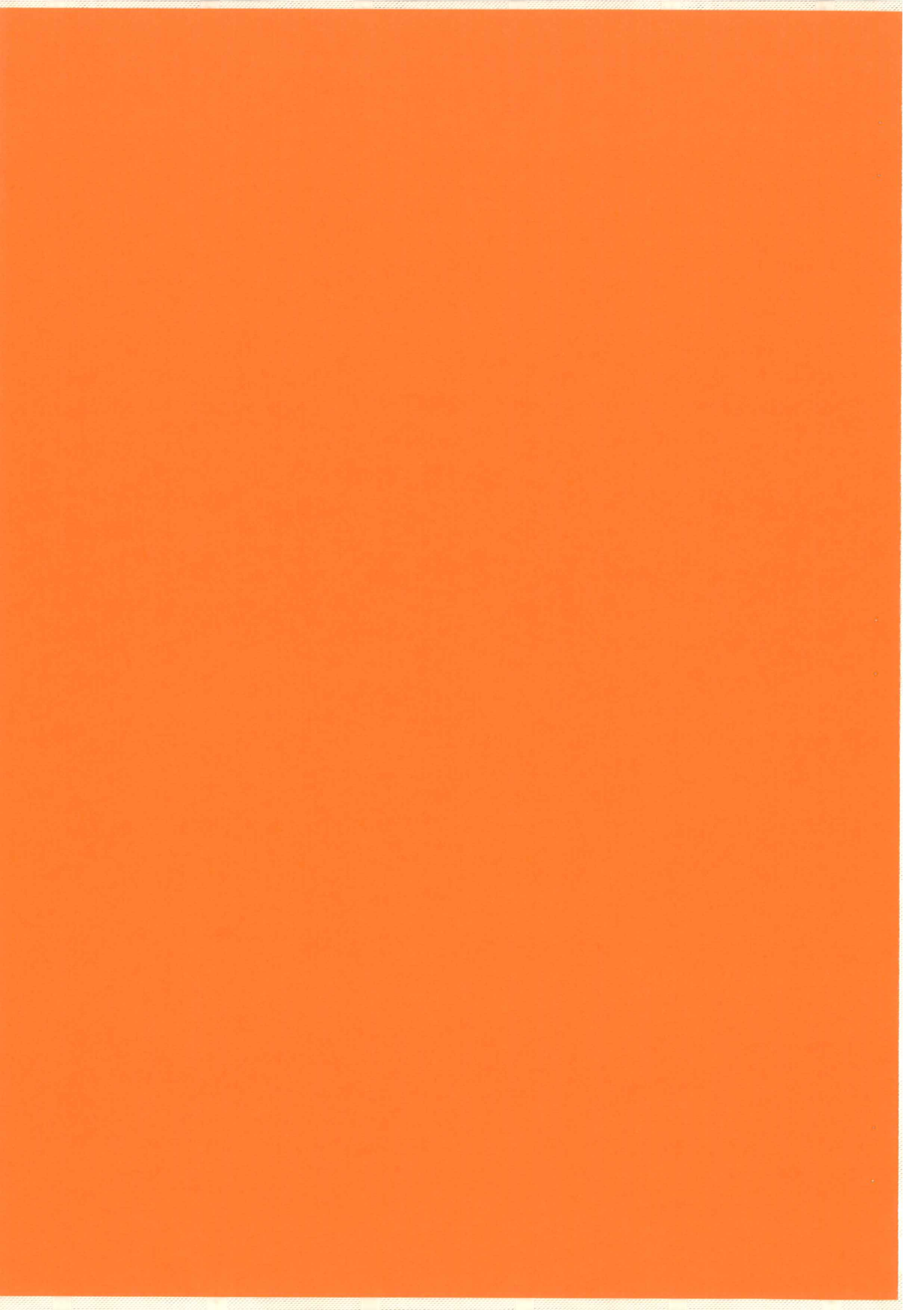


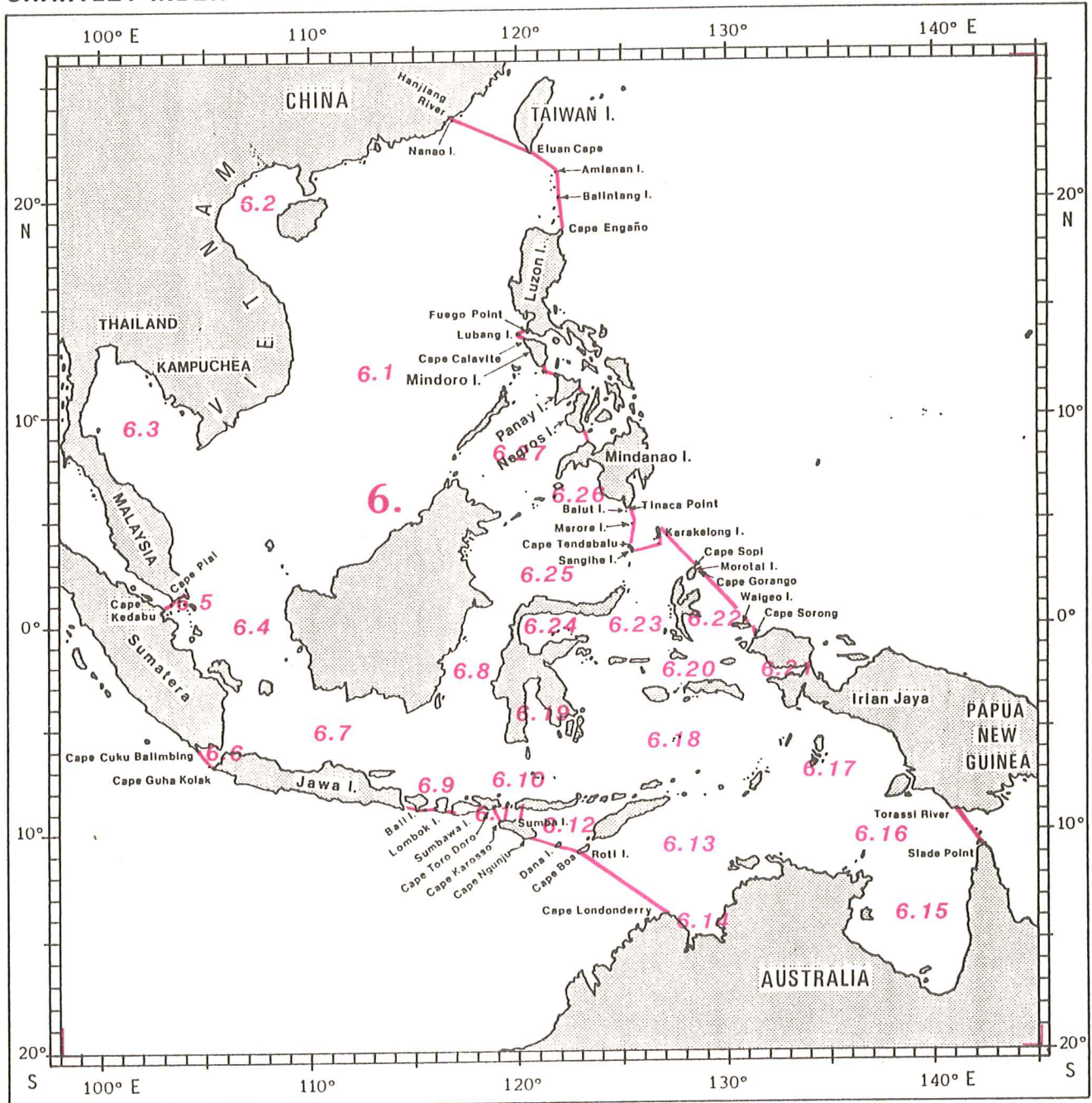
# CHAPTER 6.

## SOUTH CHINA AND EASTERN ARCHIPELAGIC SEAS AND ITS SUB-DIVISIONS

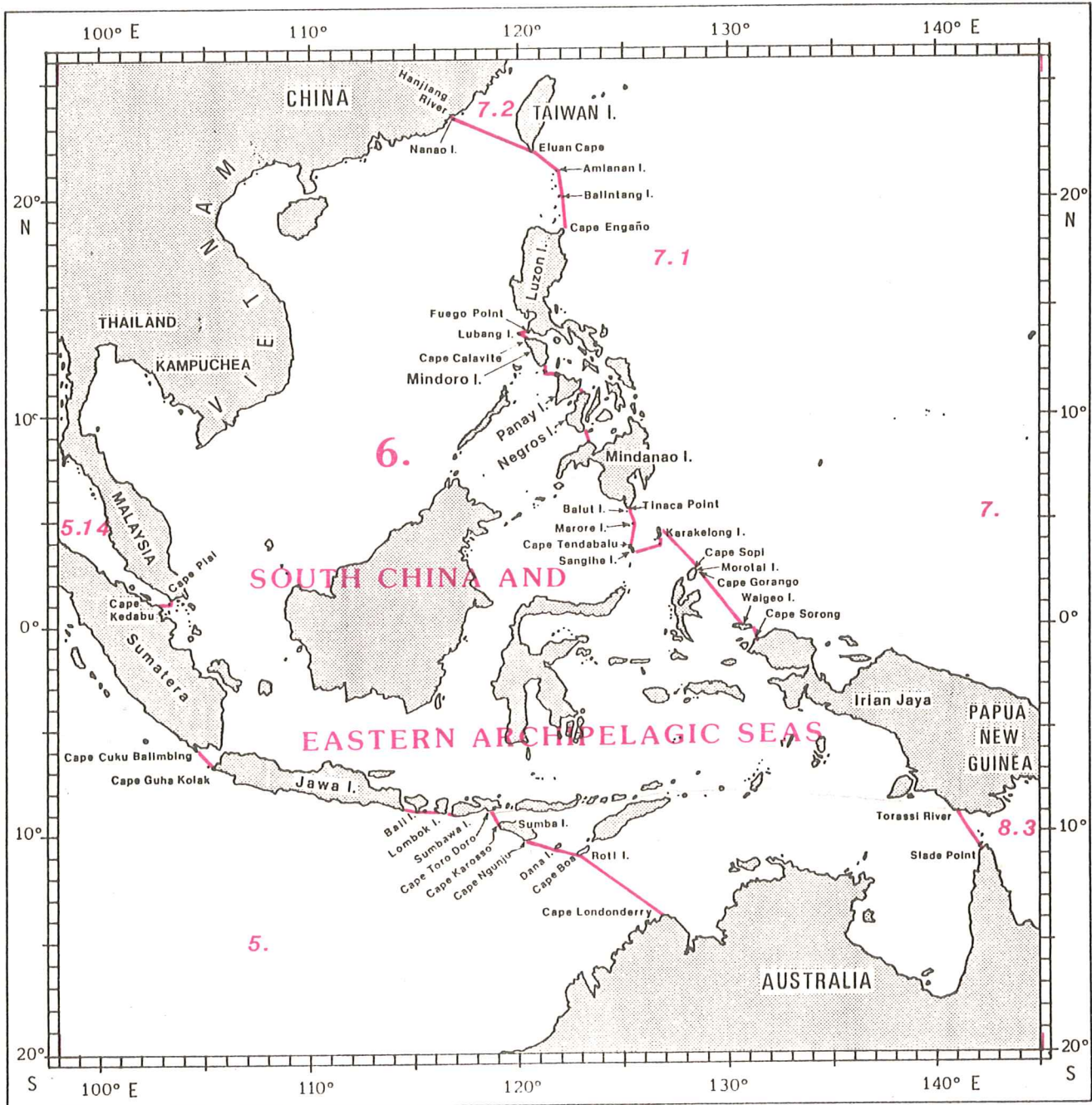


# SOUTH CHINA AND EASTERN ARCHIPELAGIC SEAS AND ITS SUB-DIVISIONS

## CHARTLET-INDEX



# SOUTH CHINA AND EASTERN ARCHIPELAGIC SEAS



## 6. SOUTH CHINA AND EASTERN ARCHIPELAGIC SEAS

The limits of the South China and Eastern Archipelagic Seas are the following :

### *On the East :*

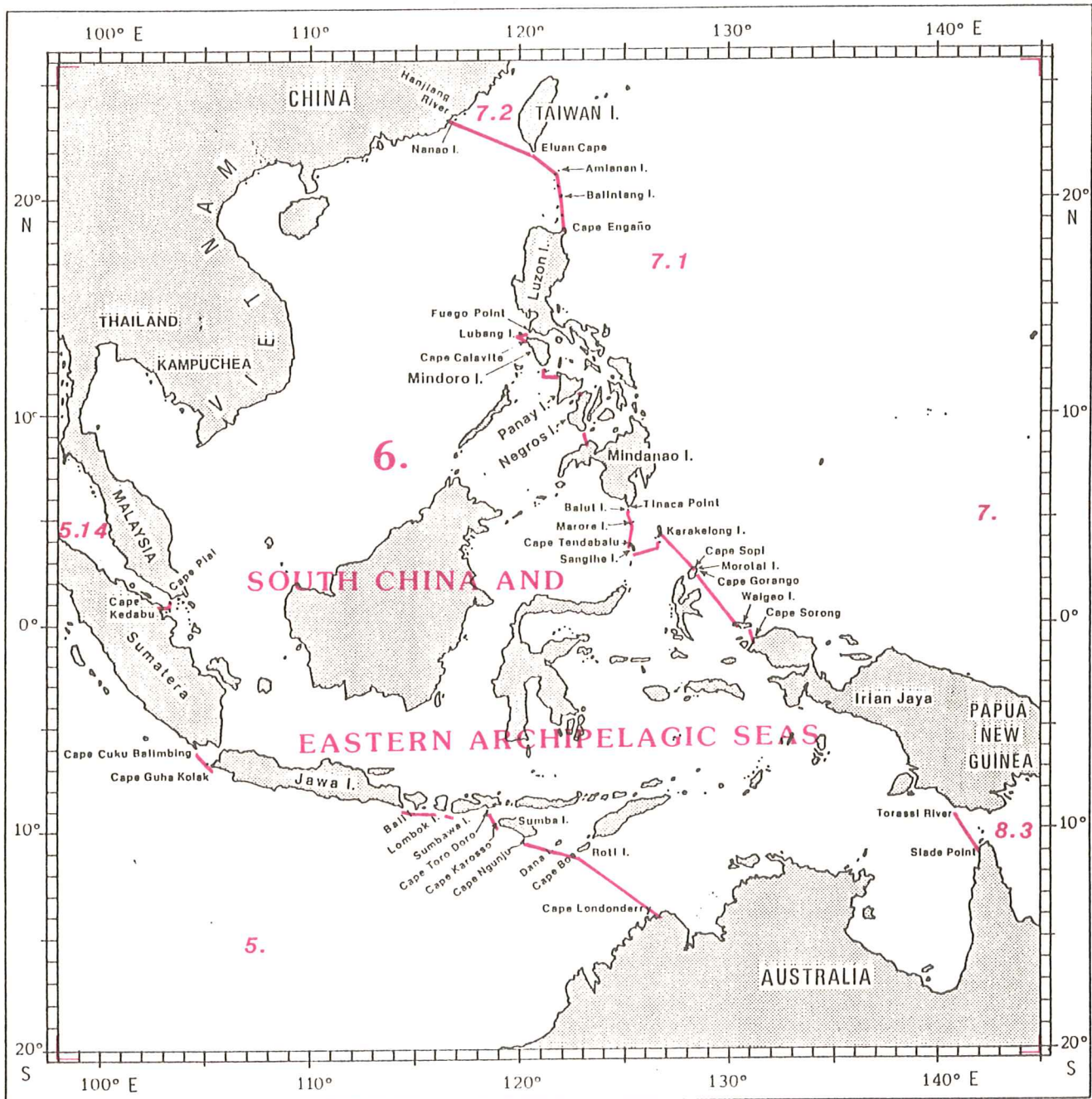
A line joining the mouth of Hanjiang River, on the coast of China, eastward to Changshan Head (23°25'50"N - 116°56'25"E), the western extremity of Nanao Island ;  
 thence from Changshan Head eastward, along the southern coast of this island, to the south-eastern extremity thereof (23°23'35"N - 117°07'15"E) ;  
 thence a line joining the southeastern extremity of Nanao Island southeastward, along the southern banks of this island, to Eluan Cape (21°53'45"N - 120°51'30"E), the southern extremity of Taiwan Island ;  
 thence from Eluan Cape southeastward to the eastern extremity of Amianan Island (21°06'30"N - 121°57'25"E), and southward to the eastern extremity of Balintang Island (19°57'20"N - 122°08'35"E) and to Cape Engaño (18°35'N - 122°08'E), the northeastern extremity of Luzon Island ;  
 thence from Cape Engaño southward, through Luzon Island, to Fuego Point (14°08'N - 120°34'30"E), on the southwestern coast of this island ;  
 thence a line joining Fuego Point southwestward to Palapag Point (13°51'N - 120°04'30"E), the northwestern extremity of Lubang Island ;  
 thence from Palapag Point southeastward to Cape Calavite (13°26'45"N - 120°18'E), the northwestern extremity of Mindoro Island ;  
 thence from Cape Calavite southeastward, along the western coast of Mindoro Island, to Buruncan Point (12°12'30"N - 121°14'36"E), the southern extremity of this island ;  
 thence a line joining Buruncan Point southeastward to Tungao Point (12°07'10"N - 121°21'10"E), the northern extremity of Seminara Island, and to Ticmod Point (11°59'50"N - 121°33'40"E), the northern extremity of Sibaton Island ;  
 thence a line joining Ticmod Point eastward to Nasog Point (11°54'N - 121°53'E), on the northwestern coast of Panay Island ;  
 thence from Nasog Point southeastward, through Panay Island, to Tagbac Point (11°09'30"N - 123°06'10"E), on the southeastern coast of this island ;  
 thence a line joining Tagbac Point southeastward, through Tagubanhan Island (11°08'N - 123°07'30"E), to Ilacaon Point (11°00'10"N - 123°11'35"E), the northern extremity of Negros Island ;  
 thence from Ilacaon Point southward, through Negros Island, to Siaton Point (9°02'30"N - 123°01'E), the southern extremity of this island ;  
 thence a line joining Siaton Point southeastward to Tagolo Point (8°43'35"N - 123°22'40"E), the northwestern extremity of Mindanao Island ;  
 thence from Tagolo Point southeastward, through Mindanao Island, to Tinaca Point (5°33'30"N - 125°19'45"E), the southern extremity of this island ;  
 thence a line joining Tinaca Point southward to the western extremity of Balut Island (5°23'30"N - 125°19'45"E), thence to Marore Island (4°44'30"N - 125°29'20"E), and to Cape Tendabalu (3°44'30"N - 125°27'E), the northern extremity of Sangihe Island ;  
 thence from Cape Tendabalu southward, through Sangihe Island, to Cape Punguwatu (3°20'30"N - 125°36'40"E), the southern extremity of this island ;  
 thence a line joining Cape Punguwatu northeastward to Cape Pallo (3°43'50"N - 126°49'30"E), the southern extremity of Kaburuang Island, in the Talaud Islands ;  
 thence from Cape Pallo northward, through Kaburuang, Salebabu and Karakelong Islands (the Talaud Islands), to Cape Anderuwo (4°29'10"N - 126°51'30"E), on the northeastern coast of Karakelong Island ;  
 thence a line joining Cape Anderuwo southeastward to Cape Sopi (2°38'30"N - 128°33'30"E), the northern extremity of Morotai Island ;  
 thence from Cape Sopi southeastward, through Morotai Island, to Cape Gorango (2°30'N - 128°40'40"E), on the northeastern coast of this island ;  
 thence a line joining Cape Gorango southeastward to Cape Wariai (0°01'20"S - 131°02'40"E), on the northern coast of Waigeo Island ;  
*(from the mouth of Hanjiang River, in China, to Cape Wariai, in Indonesia : the common limit with the North Pacific Ocean, see 7.)*  
 thence from Cape Wariai southeastward, through Waigeo Island, to Cape Imbikwan (0°23'S - 131°14'20"E), the southeastern extremity of this island ;  
 thence a line joining Cape Imbikwan southward to Cape Sorong (0°49'30"S - 131°13'30"E), the northwestern extremity of Irian Jaya *(the common limit with the South Pacific Ocean, see 8.)* ;  
 thence from Cape Sorong southeastward, along the western and southern coasts of Irian Jaya, to the mouth of Torassi River (9°07'45"S - 141°01'E), the frontier between Irian Jaya and Papua New Guinea ;  
 and thence a line joining the mouth of Torassi River southeastward to Slade Point (10°59'S - 142°07'35"E), on the northwestern coast of Cape York Peninsula, in Australia *(the common limit with the South Pacific Ocean, in the Torres Strait, see 8. and 8.3)*

### *On the South :*

From Slade Point westward, along the northern coast of Australia, to Cape Londonderry (13°44'S - 126°57'30"E) ;

