Limits in the Seas

No. 107 – September 30, 1987

Pacific Ocean, Sea of Japan, Sea of Okhotsk, and Bering Sea

Straight Baselines: U.S.S.R.

(Country Codes: UR)

The Geographer
Office of the Geographer
Bureau of Intelligence and Research

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY STUDY

LIMITS IN THE SEAS

No. 107

STRAIGHT BASELINES: U.S.S.R.

(Pacific Ocean, Sea of Japan, Sea of Okhotsk, and Bering Sea)

September 30, 1987

This paper is one of a series issued by the Office of Oceans Affairs, Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs in the Department of State. The aim of the series is to set forth the basis of national arrangements for the measurement of marine areas by coastal States. It is intended for background use only. This paper does not necessarily represent an official acceptance by the United States Government of the limits claimed.

Principal analyst for this study: Robert W. Smith. Requests for additional copies should be addressed to the Office of Oceans Affairs, Room 5805, United States Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520.

Office of Ocean Law and Policy
Bureau of Oceans and International
Environmental and Scientific Affairs

On February 7, 1984, the Soviet Council of Ministers declared a system of straight baselines for the Soviet east coast, including its coasts facing the Pacific Ocean, Sea of Japan, Sea of Okhotsk, and Bering Sea.[1] A translation of this decree follows.

4604 U.S.S.R. Declaration

> Of the baselines for measuring the breadth of the territorial sea, exclusive economic zone and continental shelf of the U.S.S.R. off the continental coast and islands of the Pacific Ocean, the Sea of Japan, the Sea of Okhotsk and the Bering Sea.
>
> A decree of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers of February 7, 1984, approved a list of geographic coordinates of points which define the position of straight baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea, exclusive economic zone and continental shelf of the U.S.S.R. off the continental coast and islands of the Pacific Ocean, the Sea of Japan, the Sea of Okhotsk and the Bering Sea is measured. The list is published below.
>
> LIST
>
> of geographic coordinates of points that determine the position of the straight baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea, exclusive economic zone (U.S.S.R. fishing zone) and continental shelf of the U.S.S.R. off the continental coast and islands of the Pacific Ocean, the Sea of Japan, the Sea of Okhotsk and the Bering Sea is measured.

A listing of geographic coordinates is then given. This list is provided in Annex 1 to this study. Following the list of coordinates the following concluding sentence appears in the decree:

The same decree establishes that the waters of the Penzhinskaya Inlet north of the line connecting the southern islet off Cape Povorotnyy with Cape Dal'niy are, as waters of an historical bay, internal waters.

Analysis

Summary

The USSR straight baselines along its coasts facing the Sea of Japan, Sea of Okhotsk, North Pacific Ocean, and Bering Sea are depicted on the attached two maps which were

[1] By a similar Council of Ministers decree on January 15, 1985, the Soviet Union claimed straight baseline systems for its coasts fronting the Arctic Ocean, Baltic Sea, and Black Sea. These baselines will be analyzed in future Limits in the Seas studies. See Annex 1 for the complete listing of the basepoints cited in the Decree.

compiled from US sources. The Soviet Union has claimed 150 baseline segments along portions of its mainland as well as on many of its offshore islands. The geographical locations and coordinate values for the basepoints are listed in Annex 1 and the baseline segment lengths in Annex 2 of this study. The baseline lengths are summarized in the following table:

Summary of USSR Straight Baselines

Length of Baselines (miles)[2]	Number of Segments
1.0 or less	5
1.1 to 12	89
12.1 to 24	39
24.1 to 100	15
Over 100	2

The baseline segments range in length from 0.4 miles (segment 6-7 on Shikotan Island) to 106.3 miles (segment 1-2 closing Peter the Great Bay, labeled as Zaliv Petra Velikogo on the attached map). The baseline segments total almost 2,200 miles with the highest frequency for the baseline lengths falling between 1 and 12 miles. However, many of the 150 straight baselines do not meet the international legal criteria for drawing such baselines.

Legal Criteria

Article 7 of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (LOS Convention), which is similar to Article 4 of the 1958 Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone, allows countries to employ straight baselines under the following geographical conditions:

1. In localities where the coastline is deeply indented and cut into, or if there is a fringe of islands along the coast in its immediate vicinity, the method of straight baselines joining appropriate points may be employed in drawing the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured.

2. Where because of the presence of a delta and other natural conditions the coastline is highly unstable, the appropriate points may be selected along the furthest seaward extent of the low-water line and, notwithstanding subsequent regression of the low-water line, the straight baselines shall remain effective until changed by the coastal State in accordance with this Convention.

[2] All distances in this study are nautical miles. One nautical mile equals 1,852 meters. See Annex 2 for a complete listing of baseline lengths.

