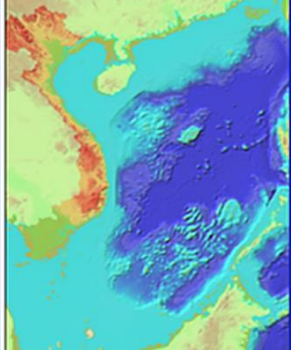



ANNEX I. LIST OF PRE-ARBITRATION NOTES VERBALES (2009-2016).

VIETNAM, APRIL 2009

 <p>SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM</p>	
<p>SUBMISSION TO THE COMMISSION ON THE LIMITS OF THE CONTINENTAL SHELF PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 76, PARAGRAPH 8 OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA 1982</p> <p>PARTIAL SUBMISSION IN RESPECT OF VIETNAM'S EXTENDED CONTINENTAL SHELF: NORTH AREA (VNM-N)</p>	
<p>PART I - EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</p> <p>VNM-N-ES-DOC</p> <p>APRIL 2009</p>	    <p>ISBN 978-604-9800-01-6</p>

 <p>SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM</p>	Bathymetric map of the East Sea
<p>SUBMISSION TO THE COMMISSION ON THE LIMITS OF THE CONTINENTAL SHELF PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 76, PARAGRAPH 8 OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA 1982</p> <p>PARTIAL SUBMISSION IN RESPECT OF VIETNAM'S EXTENDED CONTINENTAL SHELF: NORTH AREA (VNM-N)</p>	
<p>PART I - EXECUTIVE SUMMARY VNM-N-ES-DOC</p> <p>The following departments and agencies of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam are responsible to this submission :</p> <p>Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment Ministry of Science and Technology Institute of Marine Geology and Geophysics Institute of Geography Department of Survey and Mapping of Vietnam Hydrographic Survey and Mapping Department, Vietnam Navy PetroVietnam</p> <p>Scientific and Technical Advisors: National Oceanography Centre, Southampton,UK</p> <p>© The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam 2009</p> <p>APRIL 2009</p>	Seismic survey vessel used by Vietnam
	Part of cross seismic section
	Vietnamese Hydrographic survey vessel
	Part of bathymetric section

ISBN 978-604-9800-01-6

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1. Introduction

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam (Vietnam), one of the coastal States bordering the East Sea, has a coastline approximately 3,260 km in length and has sovereignty over Hoang Sa and Truong Sa archipelagoes as well as more than 3000 islands and islets covering a large part of the East Sea. Hoang Sa and Truong Sa archipelagoes are located in the North and in the South East of the East Sea respectively. Vietnam is of the view that it is entitled to exercise the sovereignty, sovereign rights and national jurisdiction in maritime zones and continental shelf of Vietnam in accordance with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS 1982).

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam signed UNCLOS 1982 on the 10th December 1982 and ratified the same on the 23rd June 1994.

Pursuant to the provisions of UNCLOS 1982 and the natural setting and characteristics of Vietnam's coast and continental shelf, Vietnam holds the views that it is entitled to establish the extended continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles (M) from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is measured.

In accordance with Paragraph 3 of Annex I to the Commission's Rules of Procedures, this Submission is a partial submission which delineates the outer limits of a portion of the continental shelf beyond 200 M from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is measured in respect of Vietnam's extended continental shelf: North Area (VNM-N) appurtenant to Vietnam.

This Submission by the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on the extended continental shelf has been prepared using datasets acquired by dedicated surveys in 2007, 2008 and datasets from the public domain including bathymetry, magnetic, gravity and seismic data.

This Submission in respect of the VNM-N Area refers to an area defined as follows:

The Northern boundary is the equidistance line between the territorial sea baselines of Vietnam and the territorial sea baselines of the People's Republic of China; the Eastern and Southern boundaries are the outer limits of the continental shelf as defined

in this Submission pursuant to Article 76 (8) of the UNCLOS 1982; the Western boundary is 200 M limit from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is measured.

2. Specific provisions of Article 76 invoked to support the Submission

The outer limits delineated in this Submission are based on the provisions of Paragraphs 1, 4, 5 and 7 Article 76.

3. Names of Commission members who provided advice during the preparation of the Submission

None of the members of the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf (Commission) assisted Vietnam in the preparation of the Submission.

4. Absence of disputes

In accordance with Paragraph 2(a) of Annex I to the Commission's Rules of Procedures, Vietnam wishes to inform the Commission that there is a common understanding that the area of continental shelf which is the subject of this Submission is of overlapping interests expressed by relevant coastal States. Nevertheless, subject to the provisions of UNCLOS 1982, Vietnam is of the view that the area of continental shelf that is the subject of this Submission is not a subject of any overlap and dispute.

Further, Vietnam wishes to assure the Commission that in accordance with Article 76(10) of the UNCLOS 1982, Article 9 Annex II to the UNCLOS 1982, Rule 46 and Annex I of the Commission's Rules of Procedure, this Submission is without prejudice to the maritime delimitation between Vietnam and other relevant coastal States.

Vietnam has undertaken efforts to secure the non-objection of the other relevant coastal States.

5. Detailed description of the outer limits of Vietnam's extended continental shelf: North Area (VNM-N)

Vietnam has delineated the outer limits of the Vietnam's extended continental shelf: North Area (VN-N) by application of both 1% sediment thickness formula (the

Gardiner formula) and the Foot of the slope (FOS) + 60 M formula (the Hedberg formula).

Accordingly, 45 fixed points have been established which delineate the outer limits of the Vietnam's extended continental shelf: North Area (VNM-N). The outer limits are illustrated in Figure 1. The list of the geographical coordinates of the fixed points delineating the outer limits of the VNM-N Area and the lengths of the connecting straight lines are listed in Table 1.

6. State Agencies responsible for the preparation of the Submission

This Submission, together with all maps, figures, tables, appendices and data bases were prepared by an interagency team consisting of:

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment

Ministry of Science and Technology

Institute of Marine Geology and Geophysics

Institute of Geography

Department of Survey and Mapping of Vietnam

Hydrographic Survey and Mapping Department, Vietnam Navy

PetroVietnam

Scientific and Technical Advisors: National Oceanography Centre, Southampton, United Kingdom

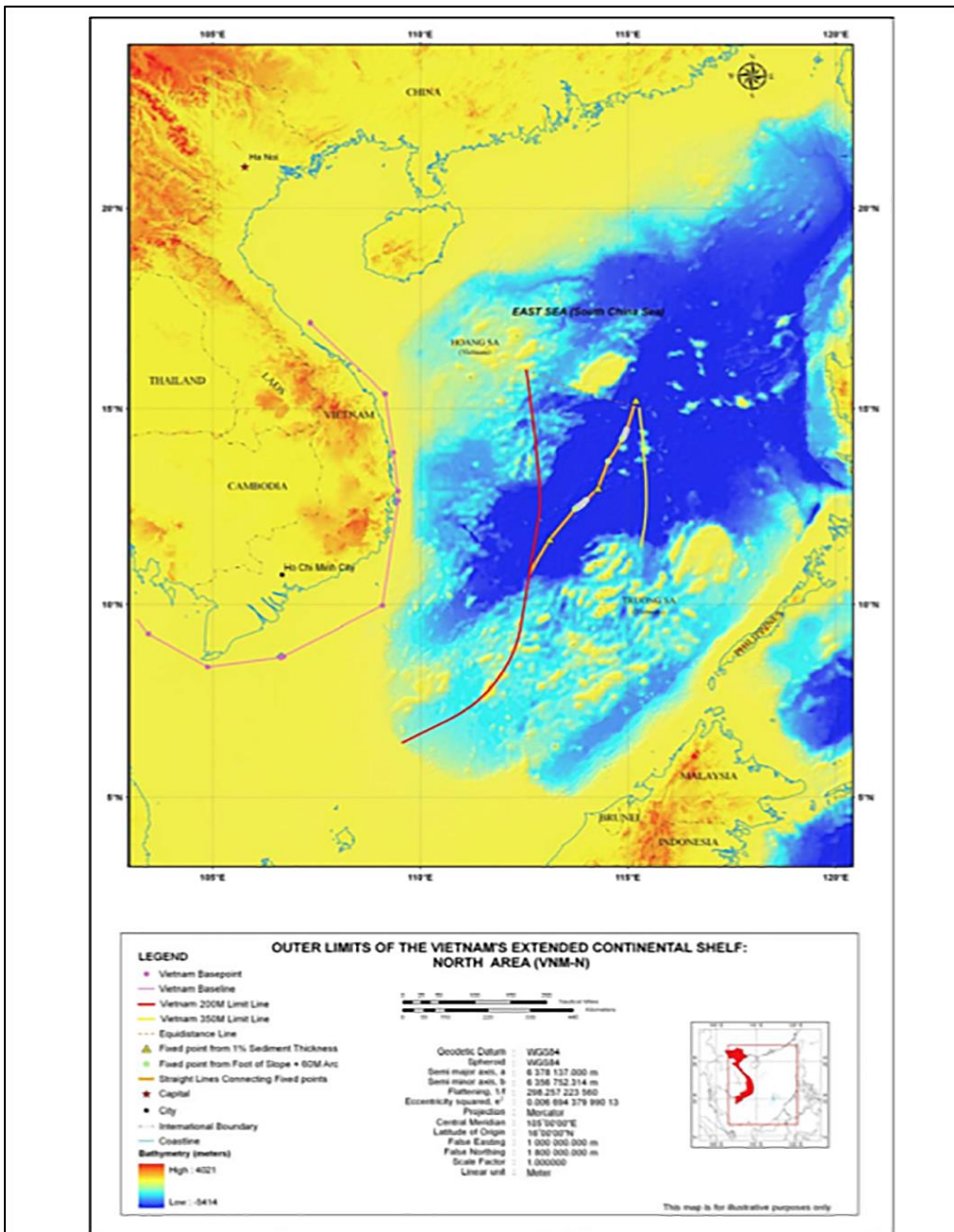


Figure 1 Outer limits of the Vietnam's extended continental shelf: North Area (VNM-N)

Table 1 Fixed points delineating the outer limits of Vietnam's extended continental shelf: North Area (VNM-N)

FP	Latitude (N)	Longitude (E)	Method	From FP	To FP	Distance (M)
1	15.06712679	115.1484514	Fixed point at intersection of formula line and equidistance line			
2	14.46148214	114.9690619	Fixed point from 60M envelope of arcs generated from FOS2	1	2	37.60
3	14.45774503	114.9679788	Fixed point from 60M envelope of arcs generated from FOS2	2	3	0.23
4	14.44171559	114.9630365	Fixed point from 60M envelope of arcs generated from FOS2	3	4	1.00
5	14.42576848	114.9578215	Fixed point from 60M envelope of arcs generated from FOS2	4	5	1.00
6	14.40990809	114.9523352	Fixed point from 60M envelope of arcs generated from FOS2	5	6	1.00
7	14.3941389	114.9465794	Fixed point from 60M envelope of arcs generated from FOS2	6	7	1.00
8	14.37846511	114.9405556	Fixed point from 60M envelope of arcs generated from FOS2	7	8	1.00
9	14.36289122	114.9342655	Fixed point from 60M envelope of arcs generated from FOS2	8	9	1.00
10	14.34742153	114.927711	Fixed point from 60M envelope of arcs generated from FOS2	9	10	1.00
11	14.33206016	114.920894	Fixed point from 60M envelope of arcs generated from FOS2	10	11	1.00
12	14.31681151	114.9138163	Fixed point from 60M envelope of arcs generated from FOS2	11	12	1.00
13	14.3016797	114.9064799	Fixed point from 60M envelope of arcs generated from FOS2	12	13	1.00
14	14.28666895	114.8988869	Fixed point from 60M envelope of arcs generated from FOS2	13	14	1.00
15	14.27178338	114.8910396	Fixed point from 60M envelope of arcs generated from FOS2	14	15	1.00
16	14.25702712	114.8829401	Fixed point from 60M envelope of arcs generated from FOS2	15	16	1.00
17	14.24240421	114.8745906	Fixed point from 60M envelope of arcs generated from FOS2	16	17	1.00
18	14.22791877	114.8659937	Fixed point from 60M envelope of arcs generated from FOS2	17	18	1.00
19	14.21357467	114.8571515	Fixed point from 60M envelope of arcs generated from FOS2	18	19	1.00
20	13.66737996	114.526433	Fixed point from 60M envelope of	19	20	37.90

