23	KO PRASMANA	06° 25.4'	100° 05.2'
24	THAI-MALAYSIA BOUNDARY		
AREA NO. 4			
1	KO KONG OK	09°36'06"	100°05'48"
2	KO KRA	08°23'49"	100°44'13"
3	KO LOSIN	07°19'54"	101°59'54"
4	THAI-MALAYSIAN BOUNDARY	06°14'30"	102°05'36"

U.S. Analysis: The following comments regarding Thailand's straight baseline system are extracted from the Demarche of 24 August 2000 from the United States to Thailand protesting Thailand's Excessive Maritime Claims. (See also [Limits in the Seas, No. 122](#), "Straight Baseline Claim: Thailand," 8 September 2000; and, [Limits in the Seas, No. 31](#), "Straight Baselines: Thailand," 24 March 1971.)

The United States wishes to inform the Government of Thailand that after analyzing the four areas of straight baselines established by the Government of Thailand's 1970 and 1992 announcements, the United States has concluded that two of the areas do not meet the international legal criteria

The United States believes that the straight baselines claimed in Area 1, which is situated along Thailand's southeast coast in the northeast part of the Gulf of Thailand near the Cambodia-Thailand land boundary, meet the international criteria. The straight baselines enclose Ko Chang and Ko Kut islands and numerous smaller islands, and the water depths landward of the islands are relatively shallow. The seven straight baseline segments range in lengths from 3.2 to 20 miles. One baseline diverts from the general direction of the coast, but serves to bring the straight baseline system back to the coast. None of the islands is more than 24 miles from the coast and the island system can be considered as fringing the mainland coast. Thus, the straight baselines in Area 1 meet the geographic criteria in international law.

Similarly, the United States believes that the baselines in Area 3, which is a 125-mile stretch of coastline facing the northern entrance to the Strait of Malacca also meet the international criteria.

Area 2 is in the western Gulf of Thailand. In this approximately 100-mile stretch, the coastline is relatively smooth with slight indentations and a sprinkle of offshore islets and rocks. At its southern extent, the coast creates an L shape with several medium sized islands. Only in this area might a few straight baseline segments be valid. The first five segments in Area 2 are connected to rocks and small islets and not a fringe of islands. Segment 6-7 is over 33 miles long and connects a small islet to Ko Tao, a small island about 40 miles from the mainland. From Ko Tao straight baselines are drawn to Hin Bag, a small islet also about 40 miles from the coast and then to Ko Phangan and to Ko Samui. In total, the United States believes that the Government of Thailand has claimed about 3,000 square nautical miles (10,290 square kilometers) in Area 2 as internal waters that should, under international law, have the legal status as either high seas,

exclusive economic zone or territorial sea.

Area 4 is a continuation of Area 2's baselines in the southwestern part of the Gulf of Thailand. Along this 230-mile stretch, Thailand's coastline is not deeply indented nor are there a fringe of islands in the immediate vicinity. The baseline segments range from 65.3 miles to close to 100 miles and only a few small islets situated between 20 and 30 miles from the coast serve as basepoints. In total, in Area 4, the United States believes that the Government of Thailand has claimed as internal waters an area approximately 8,400 square nautical miles (28,812 square kilometers) that should properly have the legal status of either territorial seas, exclusive economic zone or high seas.

In sum, it is the view of the United States that the various straight baseline segments noted above drawn by the Government of Thailand do not meet the criteria contained in the 1958 and 1982 Conventions and, therefore, have no basis in international law. In the view of the foregoing, the Government of the United States reserves its rights and the rights of its nationals in this regard.

MARITIME BOUNDARY AGREEMENTS

With Burma (Myanmar): The following is extracted from the Agreement between Thailand and Burma on the Delimitation of the Maritime Boundary between the two Countries in the Andaman Sea, signed 25 July 1980 and EIF April 1982. (See [LIS No. 102](#) for text of agreement and analysis of boundary.)

Article 1

1. The maritime boundary between Thailand and Burma in the Andaman Sea is an equidistance line formed by a series of straight lines connecting the nine points specified hereunder in the sequence so specified:

POINT NO.	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
1.	9° 32' 15"	97° 56' 20"
2.	9° 34' 29"	97° 52' 10"
3.	9° 34' 54"	97° 51' 12"
4.	9° 35' 39"	97° 45' 29"
5.	9° 36' 02"	97° 43' 29"
6.	9° 37' 24"	97° 37' 36"
7.	9° 40' 35"	97° 26' 36"
8.	9° 45' 30"	96° 29' 35"
9.	9° 38' 00"	95° 35' 25"

2. That segment of the maritime boundary specified in paragraph 1 of this Article extending from Point No. 1 through Points Nos. 2, 3 and 4 to Point No. 5 shall constitute the boundary between the territorial sea of Thailand and the territorial sea of Burma.