3. The drawing of straight baselines must not depart to any appreciable extent from the general direction of the coast, and the sea areas lying within the lines must be sufficiently closely linked to the land domain to be subject to the regime of internal waters.

4. Straight baselines shall not be drawn to and from low-tide elevations, unless lighthouses or similar installations which are permanently above
sea level have been built on them or except in instances where the drawing of baselines to and from such elevations has received general international recognition.

5. Where the method of straight baselines is applicable under paragraph 1, account may be taken, in determining particular baselines, of economic interests peculiar to the region concerned, the reality and the importance of which are clearly evidenced by long usage.

6. The system of straight baselines may not be applied by a State in such a manner as to cut off the territorial sea of another State from the high seas or an exclusive economic zone.

The above article provides general conditions under which straight baselines may be drawn. Several authors have addressed these issues in their attempt to develop further appropriate standards for applying Article 7[3] Many of their conclusions are addressed in a previous Limits in the Seas study that provides the basis for this analysis of the Soviet-claimed straight baseline system.[4]

The Soviet Straight Baselines[5]

Generally, the Soviet coastline facing the Sea of Japan, Sea of Okhotsk, North Pacific Ocean, and the Bering Sea is smooth with few fringing islands and few localities where the coastline is deeply indented. Many of the baseline segments discussed below are situated in locations that do not meet the geographical criteria set forth in the Conventions cited above.[6]

The first segment in the Soviet decree encloses Peter the Great Bay which, later in the decree, is cited as an historical bay. The USSR first claimed this an historical body of water in a 1957 decree. At that time, several states, including the United States, United

[3] See, for example, Robert D. Hodgson and Lewis M. Alexander, "Towards an Objective Analysis of Special Circumstances: Bays, Rivers, Coastal and Oceanic Archipelagoes and Atolls," Law of the Sea Institute Occasional Paper No. 13., 1973; Peter B. Beazley, Maritime Limits and Baselines: A Guide to Their Delimitation. The Hydrographic Society Special Publication No. 2 (2nd ed.), 1978; Victor Prescott, "Delimitation of Marine Boundaries by Baselines," Marine Policy Report, Vol. 8, Number 3, Jan. 1986, University of Delaware Center for the Study of Marine Policy.

[4] US Department of State, Office of Ocean Law and Policy, Limits in the Seas No. 106, "Developing Standard Guidelines for Evaluating Straight Baselines," August 31, 1987.

[5] Analysis based on maps at a scale of 1:1,000,000, which is generally adequate for an analysis of this type. In some cases, larger scale maps may be required.

[6] The United States protested many of the baselines established by Decree 4604, as well as many of those created on January 15, 1985, by Note No. 10/86 in January 1986.

Kingdom, and Japan lodged formal objections to this internal water claim.[7] The 106-mile closing line is, at one point, more than 20 miles from any land territory, and 47 miles seaward from Vladivostok, an important Soviet naval base.

To the east of Cape Povorotnyy (at basepoint 2) segments 2-3, 3-4, 4-5, 5-6, 7-8, and 8-9 close portions of the coast that are neither deeply indented nor fringed with islands. This stretch of coastline contains only small bays. Juridical bays are closed by segments 9-10, 11-12, 13-14, and 15-16. Segment 17-18 encloses an area that is neither deeply indented nor meets the semi-circle test to qualify as a juridical bay.[8]

From straight baseline segment 19-20 to segment 21-22, more than 300 miles to the northeast, at the southern entrance to the Tatar Strait, the Soviet Union uses the low-water line from which to measure its territorial sea. The southern part of the coastline landward of segment 21-22 is deeply indented and could properly be closed as a juridical bay, but the northern part is relatively smooth and should not have a closing line in front of it.

The next four segments are situated on the western shore of the northern part of the Tatar Strait. The short 4.4 mile segment 23-24 follows a smooth section of the coastline. Juridical bays are properly closed off by segments 24-25 and 27-28. Segment 30-31 is a river closing line, permissible under Article 9 of the LOS Convention. However, segment 26-27 is drawn where only a coastal curvature exists. It is unclear why basepoint 29 has been established since no baseline has been drawn to it.

Basepoints 32 to 39 are in the vicinity of Zaliv Akademli and Udskaya Guba.[9] The coastline at segment 32-33 is a mere curvature and not deeply indented. Although the body of water enclosed by the following five segments appears to meet both the deeply indented and fringing islands criteria, segment 38-39 (which is more than 60 miles long) would be more appropriate if drawn to the large island of Shantarskiye Ostrova and then to the mainland.