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# SOUTH CHINA AND EASTERN ARCHIPELAGIC SEAS



## 6. SOUTH CHINA AND EASTERN ARCHIPELAGIC SEAS (CONTINUED)

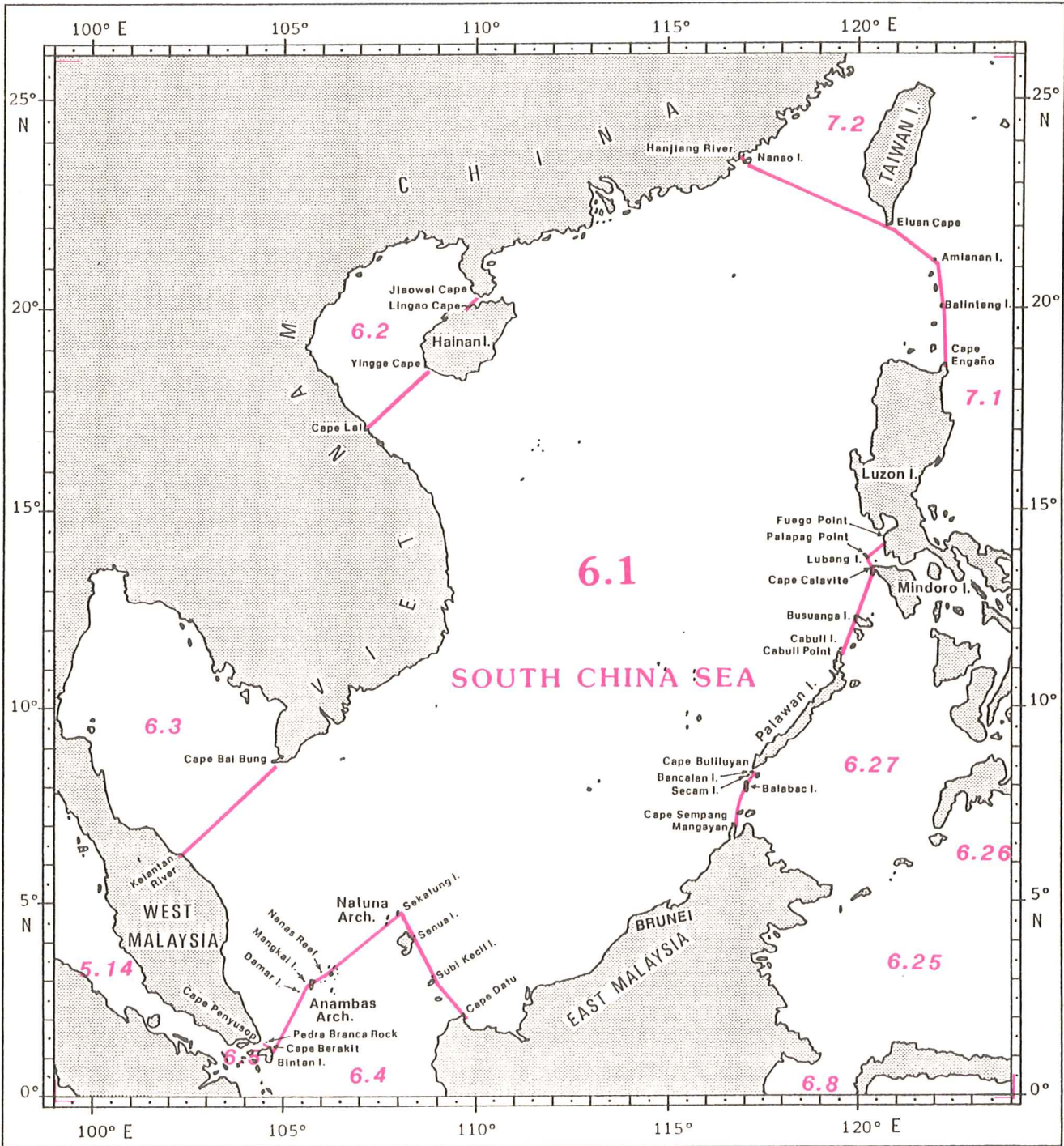
thence a line joining Cape Londonderry northwestward to Cape Boa ( $10^{\circ}56'30''\text{S} - 122^{\circ}51'\text{E}$ ), the southwestern extremity of Roti Island ;  
 thence from Cape Boa westward to Dana Island ( $10^{\circ}49'30''\text{S} - 121^{\circ}16'30''\text{E}$ ), and northwestward to Cape Ngunju ( $10^{\circ}18'55''\text{S} - 120^{\circ}27'30''\text{E}$ ), the southern extremity of Sumba Island ;  
 thence from Cape Ngunju northwestward, through Sumba Island, to Cape Karosso ( $9^{\circ}33'\text{S} - 118^{\circ}56'\text{E}$ ), the western extremity of this island ;  
 thence a line joining Cape Karosso northwestward to Cape Toro Doro ( $8^{\circ}53'30''\text{S} - 118^{\circ}30'\text{E}$ ), on the southern coast of Sumbawa Island ;  
 thence from Cape Toro Doro westward, through Sumbawa Island, to Cape Mangkum ( $9^{\circ}00'40''\text{S} - 116^{\circ}43'50''\text{E}$ ), the southwestern extremity of this island ;  
 thence a line joining Cape Mangkum northwestward to Cape Ringgit ( $8^{\circ}52'\text{S} - 116^{\circ}35'30''\text{E}$ ), the southeastern extremity of Lombok Island ;  
 thence from Cape Ringgit westward, through Lombok Island, to Cape Batu Gendang ( $8^{\circ}49'40''\text{S} - 115^{\circ}50'30''\text{E}$ ), the southwestern extremity of this island ;  
 thence a line joining Cape Batu Gendang westward to Cape Sedihih ( $8^{\circ}49'20''\text{S} - 115^{\circ}35'30''\text{E}$ ), the southern extremity of Nusa Penida Island, thence to the southern extremity of Bali Island ( $8^{\circ}51'\text{S} - 115^{\circ}07'\text{E}$ ), and to Cape Bantenan ( $8^{\circ}46'30''\text{S} - 114^{\circ}32'\text{E}$ ), the southeastern extremity of Jawa Island ;  
 thence from Cape Bantenan westward, through Jawa Island, to Cape Guha Kolak ( $6^{\circ}50'20''\text{S} - 105^{\circ}14'30''\text{E}$ ), the western extremity of this island ;  
 and thence a line joining Cape Guha Kolak northwestward to Cape Cuku Balimbing ( $5^{\circ}55'40''\text{S} - 104^{\circ}33'20''\text{E}$ ), the southern extremity of Sumatera Island.

*(From Cape Londonderry, in Australia, to Cape Cuku Balimbing, the southern extremity of Sumatera, in Indonesia : the common limit with the Indian Ocean, see 5.)*

### *On the West and the North :*

From Cape Cuku Balimbing northward, along the eastern and northern coasts of Sumatera Island, to Cape Kedabu ( $1^{\circ}05'40''\text{N} - 102^{\circ}59'\text{E}$ ) ;  
 thence a line joining Cape Kedabu eastward to the northern extremity of Karimun Kecil Island ( $1^{\circ}09'55''\text{N} - 103^{\circ}23'25''\text{E}$ ) ;  
 thence from the northern extremity of Karimun Kecil Island northwestward to Iyu Kecil Islet (*the Brothers*) ( $1^{\circ}11'25''\text{N} - 103^{\circ}21'12''\text{E}$ ) ;  
 thence from Iyu Kecil Islet northeastward to Cape Piai ( $1^{\circ}15'54''\text{N} - 103^{\circ}31'\text{E}$ ), the southern extremity of West Malaysia (*the common limit with the Malacca Strait, see 5.14, and the Indian Ocean, see 5.*) ;  
 and thence from Cape Piai, in West Malaysia, northward, along the coasts of Singapore, West Malaysia, Thailand, Kampuchea, Viet Nam and China, to the mouth of Hanjiang River ( $23^{\circ}27'30''\text{N} - 116^{\circ}52'\text{E}$ ), on the coast of China.

# SOUTH CHINA SEA





## 6.1 SOUTH CHINA SEA

The limits of the South China Sea are the following :

### *On the North :*

From JiaoWei Cape ( $20^{\circ}13'30''\text{N} - 109^{\circ}55'15''\text{E}$ ), the southwestern extremity of Leizhou Peninsula, eastward, along the coast of China, to the mouth of Hanjiang River ( $23^{\circ}27'30''\text{N} - 116^{\circ}52'\text{E}$ ) ; thence a line joining the mouth of Hanjiang River eastward to Changshan Head ( $23^{\circ}25'50''\text{N} - 116^{\circ}56'25''\text{E}$ ), the western extremity of Nanao Island ; thence from Changshan Head eastward, along the southern coast of this island, to the southeastern extremity thereof ( $23^{\circ}23'35''\text{N} - 117^{\circ}07'15''\text{E}$ ) ; thence a line joining the southeastern extremity of Nanao Island southeastward, along the southern banks of this island, to Eluan Cape ( $21^{\circ}53'45''\text{N} - 120^{\circ}51'30''\text{E}$ ), the southern extremity of Taiwan Island (*the common limit with the Taiwan Strait, see 7.2*).

### *On the East :*

A line joining Eluan Cape southeastward to the eastern extremity of Amianan Island ( $21^{\circ}06'30''\text{N} - 121^{\circ}57'25''\text{E}$ ) ; thence from Amianan Island southward to the eastern point of Balintang Island ( $19^{\circ}57'20''\text{N} - 122^{\circ}08'35''\text{E}$ ), and to Cape Engaño ( $18^{\circ}35'\text{N} - 122^{\circ}08'\text{E}$ ), the northeastern extremity of Luzon Island ; thence from Cape Engaño southward, through Luzon Island, to Fuego Point ( $14^{\circ}08'\text{N} - 120^{\circ}34'30''\text{E}$ ), on the southwestern coast of this island ; thence from Fuego Point southwestward to Palapag Point ( $13^{\circ}51'\text{N} - 120^{\circ}04'30''\text{E}$ ), the northwestern extremity of Lubang Island ; thence from Palapag Point southeastward to Cape Calavite ( $13^{\circ}26'45''\text{N} - 120^{\circ}18'\text{E}$ ), the northwestern extremity of Mindoro Island ;

*(From Eluan Cape (Taiwan Island) to Cape Calavite (Mindoro Island) : the common limit with the Philippine Sea, see 7.1)*

thence from Cape Calavite southwestward to the northwestern extremity of Busuanga Island ( $12^{\circ}18'40''\text{N} - 119^{\circ}51'45''\text{E}$ ), and to the northern extremity of Cabuli Island ( $11^{\circ}26'45''\text{N} - 119^{\circ}29'50''\text{E}$ ) ; thence southward, through this island, to the southern extremity thereof ( $11^{\circ}25'45''\text{N} - 119^{\circ}35'\text{E}$ ) ; thence a line joining the southern extremity of Cabuli Island southward to Cabuli Point ( $11^{\circ}25'\text{N} - 119^{\circ}30'\text{E}$ ), the northeastern extremity of Palawan Island ; thence from Cabuli Point southwestward, along the western coast of Palawan Island, to Cape Buliluyan ( $8^{\circ}20'30''\text{N} - 117^{\circ}10'30''\text{E}$ ), the southwestern extremity of this island ; thence a line joining Cape Buliluyan southwestward to the northwestern extremity of Bancalan Island ( $8^{\circ}14'50''\text{N} - 117^{\circ}04'50''\text{E}$ ) ; thence from the northwestern extremity of Bancalan Island southwestward, through the western side of the Secam Island reefs ( $8^{\circ}11'40''\text{N} - 116^{\circ}59'\text{E}$ ), and of the western shoals of Balabac Island ( $7^{\circ}55'\text{N} - 116^{\circ}49'\text{E}$ ), to Cape Sempang Mangayan ( $7^{\circ}02'\text{N} - 116^{\circ}44'45''\text{E}$ ), the northern extremity of East Malaysia ;

*(From Cape Calavite (Mindoro Island) to Cape Sempang Mangayan (East Malaysia) : the common limit with the Sulu Sea, see 6.27)*

and thence from Cape Sempang Mangayan southwestward, along the coasts of East Malaysia and Brunei, to Cape Datu ( $2^{\circ}05'\text{N} - 109^{\circ}38'20''\text{E}$ ), the southwestern extremity of East Malaysia.

### *On the South :*

A line joining Cape Datu northwestward to Subi Kecil Island ( $3^{\circ}03'\text{N} - 108^{\circ}51'30''\text{E}$ ), thence to Senua Island ( $4^{\circ}00'40''\text{N} - 108^{\circ}25'20''\text{E}$ ), and to Sekatung Island ( $4^{\circ}47'50''\text{N} - 108^{\circ}01'25''\text{E}$ ), the northern island of Natuna Archipelago ; thence from Sekatung Island southwestward to Nanas Reef ( $3^{\circ}19'50''\text{N} - 105^{\circ}57'\text{E}$ ), thence to the western extremity of Mangkai Island ( $3^{\circ}05'30''\text{N} - 105^{\circ}35'\text{E}$ ), and to Damar Island ( $2^{\circ}44'30''\text{N} - 105^{\circ}22'50''\text{E}$ ), in the Anambas Archipelago ; thence from Damar Island southwestward to Cape Berakit ( $1^{\circ}13'50''\text{N} - 104^{\circ}34'10''\text{E}$ ), the northern extremity of Bintan Island ;

*(From Cape Datu (East Malaysia) to Cape Berakit (Bintan Island) : the common limit with the Natuna Sea, see 6.4)*

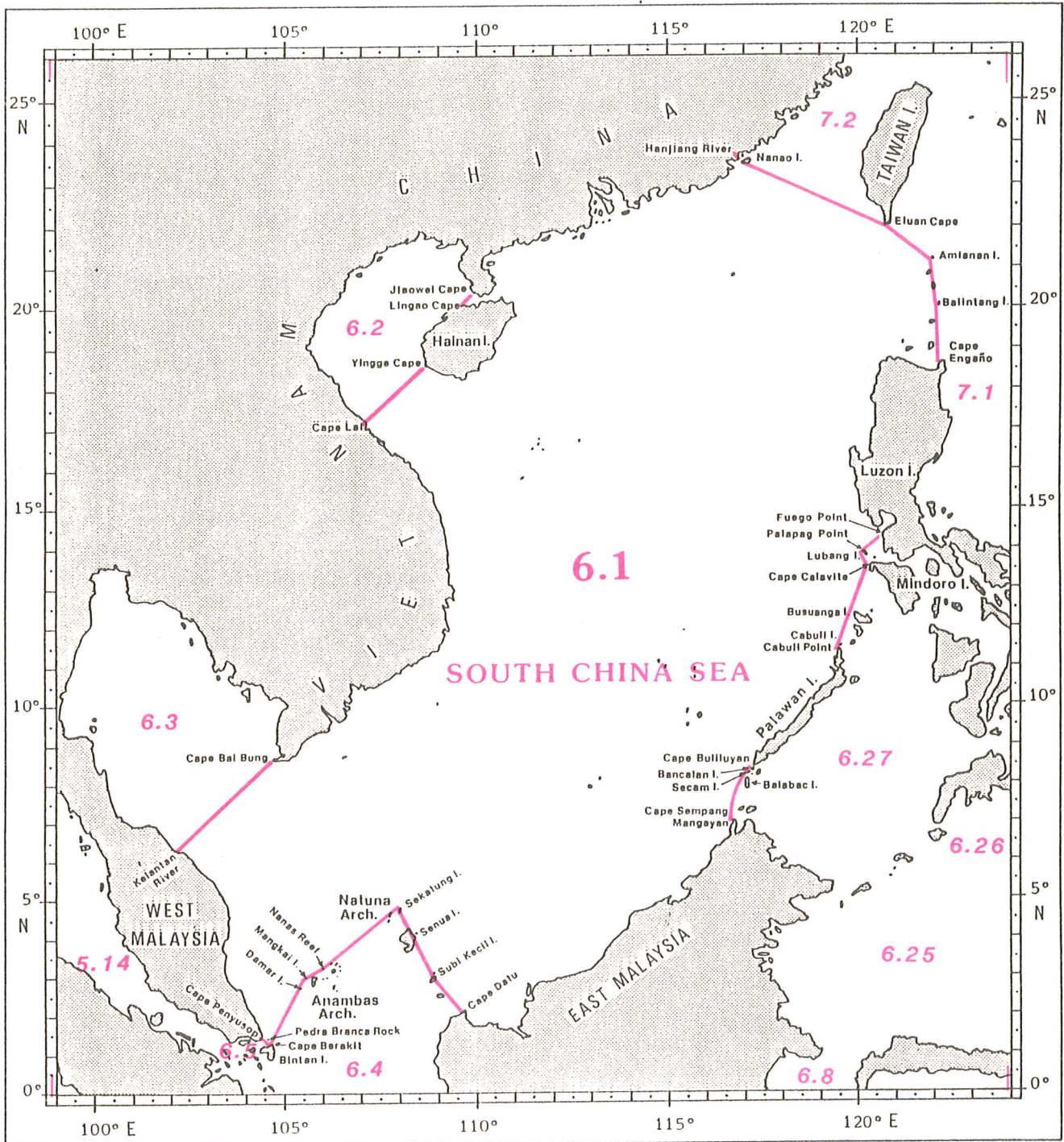
and thence from Cape Berakit northwestward to Horsburgh Lighthouse ( $1^{\circ}19'50''\text{N} - 104^{\circ}24'30''\text{E}$ ), on the Pedra Branca Rock, and to Cape Penyusop ( $1^{\circ}22'10''\text{N} - 104^{\circ}17'05''\text{E}$ ), the southeastern extremity of West Malaysia (*the common limit with the Singapore Strait, see 6.5*).

### *On the West :*

From Cape Penyusop northwestward, along the eastern coast of West Malaysia, to the eastern side of the mouth of Kelantan River ( $6^{\circ}13'\text{N} - 102^{\circ}13'40''\text{E}$ ) ;

.../

# SOUTH CHINA SEA



## 6.1 SOUTH CHINA SEA (CONTINUED)

thence a line joining the eastern side of the mouth of Kelantan River northeastward to Cape Bai Bung ( $8^{\circ}36'40''\text{N} - 104^{\circ}43'15''\text{E}$ ), the southwestern extremity of Viet Nam (*the common limit with the Gulf of Thailand, see 6.3*) ;

thence from Cape Bai Bung eastward and northward, along the coast of Viet Nam, to Cape Lai ( $17^{\circ}05'\text{N} - 107^{\circ}07'15''\text{E}$ ) ;

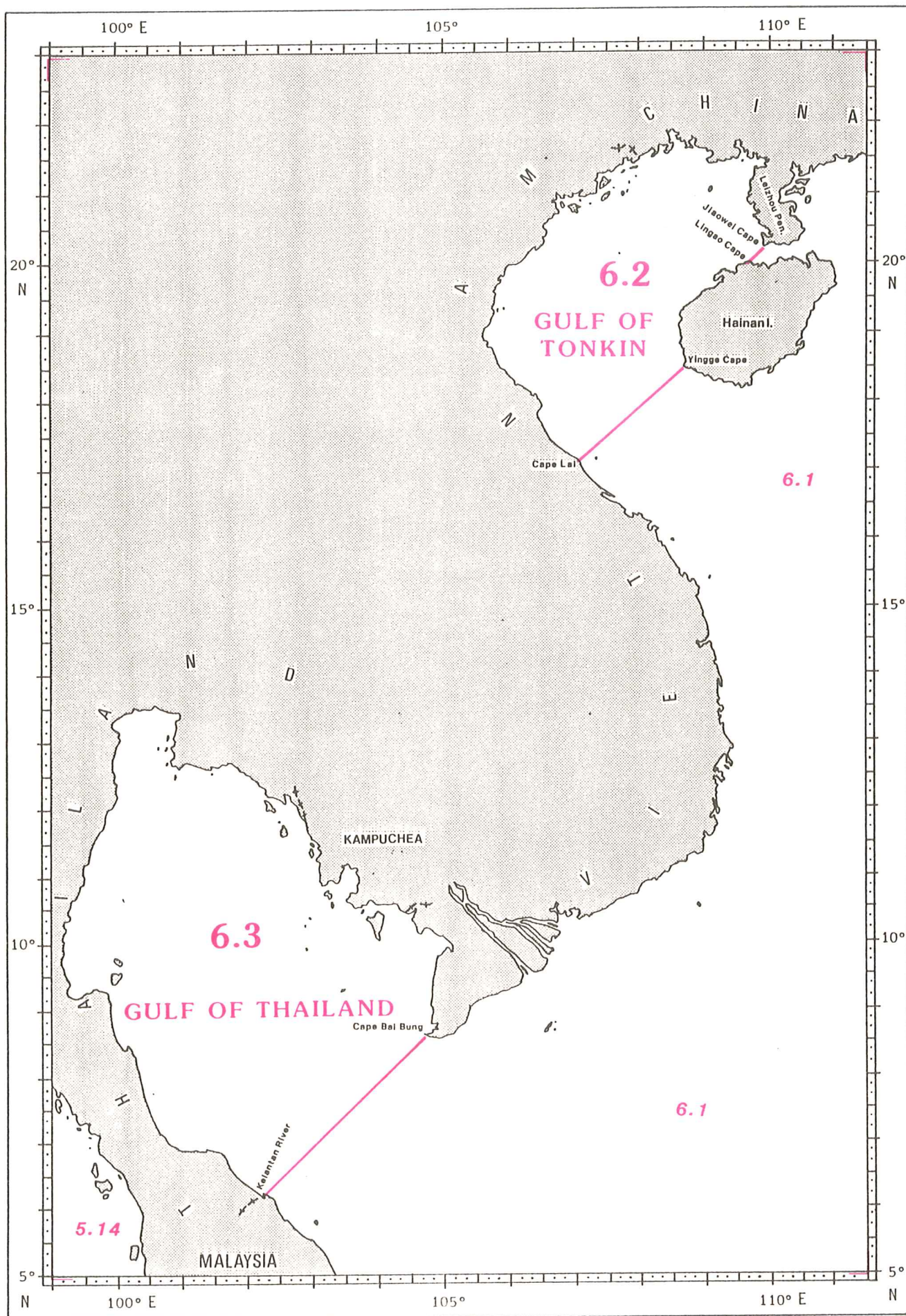
thence a line joining Cape Lai, in Viet Nam, northeastward to Yingge Cape ( $18^{\circ}30'\text{N} - 108^{\circ}41'30''\text{E}$ ), the southwestern extremity of Hainan Island, China ;

thence from Yingge Cape northeastward, through Hainan Island, to Lingao Cape ( $20^{\circ}00'30''\text{N} - 109^{\circ}42'40''\text{E}$ ), on the northwestern coast of this island ;

and thence a line joining Lingao Cape northeastward to Jiaowei Cape ( $20^{\circ}13'30''\text{N} - 109^{\circ}55'15''\text{E}$ ), the southwestern extremity of Leizhou Peninsula, China (*the common limit with the Gulf of Tonkin, see 6.2*).