			arcs generated from FOS3			
21	12.97168998	114.27286	Fixed point at 1% sediment thickness from FOSS	20	21	44.14
22	12.66783774	113.9938265	Fixed point from 60M envelope of arcs generated from FOSS	21	22	24.44
23	12.6654806	113.9916323	Fixed point from 60M envelope of arcs generated from FOSS	22	23	0.19
24	12.65548164	113.982325	Fixed point from 60M envelope of arcs generated from FOSS	23	24	0.81
25	12.64331504	113.9706166	Fixed point from 60M envelope of arcs generated from FOSS	24	25	1.00
26	12.63134108	113.9587045	Fixed point from 60M envelope of arcs generated from FOSS	25	26	1.00
27	12.61956318	113.9465919	Fixed point from 60M envelope of arcs generated from FOSS	26	27	1.00
28	12.6079845	113.9342823	Fixed point from 60M envelope of arcs generated from FOSS	27	28	1.00
29	12.59660836	113.9217792	Fixed point from 60M envelope of arcs generated from FOSS	28	29	1.00
30	12.58543782	113.9090858	Fixed point from 60M envelope of arcs generated from FOSS	29	30	1.00
31	12.57447594	113.8962057	Fixed point from 60M envelope of arcs generated from FOSS	30	31	1.00
32	12.56372577	113.8831425	Fixed point from 60M envelope of arcs generated from FOSS	31	32	1.00
33	12.55319028	113.8698999	Fixed point from 60M envelope of arcs generated from FOSS	32	33	1.00
34	12.54287234	113.8564816	Fixed point from 60M envelope of arcs generated from FOSS	33	34	1.00
35	12.53277482	113.842891	Fixed point from 60M envelope of arcs generated from FOSS	34	35	1.00
36	12.52290041	113.8291322	Fixed point from 60M envelope of arcs generated from FOSS	35	36	1.00
37	12.5132519	113.8152088	Fixed point from 60M envelope of arcs generated from FOSS	36	37	1.00
38	12.50383196	113.8011248	Fixed point from 60M envelope of arcs generated from FOSS	37	38	1.00
39	12.49464319	113.7868839	Fixed point from 60M envelope of arcs generated from FOSS	38	39	1.00
40	12.48568811	113.7724902	Fixed point from 60M envelope of arcs generated from FOSS	39	40	1.00
41	12.47696911	113.7579476	Fixed point from 60M envelope of arcs generated from FOSS	40	41	1.00

42	12.46848862	113.7432602	Fixed point from 60M envelope of arcs generated from FOS5	41	42	1.00
43	12.46035674	113.7286256	Fixed point from 60M envelope of arcs generated from FOS5	42	43	1.00
44	11.67141998	113.11072	Fixed point at 1% sediment thickness from FOS7	43	44	59.50
45	10.79843008	112.6262326	Fixed point on Vietnam's 200M limit	44	45	59.47

CHINA, 13 APRIL 2009

(Translation)

CML/12/2009

New York, 13 April 2009

The Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to the *Republic Act No.9522: An Act to amend certain provisions of Republic Act No.3046, as amended by Republic Act No.5446, to define the Archipelagic Baselines of the Philippines, and for other purposes* deposited by the Republic of the Philippines with the Secretary-General, the depositary of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, and posted on the website of the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea(DOALOS) of the Secretariat of the United Nations, has the honor to inform the latter of the position of the Chinese Government as follows:

The above-mentioned Philippine Act illegally claims Huangyan Island(referred as “Bajo de Masinloc” in the Act) and some islands and reefs of Nansha Islands(referred as “The Kalayaan Island Group” in the Act) of China as “areas over which the Philippines likewise exercises sovereignty and jurisdiction”. The Chinese Government hereby reiterates that Huangyan Island and Nansha Islands have been part of the territory of China since ancient time. The People’s Republic of China has indisputable sovereignty over Huangyan Island and Nansha Islands and their surrounding maritime areas. Any claim to territorial sovereignty over Huangyan Island and Nansha Islands by any other State is, therefore, null and void.

The Chinese government has the honor to request the Secretary-General to communicate the above-mentioned position to all States Parties to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and all member States of the United Nations.

The Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the assurances of its highest consideration.

H.E. Mr. BAN KI-MOON
Secretary-General
United Nations
NEW YORK

中华人民共和国常驻联合国代表团

PERMANENT MISSION OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS

350 East 35th Street, New York, NY 10016 TEL.: (212) 655-6100

CML/12/2009

纽约
联合国秘书长
潘基文先生阁下

中华人民共和国常驻联合国代表团向联合国秘书长致敬，并谨就菲律宾共和国向秘书长，作为《联合国海洋法公约》的保存机关，提交其关于确定群岛基线和其他目的的第 9522 号共和国法案，该法案已在联合国秘书处海洋事务和海洋法办公室网站公布，表明中国政府如下立场：

菲律宾上述法案，称其对中国黄岩岛和南沙群岛部分岛礁“行使主权和管辖权”，并分别称为“Bajo de Masinloc”和“The Kalayaan Island Group”。中国政府在此重申：黄岩岛和南沙群岛历来都是中国领土的一部分。中华人民共和国对黄岩岛和南沙群岛及其附近海域拥有无可争辩的主权。任何其他国家对黄岩岛和南沙群岛提出领土主权要求，都是非法的、无效的。

中国政府要求秘书长将上述立场周知各国。

顺致最崇高敬意。

中华人民共和国常驻联合国代表团
二〇〇九年四月十三日于纽约



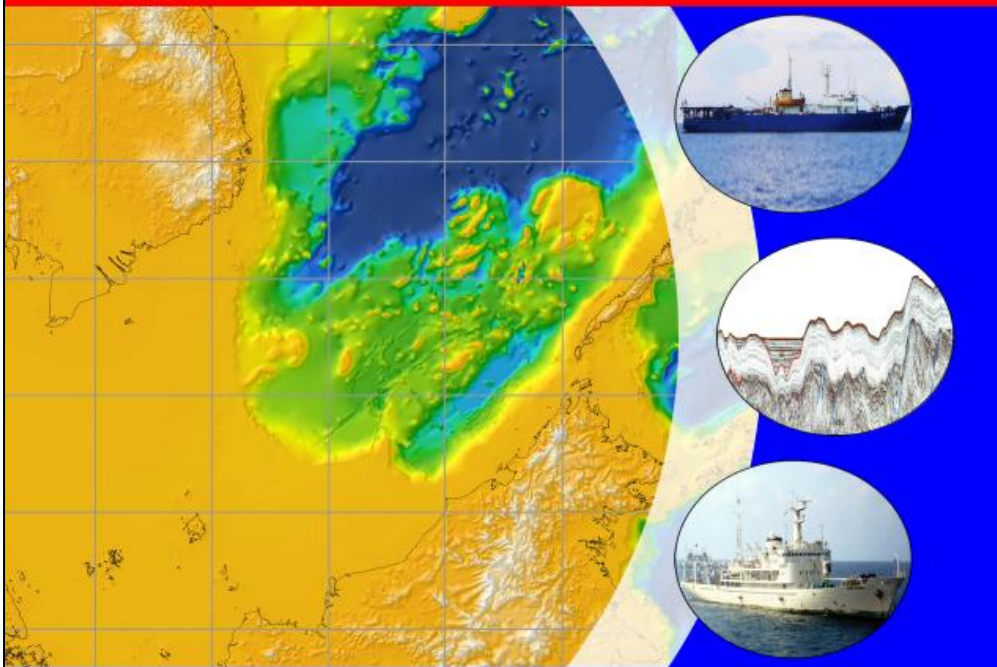
MALAYSIA AND VIETNAM, 6 MAY 2009



JOINT SUBMISSION

to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf
pursuant to Article 76, paragraph 8 of the United Nations Convention on
the Law of the Sea 1982 in respect of the southern part of the South China Sea

Part I : EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



The following departments and agencies of the Governments of Malaysia and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam are responsible to this submission:

Malaysia

National Security Council,
Prime Minister's Department;
Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
The Attorney General's Chambers;
Department of Survey and Mapping;
Minerals and Geoscience Department;
National Hydrographic Centre
of the Royal Malaysian Navy; and
Petroleum Nasional Berhad (PETRONAS).

Socialist Republic of Vietnam

Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment;
Ministry of Science and Technology;
Institute of Marine Geology and Geophysics;
Institute of Geography;
Department of Survey and Mapping of Vietnam;
Hydrographic Survey and Mapping Department,
Vietnam Navy; and
Vietnam Oil and Gas Group (PETROVIETNAM).

Bathymetry map of the southern part of the South China Sea

Vietnamese
survey vessel

Part of seismic section

Malaysian
survey vessel

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Part I

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 This Joint Submission to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf (the "Commission") is prepared jointly and collectively by Malaysia and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (collectively referred to as the "two coastal States") pursuant to Article 76 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea 1982 ("UNCLOS 1982"), in accordance with Scientific and Technical Guidelines of the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf (CLCS/11/Add.1) ("the Guidelines") and the Rules of Procedure of the Commission (CLCS/40/Rev.1) (the "Commission's Rules of Procedure") for the delineation of the outer limits of their continental shelf.

1.2 Malaysia signed UNCLOS 1982 on 10 December 1982 and ratified the same on 14 October 1996. The Socialist Republic of Vietnam (Vietnam) signed UNCLOS 1982 on the 10th December 1982 and ratified the same on the 23rd June 1994.

1.3 In accordance with Paragraph 3 of Annex I to the Commission's Rules of Procedure, this Joint Submission is a submission for only a portion of the two coastal States' continental shelf. It relates to an area, as shown in **Figure 1** and as described in paragraph 5.1, which is entirely landward of the outer edge of the two coastal States' continental margin ("Defined Area"). The two coastal States may make further submissions, either jointly or unilaterally, in respect of other areas.

2. PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE 76 OF UNCLOS 1982 INVOKED

2.1 The limits of the continental shelf in the Defined Area of the two coastal States' continental shelf are based on the provisions of Article 76 (4) and (5) of UNCLOS 1982.

3. COMMISSION MEMBERS WHO PROVIDED ADVICE DURING THE PREPARATION OF THIS JOINT SUBMISSION

3.1 The two coastal States were assisted in the preparation of this Joint Submission by Mr. Abu Bakar Jaafar, member of the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf (1997 - present). No advice was provided by any other member of the Commission.

4. DISPUTES

4.1 The two coastal States wish to inform the Commission that there are unresolved disputes in the Defined Area of this Joint Submission. This Joint Submission has taken into consideration the provisions of Article 76 (10) of UNCLOS 1982, Article 9 of Annex II to UNCLOS 1982, Rule 46 to the Commission's Rules of Procedure, and Paragraphs 1, 2 and 5 of Annex I to the Commission's Rules of Procedure.

4.2 In accordance with the above provisions, the two coastal States wish to assure the Commission, to the extent possible, that this Joint Submission will not prejudice matters relating to the delimitation of boundaries between States with opposite or adjacent coasts.

4.3 The two coastal States have undertaken efforts to secure the non-objection of the other relevant coastal States. The two coastal States affirm that this Joint Submission is in consonance with Paragraph 5 (b) of Annex I to the Commission's Rules of Procedure.

5. DESCRIPTION OF THE LIMITS OF THE CONTINENTAL SHELF IN THE DEFINED AREA

5.1 The limits are generated and bound by the intersection point of the envelope of arcs of 200 nautical miles (M) limits of Malaysia and the Philippines in the east (Point A), the intersection of two converging envelope of arcs of Malaysia's 200 M limits towards the south west from A (Points B and C), the intersection point of Malaysia's 200 M limit and the boundary line under the Agreement between the Government of Malaysia and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia relating to the delimitation of the Continental Shelves between the two countries 1969 towards the south west (Point D), Point 25 under the aforementioned Agreement towards the north west (Point E), Point 25 under the Agreement between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia on the delimitation of the Continental Shelf Limit 2003 towards the north west (Point F), and the intersection point under the aforementioned Agreement towards the north west (Point G) and the envelope of arcs of Vietnam's 200 M limits towards the north east (Points H and I). The limits consist of 810 Fixed Points as listed in **Table 1**.

6. STATE AGENCIES RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PREPARATION OF THIS JOINT SUBMISSION

6.1 This Joint Submission together with all maps, figures, enclosures, appendices and databases was prepared by the two coastal States' agencies as follows:

The Malaysian Government's Agencies

- (a) National Security Council of the Prime Minister's Department;
- (b) Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- (c) The Attorney General's Chambers;
- (d) Department of Survey and Mapping;
- (e) Minerals and Geoscience Department;
- (f) National Hydrographic Centre of the Royal Malaysian Navy; and
- (g) Petroliam Nasional Berhad (PETRONAS).