3. That segment of the maritime boundary specified in paragraph 1 of this Article extending from Point No. 5 through Points Nos. 6, 7 and 8 to Point No. 9 shall constitute the boundary between the continental shelf of Thailand and the continental shelf of Burma, and, in the event that Thailand establishes her exclusive economic zone, this same line shall also constitute the boundary between the exclusive economic zone of Burma and the exclusive economic zone of Thailand.

With Burma (Myanmar) and India: The following is extracted from the Agreement between Thailand, Burma, and India on the Determination of the Trijunction Point between the three countries in the Andaman Sea, signed 27 October 1993 and EIF May 1995.

Article 1

The trijunction point between Myanmar [Burma], India and Thailand in the Andaman Sea, which is equidistant from the nearest points of Myanmar, India and Thailand respectively, shall be the point which is to be called point T and defined by latitude and longitude as follows:

Point T: Latitude 09° 38' 00" North, Longitude 95° 35' 25" East.

With India: The following is extracted from the Agreement between Thailand and India on the Delimitation of Seabed Boundary between the two countries in the Andaman Sea, signed 22 June 1978 and EIF December 1978. (See [LIS No. 93](#) for text of agreement and analysis of boundary.)

Article 1

1. The seabed boundary between Thailand and India in the Andaman Sea comprises the straight lines connecting Points 1 and 2, 2 and 3, 3 and 4, 4 and 5, 5 and 6 and 6 and 7.

2. The co-ordinates of these points are specified below:

POINT NO.	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
1.	07° 48' 00" N.	95° 32' 48" E.
2.	07° 57' 30" N.	95° 41' 48" E.
3.	08° 09' 54" N.	95° 39' 16" E.
4.	08° 13' 47" N.	95° 39' 11" E.
5.	08° 45' 11" N.	95° 37' 42" E.
6.	08° 48' 04" N.	95° 37' 40" E.
7.	09° 17' 18" N.	95° 36' 31" E.

With India and Indonesia: The following is extracted from the Agreement between Thailand, India and Indonesia concerning the Determination of the Trijunction Point and the Delimitation of the Related Boundaries of the three countries in the Andaman Sea, signed 22 June 1978 and EIF March 1979. (See [LIS No. 93](#) for text of agreement and analysis of boundary.)

Article 1

For the purposes of this Article:

1. The trijunction point of Thailand, India and Indonesia in the Andaman Sea shall be a point whose co-ordinates are Latitude 07° 47' 00" North Longitude 95° 31' 48" East.

2. The boundary of the continental shelves of India and Indonesia shall be formed by a straight line drawn from the trijunction point in the south-westerly direction to point number 0 mentioned in Article I of the Agreement Between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia on the Extension of the 1974 Continental Shelf Boundary Between the two Countries in the Andaman Sea and the Indian Ocean, signed at New Delhi on 14th of January 1977, the co-ordinates of which are Latitude 07° 46' 06" North Longitude 95° 31' 12" East.

3. The sea-bed boundary of Thailand and India shall be formed by a straight line drawn from the trijunction point in the north-easterly direction to point number 1 mentioned in Article 1 of the Agreement between the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand and the Government of the Republic of India on the Delimitation of the Sea-Bed Boundary Between the Two Countries in the Andaman Sea, signed in New Delhi on the 22nd of June 1978, the co-ordinates of which are Latitude 07° 48' 00" North Longitude 95° 32' 48" East.

4. The sea-bed boundary of Thailand and Indonesia shall be formed by a straight line drawn from the trijunction point in the south-easterly direction to point number L mentioned in Article I of the Agreement Between the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia Relating to the Delimitation of the Sea-Bed Boundary Between the Two Countries in the Andaman Sea, signed at Jakarta on the 11th of December, 1975, the co-ordinates of which are Latitude 07° 46'.1 North Longitude 95° 33'.1 East.

5. The co-ordinates of the points specified above are geographical co-ordinates derived from the British Admiralty Chart No. 830, published on 3rd of January 1975, and the straight lines connecting them are indicated on the Chart attached as Annexure "A" to this Agreement.

With Indonesia

The following is extracted from the Agreement between Thailand and Indonesia relating to the Delimitation of a Continental Shelf Boundary between the two countries in the Northern Part of the Straits of Malacca and in the Andaman Sea, signed 17 December 1971 and EIF April 1973. (See [LIS No. 81](#) for text of agreement and analysis of boundary.)