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# GULF OF TONKIN and GULF OF THAILAND



## 6.2 GULF OF TONKIN

The Gulf of Tonkin, situated northwestward and adjacent to the South China Sea, is bounded by the coasts of Viet Nam and China, and the western coast of Hainan Island (China). Its common limits with the South China Sea (*see 6.1*) are the following :

*On the East (in the Hainan Strait) :*

A line joining Lingao Cape ( $20^{\circ}00'30''\text{N} - 109^{\circ}42'40''\text{E}$ ), on the northwestern coast of Hainan Island, northeastward to Jiaowei Cape ( $20^{\circ}13'30''\text{N} - 109^{\circ}55'15''\text{E}$ ), the southwestern extremity of Leizhou Peninsula, on the coast of China.

*On the South :*

A line joining Cape Lai ( $17^{\circ}05'\text{N} - 107^{\circ}07'15''\text{E}$ ), in Viet Nam, northeastward to Yingge Cape ( $18^{\circ}30'\text{N} - 108^{\circ}41'30''\text{E}$ ), the southwestern extremity of Hainan Island, China.

## 6.3 GULF OF THAILAND

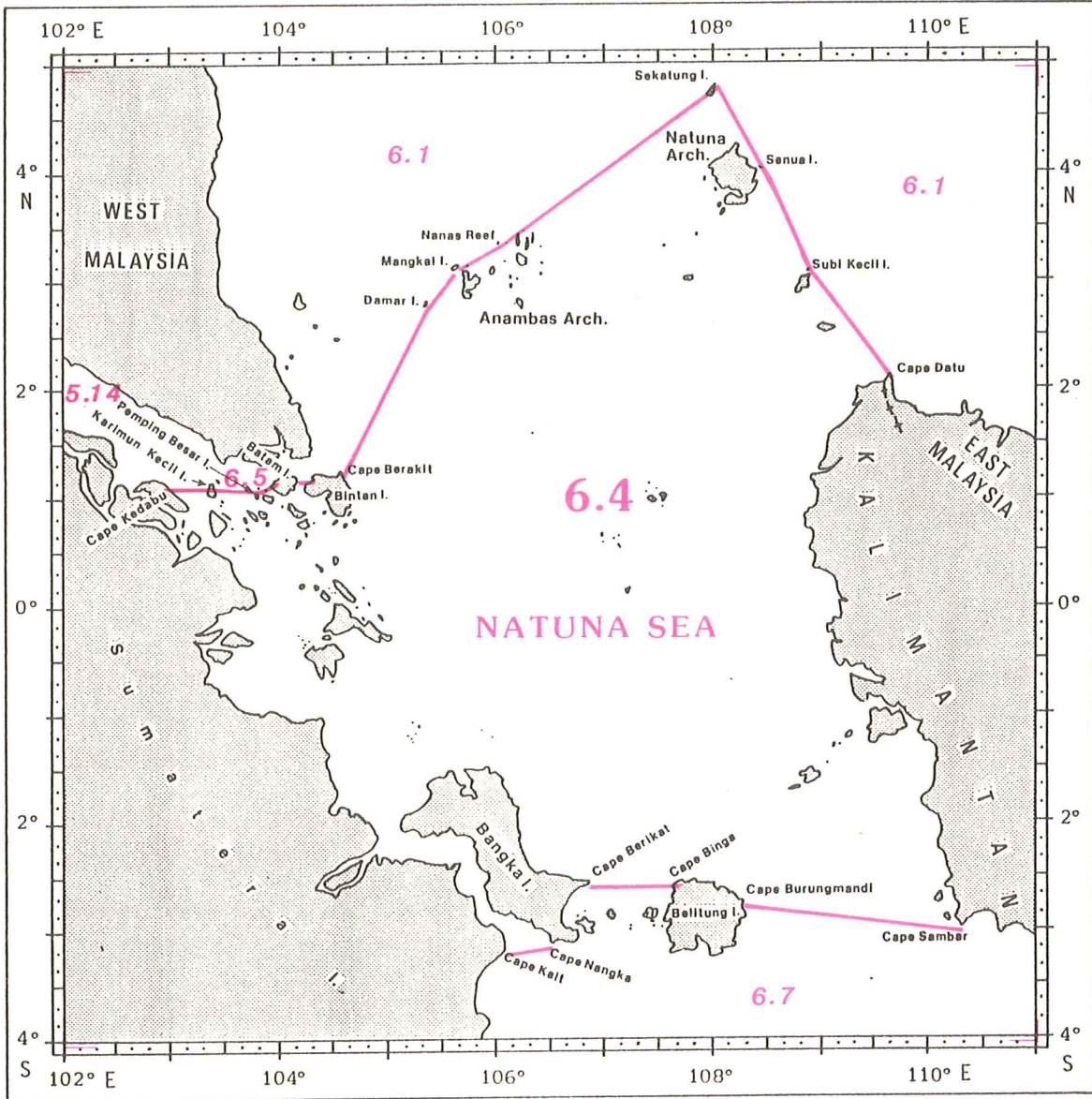
The Gulf of Thailand, situated southwestward and adjacent to the South China Sea, is bounded by the coasts of West Malaysia, Thailand, Kampuchea and Viet Nam. Its common limit with the South China Sea (*see 6.1*) is the following :

*On the Southeast :*

A line joining the eastern side of the mouth of Kelantan River ( $6^{\circ}13'\text{N} - 102^{\circ}13'40''\text{E}$ ), on the northeastern coast of West Malaysia, northeastward to Cape Bai Bung ( $8^{\circ}36'40''\text{N} - 104^{\circ}43'15''\text{E}$ ), the southwestern extremity of Viet Nam.

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### NATUNA SEA.



## 6.4 NATUNA SEA

The limits of the Natuna Sea, situated between the northeastern coast of Sumatera Island and the western coast of Kalimantan, are the following :

*On the North :*

A line joining Cape Kedabu ( $1^{\circ}05'40''\text{N} - 102^{\circ}59'\text{E}$ ), in Sumatera, eastward to the northern extremity of Karimun Kecil Island ( $1^{\circ}09'55''\text{N} - 103^{\circ}23'25''\text{E}$ ) (*the common limit with the Malacca Strait, see 5.14*) ;  
 thence a line joining the northern extremity of Karimun Kecil Island eastward to the northern extremity of Pemping Besar Island ( $1^{\circ}06'35''\text{N} - 103^{\circ}47'30''\text{E}$ ) and, along the northern coasts of Batam and Bintan Islands, to Cape Berakit ( $1^{\circ}13'50''\text{N} - 104^{\circ}34'10''\text{E}$ ), the northern extremity of Bintan Island (*the common limit with the Singapore Strait, see 6.5*) ;  
 thence a line joining Cape Berakit northeastward to Damar Island ( $2^{\circ}44'30''\text{N} - 105^{\circ}22'50''\text{E}$ ), to the western extremity of Mangkai Island ( $3^{\circ}05'30''\text{N} - 105^{\circ}35'\text{E}$ ), and to Nanas Reef ( $3^{\circ}19'50''\text{N} - 105^{\circ}57'\text{E}$ ), in the Anambas Archipelago ;  
 thence from Nanas Reef northeastward to Sekatung Island ( $4^{\circ}47'50''\text{N} - 108^{\circ}01'25''\text{E}$ ), the northern island of Natuna Archipelago ;  
 thence from Sekatung Island southeastward to Senua Island ( $4^{\circ}00'40''\text{N} - 108^{\circ}25'20''\text{E}$ ), to Subi Kecil Island ( $3^{\circ}03'\text{N} - 108^{\circ}51'30''\text{E}$ ), and thence to Cape Datu ( $2^{\circ}05'\text{N} - 109^{\circ}38'20''\text{E}$ ), the southwestern extremity of East Malaysia (*the common limit with the South China Sea, see 6.1*).

*On the East :*

From Cape Datu, in East Malaysia, southward, along the western part of the coast of East Malaysia and the western coast of Kalimantan, to Cape Sambar ( $2^{\circ}59'50''\text{S} - 110^{\circ}18'20''\text{E}$ ), the southwestern extremity of Kalimantan.

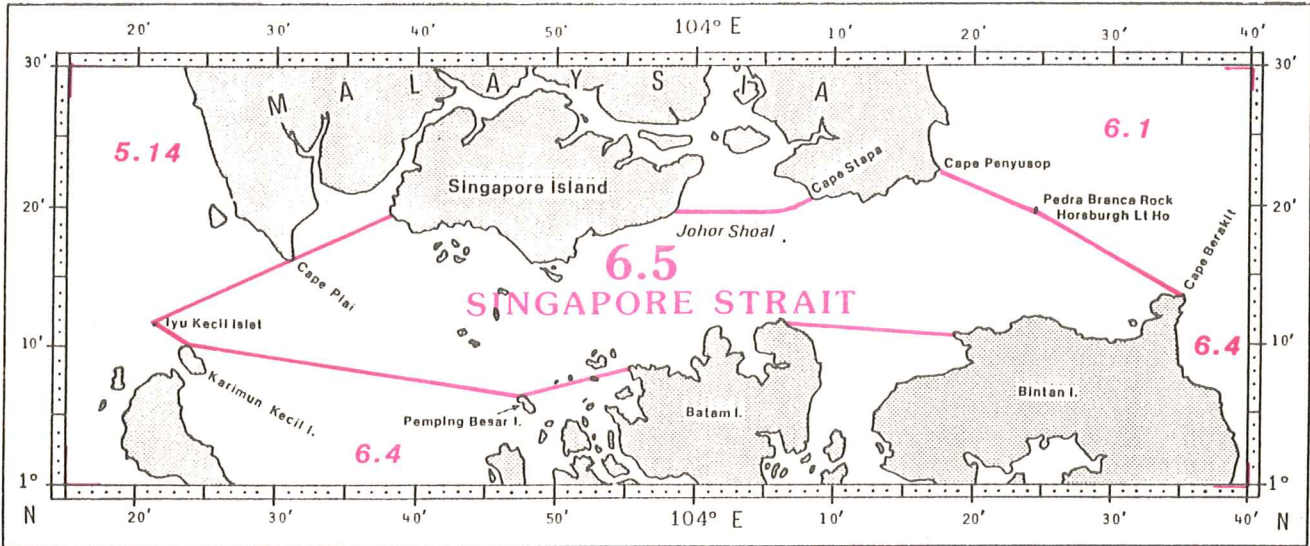
*On the South :*

A line joining Cape Sambar, in Kalimantan, westward to Cape Burungmandi ( $2^{\circ}45'\text{S} - 108^{\circ}16'30''\text{E}$ ), on the northeastern coast of Belitung Island ;  
 thence from Cape Burungmandi westward, along the northern coast of Belitung Island, to Cape Binga ( $2^{\circ}36'\text{S} - 107^{\circ}38'30''\text{E}$ ), on the northwestern coast of this island ;  
 thence a line joining Cape Binga westward to Cape Berikat ( $2^{\circ}34'20''\text{S} - 106^{\circ}50'30''\text{E}$ ), the eastern extremity of Bangka Island ;  
 thence from Cape Berikat southwestward, through Bangka Island, to Cape Nangka ( $3^{\circ}05'\text{S} - 106^{\circ}29'30''\text{E}$ ), the southern extremity of this island ;  
 and thence a line joining Cape Nangka westward to Cape Kait ( $3^{\circ}13'30''\text{S} - 106^{\circ}05'\text{E}$ ), on the eastern coast of Sumatera Island (*the common limit with the Java Sea, see 6.7*).

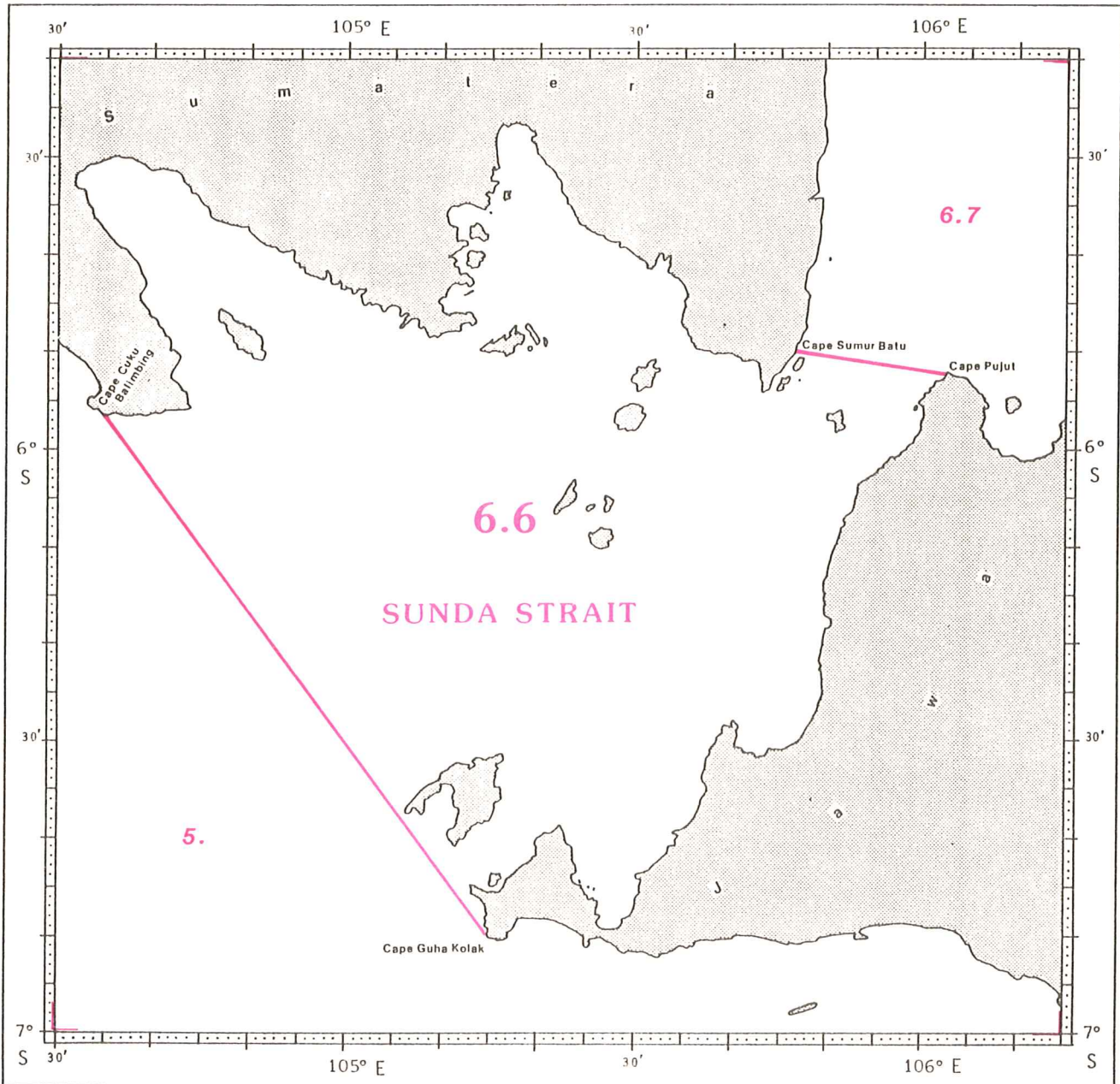
*On the West :*

From Cape Kait northwestward, along the northeastern coast of Sumatera Island, to Cape Kedabu ( $1^{\circ}05'40''\text{N} - 102^{\circ}59'\text{E}$ ).

### SINGAPORE STRAIT



### SUNDA STRAIT





## 6.5 SINGAPORE STRAIT

The limits of the Singapore Strait, bounded on the North by the southern coasts of the Malay Peninsula and Singapore Island, and on the South by the northern coasts of Karimun Kecil, Pemping Besar, Batam and Bintan Islands, are the following :

*On the North :*

A line joining Cape Piai ( $1^{\circ}15'54''\text{N} - 103^{\circ}31'\text{E}$ ), the southwestern extremity of West Malaysia, northeastward to the southwestern coast of Singapore Island ( $1^{\circ}20'\text{N} - 103^{\circ}38'\text{E}$  approx.) ; thence eastward, along the southern coast of Singapore Island and through the Johor Shoal ( $1^{\circ}19'\text{N} - 104^{\circ}03'\text{E}$ ), to Cape Stapa ( $1^{\circ}20'35''\text{N} - 104^{\circ}08'15''\text{E}$ ), on the southeastern coast of West Malaysia ; and thence from Cape Stapa eastward, along the southeastern coast of West Malaysia, to Cape Penyusop ( $1^{\circ}22'10''\text{N} - 104^{\circ}17'05''\text{E}$ ), the southeastern extremity of this coast.

*On the East :*

A line joining Cape Penyusop southeastward to Horsburgh Lighthouse ( $1^{\circ}19'50''\text{N} - 104^{\circ}24'30''\text{E}$ ), on the Pedra Branca Rock, and thence to Cape Berakit ( $1^{\circ}13'50''\text{N} - 104^{\circ}34'10''\text{E}$ ), the northeastern extremity of Bintan Island (*the common limit with the South China Sea, see 6.1*).

*On the South :*

A line joining Cape Berakit westward, along the northern coasts of Bintan and Batam Islands, to the northern extremity of Pemping Besar Island ( $1^{\circ}06'35''\text{N} - 103^{\circ}47'30''\text{E}$ ), and thence to the northern extremity of Karimun Kecil Island ( $1^{\circ}09'55''\text{N} - 103^{\circ}23'25''\text{E}$ ) (*the common limit with the Natuna Sea, see 6.4*).

*On the West :*

A line joining the northern extremity of Karimun Kecil Island northwestward to Iyu Kecil Islet (*The Brothers*) ( $1^{\circ}11'25''\text{N} - 103^{\circ}21'12''\text{E}$ ), and thence northeastward to Cape Piai ( $1^{\circ}15'54''\text{N} - 103^{\circ}31'\text{E}$ ), the southwestern extremity of West Malaysia (*the common limit with the Malacca Strait, see 5.14*).

## 6.6 SUNDA STRAIT

The Sunda Strait, situated between Sumatera and Jawa Islands, links the Indian Ocean with the Jawa Sea.