Baseline segments 39-40, 40-41, 41-42, 42-43, 45-46, 46-47, and 48-49 are all situated along the smooth western shore of the Sea of Okhotsk. In this area only segments 44-45 and 50-51 are appropriate as they define juridical bays.

Basepoints 52 to 93 are located along the north coast of the Sea of Okhotsk. Segments 52-53, 57-58, 58-59, and 61-62 are questionable as they are located where the coastline is either smooth or only slightly curved. Juridical bays are enclosed by segments 54-55,

---

[7] For more details on the Soviet historic water claim for Peter the Great Bay, see William E. Butler, The Soviet Union and the Law of the Sea. The John Hopkins Press: Baltimore, 1971.

[8] Article 7 of the 1958 Convention permits a state to draw a bay closing line when "there is a well-marked indentation whose penetration is in such proportion to the width of its mouth as to contain landlocked waters and constitute more than a mere curvature of the coast. An indentation shall not, however, be regarded as a bay unless its area is as large as, or larger than, that of the semi-circle whose diameter is a line drawn across the mouth of that indentation." Article 10 of the LOS Convention uses nearly identical language.

[9] The terms Zaliv and Guba translate to Gulf and Bay, respectively.

56-57, 60-61, 63-64, and 64-65. Baseline segments 66-67, 67-68, 68-69, and 70-71 close off Tauyskaya Guba, in front of the city of Magadan. A close examination of the geography here reveals that straight baselines are inappropriate since the two islands do not constitute fringing islands. Instead of a deeply indented coastline there are three bays inside (landward of) the Soviet-claimed baselines, that could be delimited: in the east a 22-mile closing line from the Magadan peninsula to the cape north of basepoint 71; a closing line at Magadan; and a closing line in the far west of the Gulf.

It is interesting to note that to the east of Tauyskaya Guba, between basepoints 71 and 72 the Soviet Union has chosen to ignore closing several small juridical bays. At Mys (Cape) Tolstoy, at the southwestern entrance to Zaliv Shelikhova, a baseline (connecting basepoints 72-73) extends 11 miles to small Atykan Island. The baseline system (basepoints 73 to 76) then proceeds northward to Matykil' Island before heading west 21 miles (segment 76-77) back to the mainland. The two small islands can not be considered fringing islands in the meaning of Article 7 (1) of the LOS Convention; by jutting out to these islands, approximately 560 square kilometers (164 square nautical miles) are claimed as internal waters instead of territorial seas. Although segment 78-79 closes off a well-marked indentation and meets the juridical bay criteria, segment 77-78 does not qualify as a juridical bay.

For the next 200 miles, along the western coast of Zaliv Shelikhova, the baseline follows the low-water line. The section of the Soviet coast between basepoint 80 and 91 appears to be a good example of where straight baselines are drawn in a locality containing several contiguous deep indentations. Instead of using the rocks/islets at basepoints 81, 82, 85, and 90, however, it may be more appropriate to use the mainland. South of Penzhinskaya Guba, at baseline segments 91-92 and 92-93, the coast is neither fringed with islands nor deeply indented.

No straight baselines are employed for the entire west coast of the Kamchatka peninsula. In contrast, straight baselines are used along the entire Kamchatka east coast (basepoints 94-116), none of which appear to meet the international legal criteria. The southeastern coastline, from Mys Lopaka to Mys Polosatyy (basepoints 94-105), is essentially smooth with few minor curvatures. From Mys Polosatyy (pt. 105) to Mys Tavukhin (pt. 116) the Soviet Union has used long baselines, four of which exceed 60 miles in length (105-106, 71.1 miles; 106-107, 103.9 miles; 108-109, 81.0 miles; and 112-113, 62.0 miles), to incorporate broad gulfs into internal waters. Juridical bay closing lines could be established in this stretch of coastline, including in the immediate vicinity of Petropavlosk-Kamchatskiy and in the bay to northwest of Mys Kamchatskiy.

The large island of Karaginskiy does not meet the fringing islands criterion. Three segments of straight baselines may be appropriate in the area immediately to the west of basepoint 116 which would enclose Zaliv Korfa and two unnamed bodies of water to its west.

The next three baseline segments all close off juridical bays; basepoints 117 and 118,

however, are not proper headlands to the bay situated to the northeast of point 117.[10] Baseline segments 122-123 to 133-134 are situated along the Soviet coast that faces the western Bering Sea. Juridical bays do exist along this stretch of coastline, but improper headlands have been chosen to close them off. Specifically, segments 128-129, 129-130, and 133-134 should be modified. Baseline segments 122-123, 123-124, and 125-126 are located where the coastline is neither deeply indented nor fringed with islands.