Article 1

1. The boundary between the continental shelves of Thailand and Indonesia in the northern part of the Straits of Malacca and in the Andaman Sea is the straight line drawn from a point whose co-ordinates are Latitude 6° 21'.8 N Longitude 97° 54'.0 E (hereinafter referred to as point 1) in a westerly direction to a point whose co-ordinates are Latitude 7° 05'.8 N Longitude 96°36'.5 E (hereinafter referred to as point 2).

2. The boundary line between point 1 and the Common Point specified in the Memorandum of Understanding signed at Bangkok on 15 October 1970 by the representatives of Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand shall be formally included in a tripartite agreement to be concluded shortly among the three Governments.

The following is extracted from the Agreement between Thailand and Indonesia relating to the Delimitation of the Seabed Boundary between the two countries in the Andaman Sea, signed 11 December 1975 and EIF February 1978. (See [LIS No. 93](#) for text of agreement and analysis of boundary.)

Article 1

1) The boundary of the sea-bed area between Thailand and Indonesia in the Andaman Sea is the straight line drawn from point A (Latitude 07°05'.8 N. Longitude 96° 36'.5 E., being the terminating point of the boundary line between the two countries as defined in the Agreement between the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia relating to the Delimitation of a Continental Shelf Boundary between the Two Countries in the Northern Part of the Straits of Malacca and in the Andaman Sea, signed at Bangkok on 17 December 1971) in a north-westerly direction to a point L whose co-ordinates are Latitude 07°46'.1 N. Longitude 95° 33'.1 E.

2) The co-ordinates of the points specified in paragraph 1) are geographical co-ordinates and the straight line connecting them is indicated on British Admiralty Chart No. 830 attached as an Annex to this Agreement.

With Indonesia and Malaysia: The following is extracted from the Agreement between Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand relating to the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf Boundaries in the Northern Part of the Straits of Malacca, signed 21 December 1971. (See [LIS No. 81](#) for text of agreement and analysis of boundary.)

Article I

(1) The boundaries of the continental shelves of Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand in the northern part of the Straits of Malacca shall start from a point whose co-ordinates are Latitude 5° 57.0' N Longitude 98° 01.5' E (hereinafter referred to as "the Common Point").

(2) The boundary of the continental shelves of Indonesia and Thailand shall be formed by the straight lines drawn from the Common Point in a north-westerly direction to a point whose co-ordinates are Latitude 6° 21.8' N Longitude 97° 54.0' E and from there in a westerly direction to a point whose coordinates are Latitude 7° 05.8' N Longitude 96° 36.5' E as specified in the Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Indonesia and the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand relating to the delimitation of a continental shelf boundary between the two Countries in the northern part of the Straits of Malacca and in the Andaman Sea, signed at Bangkok on the 17th day of December, 1971.

(3) The boundary of the continental shelves of Indonesia and Malaysia shall be formed by the straight line drawn from the Common Point in a southward direction to Point 1 specified in the Agreement signed at Kuala Lumpur on the 27th day of October, 1969 between the Government of the Republic of Indonesia and the Government of Malaysia relating to the delimitation of the continental shelves between the two Countries whose co-ordinates are Latitude 5° 27.0' N Longitude 98° 17.5' E.

(4) The boundary of the continental shelves of Malaysia and Thailand shall be formed by the straight lines drawn from the Common Point in a north-easterly direction to a point whose co-ordinates are Latitude 6° 18.0' N Longitude 99° 06.7' E and from there in a south-easterly direction to a point whose co-ordinates are Latitude 6° 16.3' N Longitude 99° 19.3' E and from there in a north-easterly direction to a point whose co-ordinates are Latitude 6° 18.4' N Longitude 99° 27.5' E.

(5) The co-ordinates of the points specified above are geographical co-ordinates derived from the British Admiralty Charts No. 793 and No. 830

With Malaysia

The following is extracted from the Memorandum of Understanding between Thailand and Malaysia on the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf Boundary between the two countries in the Gulf of Thailand, signed 24 October 1979 and EIF July 1982.

Article 1

(1) The boundary of the continental shelf in the Gulf of Thailand between the Kingdom of Thailand and Malaysia shall consist of straight lines joining in the order specified below the points whose co-ordinates are:

- (i) Latitude 6° 27'.5 N Longitude 102° 10'.0 E
- (ii) Latitude 6° 27'.8 N Longitude 102° 09'.6 E
- (iii) Latitude 6° 50'.0 N Longitude 102° 21'.2 E

(2) The co-ordinates of point (ii) above have been determined by reference to a point whose co-ordinates are Latitude 6° 16'.6 N Longitude 102° 03'.8 E, this point being the former position of Kuala Tabar under the Boundary Protocol annexed to the Treaty between Siam and Great Britain signed at Bangkok on the 10th March 1909.