Its southwestern common limit with the Indian Ocean (*see 5.*) is the following :

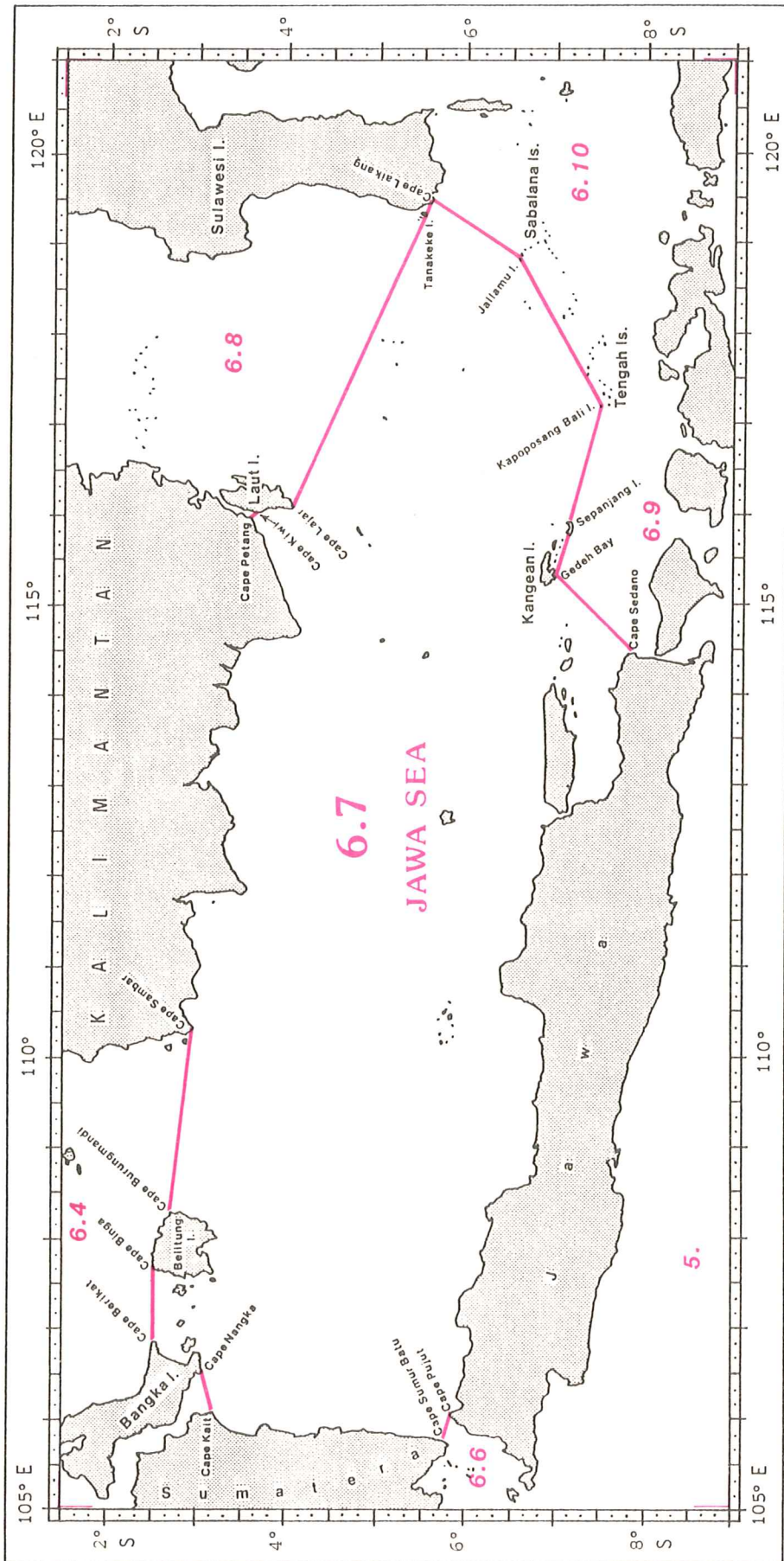
A line joining Cape Cuku Balimbing ( $5^{\circ}55'40''\text{S} - 104^{\circ}33'20''\text{E}$ ), the southern extremity of Sumatera Island, southeastward to Cape Guha Kolak ( $6^{\circ}50'20''\text{S} - 105^{\circ}14'30''\text{E}$ ), the southwestern extremity of Jawa Island.

Its northeastern common limit with the Jawa Sea (*see 6.7*) is the following :

A line joining Cape Sumur Batu ( $5^{\circ}50'10''\text{S} - 105^{\circ}46'30''\text{E}$ ), on the southeastern coast of Sumatera Island, eastward to Cape Pujut ( $5^{\circ}52'30''\text{S} - 106^{\circ}02'20''\text{E}$ ), the northwestern extremity of Jawa Island.

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# JAWA SEA



## 6.7 JAWA SEA

The limits of the Jawa Sea, situated between the southern coast of Kalimantan and the northern coast of Jawa Island, are the following :

### *On the North :*

A line joining Cape Kait ( $3^{\circ}13'30''\text{S} - 106^{\circ}05'\text{E}$ ), on the eastern coast of Sumatera Island, eastward to Cape Nangka ( $3^{\circ}05'\text{S} - 106^{\circ}29'30''\text{E}$ ), on the southern coast of Bangka Island ; thence from Cape Nangka northeastward, along the eastern coast of this island, to Cape Berikat ( $2^{\circ}34'20''\text{S} - 106^{\circ}50'30''\text{E}$ ), the eastern extremity thereof ; thence a line joining Cape Berikat eastward to Cape Binga ( $2^{\circ}36'\text{S} - 107^{\circ}38'30''\text{E}$ ), the north-western extremity of Belitung Island ; thence from Cape Binga eastward, through this island, to Cape Burungmandi ( $2^{\circ}45'\text{S} - 108^{\circ}16'30''\text{E}$ ), on the northeastern coast thereof ; thence a line joining Cape Burungmandi eastward to Cape Sambar ( $2^{\circ}59'50''\text{S} - 110^{\circ}18'20''\text{E}$ ), the southwestern extremity of Kalimantan (*the common limit with the Natuna Sea, see 6.4*) ; thence from Cape Sambar eastward, along the southern coast of Kalimantan, to Cape Petang ( $3^{\circ}36'35''\text{S} - 115^{\circ}57'30''\text{E}$ ), on the southeastern coast thereof ; thence a line joining Cape Petang eastward to Cape Kiwi ( $3^{\circ}38'30''\text{S} - 115^{\circ}59'40''\text{E}$ ), on the western coast of Laut Island (*the common limit with the Makasar Strait, see 6.8*) ; and thence from Cape Kiwi southward, along the western coast of Laut Island, to Cape Lajar ( $4^{\circ}05'10''\text{S} - 116^{\circ}05'10''\text{E}$ ), the southern extremity of this island.

### *On the East :*

A line joining Cape Lajar southeastward to the southwestern extremity of Tanakeke Island ( $5^{\circ}32'20''\text{S} - 119^{\circ}16'\text{E}$ ), and to Cape Laikang ( $5^{\circ}36'45''\text{S} - 119^{\circ}27'35''\text{E}$ ), on the southwestern coast of Sulawesi Island (*the common limit with the Makasar Strait, see 6.8*) ; thence from Cape Laikang southwestward to Jailamu Island ( $6^{\circ}33'30''\text{S} - 118^{\circ}48'30''\text{E}$ ), the northern island of Sabalana Islands, and to Kapoposang Bali Island ( $7^{\circ}30'\text{S} - 117^{\circ}11'\text{E}$ ), the western island of Tengah Islands (*the common limit with the Flores Sea, see 6.10*).

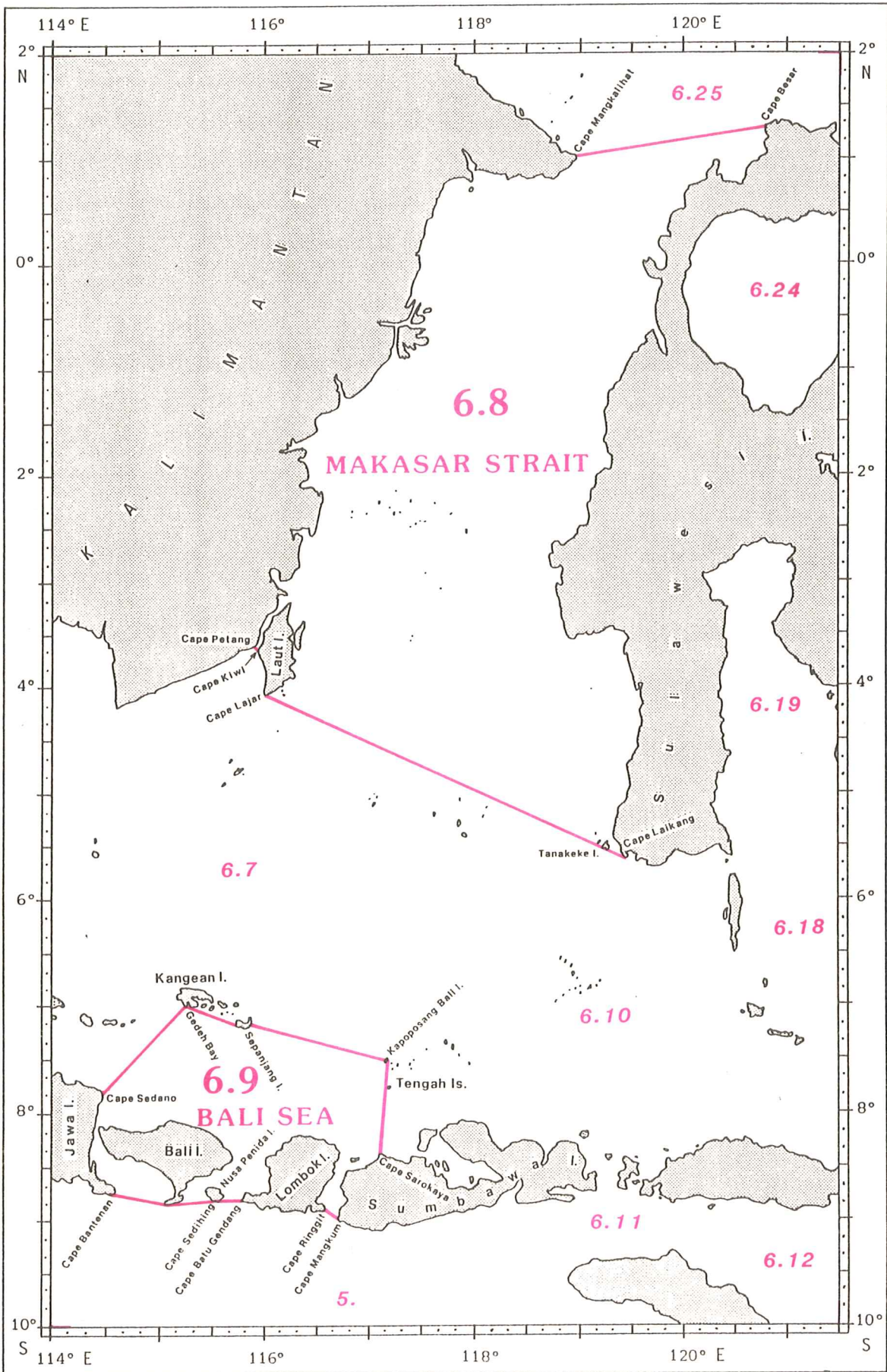
### *On the South :*

A line joining Kapoposang Bali Island northwestward to the eastern extremity of Sepanjang Island ( $7^{\circ}11'\text{S} - 115^{\circ}53'30''\text{E}$ ) and, through this island, to the western extremity thereof ( $7^{\circ}09'\text{S} - 115^{\circ}44'\text{E}$ ) ; thence a line joining the western extremity of Sepanjang Island northwestward to the western side of Gedeh Bay ( $7^{\circ}00'40''\text{S} - 115^{\circ}17'\text{E}$ ), on the southwestern coast of Kangean Island ; thence from the western side of Gedeh Bay southwestward to Cape Sedano ( $7^{\circ}50'\text{S} - 114^{\circ}28'\text{E}$ ), the northeastern extremity of Jawa Island (*the common limit with the Bali Sea, see 6.9*) ; thence from Cape Sedano westward, along the northern coast of Jawa Island, to Cape Pujut ( $5^{\circ}52'30''\text{S} - 106^{\circ}02'20''\text{E}$ ), the northwestern extremity of this island ; and thence a line joining Cape Pujut westward to Cape Sumur Batu ( $5^{\circ}50'10''\text{S} - 105^{\circ}46'30''\text{E}$ ), on the southeastern coast of Sumatera Island (*the common limit with the Sunda Strait, see 6.6*).

### *On the West :*

From Cape Sumur Batu northward, along the eastern coast of Sumatera Island, to Cape Kait ( $3^{\circ}13'30''\text{S} - 106^{\circ}05'\text{E}$ ).

# MAKASAR STRAIT and BALI SEA



## 6.8 MAKASAR STRAIT

The limits of the Makasar Strait, situated between the eastern coast of Kalimantan and the western coast of Sulawesi Island, and linking the Jawa Sea and the Sulawesi Sea, are the following :

*On the North :*

A line joining Cape Mangkalihat ( $1^{\circ}01'30''\text{N} - 118^{\circ}59'50''\text{E}$ ), on the eastern coast of Kalimantan, eastward to Cape Besar ( $1^{\circ}19'50''\text{N} - 120^{\circ}48'50''\text{E}$ ), on the northwestern coast of Sulawesi Island (*the common limit with the Sulawesi Sea, see 6.25*).

*On the East :*

From Cape Besar southward, along the western coast of Sulawesi Island, to Cape Laikang ( $5^{\circ}36'45''\text{S} - 119^{\circ}27'35''\text{E}$ ), on the southwestern coast of this island.

*On the South :*

A line joining Cape Laikang northwestward to the southwestern extremity of Tanakeke Island ( $5^{\circ}32'20''\text{S} - 119^{\circ}16'\text{E}$ ), and to Cape Lajar ( $4^{\circ}05'10''\text{S} - 116^{\circ}05'10''\text{E}$ ), the southern extremity of Laut Island ;  
thence from Cape Lajar northward, through Laut Island, to Cape Kiwi ( $3^{\circ}38'30''\text{S} - 115^{\circ}59'40''\text{E}$ ), on the western coast of this island ;  
and thence a line joining Cape Kiwi westward to Cape Petang ( $3^{\circ}36'35''\text{S} - 115^{\circ}57'30''\text{E}$ ), on the southeastern coast of Kalimantan (*the common limit with the Jawa Sea, see 6.7*).

*On the West :*

From Cape Petang northeastward, along the eastern coast of Kalimantan, to Cape Mangkalihat ( $1^{\circ}01'30''\text{N} - 118^{\circ}59'50''\text{E}$ ).

## 6.9 BALI SEA

The limits of the Bali Sea, situated southward and adjacent to the Jawa Sea, between the eastern coast of Jawa Island and the western coast of Sumbawa Island, are the following :

*On the North :*

A line joining Cape Sedano ( $7^{\circ}50'\text{S} - 114^{\circ}28'\text{E}$ ), the northeastern extremity of Jawa Island, northeastward to the western side of Gedeh Bay ( $7^{\circ}00'40''\text{S} - 115^{\circ}17'\text{E}$ ), on the southwestern coast of Kangean Island ;  
thence from the western side of Gedeh Bay southeastward to the western extremity of Sepanjang Island ( $7^{\circ}09'\text{S} - 115^{\circ}44'\text{E}$ ) and, through this island, to the eastern extremity thereof ( $7^{\circ}11'\text{S} - 115^{\circ}53'30''\text{E}$ ) ;  
and thence a line joining the eastern extremity of Sepanjang Island southeastward to Kapoposang Bali Island ( $7^{\circ}30'\text{S} - 117^{\circ}11'\text{E}$ ), the western island of Tengah Islands (*the common limit with the Jawa Sea, see 6.7*).

*On the East :*

A line joining Kapoposang Bali Island southward to Cape Sarokaya ( $8^{\circ}22'\text{S} - 117^{\circ}09'30''\text{E}$ ), on the northwestern coast of Sumbawa Island (*the common limit with the Flores Sea, see 6.10*) ;  
and thence from Cape Sarokaya southwestward, along the western coast of Sumbawa Island, to Cape Mangkum ( $9^{\circ}00'40''\text{S} - 116^{\circ}43'50''\text{E}$ ), the southwestern extremity of this island.

*On the South :*

A line joining Cape Mangkum northwestward to Cape Ringgit ( $8^{\circ}52'\text{S} - 116^{\circ}35'30''\text{E}$ ), the southeastern extremity of Lombok Island ;  
thence from Cape Ringgit westward, through Lombok Island, to Cape Batu Gendang ( $8^{\circ}49'40''\text{S} - 115^{\circ}50'30''\text{E}$ ), the southwestern extremity of this island ;  
thence a line joining Cape Batu Gendang westward to Cape Sedihiing ( $8^{\circ}49'20''\text{S} - 115^{\circ}35'30''\text{E}$ ), the southern extremity of Nusa Penida Island, thence to the southern extremity of Bali Island ( $8^{\circ}51'\text{S} - 115^{\circ}07'\text{E}$ ), and thence to Cape Bantenan ( $8^{\circ}46'30''\text{S} - 114^{\circ}32'\text{E}$ ), the southeastern extremity of Jawa Island (*the common limit with the Indian Ocean, see 5*).

*On the West :*

From Cape Bantenan northward, along the eastern coast of Jawa Island, to Cape Sedano ( $7^{\circ}50'\text{S} - 114^{\circ}28'\text{E}$ ), the northeastern extremity of this island.



## 6.10 FLORES SEA

The Flores Sea, lying between the Jawa Sea and the Banda Sea, is bounded on the North by the southern coast of Sulawesi Island and on the South by the northern coasts of Sumbawa and Flores Islands. Its limits are the following :

*On the North :*

The southern coast of Sulawesi Island, from Cape Laikang ( $5^{\circ}36'45''\text{S} - 119^{\circ}27'35''\text{E}$ ) eastward to Cape Lassa ( $5^{\circ}37'20''\text{S} - 120^{\circ}28'40''\text{E}$ ).

*On the East :*

A line joining Cape Lassa, on the southeastern coast of Sulawesi Island, southward to Cape Matainji ( $5^{\circ}46'10''\text{S} - 120^{\circ}30'\text{E}$ ), the northern extremity of Salayar Island ;  
thence from Cape Matainji, southward along the western coast of this island, to Cape Apatana ( $6^{\circ}30'\text{S} - 120^{\circ}29'30''\text{E}$ ), the southern extremity thereof ;  
thence from Cape Apatana, southward and eastward through the chain of islands lying between Salayar Island and Kalao Toa Island ( $7^{\circ}23'\text{S} - 121^{\circ}48'\text{E}$ ) ;  
and thence from Kalao Toa Island southeastward to Cape Kopondai ( $8^{\circ}03'50''\text{S} - 122^{\circ}52'\text{E}$ ), the northeastern extremity of Flores Island (*the common limit with the Banda Sea, see 6.18*).

*On the South :*

From Cape Kopondai, westward along the northern coast of Flores Island, to Cape Toro Wadu Ramba ( $8^{\circ}25'40''\text{S} - 119^{\circ}51'40''\text{E}$ ), the northwestern extremity of this island ;  
thence a line joining Cape Toro Wadu Ramba, westward along the northern coasts of Komodo and Banta Islands, to Cape Naru ( $8^{\circ}19'\text{S} - 119^{\circ}00'30''\text{E}$ ), the northeastern extremity of Sumbawa Island (*the common limit with the Sumba Strait, see 6.11*) ;  
and thence from Cape Naru, westward along the northern coast of Sumbawa Island, to Cape Sarokaya ( $8^{\circ}22'\text{S} - 117^{\circ}09'30''\text{E}$ ).

*On the West :*

A line joining Cape Sarokaya northward to Kapoposang Bali Island ( $7^{\circ}30'\text{S} - 117^{\circ}11'\text{E}$ ), the western island of Tengah Islands (*the common limit with the Bali Sea, see 6.9*) ;  
thence from Kapoposang Bali Island northeastward to Jailamu Island ( $6^{\circ}33'30''\text{S} - 118^{\circ}48'30''\text{E}$ ), the northern island of Sabalana Islands, and thence to Cape Laikang ( $5^{\circ}36'45''\text{S} - 119^{\circ}27'35''\text{E}$ ), on the southwestern coast of Sulawesi Island (*the common limit with the Jawa Sea, see 6.7*).

## 6.11 SUMBA STRAIT

The Sumba Strait, bounded on the South by Sumba Island and on the North by Sumbawa and Flores Islands, links the Indian Ocean and the Sawu Sea with the Flores Sea. Its limits are the following :

*On the North :*

A line joining Cape Naru ( $8^{\circ}19'\text{S} - 119^{\circ}00'30''\text{E}$ ), the northeastern extremity of Sumbawa Island, eastward, along the northern coasts of Banta and Komodo Islands, to Cape Toro Wadu Ramba ( $8^{\circ}25'40''\text{S} - 119^{\circ}51'40''\text{E}$ ), the northwestern extremity of Flores Island (*the common limit with the Flores Sea, see 6.10*).

*On the East :*

The western coast of Flores, from Cape Toro Wadu Ramba southward to Cape Toro Kerita ( $8^{\circ}51'45''\text{S} - 119^{\circ}54'40''\text{E}$ ), the southwestern extremity of this island ;  
and thence a line joining Cape Toro Kerita southward to Cape Sasar ( $9^{\circ}16'30''\text{S} - 119^{\circ}56'30''\text{E}$ ), the northern extremity of Sumba Island (*the common limit with the Sawu Sea, see 6.12*).

