

ERITREA

Eritrea formally declared independence from Ethiopia on 24 May 1993. In 1991, Eritrea adopted aspects of the Maritime Code of Ethiopia in the Transitional Maritime Code of Eritrea.

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Sep 1953	Ethiopian Maritime Proclamation No. 137	12nm	Baselines measured from the maximum annual high-tide line. Limit at 12nm except for the Dahlac archipelago, where the seaward limit of the territorial waters were defined in Federal Revenue Proclamation No. 126 of 1952, and the pearl and other sedentary fisheries, where the outward limits extend to the limits of the fisheries.
	Sep 1991	Proclamation 7, Transitional Maritime Code of Eritrea	12nm	Adopted above provisions of Ethiopian Maritime Proclamation No. 137.
	Dec 1999	Permanent Court of Arbitration Award: Eritrea/Yemen.		In determining the maritime boundary with Yemen, the Tribunal measured the boundary from the low-water line along Eritrea's coast rather than the maximum annual high-tide line in the 1953 and 1991 laws (above). The Tribunal determined that the Dahlac islands form an integral part of the coastal configuration and so established Eritrea's baseline as the external fringe of the island system.
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Sep 1952	Federal Revenue Proclamation No. 126		Established customs boundaries around the Dahlac archipelago.
	Sep 1953	Ethiopian Maritime Proclamation No. 137		The seaward limit of the territorial waters of the Dahlac archipelago are defined in Federal Revenue Proclamation No. 126 of 1952.
	Sep 1991	Proclamation 7, Transitional Maritime Code of Eritrea		Adopted above provision of Ethiopian Maritime Proclamation No. 137.
	Dec 1999	Permanent Court of Arbitration Award: Eritrea/Yemen		In determining the maritime boundary with Yemen, the Tribunal measured the boundary from the low-water line along Eritrea's coast rather than the maximum annual high-tide line. The Tribunal also determined that the Dahlac islands is a typical example of a group of islands that forms an integral part of the general coastal configuration and therefore the waters inside the island system are internal waters and the baseline of Eritrea's territorial sea is at the external fringe of the island system. The Tribunal further determined that the Dahlac islands form an appropriate situation for the establishment of a straight baseline system; Eritrea claimed it had already established such a system.

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
EEZ	Sep 1953	Ethiopian Maritime Proclamation No. 137	100m	Maritime domain extended to 100 meters from the baselines.
	Sep 1991	Proclamation 7, Transitional Maritime Code of Eritrea	100m	Adopted above provision of Ethiopian Maritime Proclamation No. 137.
	Dec 1999	Permanent Court of Arbitration Award: Eritrea/Yemen		Established the maritime boundary with Yemen, including the EEZ of each country.
MARITIME BOUNDARY	Dec 1999	Permanent Court of Arbitration Award: Eritrea/Yemen		Established the maritime boundary with Yemen. (See Tribunal award for geographical coordinates (page 51) and map .)