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam Government's Agencies

- (a) Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- (b) Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment;
- (c) Ministry of Science and Technology;
- (d) Institute of Marine Geology and Geophysics;
- (e) Institute of Geography;
- (f) Department of Survey and Mapping of Vietnam;
- (g) Hydrographic Survey and Mapping Department, Vietnam Navy; and
- (h) Vietnam Oil and Gas Group (PETROVIETNAM).

7. MAP AND COORDINATES

7.1 **Figure 1** illustrates the limits of the continental shelf in the Defined Area that is the subject of this Joint Submission. The geographical coordinates in World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS84) of the limits of the continental shelf in the Defined Area and the methods of computation are listed in **Table 1**.

7.2 **Figure 2** illustrates the outer edge of the continental margin established for this Joint Submission. The geographical coordinates in WGS84 of the formula fixed points used in the establishment of the outer edge of the continental margin are listed in **Table 2**.

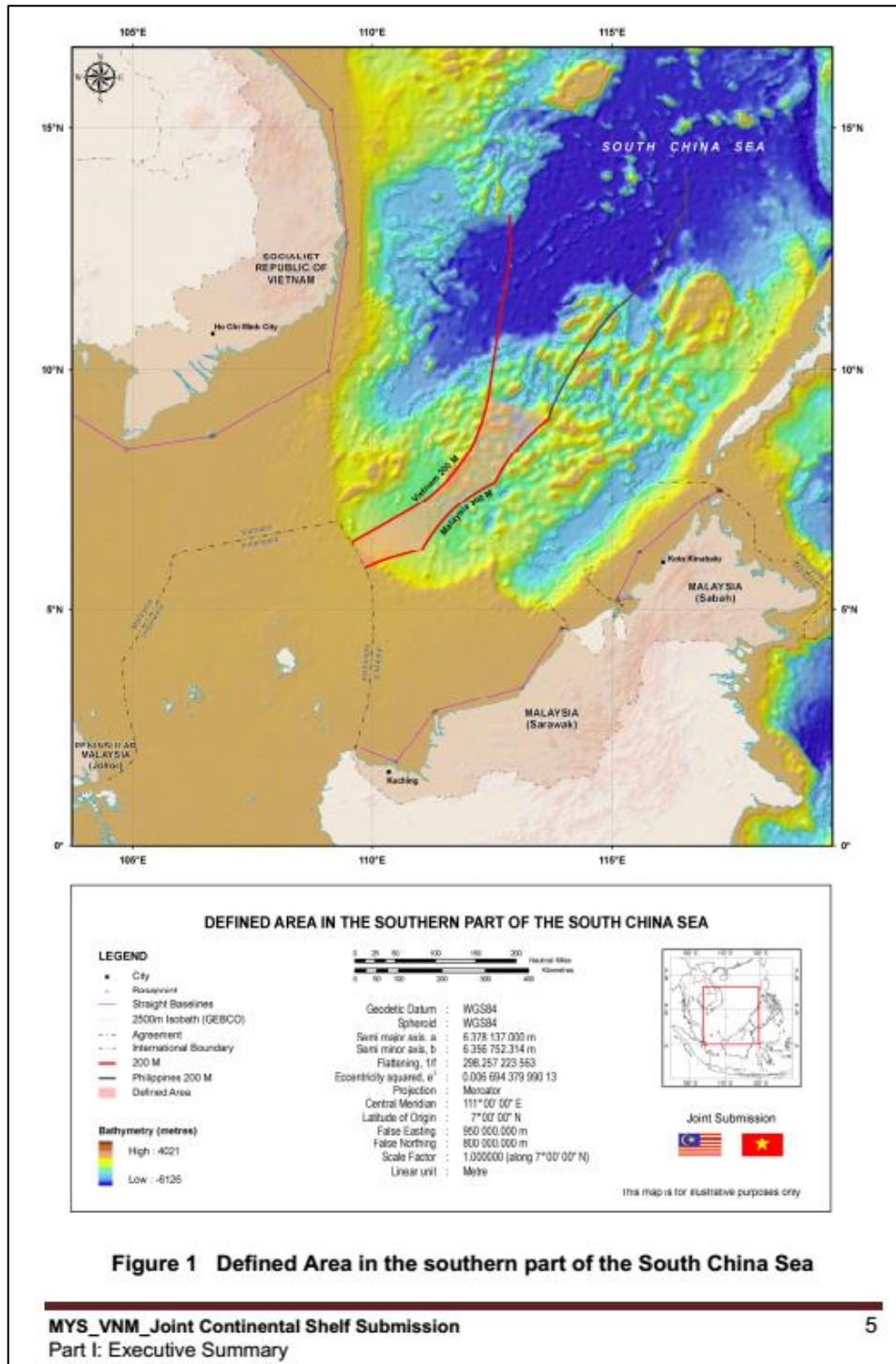


Table 1

**List of Geographical Coordinates of the Limits of the Continental Shelf
in the Defined Area (All Coordinates are in WGS84)**

Defined Area Point ID	Latitude (N)			Longitude (E)			Description
	°	'	''	°	'	''	
1	8	59	4.1	113	40	37.6	Point A : Intersection of the envelope of arcs of 200 M limits of Malaysia and the Philippines
2	8	53	38.6	113	34	7.6	200 M Malaysia
3	8	47	10.6	113	26	23.1	200 M Malaysia
4	8	47	3.7	113	26	14.9	200 M Malaysia
5	8	46	42.7	113	25	49.9	200 M Malaysia
6	8	46	21.7	113	25	25.0	200 M Malaysia
7	8	46	0.6	113	25	0.1	200 M Malaysia
8	8	45	39.4	113	24	35.3	200 M Malaysia
9	8	45	18.1	113	24	10.5	200 M Malaysia
10	8	44	56.8	113	23	45.8	200 M Malaysia
11	8	44	35.4	113	23	21.2	200 M Malaysia
12	8	44	14.0	113	22	56.6	200 M Malaysia
13	8	43	52.5	113	22	32.0	200 M Malaysia
14	8	43	30.9	113	22	7.6	200 M Malaysia
15	8	43	9.3	113	21	43.2	200 M Malaysia
16	8	42	47.5	113	21	18.8	200 M Malaysia
17	8	42	25.8	113	20	54.5	200 M Malaysia
18	8	42	20.7	113	20	49.0	200 M Malaysia
19	8	42	3.9	113	20	30.3	200 M Malaysia
20	8	41	42.0	113	20	6.1	200 M Malaysia
21	8	41	20.0	113	19	42.0	200 M Malaysia
22	8	40	58.0	113	19	18.0	200 M Malaysia
23	8	40	35.9	113	18	54.0	200 M Malaysia
24	8	40	13.7	113	18	30.1	200 M Malaysia
25	8	39	51.5	113	18	6.2	200 M Malaysia
26	8	39	29.2	113	17	42.4	200 M Malaysia
27	8	39	6.8	113	17	18.6	200 M Malaysia
28	8	38	44.4	113	16	55.0	200 M Malaysia
29	8	38	21.9	113	16	31.3	200 M Malaysia
30	8	37	59.4	113	16	7.8	200 M Malaysia
31	8	37	36.7	113	15	44.3	200 M Malaysia
32	8	37	29.8	113	15	37.1	200 M Malaysia
33	8	37	7.1	113	15	13.6	200 M Malaysia
34	8	36	49.0	113	14	54.9	200 M Malaysia
35	8	36	33.5	113	14	38.9	200 M Malaysia
36	8	36	10.8	113	14	15.5	200 M Malaysia
37	8	35	48.0	113	13	52.2	200 M Malaysia
38	8	35	25.1	113	13	29.0	200 M Malaysia
39	8	35	2.2	113	13	5.8	200 M Malaysia
40	8	34	39.2	113	12	42.7	200 M Malaysia
41	8	34	16.1	113	12	19.6	200 M Malaysia
42	8	33	53.0	113	11	56.6	200 M Malaysia

43	8	33	29.8	113	11	33.7	200 M Malaysia
44	8	33	6.6	113	11	10.8	200 M Malaysia
45	8	32	43.3	113	10	48.0	200 M Malaysia
46	8	32	19.9	113	10	25.3	200 M Malaysia
47	8	31	56.5	113	10	2.6	200 M Malaysia
48	8	31	33.0	113	9	40.0	200 M Malaysia
49	8	31	9.4	113	9	17.4	200 M Malaysia
50	8	30	45.8	113	8	55.0	200 M Malaysia
51	8	30	22.2	113	8	32.5	200 M Malaysia
52	8	29	58.4	113	8	10.2	200 M Malaysia
53	8	29	34.6	113	7	47.9	200 M Malaysia
54	8	29	10.8	113	7	25.7	200 M Malaysia
55	8	28	46.9	113	7	3.5	200 M Malaysia
56	8	28	22.9	113	6	41.4	200 M Malaysia
57	8	27	58.9	113	6	19.4	200 M Malaysia
58	8	27	34.8	113	5	57.4	200 M Malaysia
59	8	27	10.6	113	5	35.6	200 M Malaysia
60	8	26	46.4	113	5	13.7	200 M Malaysia
61	8	26	22.2	113	4	52.0	200 M Malaysia
62	8	25	57.8	113	4	30.3	200 M Malaysia
63	8	25	33.4	113	4	8.6	200 M Malaysia
64	8	25	9.0	113	3	47.1	200 M Malaysia
65	8	24	44.5	113	3	25.6	200 M Malaysia
66	8	24	20.0	113	3	4.2	200 M Malaysia
67	8	23	55.3	113	2	42.8	200 M Malaysia
68	8	23	30.7	113	2	21.5	200 M Malaysia
69	8	23	5.9	113	2	0.3	200 M Malaysia
70	8	22	41.1	113	1	39.1	200 M Malaysia
71	8	22	16.3	113	1	18.0	200 M Malaysia
72	8	21	51.4	113	0	57.0	200 M Malaysia
73	8	21	26.4	113	0	36.1	200 M Malaysia
74	8	21	1.4	113	0	15.2	200 M Malaysia
75	8	20	36.4	112	59	54.4	200 M Malaysia
76	8	20	11.2	112	59	33.6	200 M Malaysia
77	8	19	46.0	112	59	12.9	200 M Malaysia
78	8	19	20.8	112	58	52.3	200 M Malaysia
79	8	18	55.5	112	58	31.8	200 M Malaysia
80	8	18	30.2	112	58	11.3	200 M Malaysia
81	8	18	4.8	112	57	50.9	200 M Malaysia
82	8	17	39.3	112	57	30.6	200 M Malaysia
83	8	17	13.8	112	57	10.3	200 M Malaysia
84	8	16	48.2	112	56	50.1	200 M Malaysia
85	8	16	22.6	112	56	30.0	200 M Malaysia
86	8	15	56.9	112	56	10.0	200 M Malaysia
87	8	15	31.2	112	55	50.0	200 M Malaysia
88	8	15	5.4	112	55	30.1	200 M Malaysia
89	8	14	39.6	112	55	10.2	200 M Malaysia
90	8	14	13.7	112	54	50.4	200 M Malaysia
91	8	13	47.7	112	54	30.8	200 M Malaysia
92	8	13	21.7	112	54	11.1	200 M Malaysia
93	8	12	55.7	112	53	51.6	200 M Malaysia
94	8	12	29.6	112	53	32.1	200 M Malaysia
95	8	12	3.4	112	53	12.7	200 M Malaysia