Northeast of Mys Chesma segment 135-136 crosses in front of only a curvature in the coastline; segment 137-138 delimits a juridical bay. Further north, on the northwest side of Anadyrskiy Zaliv, segment 139-140 is situated in the vicinity of a juridical bay, but the line itself is longer than the maximum allowed 24 miles and it does not connect proper headlands. Segment 141-142 closes the juridical bay of Zaliv Kresta.

Along the northern coast of Anadyrskiy Zaliv several of the baseline segments close off juridical bays: 145-146 (a peninsula is not shown on the attached map), 147-148 (although basepoint 147 is not a correct headland), 149-150, and 151-152. The coastline between basepoints 143 and 144, however, is a mere curvature.

The last five baseline segments on the Soviet mainland are in the vicinity of he Bering Strait. Segments 153-154 and 154-155 are drawn in an area notable not only for multiple coastal indentations, but also for the presence of several islands (not all of which appear on the attached map), which mask about half the mainland coast in that area. Although the area between basepoints 153 and 155 may not be enclosed as a juridical bay--both because it fails to meet the semi-circle test and because the total length of its closing lines substantially exceeds 24 miles--it nevertheless appears to be a reasonable employment of straight baselines.

The remaining baseline segments in this area close juridical bays, except that improper headlands have been used at basepoints 156 and 157. More properly drawn baselines would connect the peninsulas landward of the claimed points.

The Soviet Union also claims straight baselines around sections of their Bering Sea islands. In the Komandorskiye Ostrova none of the seven baseline segments meet the straight baseline criteria. Straight baselines have been drawn on several of the Kuril Islands. A juridical bay is closed on Ostrov Paramushir (segment 1-2). On Ostrov Simushir a small juridical bay is created by segment 1-2, but the other two baseline segments on the island are situated in areas that are neither fringed with

islands nor deeply indented. Similarly, on Ostrov Urup the four baseline segments do not meet any of the straight baseline criteria. The three baseline segments on Sakhalin Island all close juridical bays.

[10] For a discussion of selecting proper headlands, see Hodgson and Alexander, pp. 10-22.

Finally, the Soviet Union has drawn straight baselines around sections of Ostrov Iturup, Ostrov Kunashir, and Shikotan-To.[11] With the exceptions of the following baseline segments which delimit juridical bays, the baselines for these islands are drawn along coastlines that are merely curved, and not deeply indented: segments 2-3, 8-9, 9-10, and 10-11 of Iturup Island and segment 1-2 of Shikotan-To close juridical bays.

[11] These three islands are a part of the "northern territories" that have been occupied by the Soviet Union since 1945. These islands are claimed by Japan. The Japanese names for the islands of the "northern territories" are: Etorofu, Kunashiri, Shikotan, and Habomai Islands.

Annex 1

Geographical Coordinates of Basepoints Cited in U.S.S.R. Declaration by the Council of Ministers' February 7, 1984 Decree 4604

Point Number	Geographic Position	Coordinates	
		North latitude	East longitude
1	Middle point in a straight line connecting the headlands of the Tumannaya River	42°17'29.03"	130°41'30.52"
2	Cape Povorotnyy	42 40 20.40	133 02 19.80
3	Cape Lisuchenko	42 41 09	133 08 56
4	Cape Korevo	42 46 30	133 25 28
5	Cape Ostrovnoy	42 48 22	133 43 24
6	Cape Olarovskiy Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 7	42 52 02	133 55 15
7	Cape Tumannyy	42 59 42	134 07 30
8	Opasnyy Island, eastern extremity	43 01 40	134 11 17
9	Cape Titov	43 05 48	134 18 24
10	Valentina Bay, northern headland Further along the line of the longest tide to point 11	43 06 39	134 20 28
11	Cape Nakhval'nyy	43 26 50	134 58 28
12	Cape Kudrin Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 13	43 27 38	135 00 00
13	Cape Manevskiy	43 37 53	135 13 15
14	Chikhachev Island, southern extremity Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 15	43 40 36	135 16 40
15	Chikhachev Island, northern extremity	43 40 50	135 16 50
16	Cape Shkot Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 17	43 41 18	135 17 05
17	Cape Chetyrekh Skal	43 50 40	135 30 24
18	Cape Yuzhnyy Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 19	44 02 02	135 37 54
19	Cape Yakubovskiy	44 43 42	136 20 16
20	Cape Yegorov Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 21	44 46 06	136 26 30
21	Cape Krasnyy Partizan	48 58 30	140 23 12