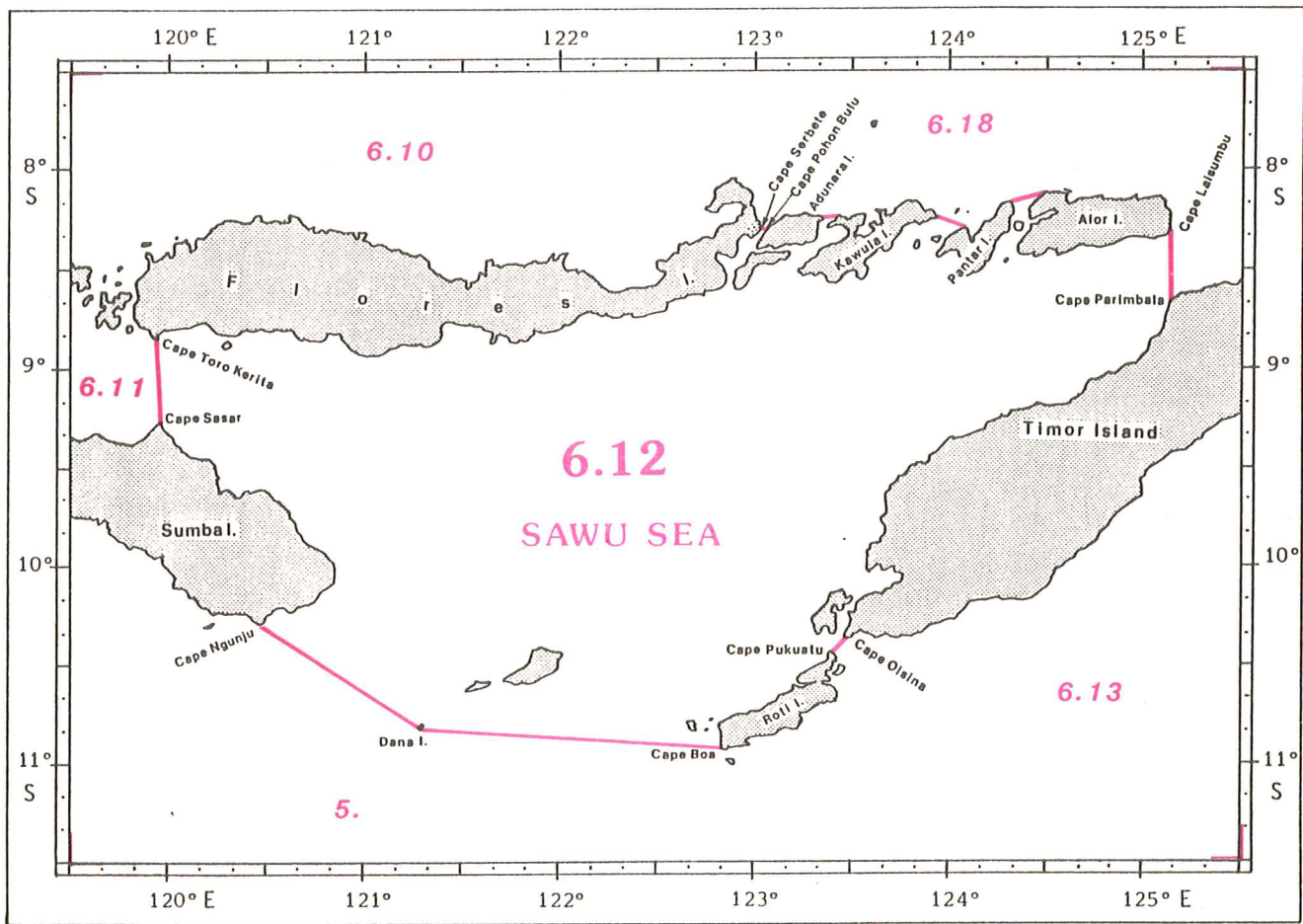
*On the South :*

The northern coast of Sumba Island, from Cape Sasar westward to Cape Karosso ( $9^{\circ}33'\text{S} - 118^{\circ}56'\text{E}$ ), the western extremity of this island.

*On the West :*

A line joining Cape Karosso northwestward to Cape Toro Doro ( $8^{\circ}53'30''\text{S} - 118^{\circ}30'\text{E}$ ), on the southern coast of Sumbawa Island (*the common limit with the Indian Ocean, see 5.*) ;  
and thence from Cape Toro Doro northeastward, along the southern and eastern coasts of Sumbawa Island, to Cape Naru ( $8^{\circ}19'\text{S} - 119^{\circ}00'30''\text{E}$ ).

### SAWU SEA





## 6.12 SAWU SEA

The limits of the Sawu Sea, bounded on the North by Flores, Kawula, Pantar and Alor Islands, and on the South by Sumba, Dana, Roti and Timor Islands, are the following :

*On the North :*

The southern coast of Flores Island, from Cape Toro Kerita ( $8^{\circ}51'45''\text{S} - 119^{\circ}54'40''\text{E}$ ) eastward to Cape Serbete ( $8^{\circ}19'\text{S} - 123^{\circ}01'10''\text{E}$ ), the eastern extremity of this island ;  
thence a line joining Cape Serbete eastward to Cape Pohon Bulu ( $8^{\circ}19'\text{S} - 123^{\circ}01'40''\text{E}$ ), on the western coast of Adunara Island ;  
and thence from Cape Pohon Bulu eastward, along the northern coasts of Adunara, Kawula, Pantar and Alor Islands, to Cape Laisumbu ( $8^{\circ}19'10''\text{S} - 125^{\circ}08'\text{E}$ ), the southeastern extremity of Alor Island (*the common limit with the Banda Sea, see 6.18*).

*On the East :*

A line joining Cape Laisumbu southward to Cape Parimbala ( $8^{\circ}38'25''\text{S} - 125^{\circ}07'10''\text{E}$ ), on the northern coast of Timor Island (*the common limit with the Banda Sea, see 6.18*) ;  
and thence from Cape Parimbala southwestward, along the northwestern coast of Timor Island, to Cape Oisina ( $10^{\circ}21'30''\text{S} - 123^{\circ}27'25''\text{E}$ ), the western extremity of this island.

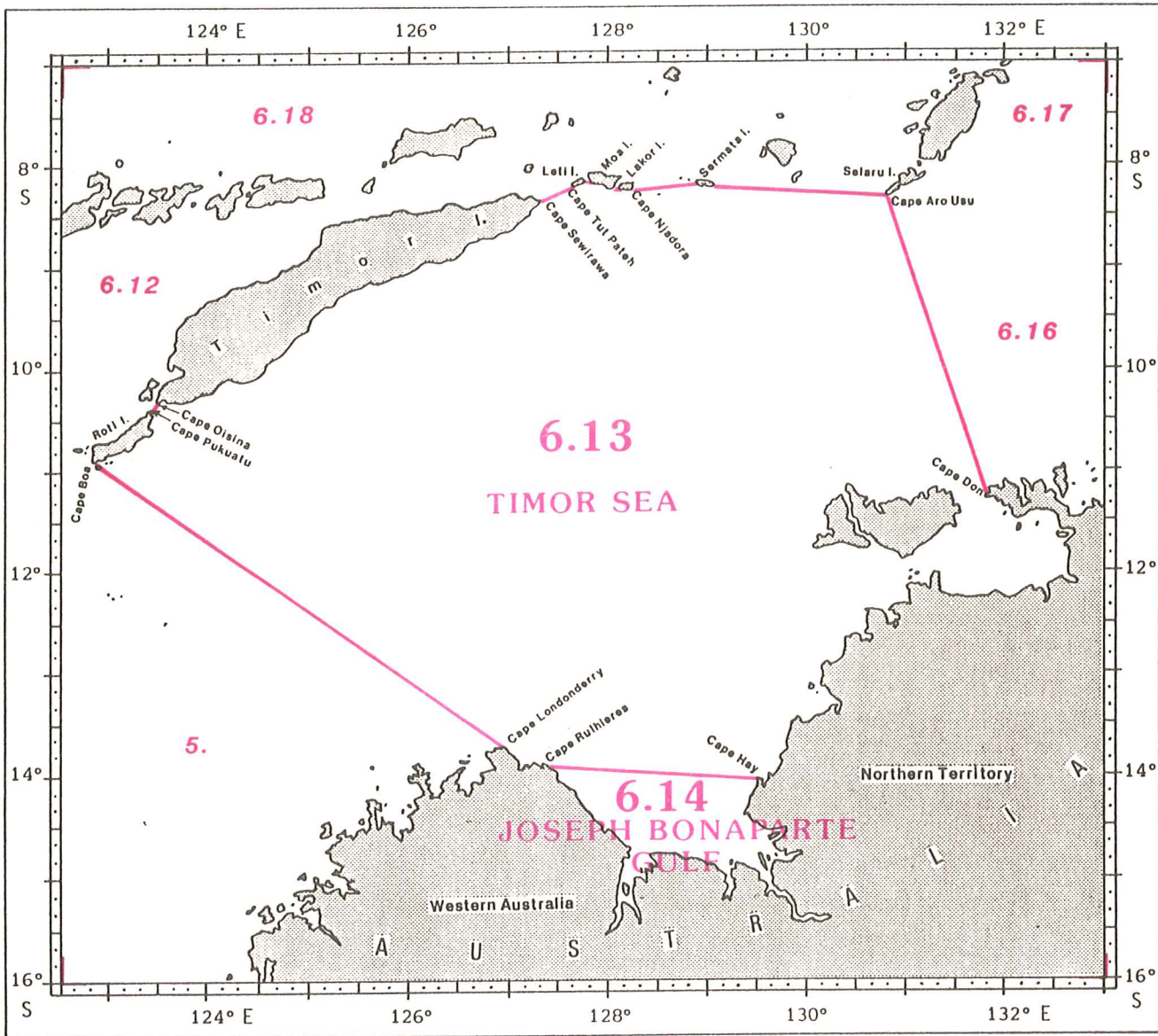
*On the South :*

A line joining Cape Oisina southwestward to Cape Pukuatu ( $10^{\circ}25'50''\text{S} - 123^{\circ}22'20''\text{E}$ ), the northern extremity of Roti Island (*the common limit with the Timor Sea, see 6.13*) ;  
thence, through Roti Island, southwestward to Cape Boa ( $10^{\circ}56'30''\text{S} - 122^{\circ}51'\text{E}$ ), the southwestern extremity of this island ;  
thence a line joining Cape Boa westward to Dana Island ( $10^{\circ}49'30''\text{S} - 121^{\circ}16'30''\text{E}$ ) and thence northwestward to Cape Ngunju ( $10^{\circ}18'55''\text{S} - 120^{\circ}27'30''\text{E}$ ), the southern extremity of Sumba Island (*the common limit with the Indian Ocean, see 5.*).

*On the West :*

From Cape Ngunju, northeastward and northwestward along the eastern coast of Sumba Island, to Cape Sasar ( $9^{\circ}16'30''\text{S} - 119^{\circ}56'30''\text{E}$ ), the northern extremity of this island ;  
and thence a line joining Cape Sasar northward to Cape Toro Kerita ( $8^{\circ}51'45''\text{S} - 119^{\circ}54'40''\text{E}$ ), the southwestern extremity of Flores Island (*the common limit with the Sumba Strait, see 6.11*).

### TIMOR SEA and JOSEPH BONAPARTE GULF



## 6.13 TIMOR SEA

The limits of the Timor Sea, situated between Timor Island and the northwestern coast of Australia, and lying between the Indian Ocean and the Banda and Arafura Seas, are the following :

*On the North :*

The southern coast of Roti Island, from Cape Boa ( $10^{\circ}56'30''\text{S} - 122^{\circ}51'\text{E}$ ) northeastward to Cape Pukuatu ( $10^{\circ}25'50''\text{S} - 123^{\circ}22'20''\text{E}$ ), the northern extremity of this island ;  
thence a line joining Cape Pukuatu northeastward to Cape Oisina ( $10^{\circ}21'30''\text{S} - 123^{\circ}27'25''\text{E}$ ), the western extremity of Timor Island (*the common limit with the Sawu Sea, see 6.12*) ;  
thence from Cape Oisina northeastward, along the southern coast of Timor Island, to Cape Sewirawa ( $8^{\circ}23'40''\text{S} - 127^{\circ}17'50''\text{E}$ ), the eastern extremity of this island ;  
thence a line joining Cape Sewirawa northeastward to Cape Tut Pateh ( $8^{\circ}13'\text{S} - 127^{\circ}36'\text{E}$ ), the western extremity of Leti Island ;  
thence from Cape Tut Pateh, eastward along the southern coasts of Leti, Moa and Lakor Islands, to Cape Njadora ( $8^{\circ}16'30''\text{S} - 128^{\circ}14'\text{E}$ ), the southeastern extremity of Lakor Island ;  
and thence a line joining Cape Njadora eastward to Sermata Island ( $8^{\circ}13'\text{S} - 128^{\circ}54'\text{E}$ ) and to Cape Aro Usu ( $8^{\circ}20'20''\text{S} - 130^{\circ}45'20''\text{E}$ ), the southwestern extremity of Selaru Island (*the common limit with the Banda Sea, see 6.18*).

*On the East :*

A line joining Cape Aro Usu southward to Cape Don ( $11^{\circ}18'30''\text{S} - 131^{\circ}46'\text{E}$ ), on the coast of Northern Territory, in Australia (*the common limit with the Arafura Sea, see 6.16*) ;  
and thence from Cape Don southwestward, along the coast of Northern Territory, to Cape Hay ( $14^{\circ}03'10''\text{S} - 129^{\circ}28'45''\text{E}$ ).

*On the South :*

A line joining Cape Hay, on the coast of Northern Territory, westward to Cape Rulhieres ( $13^{\circ}54'30''\text{S} - 127^{\circ}20'30''\text{E}$ ), on the coast of Western Australia (*the common limit with the Joseph Bonaparte Gulf, see 6.14*) ;  
and thence from Cape Rulhieres northwestward, along the coast of Western Australia, to Cape Londonderry ( $13^{\circ}44'\text{S} - 126^{\circ}57'30''\text{E}$ ), the northern extremity of Western Australia.

*On the West :*

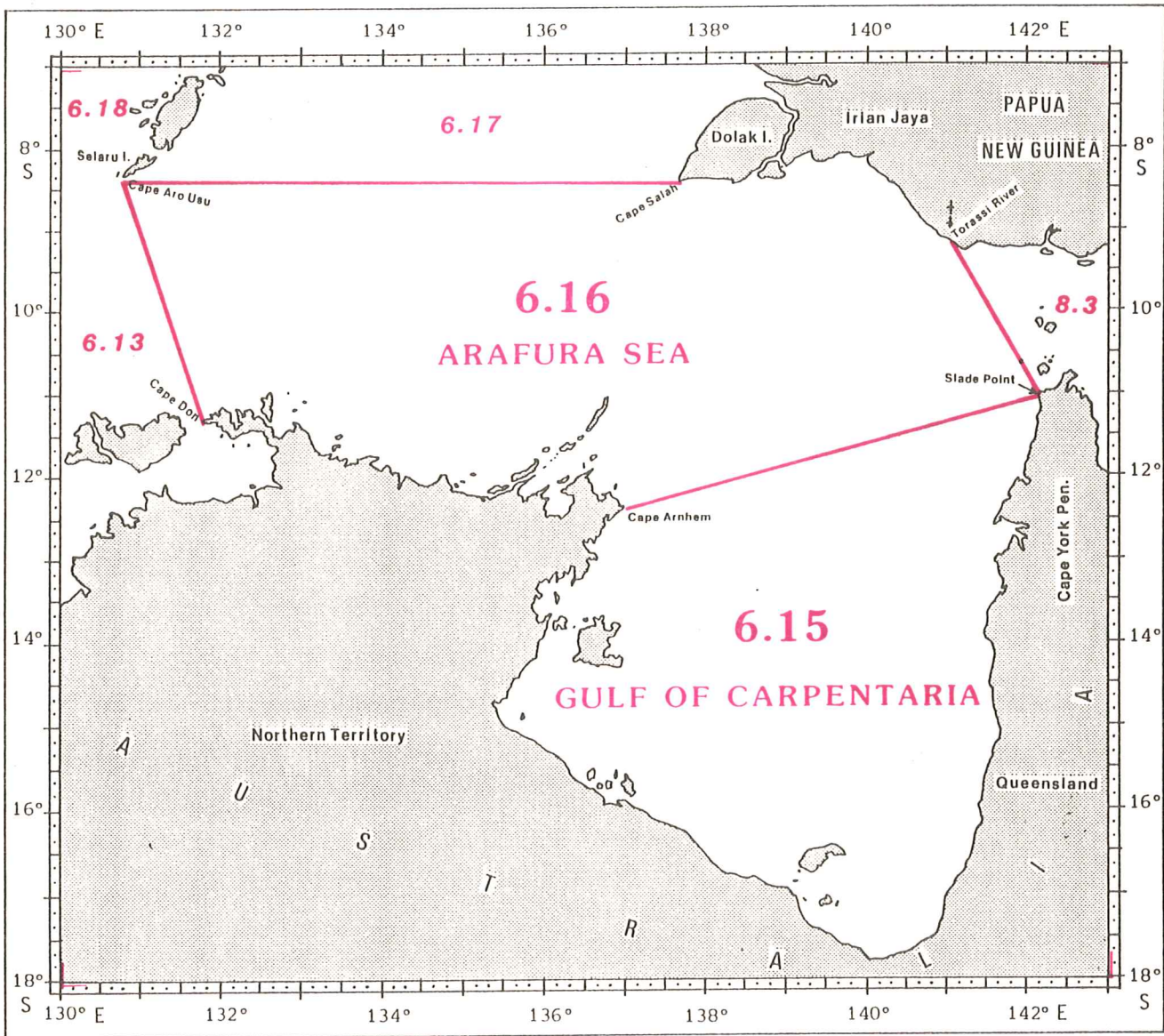
A line joining Cape Londonderry northwestward to Cape Boa ( $10^{\circ}56'30''\text{S} - 122^{\circ}51'\text{E}$ ), the southwestern extremity of Roti Island (*the common limit with the Indian Ocean, see 5.*).

## 6.14 JOSEPH BONAPARTE GULF

The Joseph Bonaparte Gulf is situated southward and adjacent to the Timor Sea and bounded on the East, South and West by the coast of Australia. Its northern common limit with the Timor Sea is the following :

A line joining Cape Rulhieres ( $13^{\circ}54'30''\text{S} - 127^{\circ}20'30''\text{E}$ ), in Western Australia, eastward to Cape Hay ( $14^{\circ}03'10''\text{S} - 129^{\circ}28'45''\text{E}$ ), in Northern Territory.

### GULF OF CARPENTARIA and ARAFURA SEA



## 6.15 GULF OF CARPENTARIA

The Gulf of Carpentaria is a large indentation situated on the northern coast of Australia. Its northern common limit with the Arafura Sea is the following :

A line joining Cape Arnhem ( $12^{\circ}20'50''\text{S} - 136^{\circ}58'30''\text{E}$ ), on the coast of Northern Territory, eastward to Slade Point ( $10^{\circ}59'\text{S} - 142^{\circ}07'35''\text{E}$ ), on the northwestern coast of Cape York Peninsula, in Queensland.

## 6.16 ARAFURA SEA

The limits of the Arafura Sea, situated between the northern coast of Australia and the south-eastern coast of Irian Jaya, and bounded on the North by the Aru Sea, on the East by the Torres Strait, on the Southeast by the Gulf of Carpentaria, and on the West by the Timor Sea, are the following :

*On the North :*

A line joining Cape Aro Usu ( $8^{\circ}20'20''\text{S} - 130^{\circ}45'20''\text{E}$ ), the southwestern extremity of Selaru Island, eastward to Cape Salah ( $8^{\circ}25'\text{S} - 137^{\circ}38'\text{E}$ ), the southwestern extremity of Dolak Island, on the southern coast of Irian Jaya (*the common limit with the Aru Sea, see 6.17*) ; and thence from Cape Salah southeastward, along the southern coasts of Dolak Island and Irian Jaya, to the mouth of Torassi River ( $9^{\circ}08'\text{S} - 141^{\circ}01'\text{E}$ ), the frontier between Irian Jaya and Papua New Guinea.

*On the East :*

A line joining the mouth of Torassi River southeastward to Slade Point ( $10^{\circ}59'\text{S} - 142^{\circ}07'35''\text{E}$ ), on the northwestern coast of Cape York Peninsula, in Australia (*the common limit with the South Pacific Ocean, see 8., and the Torres Strait, see 8.3*).