96	8	11	37.2	112	52	53.3	200 M Malaysia
97	8	11	10.9	112	52	34.0	200 M Malaysia
98	8	10	44.6	112	52	14.8	200 M Malaysia
99	8	10	18.3	112	51	55.7	200 M Malaysia
100	8	9	51.8	112	51	36.7	200 M Malaysia
101	8	9	25.4	112	51	17.7	200 M Malaysia
102	8	8	58.9	112	50	58.8	200 M Malaysia
103	8	8	32.3	112	50	39.9	200 M Malaysia
104	8	8	5.7	112	50	21.2	200 M Malaysia
105	8	7	39.0	112	50	2.5	200 M Malaysia
106	8	7	12.3	112	49	43.9	200 M Malaysia
107	8	6	45.5	112	49	25.3	200 M Malaysia
108	8	6	18.7	112	49	6.8	200 M Malaysia
109	8	5	51.8	112	48	48.4	200 M Malaysia
110	8	5	24.9	112	48	30.1	200 M Malaysia
111	8	4	57.9	112	48	11.9	200 M Malaysia
112	8	4	30.9	112	47	53.7	200 M Malaysia
113	8	4	3.8	112	47	35.6	200 M Malaysia
114	8	3	36.7	112	47	17.5	200 M Malaysia
115	8	3	9.5	112	46	59.6	200 M Malaysia
116	8	2	42.3	112	46	41.7	200 M Malaysia
117	8	2	15.1	112	46	23.9	200 M Malaysia
118	8	1	47.7	112	46	6.1	200 M Malaysia
119	8	1	20.4	112	45	48.5	200 M Malaysia
120	8	0	53.0	112	45	30.9	200 M Malaysia
121	8	0	25.5	112	45	13.4	200 M Malaysia
122	7	59	58.0	112	44	55.9	200 M Malaysia
123	7	59	30.5	112	44	38.6	200 M Malaysia
124	7	59	2.9	112	44	21.3	200 M Malaysia
125	7	58	35.3	112	44	4.1	200 M Malaysia
126	7	58	7.6	112	43	47.0	200 M Malaysia
127	7	57	39.8	112	43	29.9	200 M Malaysia
128	7	57	12.1	112	43	12.9	200 M Malaysia
129	7	56	44.2	112	42	56.0	200 M Malaysia
130	7	56	16.4	112	42	39.2	200 M Malaysia
131	7	55	48.4	112	42	22.4	200 M Malaysia
132	7	55	20.5	112	42	5.7	200 M Malaysia
133	7	54	52.5	112	41	49.1	200 M Malaysia
134	7	54	24.4	112	41	32.6	200 M Malaysia
135	7	53	56.3	112	41	16.1	200 M Malaysia
136	7	53	28.2	112	40	59.8	200 M Malaysia
137	7	52	60.0	112	40	43.5	200 M Malaysia
138	7	52	31.8	112	40	27.3	200 M Malaysia
139	7	52	3.5	112	40	11.1	200 M Malaysia
140	7	51	35.2	112	39	55.0	200 M Malaysia
141	7	51	6.8	112	39	39.1	200 M Malaysia
142	7	50	38.4	112	39	23.1	200 M Malaysia
143	7	50	10.0	112	39	7.3	200 M Malaysia
144	7	49	41.5	112	38	51.5	200 M Malaysia
145	7	49	13.0	112	38	35.9	200 M Malaysia
146	7	48	44.4	112	38	20.3	200 M Malaysia
147	7	48	15.8	112	38	4.7	200 M Malaysia
148	7	47	47.1	112	37	49.3	200 M Malaysia

149	7	47	18.4	112	37	33.9	200 M Malaysia
150	7	46	49.7	112	37	18.6	200 M Malaysia
151	7	46	20.9	112	37	3.4	200 M Malaysia
152	7	45	52.1	112	36	48.3	200 M Malaysia
153	7	45	23.2	112	36	33.2	200 M Malaysia
154	7	44	54.3	112	36	18.3	200 M Malaysia
155	7	44	25.4	112	36	3.4	200 M Malaysia
156	7	43	56.4	112	35	48.5	200 M Malaysia
157	7	43	27.4	112	35	33.8	200 M Malaysia
158	7	42	58.3	112	35	19.1	200 M Malaysia
159	7	42	29.2	112	35	4.6	200 M Malaysia
160	7	42	0.1	112	34	50.1	200 M Malaysia
161	7	41	30.9	112	34	35.6	200 M Malaysia
162	7	41	1.7	112	34	21.3	200 M Malaysia
163	7	40	32.4	112	34	7.0	200 M Malaysia
164	7	40	3.1	112	33	52.8	200 M Malaysia
165	7	39	42.8	112	33	43.1	Point B : Intersection of two converging envelopes of arcs of Malaysia's 200 M limits
166	7	39	37.5	112	33	31.6	200 M Malaysia
167	7	39	23.9	112	33	2.0	200 M Malaysia
168	7	39	10.1	112	32	32.5	200 M Malaysia
169	7	38	56.3	112	32	3.0	200 M Malaysia
170	7	38	42.3	112	31	33.5	200 M Malaysia
171	7	38	28.3	112	31	4.0	200 M Malaysia
172	7	38	14.3	112	30	34.7	200 M Malaysia
173	7	38	0.1	112	30	5.3	200 M Malaysia
174	7	37	45.9	112	29	36.0	200 M Malaysia
175	7	37	31.5	112	29	6.7	200 M Malaysia
176	7	37	17.1	112	28	37.5	200 M Malaysia
177	7	37	2.7	112	28	8.3	200 M Malaysia
178	7	36	48.1	112	27	39.1	200 M Malaysia
179	7	36	33.5	112	27	10.0	200 M Malaysia
180	7	36	18.8	112	26	40.9	200 M Malaysia
181	7	36	4.0	112	26	11.9	200 M Malaysia
182	7	35	49.1	112	25	42.9	200 M Malaysia
183	7	35	34.2	112	25	13.9	200 M Malaysia
184	7	35	19.1	112	24	45.0	200 M Malaysia
185	7	35	4.0	112	24	16.1	200 M Malaysia
186	7	34	48.8	112	23	47.3	200 M Malaysia
187	7	34	33.6	112	23	18.5	200 M Malaysia
188	7	34	18.2	112	22	49.7	200 M Malaysia
189	7	34	2.8	112	22	21.0	200 M Malaysia
190	7	33	47.3	112	21	52.3	200 M Malaysia
191	7	33	31.7	112	21	23.7	200 M Malaysia
192	7	33	16.1	112	20	55.1	200 M Malaysia
193	7	33	0.4	112	20	26.6	200 M Malaysia
194	7	32	44.6	112	19	58.1	200 M Malaysia
195	7	32	28.7	112	19	29.7	200 M Malaysia
196	7	32	12.7	112	19	1.2	200 M Malaysia
197	7	31	56.7	112	18	32.9	200 M Malaysia
198	7	31	40.6	112	18	4.6	200 M Malaysia
199	7	31	24.4	112	17	36.3	200 M Malaysia

200	7	31	8.1	112	17	8.0	200 M Malaysia
201	7	30	51.8	112	16	39.9	200 M Malaysia
202	7	30	35.4	112	16	11.7	200 M Malaysia
203	7	30	18.9	112	15	43.6	200 M Malaysia
204	7	30	2.3	112	15	15.6	200 M Malaysia
205	7	29	45.6	112	14	47.6	200 M Malaysia
206	7	29	28.9	112	14	19.6	200 M Malaysia
207	7	29	12.1	112	13	51.7	200 M Malaysia
208	7	28	55.2	112	13	23.8	200 M Malaysia
209	7	28	38.3	112	12	56.0	200 M Malaysia
210	7	28	21.3	112	12	28.2	200 M Malaysia
211	7	28	4.2	112	12	0.5	200 M Malaysia
212	7	27	47.0	112	11	32.8	200 M Malaysia
213	7	27	29.7	112	11	5.2	200 M Malaysia
214	7	27	12.4	112	10	37.6	200 M Malaysia
215	7	26	55.0	112	10	10.0	200 M Malaysia
216	7	26	37.6	112	9	42.5	200 M Malaysia
217	7	26	20.0	112	9	15.1	200 M Malaysia
218	7	26	2.4	112	8	47.7	200 M Malaysia
219	7	25	44.7	112	8	20.3	200 M Malaysia
220	7	25	26.9	112	7	53.0	200 M Malaysia
221	7	25	9.1	112	7	25.8	200 M Malaysia
222	7	24	51.2	112	6	58.6	200 M Malaysia
223	7	24	33.2	112	6	31.4	200 M Malaysia
224	7	24	15.1	112	6	4.3	200 M Malaysia
225	7	23	57.0	112	5	37.3	200 M Malaysia
226	7	23	38.7	112	5	10.3	200 M Malaysia
227	7	23	20.5	112	4	43.3	200 M Malaysia
228	7	23	2.1	112	4	16.4	200 M Malaysia
229	7	22	43.7	112	3	49.5	200 M Malaysia
230	7	22	25.2	112	3	22.7	200 M Malaysia
231	7	22	6.6	112	2	56.0	200 M Malaysia
232	7	21	47.9	112	2	29.3	200 M Malaysia
233	7	21	29.2	112	2	2.6	200 M Malaysia
234	7	21	10.4	112	1	36.0	200 M Malaysia
235	7	20	51.6	112	1	9.5	200 M Malaysia
236	7	20	32.6	112	0	43.0	200 M Malaysia
237	7	20	13.6	112	0	16.5	200 M Malaysia
238	7	19	54.6	111	59	50.1	200 M Malaysia
239	7	19	35.4	111	59	23.8	200 M Malaysia
240	7	19	16.2	111	58	57.5	200 M Malaysia
241	7	18	56.9	111	58	31.3	200 M Malaysia
242	7	18	37.5	111	58	5.1	200 M Malaysia
243	7	18	18.1	111	57	39.0	200 M Malaysia
244	7	17	58.6	111	57	12.9	200 M Malaysia
245	7	17	39.0	111	56	46.8	200 M Malaysia
246	7	17	19.4	111	56	20.9	200 M Malaysia
247	7	16	59.7	111	55	55.0	200 M Malaysia
248	7	16	39.9	111	55	29.1	200 M Malaysia
249	7	16	20.0	111	55	3.3	200 M Malaysia
250	7	16	0.1	111	54	37.5	200 M Malaysia
251	7	15	40.1	111	54	11.8	200 M Malaysia
252	7	15	20.0	111	53	46.2	200 M Malaysia

253	7	14	59.9	111	53	20.6	200 M Malaysia
254	7	14	39.7	111	52	55.1	200 M Malaysia
255	7	14	19.4	111	52	29.6	200 M Malaysia
256	7	13	59.1	111	52	4.2	200 M Malaysia
257	7	13	38.7	111	51	38.8	200 M Malaysia
258	7	13	18.2	111	51	13.5	200 M Malaysia
259	7	12	57.6	111	50	48.2	200 M Malaysia
260	7	12	37.0	111	50	23.0	200 M Malaysia
261	7	12	16.3	111	49	57.9	200 M Malaysia
262	7	11	55.6	111	49	32.8	200 M Malaysia
263	7	11	34.8	111	49	7.7	200 M Malaysia
264	7	11	13.9	111	48	42.8	200 M Malaysia
265	7	10	52.9	111	48	17.8	200 M Malaysia
266	7	10	31.9	111	47	53.0	200 M Malaysia
267	7	10	10.8	111	47	28.2	200 M Malaysia
268	7	9	49.7	111	47	3.4	200 M Malaysia
269	7	9	28.4	111	46	38.7	200 M Malaysia
270	7	9	7.1	111	46	14.1	200 M Malaysia
271	7	8	45.8	111	45	49.5	200 M Malaysia
272	7	8	24.4	111	45	25.0	200 M Malaysia
273	7	8	2.9	111	45	0.6	200 M Malaysia
274	7	7	50.2	111	44	46.2	200 M Malaysia
275	7	7	41.3	111	44	36.2	200 M Malaysia
276	7	7	19.7	111	44	11.8	200 M Malaysia
277	7	6	58.0	111	43	47.6	200 M Malaysia
278	7	6	36.3	111	43	23.3	200 M Malaysia
279	7	6	14.4	111	42	59.2	200 M Malaysia
280	7	5	52.6	111	42	35.1	200 M Malaysia
281	7	5	30.6	111	42	11.0	200 M Malaysia
282	7	5	8.6	111	41	47.1	200 M Malaysia
283	7	4	46.5	111	41	23.1	200 M Malaysia
284	7	4	24.4	111	40	59.3	200 M Malaysia
285	7	4	2.2	111	40	35.5	200 M Malaysia
286	7	3	39.9	111	40	11.7	200 M Malaysia
287	7	3	17.5	111	39	48.1	200 M Malaysia
288	7	2	55.2	111	39	24.5	200 M Malaysia
289	7	2	32.7	111	39	0.9	200 M Malaysia
290	7	2	10.2	111	38	37.4	200 M Malaysia
291	7	1	47.6	111	38	14.0	200 M Malaysia
292	7	1	24.9	111	37	50.6	200 M Malaysia
293	7	1	2.2	111	37	27.3	200 M Malaysia
294	7	0	39.4	111	37	4.0	200 M Malaysia
295	7	0	16.6	111	36	40.9	200 M Malaysia
296	6	59	53.7	111	36	17.7	200 M Malaysia
297	6	59	30.7	111	35	54.7	200 M Malaysia
298	6	59	7.7	111	35	31.7	200 M Malaysia
299	6	58	44.6	111	35	8.7	200 M Malaysia
300	6	58	21.4	111	34	45.9	200 M Malaysia
301	6	57	58.2	111	34	23.1	200 M Malaysia
302	6	57	34.9	111	34	0.3	200 M Malaysia
303	6	57	11.6	111	33	37.6	200 M Malaysia
304	6	56	48.2	111	33	15.0	200 M Malaysia
305	6	56	24.7	111	32	52.5	200 M Malaysia