Point Number	Geographic Position	Coordinates	
		North latitude	East longitude
22	Cape Datta Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 23	49 17 48	140 25 18
23	Cape Yagodnyy	51 10 20	140 39 50
24	Dugu-Du Islands, Yelena Island	51 14 15	140 42 20
25	Cape Nakatov Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 26	51 20 00	140 46 30
26	Cape Ostryy	51 23 30	140 51 30
27	Cliff off Cape Orlov	51 25 18	140 53 42
28	Cape Davydov Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 29	51 29 45	140 52 56
29	Cape Yuzhnyy Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 30	51 40 48	141 06 15
30	Cape Pronge	52 51 59	141 14 10
31	Cape Tabakh Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 32	53° 00'13"	141° 12'15"
32	Cliff off Cape Mofet	54 11 52	139 52 49
33	Cape Aleksandra	54 11 20	139 47 18
34	Reyneke Island, southeastern coast Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 35	54 21 04	139 48 30
35	Reyneke Island, eastern coast	54 21 15	139 48 27
36	Menshkov Island, northern extremity	54 36 45	139 16 30
37	Prokof'yev Island, northeastern extremity Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 38	55 05 07	138 25 10
38	Prokof'yev Island, northwestern extremity	55 05 40	138 21 12
39	Cape Borisov	55 56 40	137 23 39
40	Cape Lantarskiy	56 08 13	137 43 20
41	Cape Musikan	56 13 44	137 49 53
42	Cape Tolkuchiy	56 22 45	138 02 28
43	Cape Vneshniy Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 44	56 22 18	138 13 20
44	Cape L'gotnyy	56 28 07	138 15 04
45	Cape Naklonnyy	56 37 12	138 16 12
46	Mal'minskiye Islands, eastern island	56 42 00	138 23 54

Point Number	Geographic Position	Coordinates	
		North latitude	East longitude
47	Cape Nurki Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 48	56 46 40	138 33 48
48	Cape Ulkanskiy	56 58 30	138 42 30
49	Cape Eykan Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 50	57 00 48	138 52 15
50	Cape Sputnik	57 05 42	138 55 44
51	Cape Kamker, further along the line of the lowest tide to point 52	57 08 12	139 01 39
52	To the west of the mouth of the Urak River	59 16 00	142 48 29
53	Cape Marekan Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 54	59 19 12	143 28 40
54	Cape Kekurnyy	59 24 34	145 40 45
55	Cape Gerey Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 56	59 24 06	145 42 40
56	Cape Shelkan	59 21 50	145 48 00
57	Cape Yeyrineyskiy	59 18 05	145 51 00
58	Cliff off Cape Ushakov	59 14 40	145 48 30
59	Cliff off Cape Duga Zapadnaya Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 60	59 08 38	145 58 30
60	Cape Yelagin	59 12 24	146 21 06
61	Kater Cliff	59 21 18	146 51 39
62	To the east of Cape Syurkum Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 63	59 21 55	146 55 00
63	Cape Izmaylov	59 14 08	147 32 30
64	Cape Moskvitin	59 15 35	147 47 20
65	Cape Dal'niy Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 66	59 15 10	148 24 42
66	Cape Gavanets	59° 14'14"	148° 46'06"
67	Spafar'yev Island, southwestern extremity Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 68	59 08 11	148 57 32
68	Spafar'yev Island, Cape Kaktin	59 07 00	149 01 06
69	Zav'yalov Island, Cape Yuzhnyy Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 70	59 00 04	150 28 00
70	Zav'yalov Island, southeastern coast	59 00 00	150 34 20

Point Number	Geographic Position	Coordinates	
		North latitude	East longitude
71	Cape Alevin Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 72	58 50 14	151 20 32
72	Cape Tolstoy	59 10 36	155 11 21
73	Atykan Island, southern extremity Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 74	59 11 38	155 31 57
74	Atykan Island, northern extremity	59 12 48	155 32 11
75	Matykil' Island, southeastern extremity Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 76	59 19 13	155 35 54
76	Matykil' Island, northeastern extremity	59 20 27	155 36 00
77	Cape Yapon	59 29 45	154 57 57
78	Cape Keytevan	59 32 30	154 38 42
79	Cape Iretskiy Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 80	59 53 34	154 29 00
80	Cape Storozhevoy	61 49 07	158 50 17
81	Cliff to the south of Taynochin Island	61 48 27	159 19 18
82	Cliff to the southwest of Chetyrye Pal'tsa Island	61 44 44	159 23 19
83	To the northwest of Cape Varkhalamskiy	61 40 07	159 31 18
84	Cape Varkhalamskiy	61 39 06	159 34 06
85	Khalpili Islands, cliff west of the northern Island	61 15 54	159 44 28
86	Cape Telanskiy	60 55 53	159 47 12
87	Cliff to the north of Cape Taygonos	60 35 11	160 08 00
88	Cape Taygonos	60 34 26	160 08 49
89	To the east of Cape Taygonos	60 34 20	160 09 48
90	Southern Islet off Cape Povorotnyy	60 40 57	160 46 00
91	Cape Dal'niy	60 25 12	161 56 29
92	Yengalychev Island, southwestern extremity	60 16 17	161 50 35
93	To the north of Cape Ostrovnoy Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 94	60 02 33	161 29 24
94	Cape Lopatka	50 52 00	156 40 18
95	To the northeast of Cape Lopatka	50 53 22	156 42 55
96	Cape Tri Sestry	51 07 06	157 03 06
97	Gavryushkin Kamen' Island	51 14 10	157 18 00