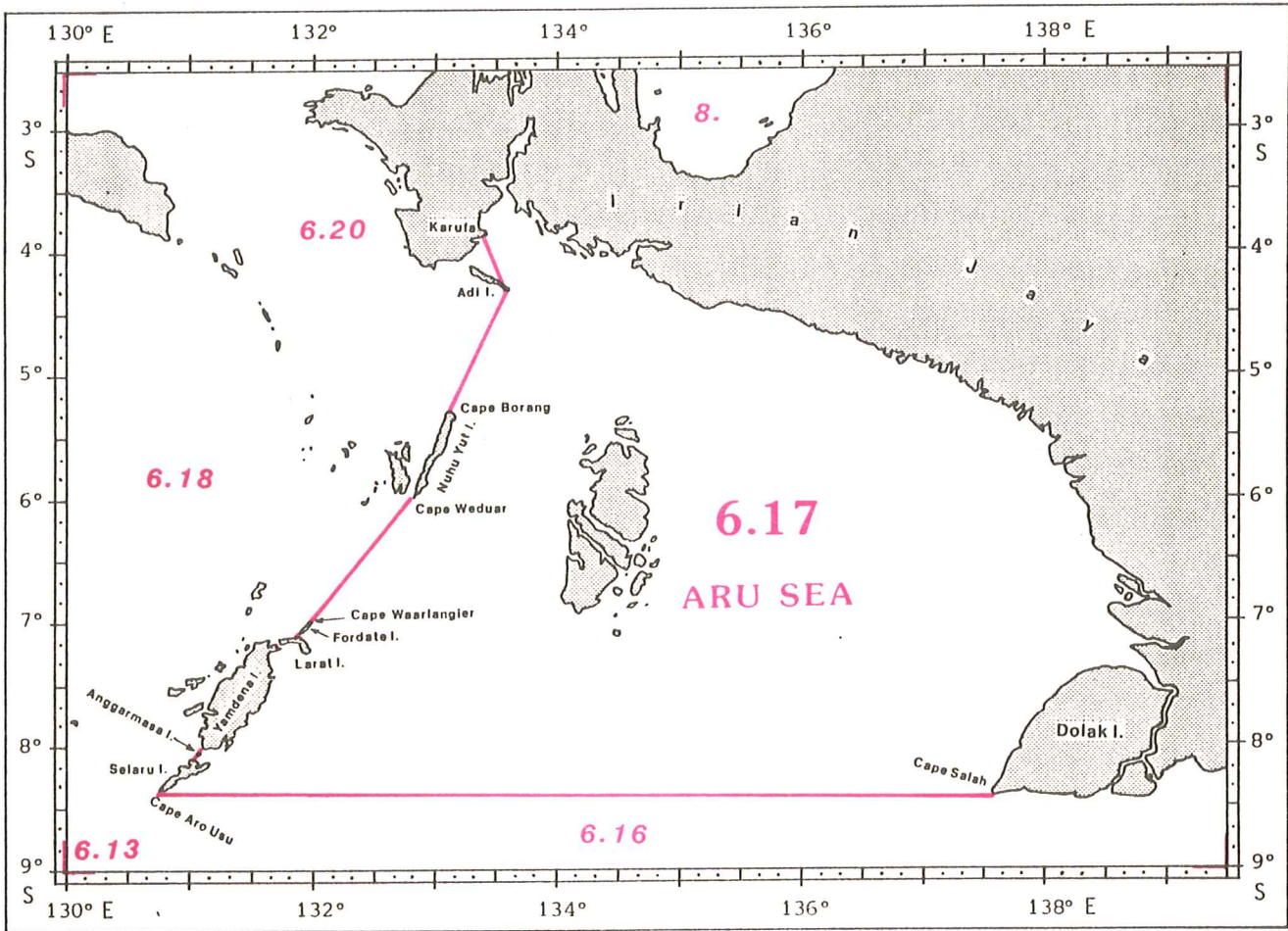
*On the South :*

A line joining Slade Point westward to Cape Arnhem ( $12^{\circ}20'50''\text{S} - 136^{\circ}58'30''\text{E}$ ), on the coast of Northern Territory (*the common limit with the Gulf of Carpentaria, see 6.15*) ; and thence from Cape Arnhem westward, along the coast of Northern Territory, to Cape Don ( $11^{\circ}18'30''\text{S} - 131^{\circ}46'\text{E}$ ).

*On the West :*

A line joining Cape Don, in Australia, northwestward to Cape Aro Usu ( $8^{\circ}20'20''\text{S} - 130^{\circ}45'20''\text{E}$ ), the southwestern extremity of Selaru Island, Indonesia (*the common limit with the Timor Sea, see 6.13*).

# ARU SEA



## 6.17 ARU SEA

The limits of the Aru Sea, lying off the southern coast of Irian Jaya, and bounded on the South by the Arafura Sea and on the West by the Banda and Seram Seas, are the following :

*On the North and the East :*

The coast of Irian Jaya, from Karufa ( $3^{\circ}50'30''\text{S} - 133^{\circ}26'20''\text{E}$ ) southeastward to Cape Salah ( $8^{\circ}25'\text{S} - 137^{\circ}38'\text{E}$ ), the southwestern extremity of Dolak Island.

*On the South :*

A line joining Cape Salah westward to Cape Aro Usu ( $8^{\circ}20'20''\text{S} - 130^{\circ}45'20''\text{E}$ ), the southwestern extremity of Selaru Island (*the common limit with the Arafura Sea, see 6.16*).

*On the West :*

A line joining Cape Aro Usu northeastward, through Selaru, Anggarmasa, Yamdena, Larat and Fordate Islands, to Cape Waarlangier ( $6^{\circ}59'\text{S} - 132^{\circ}00'40''\text{E}$ ), the northern extremity of Fordate Island ;

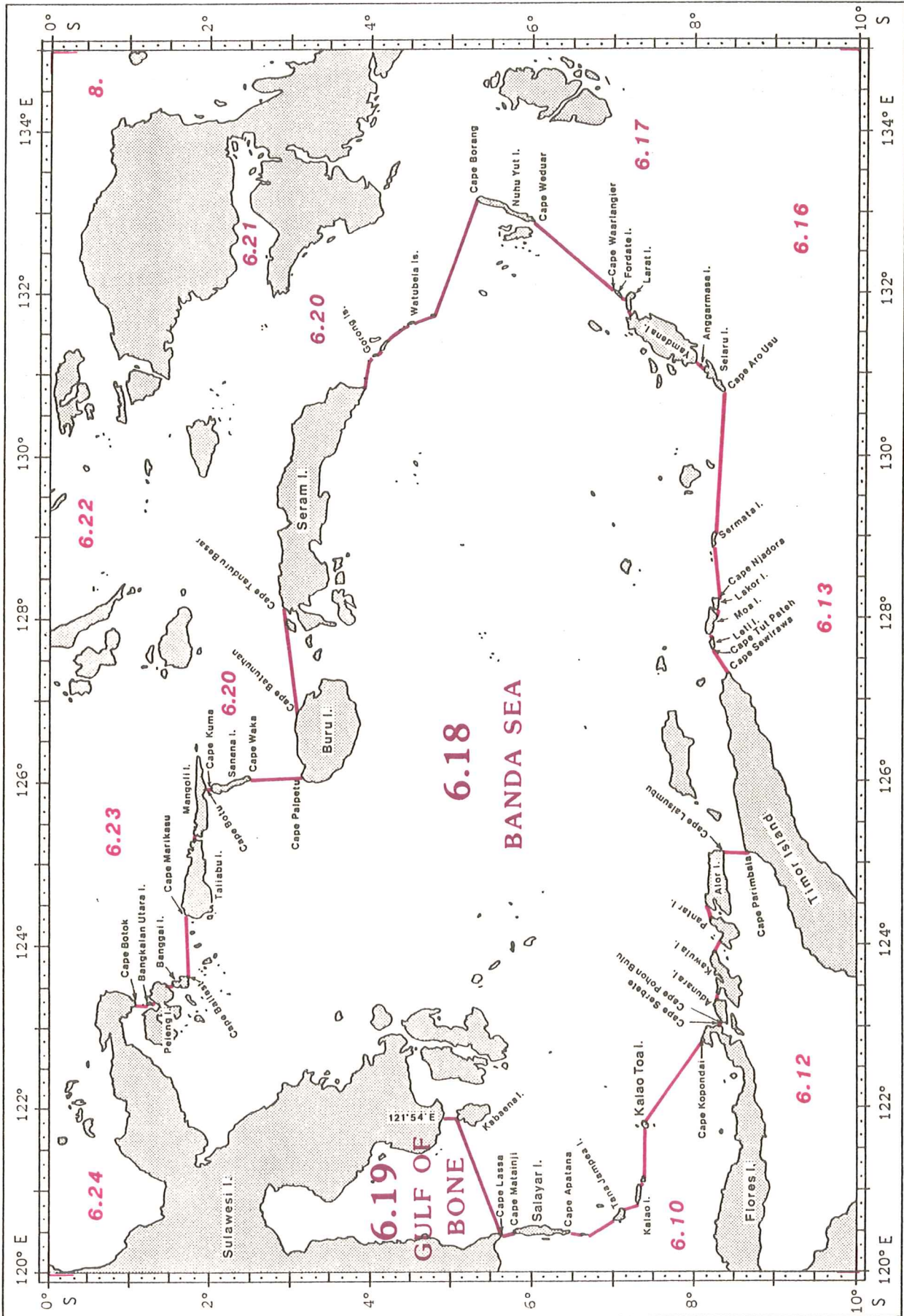
thence from Cape Waarlangier northeastward to Cape Weduar ( $6^{\circ}00'40''\text{S} - 132^{\circ}50'20''\text{E}$ ), the southern extremity of Nuhu Yut Island ;

thence from Cape Weduar northeastward, along the eastern coast of Nuhu Yut Island, to Cape Borang ( $5^{\circ}16'40''\text{S} - 133^{\circ}09'\text{E}$ ), the northern extremity of this island (*the common limit with the Banda Sea, see 6.18*) ;

thence a line joining Cape Borang northeastward to the eastern extremity of Adi Island ( $4^{\circ}18'40''\text{S} - 133^{\circ}37'30''\text{E}$ ), and thence northwestward to Karufa ( $3^{\circ}51'30''\text{S} - 133^{\circ}26'30''\text{E}$ ), on the coast of Irian Jaya (*the common limit with the Seram Sea, see 6.20*).

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# BANDA SEA and GULF OF BONE





## 6.18 BANDA SEA

The limits of the Banda Sea, bounded on the North by Buru and Seram Islands, on the East by Nuhu Yut and Yamdena Islands, on the South by Moa, Timor, Alor, Pantar and Kawula Islands, and on the West by Sulawesi Island and the Flores Sea, are the following :

### *On the North :*

A line joining Cape Botok ( $1^{\circ}03'10''\text{S} - 123^{\circ}18'50''\text{E}$ ), on the eastern coast of Sulawesi Island, southward to Bangkalan Utara Island ( $1^{\circ}10'\text{S} - 123^{\circ}17'30''\text{E}$ ) and, eastward and southward along the eastern coasts of Peleng and Banggai Islands, to Cape Ballast ( $1^{\circ}42'50''\text{S} - 123^{\circ}36'\text{E}$ ), the southeastern extremity of Banggai Island ;  
 thence a line joining Cape Ballast eastward to Cape Marikasu ( $1^{\circ}39'30''\text{S} - 124^{\circ}24'\text{E}$ ), the north-western extremity of Taliabu Island (*the common limit with the Maluku Sea, see 6.23*) ;  
 thence from Cape Marikasu eastward, through Taliabu and Mangoli Islands, to Cape Botu ( $1^{\circ}56'20''\text{S} - 125^{\circ}55'10''\text{E}$ ), on the southern coast of Mangoli Island ;  
 thence a line joining Cape Botu southward to Cape Kuma ( $1^{\circ}58'20''\text{S} - 125^{\circ}55'\text{E}$ ), the northern extremity of Sanana Island ;  
 thence from Cape Kuma southward, along the western coast of Sanana Island, to Cape Waka ( $2^{\circ}28'20''\text{S} - 126^{\circ}02'40''\text{E}$ ), the southern extremity of this island ;  
 thence a line joining Cape Waka southward to Cape Palpetu ( $3^{\circ}06'50''\text{S} - 126^{\circ}05'30''\text{E}$ ), the north-western extremity of Buru Island ;  
 thence from Cape Palpetu eastward, through Buru Island, to Cape Batunuhan ( $3^{\circ}03'10''\text{S} - 126^{\circ}42'30''\text{E}$ ), on the northeastern coast of this island ;  
 thence a line joining Cape Batunuhan eastward to Cape Tanduru Besar ( $2^{\circ}51'40''\text{S} - 128^{\circ}09'40''\text{E}$ ), the northwestern extremity of Seram Island ;  
 and thence from Cape Tanduru Besar southeastward, through Seram Island, to the southeastern extremity of this island ( $3^{\circ}52'\text{S} - 130^{\circ}50'30''\text{E}$ ) (*the common limit with the Seram Sea, see 6.20*).

### *On the East :*

A line joining the southeastern extremity of Seram Island southeastward, through the Gorong Islands ( $4^{\circ}07'\text{S} - 131^{\circ}19'\text{E}$ ) and the Watubela Islands ( $4^{\circ}30'\text{S} - 131^{\circ}40'\text{E}$ ), to Cape Borang ( $5^{\circ}16'40''\text{S} - 133^{\circ}09'\text{E}$ ), the northern extremity of Nuhu Yut Island (*the common limit with the Seram Sea, see 6.20*) ;  
 thence from Cape Borang southwestward, along the western coast of Nuhu Yut Island, to Cape Weduar ( $6^{\circ}00'40''\text{S} - 132^{\circ}50'20''\text{E}$ ), the southern extremity of this island ;  
 thence a line joining Cape Weduar southwestward to Cape Waarlangier ( $6^{\circ}59'\text{S} - 132^{\circ}00'40''\text{E}$ ), the northern extremity of Fordate Island ;  
 and thence from Cape Waarlangier southwestward, through Fordate, Larat, Yamdena, Anggarmasa and Selaru Islands, to Cape Aro Usu ( $8^{\circ}20'20''\text{S} - 130^{\circ}45'20''\text{E}$ ), the southwestern extremity of Selaru Island (*the common limit with the Aru Sea, see 6.17*).

### *On the South :*

A line joining Cape Aro Usu westward, through Sermata Island ( $8^{\circ}13'\text{S} - 128^{\circ}54'\text{E}$ ), to Cape Njadora ( $8^{\circ}16'30''\text{S} - 128^{\circ}14'\text{E}$ ), the southeastern extremity of Lakor Island ;  
 thence from Cape Njadora westward, along the southern coasts of Lakor, Moa and Leti Islands, to Cape Tut Pateh ( $8^{\circ}13'\text{S} - 127^{\circ}36'\text{E}$ ), the western extremity of Leti Island ;  
 thence a line joining Cape Tut Pateh southwestward to Cape Sewirawa ( $8^{\circ}23'40''\text{S} - 127^{\circ}17'50''\text{E}$ ), the eastern extremity of Timor Island (*the common limit with the Timor Sea, see 6.13*) ;  
 thence from Cape Sewirawa westward, along the northern coast of Timor Island, to Cape Parimbala ( $8^{\circ}38'25''\text{S} - 125^{\circ}07'10''\text{E}$ ), on the northern coast of this island ;  
 thence a line joining Cape Parimbala northward to Cape Laisumbu ( $8^{\circ}19'10''\text{S} - 125^{\circ}08'\text{E}$ ), the southeastern extremity of Alor Island ;  
 thence a line joining Cape Laisumbu westward, along the eastern and northern coasts of Alor island and the northern coasts of Pantar, Kawula and Adunara Islands, to Cape Pohon Bulu ( $8^{\circ}19'\text{S} - 123^{\circ}01'40''\text{E}$ ), on the western coast of Adunara Island ;  
 thence a line joining Cape Pohon Bulu westward to Cape Serbete ( $8^{\circ}19'\text{S} - 123^{\circ}01'10''\text{E}$ ), the eastern extremity of Flores Island (*the common limit with the Sawu Sea, see 6.12*) ;  
 and thence from Cape Serbete northwestward, along the eastern coast of Flores Island, to Cape Kopondai ( $8^{\circ}03'50''\text{S} - 122^{\circ}52'\text{E}$ ), the northeastern extremity of Flores Island.

### *On the West :*

A line joining Cape Kopondai northwestward to Kalao Toa Island ( $7^{\circ}23'\text{S} - 121^{\circ}48'\text{E}$ ) ;  
 thence from Kalao Toa Island westward and northward, through the chain of islands lying between this island and Salayar Island, to Cape Apatana ( $6^{\circ}30'\text{S} - 120^{\circ}29'30''\text{E}$ ), the southern extremity of Salayar Island ;  
 thence from Cape Apatana northward, along the eastern coast of Salayar Island, to Cape Matainji

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## 6.18 BANDA SEA (CONTINUED)

(5°46'10"S - 120°30'E), the northern extremity of this island ;  
thence a line joining Cape Matainji northward to Cape Lassa (5°37'20"S - 120°28'40"E), on the southeastern coast of Sulawesi Island (*the common limit with the Flores Sea, see 6.10*) ;  
thence a line joining Cape Lassa northeastward to the northern extremity of Kabaena Island (5°03'20"S - 121°54'E), and northward, along the meridian of 121°54'E, to the coast of Sulawesi Island (4°53'S - 121°54'E) (*the common limit with the Gulf of Bone, see 6.19*) ;  
and thence the eastern coast of Sulawesi Island, from position 4°53'S - 121°54'E northeastward to Cape Botok (1°03'10"S - 123°18'50"E).

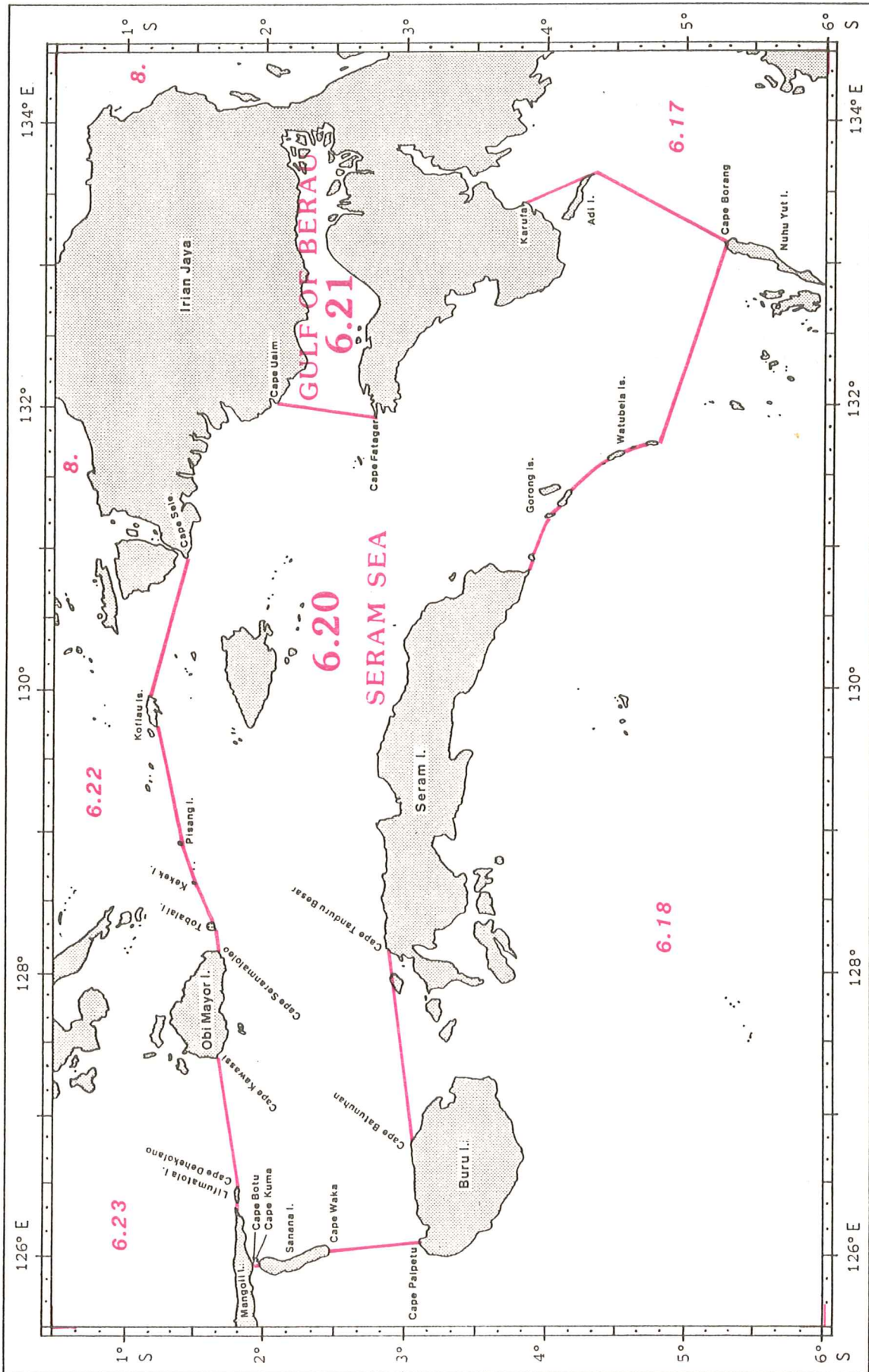
## 6.19 GULF OF BONE

The Gulf of Bone is situated westward and adjacent to the Banda Sea and bounded on the West, the North and the East by the coast of Sulawesi Island. Its southern common limit with the Banda Sea is the following :

A line joining Cape Lassa (5°37'20"S - 120°28'40"E), on the southeastern coast of Sulawesi Island, northeastward to the northern extremity of Kabaena Island (5°03'20"S - 121°54'E), and northward, along the meridian of 121°54'E, to the coast of Sulawesi Island (4°53'S - 121°54'E).