306	6	56	1.2	111	32	30.0	200 M Malaysia
307	6	55	37.6	111	32	7.5	200 M Malaysia
308	6	55	14.0	111	31	45.2	200 M Malaysia
309	6	54	50.2	111	31	22.9	200 M Malaysia
310	6	54	26.5	111	31	0.6	200 M Malaysia
311	6	54	2.7	111	30	38.5	200 M Malaysia
312	6	53	41.8	111	30	19.2	200 M Malaysia
313	6	53	17.9	111	29	57.1	200 M Malaysia
314	6	52	54.1	111	29	35.1	200 M Malaysia
315	6	52	40.8	111	29	22.8	200 M Malaysia
316	6	52	37.9	111	29	20.2	200 M Malaysia
317	6	52	14.0	111	28	58.2	200 M Malaysia
318	6	51	50.0	111	28	36.2	200 M Malaysia
319	6	51	25.9	111	28	14.3	200 M Malaysia
320	6	51	1.8	111	27	52.4	200 M Malaysia
321	6	50	37.6	111	27	30.7	200 M Malaysia
322	6	50	13.4	111	27	8.9	200 M Malaysia
323	6	49	49.1	111	26	47.3	200 M Malaysia
324	6	49	24.7	111	26	25.7	200 M Malaysia
325	6	49	0.3	111	26	4.2	200 M Malaysia
326	6	48	35.8	111	25	42.8	200 M Malaysia
327	6	48	11.3	111	25	21.4	200 M Malaysia
328	6	47	46.7	111	25	0.1	200 M Malaysia
329	6	47	22.0	111	24	38.8	200 M Malaysia
330	6	46	57.3	111	24	17.7	200 M Malaysia
331	6	46	32.6	111	23	56.5	200 M Malaysia
332	6	46	7.8	111	23	35.5	200 M Malaysia
333	6	45	42.9	111	23	14.5	200 M Malaysia
334	6	45	17.9	111	22	53.6	200 M Malaysia
335	6	44	53.0	111	22	32.8	200 M Malaysia
336	6	44	27.9	111	22	12.0	200 M Malaysia
337	6	44	2.8	111	21	51.3	200 M Malaysia
338	6	43	37.6	111	21	30.7	200 M Malaysia
339	6	43	12.4	111	21	10.1	200 M Malaysia
340	6	42	47.2	111	20	49.6	200 M Malaysia
341	6	42	21.8	111	20	29.2	200 M Malaysia
342	6	41	56.5	111	20	8.8	200 M Malaysia
343	6	41	31.0	111	19	48.5	200 M Malaysia
344	6	41	5.5	111	19	28.3	200 M Malaysia
345	6	40	40.0	111	19	8.2	200 M Malaysia
346	6	40	14.4	111	18	48.1	200 M Malaysia
347	6	39	48.7	111	18	28.1	200 M Malaysia
348	6	39	23.0	111	18	8.1	200 M Malaysia
349	6	38	57.3	111	17	48.3	200 M Malaysia
350	6	38	31.4	111	17	28.5	200 M Malaysia
351	6	38	5.6	111	17	8.7	200 M Malaysia
352	6	37	39.7	111	16	49.1	200 M Malaysia
353	6	37	13.7	111	16	29.5	200 M Malaysia
354	6	36	47.7	111	16	9.9	200 M Malaysia
355	6	36	21.6	111	15	50.5	200 M Malaysia
356	6	35	55.4	111	15	31.1	200 M Malaysia
357	6	35	29.3	111	15	11.8	200 M Malaysia
358	6	35	3.0	111	14	52.6	200 M Malaysia

359	6	34	36.7	111	14	33.4	200 M Malaysia
360	6	34	10.4	111	14	14.3	200 M Malaysia
361	6	33	44.0	111	13	55.3	200 M Malaysia
362	6	33	17.5	111	13	36.3	200 M Malaysia
363	6	32	51.1	111	13	17.5	200 M Malaysia
364	6	32	24.5	111	12	58.6	200 M Malaysia
365	6	31	57.9	111	12	39.9	200 M Malaysia
366	6	31	31.3	111	12	21.3	200 M Malaysia
367	6	31	4.6	111	12	2.7	200 M Malaysia
368	6	30	37.8	111	11	44.1	200 M Malaysia
369	6	30	11.0	111	11	25.7	200 M Malaysia
370	6	29	44.2	111	11	7.3	200 M Malaysia
371	6	29	17.3	111	10	49.0	200 M Malaysia
372	6	28	50.3	111	10	30.8	200 M Malaysia
373	6	28	23.3	111	10	12.6	200 M Malaysia
374	6	27	56.3	111	9	54.6	200 M Malaysia
375	6	27	29.2	111	9	36.6	200 M Malaysia
376	6	27	2.0	111	9	18.6	200 M Malaysia
377	6	26	34.8	111	9	0.8	200 M Malaysia
378	6	26	18.9	111	8	50.3	200 M Malaysia
379	6	18	55.1	111	4	0.8	200 M Malaysia
380	6	14	59.8	111	1	27.3	Point C : Intersection of two converging envelopes of arcs of Malaysia's 200 M limits
381	6	13	48.5	110	57	17.9	200 M Malaysia
382	6	10	42.2	110	46	26.2	200 M Malaysia
383	6	7	35.7	110	35	34.6	200 M Malaysia
384	6	4	29.2	110	24	43.1	200 M Malaysia
385	6	4	24.5	110	24	26.9	200 M Malaysia
386	6	4	15.5	110	23	55.7	200 M Malaysia
387	6	4	6.3	110	23	24.5	200 M Malaysia
388	6	3	57.1	110	22	53.3	200 M Malaysia
389	6	3	47.8	110	22	22.1	200 M Malaysia
390	6	3	38.5	110	21	51.0	200 M Malaysia
391	6	3	29.0	110	21	19.9	200 M Malaysia
392	6	3	19.5	110	20	48.8	200 M Malaysia
393	6	3	9.8	110	20	17.8	200 M Malaysia
394	6	3	0.1	110	19	46.8	200 M Malaysia
395	6	2	50.3	110	19	15.8	200 M Malaysia
396	6	2	40.4	110	18	44.8	200 M Malaysia
397	6	2	30.5	110	18	13.9	200 M Malaysia
398	6	2	20.4	110	17	43.0	200 M Malaysia
399	6	2	10.3	110	17	12.1	200 M Malaysia
400	6	2	0.1	110	16	41.2	200 M Malaysia
401	6	1	49.8	110	16	10.4	200 M Malaysia
402	6	1	39.4	110	15	39.6	200 M Malaysia
403	6	1	28.9	110	15	8.8	200 M Malaysia
404	6	1	18.4	110	14	38.1	200 M Malaysia
405	6	1	7.7	110	14	7.4	200 M Malaysia
406	6	0	57.0	110	13	36.7	200 M Malaysia
407	6	0	46.2	110	13	6.0	200 M Malaysia
408	6	0	35.3	110	12	35.4	200 M Malaysia
409	6	0	24.4	110	12	4.8	200 M Malaysia

410	6	0	13.3	110	11	34.3	200 M Malaysia
411	6	0	2.2	110	11	3.7	200 M Malaysia
412	5	59	51.0	110	10	33.2	200 M Malaysia
413	5	59	39.7	110	10	2.7	200 M Malaysia
414	5	59	28.3	110	9	32.3	200 M Malaysia
415	5	59	16.8	110	9	1.9	200 M Malaysia
416	5	59	5.3	110	8	31.5	200 M Malaysia
417	5	58	53.6	110	8	1.1	200 M Malaysia
418	5	58	41.9	110	7	30.8	200 M Malaysia
419	5	58	30.1	110	7	0.5	200 M Malaysia
420	5	58	18.3	110	6	30.3	200 M Malaysia
421	5	58	6.3	110	6	0.1	200 M Malaysia
422	5	57	54.3	110	5	29.9	200 M Malaysia
423	5	57	42.1	110	4	59.7	200 M Malaysia
424	5	57	29.9	110	4	29.6	200 M Malaysia
425	5	57	17.7	110	3	59.5	200 M Malaysia
426	5	57	5.3	110	3	29.5	200 M Malaysia
427	5	56	52.8	110	2	59.4	200 M Malaysia
428	5	56	40.3	110	2	29.4	200 M Malaysia
429	5	56	29.7	110	2	4.2	200 M Malaysia
430	5	56	27.7	110	1	59.5	200 M Malaysia
431	5	56	15.0	110	1	29.6	200 M Malaysia
432	5	56	2.2	110	0	59.7	200 M Malaysia
433	5	55	49.4	110	0	29.8	200 M Malaysia
434	5	55	36.4	110	0	0.0	200 M Malaysia
435	5	55	23.4	109	59	30.2	200 M Malaysia
436	5	55	10.3	109	59	0.5	200 M Malaysia
437	5	54	57.2	109	58	30.8	200 M Malaysia
438	5	54	43.9	109	58	1.1	200 M Malaysia
439	5	54	30.6	109	57	31.5	200 M Malaysia
440	5	54	17.1	109	57	1.9	200 M Malaysia
441	5	54	3.6	109	56	32.3	200 M Malaysia
442	5	53	50.1	109	56	2.8	200 M Malaysia
443	5	53	36.4	109	55	33.3	200 M Malaysia
444	5	53	22.7	109	55	3.8	200 M Malaysia
445	5	53	8.8	109	54	34.4	200 M Malaysia
446	5	52	54.9	109	54	5.1	200 M Malaysia
447	5	52	41.0	109	53	35.7	200 M Malaysia
448	5	52	26.9	109	53	6.4	200 M Malaysia
449	5	52	12.8	109	52	37.1	200 M Malaysia
450	5	51	58.5	109	52	7.9	200 M Malaysia
451	5	51	44.2	109	51	38.7	200 M Malaysia
452	5	51	29.9	109	51	9.6	200 M Malaysia
453	5	51	15.4	109	50	40.5	200 M Malaysia
454	5	51	10.9	109	50	31.5	200 M Malaysia
455	5	51	9.7	109	50	29.2	Point D : Intersection of Malaysia's 200 M limit and the boundary line under the Agreement between the Government of Malaysia and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia relating to the delimitation of the Continental Shelves between the two countries, 27 th October 1969

456	6	18	11.0	109	38	45.0	Point E : Point 25 of the Agreement between the Government of Malaysia and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia relating to the delimitation of the Continental Shelves between the two countries, 27 th October 1969
457	6	18	12.0	109	38	36.0	Point F : Point 25 of the Agreement between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia concerning the delimitation of the Continental Shelf Boundary, 26 th June 2003
458	6	24	55.7	109	34	6.7	Point G : Intersection of Vietnam's 200 M limit and the boundary line under the Agreement between the Government of Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia concerning the delimitation of the Continental Shelf Boundary, 26 th June 2003
459	6	30	50.7	109	44	55.2	200 M of Vietnam
460	6	38	36.2	109	59	7.1	200 M of Vietnam
461	6	46	21.0	110	13	19.6	200 M of Vietnam
462	6	54	5.2	110	27	32.6	200 M of Vietnam
463	7	1	48.8	110	41	46.2	200 M of Vietnam
464	7	2	2.2	110	42	10.9	200 M of Vietnam
465	7	2	17.8	110	42	39.4	200 M of Vietnam
466	7	2	33.5	110	43	7.9	200 M of Vietnam
467	7	2	49.3	110	43	36.4	200 M of Vietnam
468	7	3	5.1	110	44	4.9	200 M of Vietnam
469	7	3	21.1	110	44	33.2	200 M of Vietnam
470	7	3	37.1	110	45	1.6	200 M of Vietnam
471	7	3	53.2	110	45	29.9	200 M of Vietnam
472	7	4	9.3	110	45	58.2	200 M of Vietnam
473	7	4	25.6	110	46	26.4	200 M of Vietnam
474	7	4	41.9	110	46	54.6	200 M of Vietnam
475	7	4	58.3	110	47	22.7	200 M of Vietnam
476	7	5	14.7	110	47	50.8	200 M of Vietnam
477	7	5	31.3	110	48	18.8	200 M of Vietnam
478	7	5	47.9	110	48	46.8	200 M of Vietnam
479	7	6	4.6	110	49	14.8	200 M of Vietnam
480	7	6	21.3	110	49	42.7	200 M of Vietnam
481	7	6	38.2	110	50	10.6	200 M of Vietnam
482	7	6	55.1	110	50	38.4	200 M of Vietnam
483	7	7	12.1	110	51	6.2	200 M of Vietnam
484	7	7	29.1	110	51	33.9	200 M of Vietnam
485	7	7	46.3	110	52	1.6	200 M of Vietnam
486	7	8	3.5	110	52	29.3	200 M of Vietnam
487	7	8	20.7	110	52	56.9	200 M of Vietnam
488	7	8	38.1	110	53	24.4	200 M of Vietnam
489	7	8	55.5	110	53	51.9	200 M of Vietnam