Point Number	Geographic Position	Coordinates	
		North latitude	East longitude
98	Islet off Cape Senyavin	51 20 22	157 27 00
99	Kekur off Utashud Island	51 30 14	157 42 16
100	Cliff off Cape Il'ya	51 34 48	157 49 44
101	Cape Khodzhelayka	51° 37'44"	157° 44'34"
102	Cliff off Cape Krestovyy	51 48 40	158 06 38
103	Cape Piratkov	51 57 40	158 16 40
104	Cliff off Cape Asacha	52 07 18	158 22 41
105	To the north of Cape Polosatyy	52 17 23	158 32 53
106	Shipunskiy Rock	53 04 36	160 01 22
107	Kozlov Rock	54 29 14	161 42 29
108	Kekur Rock of Cape Kronotskiy	54 45 06	162 09 00
109	Kamen'-Gorod Cliffs	56 00 23	163 03 05
110	Cliff off Cape Afrika	56 10 00	163 22 10
111	Cliff off Cape Rify	56 19 40	163 21 48
112	Cape Stolbovoy	56 41 15	163 17 00
113	Cape Ozernyy	57 43 28	163 19 13
114	Cape Krasheninnikov	58 26 57	163 29 06
115	Cape Rovnyy	58 52 10	164 38 15
116	Cape Tavukhin Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 117	59 48 45	166 17 28
117	Yuzhnaya-Glubokaya Bay, southern headland	60 12 50	v
118	To the south of Srednyaya Lagoon	60 22 33	167 22 30
119	To the east of Kaukt Lagoon Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 120	60 25 40	167 33 50
120	Somneniye Bay, western headland	60 29 06	167 48 12
121	Somneniye Bay, eastern headland Further along the line of lowest tide to point 122	60 30 05	167 52 00
122	Cape Skalistyy	60 03 30	170 27 40
123	Cape Vulkanicheskiy	60 18 00	170 40 46
124	Cape Temnyy Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 125	60 32 42	171 09 02
125	Cape Shlyupochnyy	60 37 00	171 24 07
126	Cape Osypnoy	60 43 10	171 38 00

Point Number	Geographic Position	Coordinates	
		North latitude	East longitude
127	Cape Vitgenshteyn	60 50 13	172 04 15
128	Island Kekur Vitgenshteyna, southeastern extremity	60 50 43	172 06 04
129	Cape Gorbatyy	61 01 50	172 27 25
130	Cape Matros Zayts Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 131	61 15 39	172 54 44
131	Cape Moristyy	61 18 09	172 57 58
132	Cape Skladchatyy Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 133	61 23 00	173 05 30
133	Cape Ovrazhek	61 28 49	173 19 50
134	Cape Nizkiy Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 135	61 38 40	173 50 00
135	Cape Chesma	62 19 11	179 11 00
136	Cape Voyennye topografy Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 137	62 36 44	179 34 13
137	Cape Korobitsyn	62 52 05	179 30 37
138	Cape Barykov Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 139	63 03 16	179 27 37
139	To the south of Zemlya Geka Spit	64° 15'56"	178° 24'05"
140	At the base of Russkaya Roshka Spit Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 141	64 38 15	178 48 27
141	Cape Prizhimnyy	65 22 15	179 29 00
142	Cape Meechkyn Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 143	65 28 35	178 44 50
143	Cape Retkyn	65 31 48	177 10 20
144	Cape Gory Kamennoy Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 145	65 34 30	176 46 00
145	Mouth of Odinokaya River	65 27 53	176 11 49
146	Retkyn Spit Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 147	65 24 03	176 02 58
147	Cliff off Cape Ukilyun	64 52 45	175 32 28
148	Cape Chypatyn Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 149	64 48 05	175 27 31
149	Cliff off Cape Stoletiye	64 19 24	173 38 30
150	Cape Lysaya Golova Further along the line of	64 17 35	173 22 34