Article 2

(1) The co-ordinates of the points specified in article 1 above are geographical co-ordinates derived from the British Admiralty Chart No. 3961 and the boundary lines connecting them are indicated on the chart attached as an Annexure to this Memorandum.

The following is extracted from the Treaty between Thailand and Malaysia relating to the Delimitation of the Territorial Seas of the Two Countries, signed 24 October 1979 and EIF July 1982.

Article 1

1. The boundary of the Thai and the Malaysian territorial seas in that part of the Straits of Malacca between the islands known as the "Butang Group" and Pulau Langkawi where overlapping occurs shall be formed by the straight lines drawn from the point situated in mid-channel between Bulau Terutau and Pulau Langkawi referred to in the Boundary Protocol annexed to the Treaty dated March 10, 1909, respecting the boundaries of the Kingdom of Thailand and Malaysia, whose coordinates are hereby agreed to be Latitude 6° 28'.5 N, Longitude 99° 39'.2 E, in a northwesterly direction to a point whose coordinates are Latitude 6° 30'.2 N, Longitude 99° 33'.4 E and from there in a southwesterly direction to a point whose coordinates are Latitude 6° 28'.9 N, Longitude 99° 30'.7 E and from there in a southwesterly direction again to the point whose coordinates are Latitude 6° 18'.4 N, Longitude 99° 27'.5 E.

2. The outer limit of the territorial seas of the islands known as the "Butang Group" to the south of the said islands shall be formed by the boundary lines joining the points whose coordinates are Latitude 6° 18'.4 N, Longitude 99° 27'.5 E referred to in paragraph (1) above and from there to the point whose coordinates are Latitude 6° 16'.3 N, Longitude 99° 19'.3 E and from there to the point whose coordinates are Latitude 6° 18'.0 N, and Longitude 99° 06'.7 E.

3. The coordinates of the points specified in paragraphs (1) and (2) are geographical coordinates derived from the British Admiralty Charts No. 793 and No. 830

Article 2

1. The boundary of the Thai and the Malaysian territorial seas in the Gulf of Thailand shall be formed by the straight line drawn from a point whose coordinates are Latitude 6° 14'.5 N, Longitude 102° 05'.6 E, to a point whose coordinates are Latitude 6° 27'.5 N, Longitude 102° 10'.0 E.

2. The coordinates of the points specified in paragraph (1) are geographical coordinates derived from the British Admiralty Chart No. 3961 .

With Vietnam: The following is extracted from the Agreement between Thailand and Vietnam on the Delimitation of the Maritime Boundary in the Gulf of Thailand, signed 9 August 1997 and EIF February 1998.

Article 1

1. The maritime boundary between the Kingdom of Thailand and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in the relevant part of their overlapping continental shelf claims in the Gulf of Thailand is a straight line drawn from Point C to Point K defined by latitude and longitude as follows:

Point C: Latitude N 07 degrees 48' 00".0000 Longitude E 103 degrees 02' 30".0000

Point K: Latitude N 08 degrees 46' 54". 7754 Longitude E 102 degrees 12' 11".6542

2. Point C is the northernmost point of the Joint Development Area established by the Memorandum of Understanding between the Kingdom of Thailand and Malaysia on the Establishment of a Joint Authority for the Exploitation of the Resources of the Sea-Bed in a Defined Area of the Continental Shelf of the Two Countries in the Gulf of Thailand, done at Chiangmai on 21 February 1979, and which coincides with Point 43 of Malaysia's continental shelf claim advanced in 1979.

3. Point K is a point situated on the maritime boundary between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Kingdom of Cambodia which is the straight line equidistant from Tho Chu Islands and Poulo Wai drawn from Point O Latitude N 09 degrees 35'00".4159 and Longitude E 105 degrees 10'15".9805.
4. The coordinates of the points specified in the above paragraphs are geographical coordinates derived from the British Admiralty Chart No. 2414 which is attached as an Annex to this Agreement. The geodetic and computational bases used are the Ellipsoid Everest-1830-Indian Datum.
5. The maritime boundary referred to in Paragraph 1 above shall constitute the boundary between the continental shelf of the Kingdom of Thailand and the continental shelf of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and shall also constitute the boundary between the exclusive economic zone of the Kingdom of Thailand and the exclusive economic zone of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.
6. The actual location of the above Points C and K at sea and of the straight line connecting them shall, at the request of either Government, be determined by a method to be mutually agreed upon by the hydrographic experts authorized for this purpose by the two Governments.