490	7	9	13.0	110	54	19.4	200 M of Vietnam
491	7	9	30.6	110	54	46.8	200 M of Vietnam
492	7	9	48.3	110	55	14.1	200 M of Vietnam
493	7	10	6.0	110	55	41.5	200 M of Vietnam
494	7	10	23.8	110	56	8.7	200 M of Vietnam
495	7	10	41.6	110	56	36.0	200 M of Vietnam
496	7	10	59.6	110	57	3.1	200 M of Vietnam
497	7	11	17.6	110	57	30.3	200 M of Vietnam
498	7	11	35.7	110	57	57.3	200 M of Vietnam
499	7	11	53.8	110	58	24.4	200 M of Vietnam
500	7	12	12.1	110	58	51.3	200 M of Vietnam
501	7	12	30.4	110	59	18.3	200 M of Vietnam
502	7	12	48.7	110	59	45.2	200 M of Vietnam
503	7	13	7.2	111	0	12.0	200 M of Vietnam
504	7	13	25.7	111	0	38.8	200 M of Vietnam
505	7	13	44.3	111	1	5.5	200 M of Vietnam
506	7	14	3.0	111	1	32.2	200 M of Vietnam
507	7	14	21.7	111	1	58.8	200 M of Vietnam
508	7	14	40.5	111	2	25.4	200 M of Vietnam
509	7	14	59.4	111	2	52.0	200 M of Vietnam
510	7	15	18.3	111	3	18.4	200 M of Vietnam
511	7	15	37.3	111	3	44.9	200 M of Vietnam
512	7	15	56.4	111	4	11.3	200 M of Vietnam
513	7	16	15.6	111	4	37.6	200 M of Vietnam
514	7	16	34.8	111	5	3.9	200 M of Vietnam
515	7	16	54.1	111	5	30.1	200 M of Vietnam
516	7	17	13.5	111	5	56.3	200 M of Vietnam
517	7	17	32.9	111	6	22.4	200 M of Vietnam
518	7	17	52.4	111	6	48.5	200 M of Vietnam
519	7	18	12.0	111	7	14.5	200 M of Vietnam
520	7	18	31.6	111	7	40.5	200 M of Vietnam
521	7	18	51.4	111	8	6.4	200 M of Vietnam
522	7	19	11.1	111	8	32.3	200 M of Vietnam
523	7	19	31.0	111	8	58.1	200 M of Vietnam
524	7	19	50.9	111	9	23.8	200 M of Vietnam
525	7	20	10.9	111	9	49.6	200 M of Vietnam
526	7	20	31.0	111	10	15.2	200 M of Vietnam
527	7	20	51.1	111	10	40.8	200 M of Vietnam
528	7	21	11.3	111	11	6.4	200 M of Vietnam
529	7	21	31.6	111	11	31.8	200 M of Vietnam
530	7	21	51.9	111	11	57.3	200 M of Vietnam
531	7	22	12.3	111	12	22.7	200 M of Vietnam
532	7	22	32.8	111	12	48.0	200 M of Vietnam
533	7	22	53.3	111	13	13.3	200 M of Vietnam
534	7	23	13.9	111	13	38.5	200 M of Vietnam
535	7	23	34.6	111	14	3.7	200 M of Vietnam
536	7	23	55.3	111	14	28.8	200 M of Vietnam
537	7	24	16.1	111	14	53.8	200 M of Vietnam
538	7	24	37.0	111	15	18.8	200 M of Vietnam
539	7	24	58.0	111	15	43.8	200 M of Vietnam
540	7	25	19.0	111	16	8.6	200 M of Vietnam
541	7	25	40.0	111	16	33.5	200 M of Vietnam
542	7	26	1.2	111	16	58.2	200 M of Vietnam

543	7	26	22.4	111	17	23.0	200 M of Vietnam
544	7	26	43.7	111	17	47.6	200 M of Vietnam
545	7	27	5.0	111	18	12.2	200 M of Vietnam
546	7	27	26.4	111	18	36.8	200 M of Vietnam
547	7	27	47.9	111	19	1.3	200 M of Vietnam
548	7	28	9.4	111	19	25.7	200 M of Vietnam
549	7	28	31.0	111	19	50.1	200 M of Vietnam
550	7	28	52.7	111	20	14.4	200 M of Vietnam
551	7	29	14.4	111	20	38.6	200 M of Vietnam
552	7	29	36.2	111	21	2.8	200 M of Vietnam
553	7	29	58.1	111	21	27.0	200 M of Vietnam
554	7	30	20.0	111	21	51.1	200 M of Vietnam
555	7	30	42.0	111	22	15.1	200 M of Vietnam
556	7	31	4.0	111	22	39.1	200 M of Vietnam
557	7	31	26.2	111	23	3.0	200 M of Vietnam
558	7	31	48.3	111	23	26.8	200 M of Vietnam
559	7	32	10.6	111	23	50.6	200 M of Vietnam
560	7	32	32.9	111	24	14.3	200 M of Vietnam
561	7	32	55.3	111	24	38.0	200 M of Vietnam
562	7	33	17.7	111	25	1.6	200 M of Vietnam
563	7	33	40.2	111	25	25.2	200 M of Vietnam
564	7	34	2.8	111	25	48.7	200 M of Vietnam
565	7	34	25.4	111	26	12.1	200 M of Vietnam
566	7	34	48.1	111	26	35.5	200 M of Vietnam
567	7	35	10.8	111	26	58.8	200 M of Vietnam
568	7	35	33.6	111	27	22.0	200 M of Vietnam
569	7	35	56.5	111	27	45.2	200 M of Vietnam
570	7	36	19.4	111	28	8.3	200 M of Vietnam
571	7	36	42.4	111	28	31.4	200 M of Vietnam
572	7	37	5.5	111	28	54.4	200 M of Vietnam
573	7	37	28.6	111	29	17.3	200 M of Vietnam
574	7	37	51.8	111	29	40.2	200 M of Vietnam
575	7	38	15.0	111	30	3.0	200 M of Vietnam
576	7	38	38.3	111	30	25.8	200 M of Vietnam
577	7	39	1.7	111	30	48.5	200 M of Vietnam
578	7	39	25.1	111	31	11.1	200 M of Vietnam
579	7	39	48.6	111	31	33.7	200 M of Vietnam
580	7	40	12.1	111	31	56.2	200 M of Vietnam
581	7	40	35.7	111	32	18.6	200 M of Vietnam
582	7	40	59.4	111	32	41.0	200 M of Vietnam
583	7	41	23.1	111	33	3.3	200 M of Vietnam
584	7	41	46.9	111	33	25.6	200 M of Vietnam
585	7	41	59.6	111	33	37.3	Point H : The point of the envelope of arcs of Vietnam's 200 M limits
586	7	42	10.8	111	33	47.7	200 M of Vietnam
587	7	42	34.7	111	34	9.9	200 M of Vietnam
588	7	42	58.6	111	34	31.9	200 M of Vietnam
589	7	43	22.7	111	34	53.9	200 M of Vietnam
590	7	43	46.7	111	35	15.9	200 M of Vietnam
591	7	44	10.9	111	35	37.7	200 M of Vietnam
592	7	44	35.1	111	35	59.5	200 M of Vietnam
593	7	44	59.3	111	36	21.3	200 M of Vietnam
594	7	45	23.6	111	36	42.9	200 M of Vietnam

595	7	45	48.0	111	37	4.5	200 M of Vietnam
596	7	46	12.4	111	37	26.1	200 M of Vietnam
597	7	46	36.9	111	37	47.6	200 M of Vietnam
598	7	47	1.5	111	38	9.0	200 M of Vietnam
599	7	47	26.1	111	38	30.3	200 M of Vietnam
600	7	47	50.7	111	38	51.6	200 M of Vietnam
601	7	48	15.4	111	39	12.8	200 M of Vietnam
602	7	48	40.2	111	39	34.0	200 M of Vietnam
603	7	49	5.0	111	39	55.0	200 M of Vietnam
604	7	49	29.9	111	40	16.0	200 M of Vietnam
605	7	49	54.9	111	40	37.0	200 M of Vietnam
606	7	50	19.9	111	40	57.9	200 M of Vietnam
607	7	50	44.9	111	41	18.7	200 M of Vietnam
608	7	51	10.0	111	41	39.4	200 M of Vietnam
609	7	51	35.2	111	42	0.1	200 M of Vietnam
610	7	52	0.4	111	42	20.7	200 M of Vietnam
611	7	52	25.7	111	42	41.3	200 M of Vietnam
612	7	52	51.0	111	43	1.8	200 M of Vietnam
613	7	53	16.4	111	43	22.2	200 M of Vietnam
614	7	53	41.8	111	43	42.5	200 M of Vietnam
615	7	54	7.3	111	44	2.8	200 M of Vietnam
616	7	54	32.8	111	44	23.0	200 M of Vietnam
617	7	54	58.4	111	44	43.1	200 M of Vietnam
618	7	55	24.1	111	45	3.2	200 M of Vietnam
619	7	55	49.8	111	45	23.2	200 M of Vietnam
620	7	56	15.6	111	45	43.1	200 M of Vietnam
621	7	56	41.4	111	46	3.0	200 M of Vietnam
622	7	57	7.2	111	46	22.8	200 M of Vietnam
623	7	57	33.2	111	46	42.5	200 M of Vietnam
624	7	57	59.1	111	47	2.2	200 M of Vietnam
625	7	58	25.2	111	47	21.7	200 M of Vietnam
626	7	58	51.2	111	47	41.2	200 M of Vietnam
627	7	59	17.4	111	48	0.7	200 M of Vietnam
628	7	59	43.5	111	48	20.1	200 M of Vietnam
629	8	0	9.8	111	48	39.4	200 M of Vietnam
630	8	0	36.1	111	48	58.6	200 M of Vietnam
631	8	1	2.4	111	49	17.8	200 M of Vietnam
632	8	1	28.8	111	49	36.9	200 M of Vietnam
633	8	1	55.2	111	49	55.9	200 M of Vietnam
634	8	2	21.7	111	50	14.8	200 M of Vietnam
635	8	2	48.2	111	50	33.7	200 M of Vietnam
636	8	3	14.8	111	50	52.5	200 M of Vietnam
637	8	3	41.5	111	51	11.3	200 M of Vietnam
638	8	4	8.1	111	51	29.9	200 M of Vietnam
639	8	4	34.9	111	51	48.5	200 M of Vietnam
640	8	5	1.7	111	52	7.0	200 M of Vietnam
641	8	5	28.5	111	52	25.5	200 M of Vietnam
642	8	5	55.4	111	52	43.9	200 M of Vietnam
643	8	6	22.3	111	53	2.2	200 M of Vietnam
644	8	6	49.3	111	53	20.4	200 M of Vietnam
645	8	7	16.4	111	53	38.6	200 M of Vietnam
646	8	7	43.4	111	53	56.7	200 M of Vietnam
647	8	8	10.6	111	54	14.7	200 M of Vietnam