Point Number	Geographic Position	Coordinates	
		North latitude	East longitude
	the lowest tide to point 151		
151	Cape Nizmennyy	64 15 50	172 56 00
152	Cape Sivolkut Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 153	64 22 15	172 35 40
153	Cape Chaplin	64 24 15	172 13 54
154	Cape Kygynin	64 45 25	64 45 25
155	Cape Nygchigen Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 156	65 04 21	172 05 30
156	Cape Khalyustkin	65 15 34	172 10 48
157	Cape Lyugren Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 158	65 30 09	171 41 06
158	Cape Kriguygun	65 28 37	171 01 26
159	Cape Nunyamo Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 160	65 36 04	171 01 26
160	Puutyn Bay, southern headland	65 50 45	170 30 11
161	Puutyn Bay, northern headland Further along the line of the lowest tide to Cape Dezhnev	65 52 14	170 30 15
	Sakhalin Island		
1	Mouth of Taranay River	46 37 30	142 26 00
2	Cape Tomari-Aniva Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 3	46 36 29	142 46 00
3	Kemi Spit, western coast	53 43 30	142 35 30
4	To the west of Cape Vis'kvo Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 5	53 32 16	142 14 30
5	Cape Lakh	51 53 09	141 37 18
6	Cape Tyk Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 1	51 44 40	141 40 23
1	Mouth of Taranay River		
	Kuril'skiye Islands		
	Paramushir Island		
1	Cape Skal'nyy	50° 20'09"	155° 23'00"

Point Number	Geographic Position	Coordinates	
		North latitude	East longitude
2	Cape Sosedniy Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 1	50 18 15	155 16 20
1	Cape Skal'nyy		
	Simushir Island		
1	Cape Storozhevoy	47 09 46	152 15 13
2	Cliff off Cape Sovetskiy Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 3	47 10 05	152 13 30
3	Cape Polyanskiy	47 01 30	152 03 47
4	Cape Chernyy Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 5	46 59 18	152 01 24
5	Cape Terekhin	46 55 56	151 54 44
6	Cape Ptichiy Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 1	46 51 25	151 43 16
1	Cape Storozhevoy		
	Urup Island		
1	Cliff off Cape Tigrovyy	46 13 21	150 18 30
2	Parus Cliff	46 10 50	150 11 13
3	Petushkov Island	46 04 03	149 59 05
4	Nakatnaya Cliff off Cape Predchuvstviye	45 51 00	149 39 27
5	Cape Glybistyy Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 1	45 48 49	149 37 23
1	Cliff off Cape Tigrovyy		
	Iturup Island		
1	To the south of Cape Breskens	45 21 59	147 50 48
2	To the north of Cape Terrasnyy	45 10 03	147 42 15
3	Cliff off Cape Ksana Further along the line of thelowest tide to point 4	45 07 10	147 30 29
4	Cliff off Cape Przheval'skiy	45 06 30	147 29 30
5	Southern headland of Trekh Skal Bay Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 6	44 59 40	147 30 15
6	Cape Odesskiy	44 52 01	147 15 50
7	To the northeast of Cape Bol'shoy Nos.	44 49 47	147 08 05

Point Number	Geographic Position	Coordinates	
		North latitude	East longitude
	Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 8		
8	Cape Bol'shoy Nos	44 48 50	147 05 49
9	Cape Kabara	44 39 39	147 00 28
10	Kamen'-Lev Island	44 39 08	146 58 30
11	Cape Klyk Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 12	44 37 45	146 56 47
12	Cape Burevestnik	44 55 00	147 38 55
13	Cape Dobrynya Nikitich Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 1	44 56 44	147 47 25
	Kunashir Island		
1	Cape Spiridonov	44 06 06	145 44 28
2	Cape Stolbchatyy Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 3	44 01 30	145 40 29
3	Cape Mechnikov	43° 55'55"	145° 46'39"
4	Cape Yuzhno-Kuril'skiy	44 01 15	145 52 28
5	Rogachev Island	44 10 45	146 02 55
6	Cape Mysovoy	44 16 31	146 17 43
7	Cape Spokoynyy Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 1	44 21 08	146 28 58
1	Cape Spiridonov		
	Shikotan Island		
1	Cape Dumkov	43 53 27	146 49 15
2	Cape Otradnyy	43 52 31	146 46 20
3	To the north of Cape Uglovoy Further along the line of thelowest tide to point 4	43 49 12	146 36 38
4	Cape Uglovoy	43 48 02	146 35 01
5	To the north of Cape Smelyy Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 6	43 44 48	146 34 57
6	Cape Smelyy	43 44 38	146 35 03
7	Cliff off Cape Ostrovnoy	43 44 12	146 35 30
8	Cape Voloshin Further along the line of the	43 42 11	146 38 12