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### SERAM SEA and GULF OF BERAU



## 6.20 SERAM SEA

The limits of the Seram Sea, bounded on the North by Mangoli, Obi Mayor and Kofiau Islands, on the East by the coast of Irian Jaya, on the South by Nuhu Yut, Seram and Buru Islands, and on the West by Sanana Island, are the following :

### *On the North :*

A line joining Cape Botu ( $1^{\circ}56'20''\text{S} - 125^{\circ}55'10''\text{E}$ ), on the southern coast of Mangoli Island, eastward along the southern coast of this island and through Lifumatola Island, to Cape Dehekolano ( $1^{\circ}49'20''\text{S} - 126^{\circ}29'10''\text{E}$ ), the eastern extremity of Lifumatola Island ;  
thence a line joining Cape Dehekolano eastward to Cape Kawassi ( $1^{\circ}37'20''\text{S} - 127^{\circ}23'20''\text{E}$ ), the western extremity of Obi Mayor Island (*the common limit with the Maluku Sea, see 6.23*);  
thence from Cape Kawassi eastward, along the southern coast of Obi Mayor Island, to Cape Seranmaloleo ( $1^{\circ}41'10''\text{S} - 128^{\circ}09'10''\text{E}$ ), the southeastern extremity of this island ;  
thence a line joining Cape Seranmaloleo eastward, through Tobalai Island ( $1^{\circ}38'\text{S} - 128^{\circ}20'\text{E}$ ), Kekek Island ( $1^{\circ}30'30''\text{S} - 128^{\circ}38'\text{E}$ ), Pisang Island ( $1^{\circ}23'30''\text{N} - 128^{\circ}55'\text{E}$ ) and Kofiau Islands ( $1^{\circ}11'\text{S} - 129^{\circ}50'\text{E}$ ), to Cape Sele ( $1^{\circ}26'\text{S} - 130^{\circ}55'50''\text{E}$ ), the western extremity of Irian Jaya (*the common limit with the Halmahera Sea, see 6.22*).

### *On the East :*

From Cape Sele southeastward, along the western coast of Irian Jaya, to Cape Uaim ( $2^{\circ}05'\text{S} - 132^{\circ}01'30''\text{E}$ ) ;  
thence a line joining Cape Uaim southward to Cape Fatagar ( $2^{\circ}46'30''\text{S} - 131^{\circ}56'\text{E}$ ) (*the common limit with the Gulf of Berau, see 6.21*) ;  
thence from Cape Fatagar southeastward, along the western coast of Irian Jaya, to Karufa ( $3^{\circ}50'30''\text{S} - 133^{\circ}26'20''\text{E}$ ) ;  
and thence a line joining Karufa southeastward to the eastern extremity of Adi Island ( $4^{\circ}18'40''\text{S} - 133^{\circ}37'30''\text{E}$ ) and southwestward to Cape Borang ( $5^{\circ}16'40''\text{S} - 133^{\circ}09'\text{E}$ ), the northern extremity of Nuhu Yut Island (*the common limit with the Aru Sea, see 6.17*).

### *On the South :*

A line joining Cape Borang northwestward, through the Watubela Islands ( $4^{\circ}30'\text{S} - 131^{\circ}40'\text{E}$ ) and the Gorong Islands ( $4^{\circ}07'\text{S} - 131^{\circ}19'\text{E}$ ), to the southeastern extremity of Seram Island ( $3^{\circ}52'\text{S} - 130^{\circ}50'30''\text{E}$ ) ;  
thence the northern coast of Seram Island, from its southeastern extremity northwestward to Cape Tanduru Besar ( $2^{\circ}51'40''\text{S} - 128^{\circ}09'40''\text{E}$ ), its northwestern extremity ;  
thence a line joining Cape Tanduru Besar westward to Cape Batunuhan ( $3^{\circ}03'10''\text{S} - 126^{\circ}42'30''\text{E}$ ), on the northeastern coast of Buru Island (*the common limit with the Banda Sea, see 6.18*) ;  
and thence from Cape Batunuhan westward, along the northern coast of Buru Island, to Cape Palpetu ( $3^{\circ}06'50''\text{S} - 126^{\circ}05'30''\text{E}$ ), the northwestern extremity of this island.

### *On the West :*

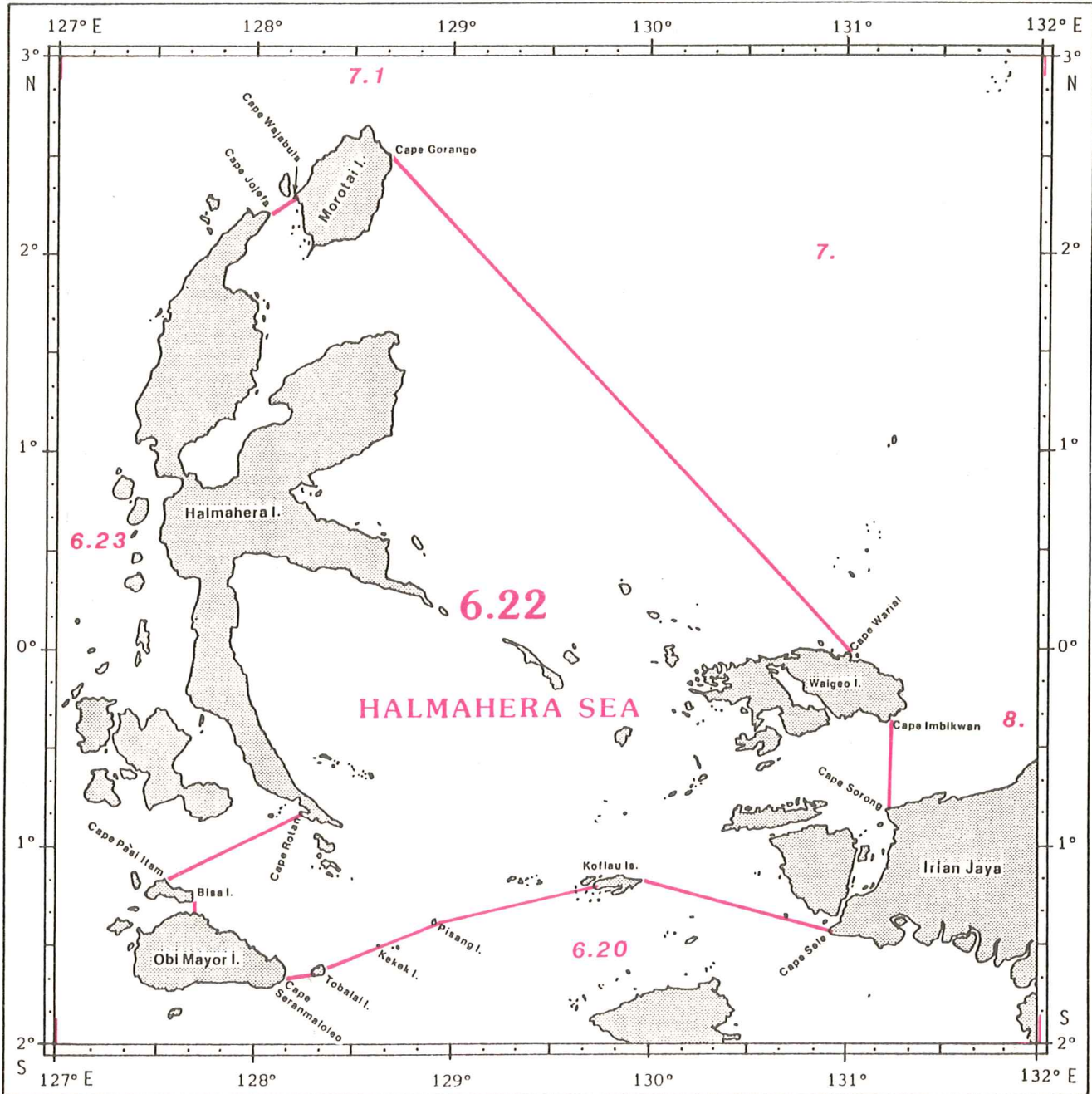
A line joining Cape Palpetu northward to Cape Waka ( $2^{\circ}28'20''\text{S} - 126^{\circ}02'40''\text{E}$ ), the southern extremity of Sanana Island ;  
thence from Cape Waka northward, along the eastern coast of Sanana Island, to Cape Kuma ( $1^{\circ}58'20''\text{S} - 125^{\circ}55'\text{E}$ ), the northern extremity of this island ;  
and thence a line joining Cape Kuma northward to Cape Botu ( $1^{\circ}56'20''\text{S} - 125^{\circ}55'10''\text{E}$ ), on the southern coast of Mangoli Island (*the common limit with the Banda Sea, see 6.18*).

## 6.21 GULF OF BERAU

The Gulf of Berau is situated eastward and adjacent to the Seram Sea and bounded on the North, the East and the South by the western coast of Irian Jaya. Its western common limit with the Seram Sea is the following :

A line joining Cape Uaim ( $2^{\circ}05'\text{S} - 132^{\circ}01'30''\text{E}$ ) southward to Cape Fatagar ( $2^{\circ}46'30''\text{S} - 131^{\circ}56'\text{E}$ ).

# HALMAHERA SEA



## 6.22 HALMAHERA SEA

The limits of the Halmahera Sea, situated between Halmahera Island and Irian Jaya, and bounded by the North Pacific Ocean on the East and by the Seram Sea on the South, are the following :

*On the North :*

A line joining Cape Jofefa ( $2^{\circ}11'40''\text{N} - 128^{\circ}03'50''\text{E}$ ), the northeastern extremity of Halmahera Island, northeastward to Cape Wajabula ( $2^{\circ}16'40''\text{N} - 128^{\circ}11'30''\text{E}$ ), the western extremity of Morotai Island (*the common limit with the Maluku Sea, see 6.23*) ; and thence from Cape Wajabula, northeastward through Morotai Island, to Cape Gorango ( $2^{\circ}30'\text{N} - 128^{\circ}40'40''\text{E}$ ), the northeastern extremity of this island.

*On the East :*

A line joining Cape Gorango southeastward to Cape Wariai ( $0^{\circ}01'20''\text{S} - 131^{\circ}02'40''\text{E}$ ), on the northern coast of Waigeo Island (*the common limit with the North Pacific Ocean, see 7.*) ; thence from Cape Wariai southeastward, through Waigeo Island, to Cape Imbikwan ( $0^{\circ}23'\text{S} - 131^{\circ}14'20''\text{E}$ ), the southeastern extremity of this island ; thence a line joining Cape Imbikwan southward to Cape Sorong ( $0^{\circ}49'30''\text{S} - 131^{\circ}13'30''\text{E}$ ), the northwestern extremity of Irian Jaya (*the common limit with the South Pacific Ocean, see 8.*) ; and thence from Cape Sorong southwestward along the western coast of Irian Jaya, to Cape Sele ( $1^{\circ}26'\text{S} - 130^{\circ}55'50''\text{E}$ ), the western extremity thereof.

*On the South :*

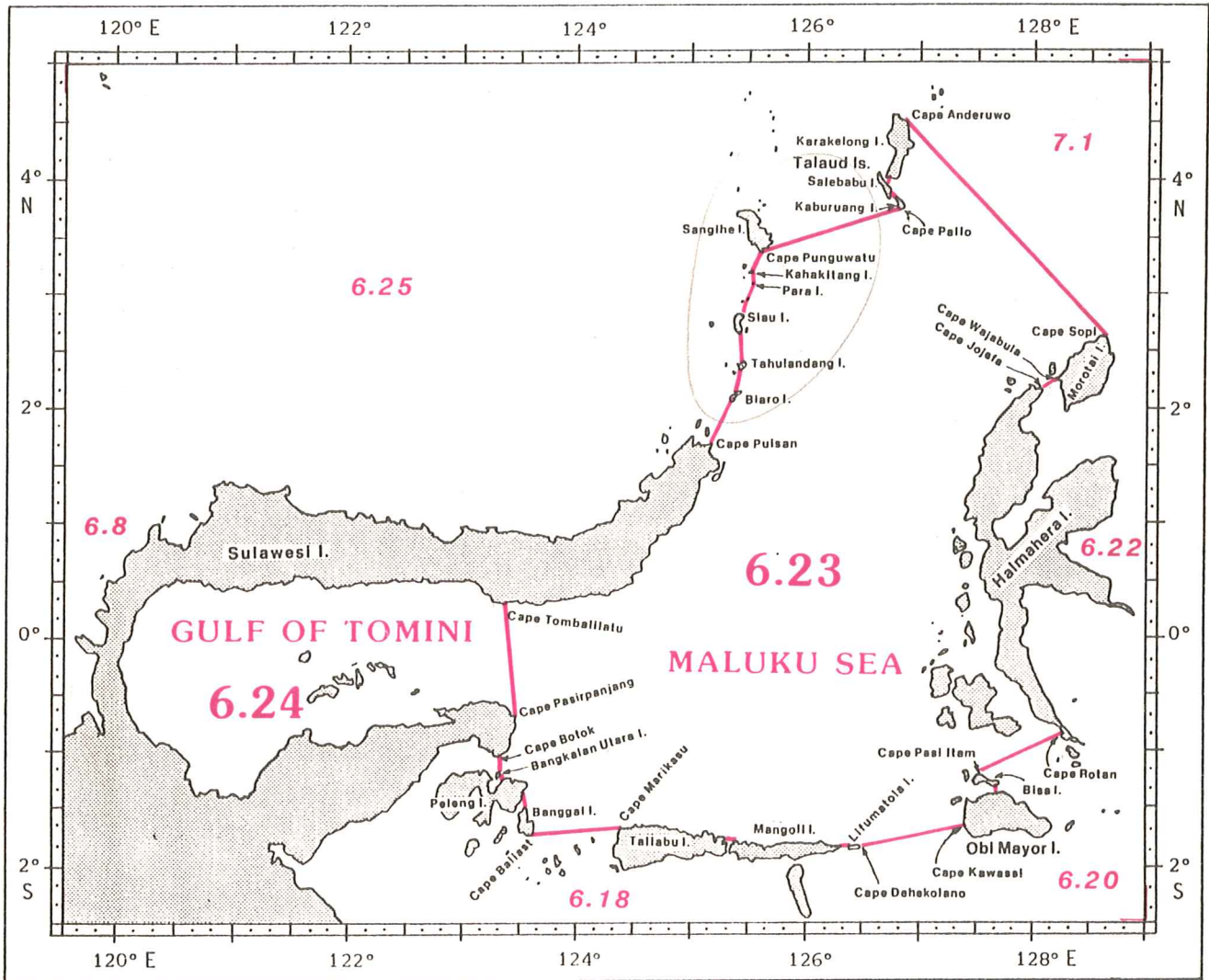
A line joining Cape Sele, westward through Kofiau Islands ( $1^{\circ}11'\text{S} - 129^{\circ}50'\text{E}$ ), Pisang Island ( $1^{\circ}23'30''\text{N} - 128^{\circ}55'\text{E}$ ), Kekek Island ( $1^{\circ}30'30''\text{S} - 128^{\circ}38'\text{E}$ ) and Tobalai Island ( $1^{\circ}38'\text{S} - 128^{\circ}20'\text{E}$ ), to Cape Seranmaloleo ( $1^{\circ}41'10''\text{S} - 128^{\circ}09'10''\text{E}$ ), the southeastern extremity of Obi Mayor Island (*the common limit with the Seram Sea, see 6.20*) ; and thence from Cape Seranmaloleo, northwestward along the eastern and northern coasts of Obi Mayor Island, to the northern extremity of this island ( $1^{\circ}20'\text{S} - 127^{\circ}40'\text{E}$ ) ; thence a line joining the northern extremity of Obi Mayor Island northward to the southeastern coast of Bisa Island ( $1^{\circ}17'30''\text{S} - 127^{\circ}40'\text{E}$ ) ; and thence, through this island, northwestward to Cape Pasi Itam ( $1^{\circ}10'30''\text{S} - 127^{\circ}32'40''\text{E}$ ), the northern extremity thereof.

*On the West :*

A line joining Cape Pasi Itam northeastward to Cape Rotan ( $0^{\circ}50'20''\text{S} - 128^{\circ}13'20''\text{E}$ ), on the southern coast of Halmahera Island (*the common limit with the Maluku Sea, see 6.23*) ; and thence from Cape Rotan, northward along the eastern coast of Halmahera Island, to Cape Jofefa ( $2^{\circ}11'40''\text{N} - 128^{\circ}03'50''\text{E}$ ), the northeastern extremity of this island.

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### MALUKU SEA and GULF OF TOMINI





## 6.23 MALUKU SEA

The limits of the Maluku Sea, bounded on the North by Sangihe and Talaud Islands, on the East by Halmahera Island, on the South by Obi Mayor, Mangoli and Taliabu Islands, and on the West by the northeastern coast of Sulawesi Island, are the following :

### *On the North :*

A line joining Cape Punguwatu ( $3^{\circ}20'30''N - 125^{\circ}36'40''E$ ), the southern extremity of Sangihe Island, northeastward to Cape Pallo ( $3^{\circ}43'50''N - 126^{\circ}49'30''E$ ), the southern extremity of Kaburuang Island, in the Talaud Islands ;  
and thence from Cape Pallo northward, through Kaburuang, Salebabu and Karakelong Islands, to Cape Anderuwo ( $4^{\circ}29'10''N - 126^{\circ}51'30''E$ ), on the northeastern coast of Karakelong Island (*the common limit with the Philippine Sea, see 7.1*).

### *On the East :*

A line joining Cape Anderuwo southeastward to Cape Sopi ( $2^{\circ}38'30''N - 128^{\circ}33'30''E$ ), the northern extremity of Morotai Island (*the common limit with the Philippine Sea, see 7.1*) ;  
thence from Cape Sopi southwestward, along the western coast of Morotai Island, to Cape Wajabula ( $2^{\circ}16'40''N - 128^{\circ}11'30''E$ ), the western extremity of this island ;  
thence a line joining Cape Wajabula southwestward to Cape Jojefa ( $2^{\circ}11'40''N - 128^{\circ}03'50''E$ ), the northeastern extremity of Halmahera Island ;  
thence from Cape Jojefa, southward along the western coast of Halmahera Island, to Cape Rotan ( $0^{\circ}50'20''S - 128^{\circ}13'20''E$ ), on the southern coast of this island ;  
thence a line joining Cape Rotan southwestward to Cape Pasi Itam ( $1^{\circ}10'30''S - 127^{\circ}32'40''E$ ), the northern extremity of Bisa Island ;  
thence from Cape Pasi Itam southeastward, through Bisa Island, to the southeastern extremity of this island ( $1^{\circ}17'30''S - 127^{\circ}40''E$ ) ;  
thence a line joining the southeastern extremity of Bisa Island southward to the northern extremity of Obi Mayor Island ( $1^{\circ}20'S - 127^{\circ}40'E$ ) (*the common limit with the Halmahera Sea, see 6.22*) ;  
and thence from the northern extremity of Obi Mayor Island, southwestward along the western coast of this island, to Cape Kawassi ( $1^{\circ}37'20''S - 127^{\circ}23'20''E$ ), the southwestern extremity thereof.

### *On the South :*

A line joining Cape Kawassi westward to Cape Dehekolano ( $1^{\circ}49'20''S - 126^{\circ}29'10''E$ ), the eastern extremity of Lifumatola Island (*the common limit with the Seram Sea, see 6.20*) ;  
thence from Cape Dehekolano westward, through Lifumatola, Mangoli and Taliabu Islands, to Cape Marikasu ( $1^{\circ}39'30''S - 124^{\circ}24'E$ ), the northwestern extremity of Taliabu Island ;  
and thence a line joining Cape Marikasu westward to Cape Ballast ( $1^{\circ}42'50''S - 123^{\circ}36'E$ ), the southeastern extremity of Banggai Island (*the common limit with the Banda Sea, see 6.18*).