648	8	8	37.7	111	54	32.6	200 M of Vietnam
649	8	9	5.0	111	54	50.5	200 M of Vietnam
650	8	9	32.2	111	55	8.3	200 M of Vietnam
651	8	9	59.6	111	55	26.0	200 M of Vietnam
652	8	10	26.9	111	55	43.7	200 M of Vietnam
653	8	10	54.3	111	56	1.3	200 M of Vietnam
654	8	11	21.8	111	56	18.8	200 M of Vietnam
655	8	11	49.3	111	56	36.2	200 M of Vietnam
656	8	12	16.9	111	56	53.6	200 M of Vietnam
657	8	12	44.5	111	57	10.8	200 M of Vietnam
658	8	13	12.1	111	57	28.0	200 M of Vietnam
659	8	13	39.8	111	57	45.2	200 M of Vietnam
660	8	14	7.5	111	58	2.2	200 M of Vietnam
661	8	14	35.3	111	58	19.2	200 M of Vietnam
662	8	15	3.2	111	58	36.1	200 M of Vietnam
663	8	15	31.0	111	58	53.0	200 M of Vietnam
664	8	15	59.0	111	59	9.7	200 M of Vietnam
665	8	16	26.9	111	59	26.4	200 M of Vietnam
666	8	16	54.9	111	59	43.0	200 M of Vietnam
667	8	17	23.0	111	59	59.6	200 M of Vietnam
668	8	17	51.1	112	0	16.0	200 M of Vietnam
669	8	18	19.2	112	0	32.4	200 M of Vietnam
670	8	18	47.4	112	0	48.7	200 M of Vietnam
671	8	19	15.6	112	1	5.0	200 M of Vietnam
672	8	19	43.9	112	1	21.1	200 M of Vietnam
673	8	20	12.2	112	1	37.2	200 M of Vietnam
674	8	20	40.6	112	1	53.2	200 M of Vietnam
675	8	21	9.0	112	2	9.2	200 M of Vietnam
676	8	21	37.4	112	2	25.0	200 M of Vietnam
677	8	22	5.9	112	2	40.8	200 M of Vietnam
678	8	22	34.4	112	2	56.5	200 M of Vietnam
679	8	23	3.0	112	3	12.1	200 M of Vietnam
680	8	23	31.6	112	3	27.7	200 M of Vietnam
681	8	24	0.3	112	3	43.1	200 M of Vietnam
682	8	24	29.0	112	3	58.5	200 M of Vietnam
683	8	24	57.7	112	4	13.9	200 M of Vietnam
684	8	25	26.5	112	4	29.1	200 M of Vietnam
685	8	25	55.3	112	4	44.3	200 M of Vietnam
686	8	26	24.1	112	4	59.4	200 M of Vietnam
687	8	26	53.0	112	5	14.4	200 M of Vietnam
688	8	27	22.0	112	5	29.3	200 M of Vietnam
689	8	27	50.9	112	5	44.1	200 M of Vietnam
690	8	28	20.0	112	5	58.9	200 M of Vietnam
691	8	28	49.0	112	6	13.6	200 M of Vietnam
692	8	29	18.1	112	6	28.2	200 M of Vietnam
693	8	29	47.2	112	6	42.8	200 M of Vietnam
694	8	30	16.4	112	6	57.2	200 M of Vietnam
695	8	30	45.6	112	7	11.6	200 M of Vietnam
696	8	31	14.9	112	7	25.9	200 M of Vietnam
697	8	31	44.2	112	7	40.1	200 M of Vietnam
698	8	32	13.5	112	7	54.3	200 M of Vietnam
699	8	32	42.9	112	8	8.4	200 M of Vietnam
700	8	33	12.3	112	8	22.4	200 M of Vietnam

701	8	33	41.7	112	8	36.3	200 M of Vietnam
702	8	34	11.2	112	8	50.1	200 M of Vietnam
703	8	34	40.7	112	9	3.9	200 M of Vietnam
704	8	35	10.2	112	9	17.5	200 M of Vietnam
705	8	35	39.8	112	9	31.1	200 M of Vietnam
706	8	36	9.4	112	9	44.6	200 M of Vietnam
707	8	36	39.1	112	9	58.1	200 M of Vietnam
708	8	37	8.8	112	10	11.4	200 M of Vietnam
709	8	37	38.5	112	10	24.7	200 M of Vietnam
710	8	38	8.3	112	10	37.9	200 M of Vietnam
711	8	38	38.1	112	10	51.0	200 M of Vietnam
712	8	39	7.9	112	11	4.0	200 M of Vietnam
713	8	39	37.8	112	11	17.0	200 M of Vietnam
714	8	40	7.7	112	11	29.9	200 M of Vietnam
715	8	40	37.6	112	11	42.7	200 M of Vietnam
716	8	41	7.6	112	11	55.4	200 M of Vietnam
717	8	41	37.6	112	12	8.0	200 M of Vietnam
718	8	42	7.6	112	12	20.6	200 M of Vietnam
719	8	42	37.7	112	12	33.0	200 M of Vietnam
720	8	43	7.8	112	12	45.4	200 M of Vietnam
721	8	43	37.9	112	12	57.7	200 M of Vietnam
722	8	44	8.1	112	13	10.0	200 M of Vietnam
723	8	44	38.3	112	13	22.1	200 M of Vietnam
724	8	45	8.5	112	13	34.2	200 M of Vietnam
725	8	45	38.8	112	13	46.2	200 M of Vietnam
726	8	46	9.1	112	13	58.1	200 M of Vietnam
727	8	46	39.5	112	14	9.9	200 M of Vietnam
728	8	47	9.8	112	14	21.6	200 M of Vietnam
729	8	47	40.2	112	14	33.3	200 M of Vietnam
730	8	48	10.6	112	14	44.9	200 M of Vietnam
731	8	48	41.1	112	14	56.4	200 M of Vietnam
732	8	49	11.6	112	15	7.8	200 M of Vietnam
733	8	49	42.1	112	15	19.1	200 M of Vietnam
734	8	50	12.6	112	15	30.3	200 M of Vietnam
735	8	50	43.2	112	15	41.5	200 M of Vietnam
736	8	51	13.8	112	15	52.6	200 M of Vietnam
737	8	51	44.5	112	16	3.6	200 M of Vietnam
738	8	52	15.1	112	16	14.5	200 M of Vietnam
739	8	52	45.8	112	16	25.3	200 M of Vietnam
740	8	53	16.5	112	16	36.1	200 M of Vietnam
741	8	53	47.3	112	16	46.8	200 M of Vietnam
742	8	54	18.1	112	16	57.3	200 M of Vietnam
743	8	54	48.9	112	17	7.9	200 M of Vietnam
744	8	55	19.7	112	17	18.3	200 M of Vietnam
745	8	55	50.6	112	17	28.6	200 M of Vietnam
746	8	56	21.5	112	17	38.9	200 M of Vietnam
747	8	56	52.4	112	17	49.0	200 M of Vietnam
748	8	57	23.3	112	17	59.1	200 M of Vietnam
749	8	57	54.3	112	18	9.1	200 M of Vietnam
750	8	58	25.3	112	18	19.0	200 M of Vietnam
751	8	58	56.3	112	18	28.9	200 M of Vietnam
752	8	59	27.4	112	18	38.6	200 M of Vietnam
753	8	59	58.5	112	18	48.3	200 M of Vietnam

754	9	0	29.6	112	18	57.9	200 M of Vietnam
755	9	1	0.7	112	19	7.4	200 M of Vietnam
756	9	1	31.9	112	19	16.8	200 M of Vietnam
757	9	2	3.0	112	19	26.1	200 M of Vietnam
758	9	2	34.2	112	19	35.4	200 M of Vietnam
759	9	3	5.5	112	19	44.6	200 M of Vietnam
760	9	3	36.7	112	19	53.6	200 M of Vietnam
761	9	4	8.0	112	20	2.6	200 M of Vietnam
762	9	4	39.3	112	20	11.5	200 M of Vietnam
763	9	5	10.6	112	20	20.4	200 M of Vietnam
764	9	5	42.0	112	20	29.1	200 M of Vietnam
765	9	6	13.3	112	20	37.8	200 M of Vietnam
766	9	6	44.7	112	20	46.3	200 M of Vietnam
767	9	7	16.2	112	20	54.8	200 M of Vietnam
768	9	7	47.6	112	21	3.2	200 M of Vietnam
769	9	8	19.1	112	21	11.6	200 M of Vietnam
770	9	8	50.6	112	21	19.8	200 M of Vietnam
771	9	9	22.1	112	21	27.9	200 M of Vietnam
772	9	9	53.6	112	21	36.0	200 M of Vietnam
773	9	10	25.1	112	21	44.0	200 M of Vietnam
774	9	10	56.7	112	21	51.9	200 M of Vietnam
775	9	11	28.3	112	21	59.7	200 M of Vietnam
776	9	11	59.9	112	22	7.4	200 M of Vietnam
777	9	12	31.5	112	22	15.1	200 M of Vietnam
778	9	13	3.2	112	22	22.6	200 M of Vietnam
779	9	13	34.9	112	22	30.1	200 M of Vietnam
780	9	14	6.6	112	22	37.5	200 M of Vietnam
781	9	14	38.3	112	22	44.7	200 M of Vietnam
782	9	15	10.0	112	22	52.0	200 M of Vietnam
783	9	15	41.8	112	22	59.1	200 M of Vietnam
784	9	16	13.5	112	23	6.1	200 M of Vietnam
785	9	16	45.3	112	23	13.1	200 M of Vietnam
786	9	17	17.1	112	23	19.9	200 M of Vietnam
787	9	17	48.9	112	23	26.7	200 M of Vietnam
788	9	18	20.8	112	23	33.4	200 M of Vietnam
789	9	18	52.7	112	23	40.0	200 M of Vietnam
790	9	19	24.5	112	23	46.5	200 M of Vietnam
791	9	19	56.4	112	23	53.0	200 M of Vietnam
792	9	20	28.3	112	23	59.3	200 M of Vietnam
793	9	21	0.3	112	24	5.6	200 M of Vietnam
794	9	21	32.2	112	24	11.8	200 M of Vietnam
795	9	22	4.2	112	24	17.9	200 M of Vietnam
796	9	22	36.2	112	24	23.9	200 M of Vietnam
797	9	23	8.2	112	24	29.8	200 M of Vietnam
798	9	23	40.2	112	24	35.6	200 M of Vietnam
799	9	24	12.2	112	24	41.4	200 M of Vietnam
800	9	24	44.2	112	24	47.0	200 M of Vietnam
801	9	25	16.3	112	24	52.6	200 M of Vietnam
802	9	25	48.4	112	24	58.1	200 M of Vietnam
803	9	26	20.4	112	25	3.5	200 M of Vietnam
804	9	26	52.5	112	25	8.8	200 M of Vietnam
805	9	27	24.7	112	25	14.0	200 M of Vietnam
806	9	27	56.8	112	25	19.2	200 M of Vietnam

807	9	28	28.9	112	25	24.2	200 M of Vietnam
808	9	29	1.1	112	25	29.2	200 M of Vietnam
809	9	29	13.4	112	25	31.0	200 M of Vietnam
810	9	30	15.4	112	25	40.3	Point I : The point of the envelope of arcs of Vietnam's 200 M limits