Point Number	Geographic Position	Coordinates	
		North latitude	East longitude
	lowest tide to point 9		
9	Cliff to the east of Cape Voloshin	43 42 18	146 40 28
10	Grig Island, southwestern extremity Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 11	43 44 40	146 47 18
11	Grig Island, eastern extremity	43 45 10	146 48 20
12	Cape Nepokornyy Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 1	43 48 15	146 53 54
1	Cape Dumkov		
	Komandorskiye Islands		
	Bering Island		
1	Cape Tonkiy	55 19 46	166 14 40
2	Nadvodnyy Rock	55 21 44	166 02 39
3	Sivuchiy Rock Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 4	55 22 14	165 57 47
4	Cape Severo-Zapadnyy	55 17 10	165 45 02
5	Ariy-Kamen' Island	55 12 40	165 47 10
6	Cape Tonkiy Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 7	55 04 29	166 03 30
7	Cape Ostrovnoy	54 49 07	166 22 30
8	Cape Shepitanskiy Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 1	54 43 48	166 33 39
1	Cape Tonkiy		
	Mednyy Island	54 39 14	167 55 32
1	Cape Chernyy	54 45 34	167 43 30
2	Cape Zhirovoy	54 50 50	167 31 30
3	Cape Matveya Further along the line of the lowest tide to point 1		
1	Cape Chernyy		

Point Number	Geographic Position	Coordinates	
		North latitude	East longitude

The same decree establishes that the waters of the Penzhinskaya Inlet north of the line connecting the southern islet off Cape Povorotnyy with Cape Dal'niy are, as waters of an historical bay, internal waters.

Annex 2

Length of Soviet Straight Baselines (Nautical Miles)

Points	Length	Points	Length
1-2	106.3	61-62	2.3
2-3	4.9	63-64	7.7
3-4	13.3	64-65	18.9
4-5	13.4	66-67	8.2
5-6	9.7	68-69	45.3
7-8	3.5	70-71	25.8
8-9	6.5	72-73	10.8
9-10	1.8	74-75	7.3
11-12	1.8	76-77	21.3
13-14	3.0	77-78	10.6
15-16	1.2	78-79	21.5
17-18	5.9	80-81	13.7
19-20	5.2	81-82	4.4
21-22	19.0	82-83	5.5
23-24	4.4	83-84	1.7
24-25	6.5	84-85	23.5
26-27	2.4	85-86	20.0
27-28	4.0	86-87	23.4
30-31	8.1	87-88	1.0
32-33	5.8	88-89	0.5
33-34	4.0	89-90	19.4
35-36	23.9	90-91	38.0
36-37	41.3	91-92	9.5
38-39	60.7	92-93	17.5
39-40	16.4	94-95	2.1
40-41	6.3	95-96	18.8
41-42	11.2	96-97	11.7
42-43	6.8	97-98	8.2
44-45	9.0	98-99	13.7
45-46	6.7	99-100	5.9
46-47	6.4	100-101	4.3
48-49	5.8	101-102	13.3
50-51	4.4	102-103	10.9
52-53	20.6	103-104	10.7
54-55	1.0	104-105	12.1
56-57	3.4	105-106	71.1
57-58	4.3	106-107	103.9
58-59	7.9	107-108	22.4
60-61	17.8	108-109	81.0

Points	Length
109-110	14.6
110-111	9.0
111-112	22.1
112-113	62.0
113-114	44.3
114-115	43.7
115-116	75.4
117-118	18.3
118-119	7.1
120-121	2.2
122-123	16.3
123-124	20.0
125-126	9.1
126-127	14.5
127-128	1.0
128-129	15.0
129-130	19.1
131-132	6.0
133-134	17.8
135-136	20.0
137-138	11.1
139-140	24.3
141-142	19.7
142-143	39.1
143-144	10.4
145-146	5.2
147-148	4.5
149-150	7.2
151-152	11.5
153-154	21.4
154-155	30.1
156-157	19.3
158-159	12.8
160-161	2.0

Sakhalin Island

1-2	13.8
3-4	16.6
5-6	9.2

Paramushir Island

1-2	4.9

Simushir Island

Points	Length
1-2	1.7
3-4	2.4
5-6	9.0

Bering Island

1-2	7.1
3-4	3.0
4-5	5.1
5-6	12.2
7-8	8.7

Urup Island

1-2	5.7
2-3	10.3
3-4	19.0
4-5	3.3

Iturup Island

1-2	13.3
2-3	9.0
4-5	7.0
6-7	5.8
8-9	9.7
9-10	1.4
10-11	2.4
12-13	5.8

Kunashir Island

1-2	5.8
3-4	6.6
4-5	12.0
5-6	11.7
6-7	9.9

Shikotan Island

1-2	2.4
2-3	7.8
4-5	4.1
6-7	0.4
7-8	3.0
9-10	5.4
11-12	5.3

Points	Length	Points	Length
Mednyy Island		2-3	8.5
1-2	9.2		