### *On the West :*

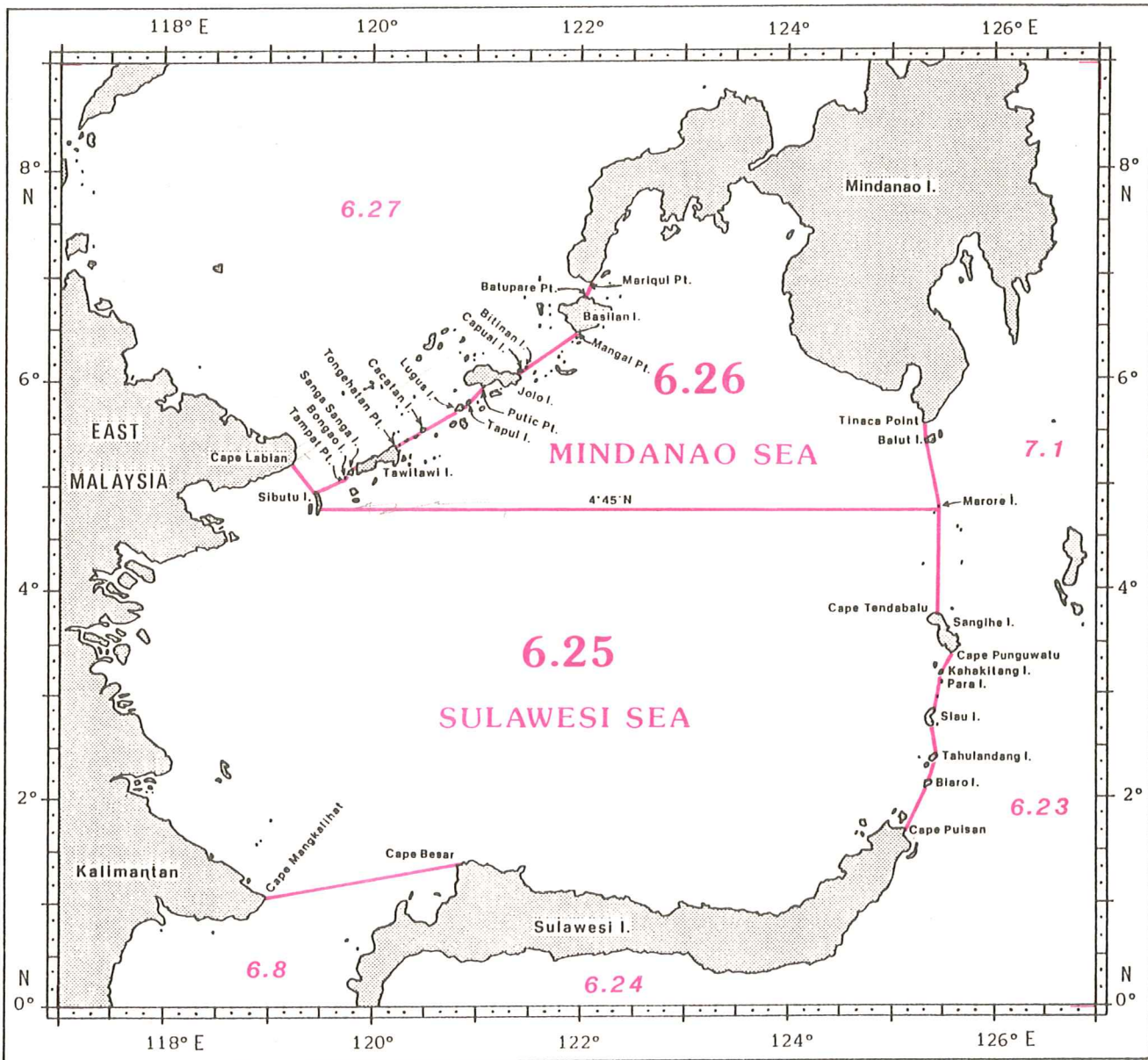
From Cape Ballast northward and westward along the eastern coasts of Banggai and Peleng Islands, to Bangkalan Utara Island ( $1^{\circ}10'S - 123^{\circ}17'30''E$ ) ;  
thence a line joining Bangkalan Utara Island northward to Cape Botok ( $1^{\circ}03'10''S - 123^{\circ}18'50''E$ ), on the eastern coast of Sulawesi Island (*the common limit with the Banda Sea, see 6.8*) ;  
thence from Cape Botok northward, along the eastern coast of Sulawesi Island, to Cape Pasirpanjang ( $0^{\circ}39'05''S - 123^{\circ}24'30''E$ ) ;  
thence a line joining Cape Pasirpanjang northward to Cape Tombalilatu ( $0^{\circ}17'30''N - 123^{\circ}20'30''E$ ), on the northeastern coast of Sulawesi Island (*the common limit with Gulf of Tomini, see 6.24*) ;  
thence from Cape Tombalilatu, northeastward along the northeastern coast of Sulawesi Island, to Cape Puisan ( $1^{\circ}41'30''N - 125^{\circ}10'20''E$ ) ;  
and thence a line joining Cape Puisan northward, through Biaro Island ( $2^{\circ}06'N - 125^{\circ}22'E$ ), Tahulandang Island ( $2^{\circ}21'N - 125^{\circ}25'E$ ), Siau Island ( $2^{\circ}44'N - 125^{\circ}23'E$ ), Para Island ( $3^{\circ}05'N - 125^{\circ}30'30''E$ ), and Kahakitang Island ( $3^{\circ}11'N - 125^{\circ}31'E$ ), to Cape Punguwatu ( $3^{\circ}20'30''N - 125^{\circ}36'40''E$ ), the southern extremity of Sangihe Island (*the common limit with the Sulawesi Sea, see 6.25*).

## 6.24 GULF OF TOMINI

The Gulf of Tomini, situated westward and adjacent to the Maluku Sea, is bounded on the North, the West and the South by the northeastern coast of Sulawesi Island. Its eastern common limit with the Maluku Sea (*see 6.23*) is the following :

A line joining Cape Pasirpanjang ( $0^{\circ}39'05''S - 123^{\circ}24'30''E$ ) northward to Cape Tombalilatu ( $0^{\circ}17'30''N - 123^{\circ}20'30''E$ ).

### SULAWESI SEA and MINDANAO SEA



## 6.25 SULAWESI SEA

The limits of the Sulawesi Sea, lying off the eastern coasts of East Malaysia and Kalimantan and the northern coast of Sulawesi Island, and bounded on the North by the Mindanao Sea, are the following :

### *On the North :*

A line joining Cape Labian ( $5^{\circ}08'40''\text{N} - 119^{\circ}12'45''\text{E}$ ), on the eastern coast of East Malaysia, southeastward to the northern extremity of Sibutu Island ( $4^{\circ}54'50''\text{N} - 119^{\circ}27'10''\text{E}$ ) (*the common limit with the Sulu Sea, see 6.27*), and thence southward, along the eastern coast of this island, to the parallel of  $4^{\circ}45'\text{N}$  ; and thence eastward along the parallel of  $4^{\circ}45'\text{N}$ , from Sibutu Island to the northern extremity of Marore Island ( $4^{\circ}45'\text{N} - 125^{\circ}29'20''\text{E}$ ) (*the common limit with the Mindanao Sea, see 6.26*).

### *On the East :*

A line joining the southern extremity of Marore Island ( $4^{\circ}44'\text{N} - 125^{\circ}28'45''\text{E}$ ) southward to Cape Tendabalu ( $3^{\circ}44'30''\text{N} - 125^{\circ}27'\text{E}$ ), the northern extremity of Sangihe Island (*see 7.1*) ; thence from Cape Tendabalu southward, along the western coast of Sangihe Island, to Cape Punguwatu ( $3^{\circ}20'30''\text{N} - 125^{\circ}36'40''\text{E}$ ), the southern extremity of this island ; and thence a line joining Cape Punguwatu southward, through Kahakitang Island ( $3^{\circ}11'\text{N} - 125^{\circ}31'\text{E}$ ), Para Island ( $3^{\circ}05'\text{N} - 125^{\circ}30'30''\text{E}$ ), Siau Island ( $2^{\circ}44'\text{N} - 125^{\circ}23'\text{E}$ ), Tahulandang Island ( $2^{\circ}21'\text{N} - 125^{\circ}25'\text{E}$ ), and Biaro Island ( $2^{\circ}06'\text{N} - 125^{\circ}22'\text{E}$ ), to Cape Puisan ( $1^{\circ}41'30''\text{N} - 125^{\circ}10'20''\text{E}$ ), on the northeastern coast of Sulawesi Island (*the common limit with the Maluku Sea, see 6.23*).

### *On the South :*

From Cape Puisan westward, along the northern coast of Sulawesi Island, to Cape Besar ( $1^{\circ}19'50''\text{N} - 120^{\circ}48'50''\text{E}$ ) ; and thence a line joining Cape Besar westward to Cape Mangkalihat ( $1^{\circ}01'30''\text{N} - 118^{\circ}59'50''\text{E}$ ), on the eastern coast of Kalimantan (*the common limit with the Makasar Strait, see 6.8*).

### *On the West :*

The eastern coasts of Kalimantan and East Malaysia, from Cape Mangkalihat, in Kalimantan, northward to Cape Labian ( $5^{\circ}08'40''\text{N} - 119^{\circ}12'45''\text{E}$ ), in East Malaysia.

## 6.26 MINDANAO SEA

The limits of the Mindanao Sea, lying off the southwestern coast of Mindanao Island and bounded on the South by the Sulawesi Sea, are the following :

### *On the North :*

The southwestern coast of Mindanao Island, from Mariqui Point ( $6^{\circ}53'20''\text{N} - 122^{\circ}06'30''\text{E}$ ) south-eastward to Tinaca Point ( $5^{\circ}33'30''\text{N} - 125^{\circ}19'45''\text{E}$ ), the southern extremity of this island.

### *On the East :*

A line joining Tinaca Point southward to the western extremity of Balut Island ( $5^{\circ}23'30''\text{N} - 125^{\circ}19'45''\text{E}$ ), and thence to the northern extremity of Marore Island ( $4^{\circ}45'\text{N} - 125^{\circ}29'20''\text{E}$ ) (*the common limit with the Philippine Sea, see 7.1*).

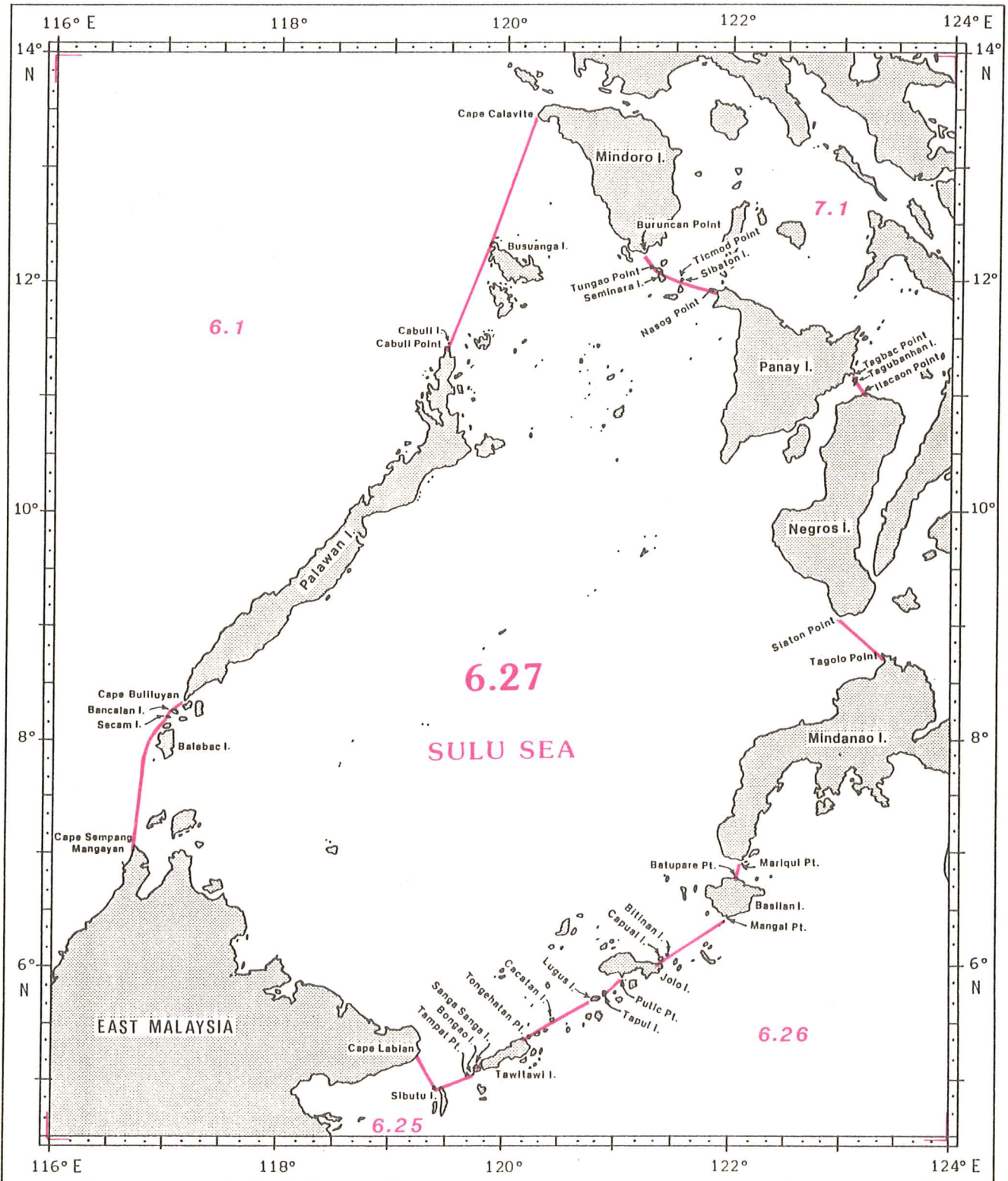
### *On the South :*

A line joining the northern extremity of Marore Island westward, along the parallel of  $4^{\circ}45'\text{N}$ , to the eastern coast of Sibutu Island ( $4^{\circ}45'\text{N} - 119^{\circ}30'20''\text{E}$ ) (*the common limit with the Sulawesi Sea, see 6.25*).

### *On the West :*

The eastern coast of Sibutu Island, from the parallel of  $4^{\circ}45'\text{N}$  northward to the northern extremity of this island ( $4^{\circ}54'50''\text{N} - 119^{\circ}27'10''\text{E}$ ) ; thence a line joining the northern extremity of Sibutu Island northeastward to Tapat Point ( $5^{\circ}00'30''\text{N} - 119^{\circ}44'40''\text{E}$ ), the southern extremity of Bongao Island ; thence from Tapat Point northeastward along the western coasts of Bongao Island and Sanga Sanga Island, and the northern coast of Tawitawi Island, to Tongehatan Point ( $5^{\circ}21'\text{N} - 120^{\circ}10'30''\text{E}$ ), the northern extremity of Tawitawi Island ; thence a line joining Tongehatan Point northeastward, through Cacatan Island ( $5^{\circ}30'\text{N} - 120^{\circ}27'\text{E}$ ), Lugus Island ( $5^{\circ}41'\text{N} - 120^{\circ}50'\text{E}$ ), and Tapul Island ( $5^{\circ}44'\text{N} - 120^{\circ}54'\text{E}$ ), to Putic Point ( $5^{\circ}52'50''\text{N} - 121^{\circ}04'30''\text{E}$ ), on the southern coast of Jolo Island ; thence from Putic Point northeastward, along the eastern coast of Jolo Island, to the north-eastern coast of this island ( $6^{\circ}00'40''\text{N} - 121^{\circ}23'30''\text{E}$ ) ; thence a line joining the northeastern coast of Jolo Island northeastward, through Capual Island ( $6^{\circ}02'\text{N} - 121^{\circ}24'\text{E}$ ) and Bitinan Island ( $6^{\circ}04'\text{N} - 121^{\circ}27'\text{E}$ ), to Mangal Point ( $6^{\circ}24'30''\text{N} - 121^{\circ}57'25''\text{E}$ ), the southern extremity of Basilan Island ; thence from Mangal Point northward along the eastern coast of Basilan Island to Batupare Point ( $6^{\circ}45'\text{N} - 122^{\circ}04'20''\text{E}$ ), the northern extremity of this island ; and thence a line joining Batupare Point northward to Mariqui Point ( $6^{\circ}53'20''\text{N} - 122^{\circ}06'30''\text{E}$ ), the southwestern extremity of Mindanao Island (*the common limit with the Sulu Sea, see 6.27*).

# SULU SEA



## 6.27 SULU SEA

The limits of the Sulu Sea, bounded on the North by Mindoro Island, on the East by Panay, Negros and Mindanao Islands, on the South by the northeastern coast of East Malaysia, and on the West by Palawan Island, are the following :

### *On the North :*

A line joining Cabuli Point (11°25'N - 119°30'W), the northeastern extremity of Palawan Island, northward to the southern extremity of Cabuli Island (11°25'45"N - 119°35'E) and, through this island, to its northern extremity (11°26'45"N - 119°29'50"E) ;  
thence a line joining the northern extremity of Cabuli Island northeastward to the northwestern extremity of Busuanga Island (12°18'40"N - 119°51'45"E) and to Cape Calavite (13°26'45"N - 120°18'E), the northwestern extremity of Mindoro Island (*the common limit with the South China Sea, see 6.1*) ;  
thence from Cape Calavite southeastward, along the western coast of Mindoro Island, to Buruncan Point (12°12'30"N - 121°14'36"E), the southern extremity of this island ;  
thence a line joining Buruncan Point southeastward to Tungao Point (12°07'10"N - 121°21'10"E), the northern extremity of Seminara Island, and to Ticmod Point (11°59'50"N - 121°33'40"E), the northern extremity of Sibaton Island ;  
and thence from Ticmod Point eastward to Nasog Point (11°54'N - 121°53'E), on the northwestern coast of Panay Island (*the common limit with the Philippine Sea, see 7.1*).

### *On the East :*

From Nasog Point southward and northeastward, along the western and southern coasts of Panay island, to Tagbac Point (11°09'30"N - 123°06'10"E), on the southeastern coast of this island ;  
thence a line joining Tagbac Point southeastward, through Tagubanhon Island (11°08'N - 123°07'30"E), to Ilacaon Point (11°00'10"N - 123°11'35"E), the northern extremity of Negros Island ;  
thence from Ilacaon Point southward, along the western coast of Negros Island, to Siaton Point (9°02'30"N - 123°01'E), the southern extremity of this island ;  
thence a line joining Siaton Point southeastward to Tagolo Point (8°43'35"N - 123°22'40"E), the northwestern extremity of Mindanao Island (*the common limit with the Philippine Sea, see 7.1*) ;  
thence from Tagolo Point southwestward, along the western coast of Mindanao Island, to Mariqui Point (6°53'20"N - 122°06'30"E), the southwestern extremity of this island ;  
thence a line joining Mariqui Point southward to Batupare Point (6°45'N - 122°04'20"E), the northern extremity of Basilan Island (*the common limit with the Mindanao Sea, see 6.26*) ;  
and thence from Batupare Point southward, along the western coast of Basilan Island, to Mangal Point (6°24'30"N - 121°57'25"E), the southern extremity of this island.

### *On the South :*

A line joining Mangal Point southwestward, through Bitinan Island (6°04'N - 121°27'E) and Capual Island (6°02'N - 121°24'E), to the northeastern coast of Jolo Island (6°00'40"N - 121°23'30"E) ;  
thence from the northeastern coast of Jolo Island southwestward, through this island, to Putic Point (5°52'50"N - 121°04'30"E), on its southern coast ;  
thence a line joining Putic Point southwestward, through Tapul Island (5°44'N - 120°54'E), Lugus Island (5°41'N - 120°50'E) and Cacatan Island (5°30'N - 120°27'E), to Tongehatan Point (5°21'N - 120°10'30"E), the northern extremity of Tawitawi Island ;  
thence from Tongehatan Point southwestward, along the northern coast of Tawitawi Island and the western coasts of Sanga Sanga Island and Bongao Island, to Tompat Point (5°00'30"N - 119°44'40"E), the southern extremity of Bongao Island ;  
thence a line joining Tompat Point southwestward to the northern extremity of Sibutu Island (4°54'50"N - 119°27'10"E) (*the common limit with the Mindanao Sea, see 6.26*) ;  
thence a line joining the northern extremity of Sibutu Island northwestward to Cape Labian (5°08'40"N - 119°12'45"E), on the eastern coast of East Malaysia (*the common limit with the Sulawesi Sea, see 6.25*) ;  
and thence from Cape Labian northwestward, along the coast of East Malaysia, to Cape Sempang Mangayan (7°02'N - 116°44'45"E), the northern extremity of East Malaysia.

### *On the West :*

A line joining Cape Sempang Mangayan northeastward, through the western side of the western shoals of Balabac Island (7°55'N - 116°49'E) and of the Secam Island Reefs (8°11'40"N - 116°59'E), to the northwestern extremity of Bancalan Island (8°14'50"N - 117°04'50"E), and to Cape Buliluyan (8°20'30"N - 117°10'30"E), the southwestern extremity of Palawan Island ;  
and thence from Cape Buliluyan northeastward, along the eastern coast of Palawan Island, to Cabuli Point (11°25'N - 119°30'W), the northeastern extremity of this island (*the common limit with the South China Sea, see 6.1*).