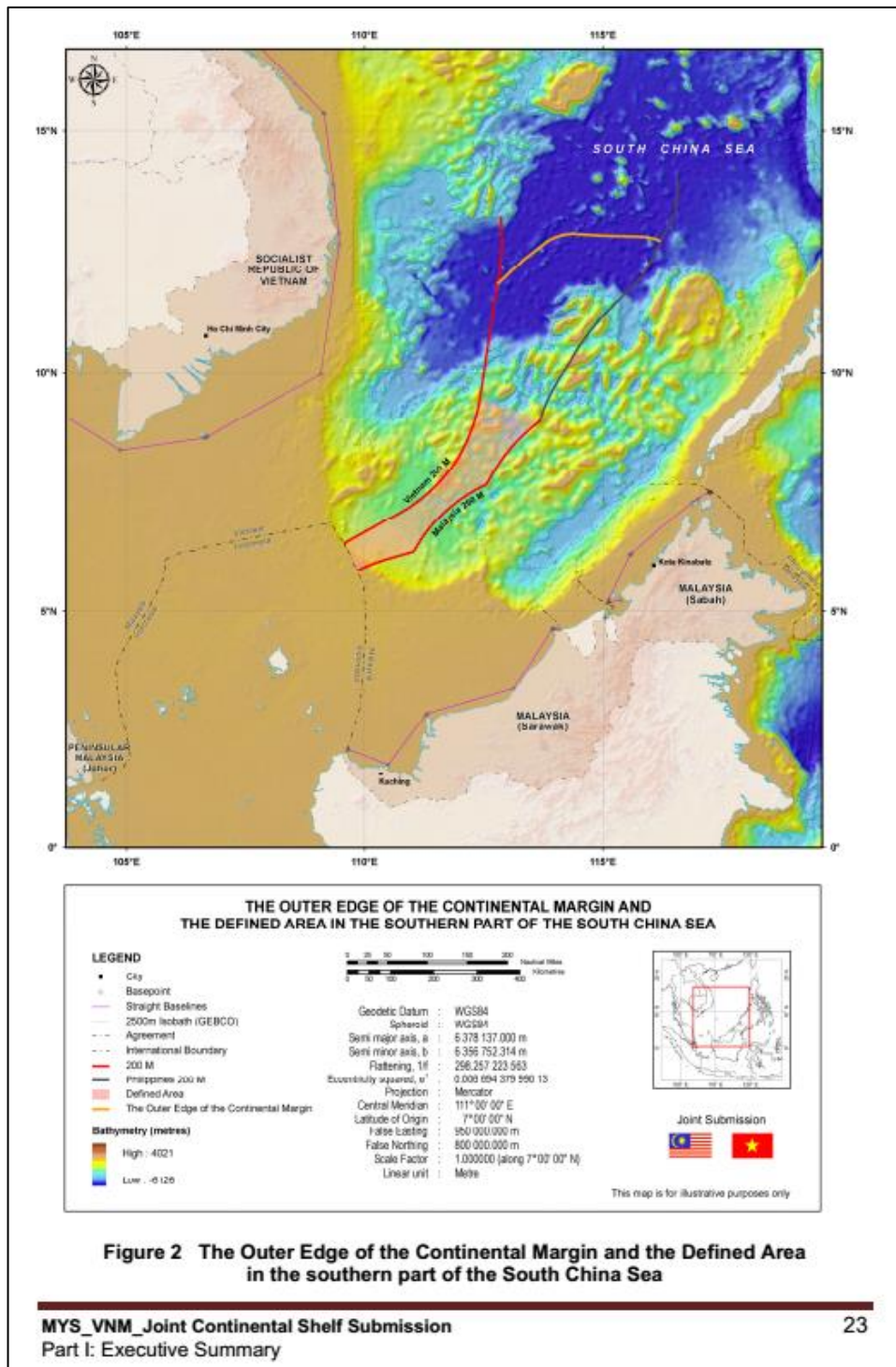


Figure 2 The Outer Edge of the Continental Margin and the Defined Area in the southern part of the South China Sea

Table 2

**List of Geographical Coordinates of the Formula Fixed Points Used in the
Establishment of the Outer Edge of the Continental Margin (OECM)
(All Coordinates are in WGS84)**

OECM Point ID	Latitude (N)			Longitude (E)			Method	From OECM Point	To OECM Point	Distance	
	°	'	"	°	'	"				KM	M
1	11	49	51.8	112	47	13.0	Intersection of Vietnam 200 M & 60 M envelope of arcs generated from FOS07				
2	12	20	35.6	113	21	8.8	Formula fixed point of 60 M envelope of arcs generated from FOS04	1	2	83.667	45.18
3	12	21	15.7	113	21	54.6	Formula fixed point of 60 M envelope of arcs generated from FOS04	2	3	1.852	1.00
4	12	21	55.0	113	22	41.1	Formula fixed point of 60 M envelope of arcs generated from FOS04	3	4	1.852	1.00
5	12	22	33.6	113	23	28.2	Formula fixed point of 60 M envelope of arcs generated from FOS04	4	5	1.852	1.00
6	12	23	11.3	113	24	16.0	Formula fixed point of 60 M envelope of arcs generated from FOS04	5	6	1.852	1.00
7	12	23	48.3	113	25	4.4	Formula fixed point of 60 M envelope of arcs generated from FOS04	6	7	1.852	1.00
8	12	39	56.9	113	46	22.5	Formula fixed point of 60 M envelope of arcs generated from FOS03	7	8	48.733	26.32
9	12	40	33.0	113	47	11.6	Formula fixed point of 60 M envelope of arcs generated from FOS03	8	9	1.852	1.00
10	12	41	8.4	113	48	1.3	Formula fixed point of 60 M envelope of arcs generated from FOS03	9	10	1.852	1.00
11	12	41	42.9	113	48	51.6	Formula fixed point of 60 M envelope of arcs generated from FOS03	10	11	1.852	1.00
12	12	42	16.6	113	49	42.5	Formula fixed point of 60 M envelope of arcs generated from FOS03	11	12	1.852	1.00
13	12	42	49.5	113	50	33.9	Formula fixed point of 60 M envelope of arcs generated from FOS03	12	13	1.852	1.00
14	12	43	21.5	113	51	25.9	Formula fixed point of 60 M envelope of arcs generated from FOS03	13	14	1.852	1.00
15	12	43	52.7	113	52	18.5	Formula fixed point of 60 M envelope of arcs generated from FOS03	14	15	1.852	1.00
16	12	44	23.0	113	53	11.6	Formula fixed point of 60 M envelope of arcs generated from FOS03	15	16	1.852	1.00
17	12	44	52.4	113	54	5.1	Formula fixed point of 60 M envelope of arcs generated from FOS03	16	17	1.852	1.00
18	12	45	20.9	113	54	59.2	Formula fixed point of 60 M envelope of arcs generated from FOS03	17	18	1.852	1.00

OECM Point ID	Latitude (N)			Longitude (E)			Method	From OECM Point	To OECM Point	Distance	
	°	'	''	°	'	''				KM	M
19	12	45	48.6	113	55	53.8	Formula fixed point of 60 M envelope of arcs generated from FOS03	18	19	1.852	1.00
20	12	46	15.3	113	56	48.8	Formula fixed point of 60 M envelope of arcs generated from FOS03	19	20	1.852	1.00
21	12	46	41.2	113	57	44.2	Formula fixed point of 60 M envelope of arcs generated from FOS03	20	21	1.852	1.00
22	12	47	6.1	113	58	40.1	Formula fixed point of 60 M envelope of arcs generated from FOS03	21	22	1.852	1.00
23	12	47	30.1	113	59	36.5	Formula fixed point of 60 M envelope of arcs generated from FOS03	22	23	1.852	1.00
24	12	47	53.2	114	0	33.2	Formula fixed point of 60 M envelope of arcs generated from FOS03	23	24	1.852	1.00
25	12	48	15.3	114	1	30.3	Formula fixed point of 60 M envelope of arcs generated from FOS03	24	25	1.852	1.00
26	12	48	36.5	114	2	27.8	Formula fixed point of 60 M envelope of arcs generated from FOS03	25	26	1.852	1.00
27	12	48	56.8	114	3	25.6	Formula fixed point of 60 M envelope of arcs generated from FOS03	26	27	1.852	1.00
28	12	49	16.1	114	4	23.8	Formula fixed point of 60 M envelope of arcs generated from FOS03	27	28	1.852	1.00
29	12	49	34.4	114	5	22.3	Formula fixed point of 60 M envelope of arcs generated from FOS03	28	29	1.852	1.00
30	12	49	51.8	114	6	21.1	Formula fixed point of 60 M envelope of arcs generated from FOS03	29	30	1.852	1.00
31	12	50	8.2	114	7	20.2	Formula fixed point of 60 M envelope of arcs generated from FOS03	30	31	1.852	1.00
32	12	50	23.7	114	8	19.5	Formula fixed point of 60 M envelope of arcs generated from FOS03	31	32	1.852	1.00
33	12	50	38.1	114	9	19.2	Formula fixed point of 60 M envelope of arcs generated from FOS03	32	33	1.852	1.00
34	12	50	51.6	114	10	19.0	Formula fixed point of 60 M envelope of arcs generated from FOS03	33	34	1.852	1.00
35	12	51	4.13	114	11	19.1	Formula fixed point of 60 M envelope of arcs generated from FOS03	34	35	1.852	1.00
36	12	51	15.6	114	12	19.4	Formula fixed point of 60 M envelope of arcs generated from FOS03	35	36	1.852	1.00
37	12	51	26.2	114	13	19.9	Formula fixed point of 60 M envelope of arcs generated from FOS03	36	37	1.852	1.00
38	12	51	35.7	114	14	20.5	Formula fixed point of 60 M envelope of arcs generated from FOS03	37	38	1.852	1.00

OECM Point ID	Latitude (N)			Longitude (E)			Method	From OECM Point	To OECM Point	Distance	
	°	'	''	°	'	''				KM	M
39	12	51	44.2	114	15	21.3	Formula fixed point of 60 M envelope of arcs generated from FOS03	38	39	1.852	1.00
40	12	51	51.8	114	16	22.2	Formula fixed point of 60 M envelope of arcs generated from FOS03	39	40	1.852	1.00
41	12	51	58.3	114	17	23.3	Formula fixed point of 60 M envelope of arcs generated from FOS03	40	41	1.852	1.00
42	12	52	3.8	114	18	24.5	Formula fixed point of 60 M envelope of arcs generated from FOS03	41	42	1.852	1.00
43	12	52	8.3	114	19	25.7	Formula fixed point of 60 M envelope of arcs generated from FOS03	42	43	1.852	1.00
44	12	52	11.9	114	20	27.0	Formula fixed point of 60 M envelope of arcs generated from FOS03	43	44	1.852	1.00
45	12	52	14.4	114	21	28.4	Formula fixed point of 60 M envelope of arcs generated from FOS03	44	45	1.852	1.00
46	12	52	15.9	114	22	29.8	Formula fixed point of 60 M envelope of arcs generated from FOS03	45	46	1.852	1.00
47	12	52	16.4	114	23	30.7	Formula fixed point of 60 M envelope of arcs generated from FOS03	46	47	1.835	0.99
48	12	52	15.9	114	24	32.1	Formula fixed point of 60 M envelope of arcs generated from FOS03	47	48	1.852	1.00
49	12	52	14.4	114	25	33.5	Formula fixed point of 60 M envelope of arcs generated from FOS03	48	49	1.852	1.00
50	12	52	11.8	114	26	34.9	Formula fixed point of 60 M envelope of arcs generated from FOS03	49	50	1.852	1.00
51	12	52	8.3	114	27	36.2	Formula fixed point of 60 M envelope of arcs generated from FOS03	50	51	1.852	1.00
52	12	52	3.8	114	28	37.4	Formula fixed point of 60 M envelope of arcs generated from FOS03	51	52	1.852	1.00
53	12	50	12.9	114	50	33.3	Formula fixed point of 60 M envelope of arcs generated from FOS02	52	53	39.822	21.50
54	12	48	30.4	115	49	7.2	Formula fixed point of 60 M envelope of arcs generated from FOS01	53	54	106.012	57.24
55	12	48	27.9	115	50	8.5	Formula fixed point of 60 M envelope of arcs generated from FOS01	54	55	1.852	1.00
56	12	48	24.4	115	51	9.8	Formula fixed point of 60 M envelope of arcs generated from FOS01	55	56	1.852	1.00
57	12	48	19.8	115	52	11.1	Formula fixed point of 60 M envelope of arcs generated from FOS01	56	57	1.852	1.00
58	12	48	14.3	115	53	12.2	Formula fixed point of 60 M envelope of arcs generated from FOS01	57	58	1.852	1.00

OECM Point ID	Latitude (N)			Longitude (E)			Method	From OECM Point	To OECM Point	Distance	
	°	'	"	°	'	"				KM	M
59	12	48	7.8	115	54	13.3	Formula fixed point of 60 M envelope of arcs generated from FOS01	58	59	1.852	1.00
60	12	48	0.2	115	55	14.2	Formula fixed point of 60 M envelope of arcs generated from FOS01	59	60	1.852	1.00
61	12	47	51.7	115	56	15.0	Formula fixed point of 60 M envelope of arcs generated from FOS01	60	61	1.852	1.00
62	12	47	42.1	115	57	15.6	Formula fixed point of 60 M envelope of arcs generated from FOS01	61	62	1.852	1.00
63	12	47	31.6	115	58	16.0	Formula fixed point of 60 M envelope of arcs generated from FOS01	62	63	1.852	1.00
64	12	47	20.1	115	59	16.3	Formula fixed point of 60 M envelope of arcs generated from FOS01	63	64	1.852	1.00
65	12	47	7.6	116	0	16.4	Formula fixed point of 60 M envelope of arcs generated from FOS01	64	65	1.852	1.00
66	12	46	54.1	116	1	16.2	Formula fixed point of 60 M envelope of arcs generated from FOS01	65	66	1.852	1.00
67	12	46	39.6	116	2	15.8	Formula fixed point of 60 M envelope of arcs generated from FOS01	66	67	1.852	1.00
68	12	46	24.2	116	3	15.2	Formula fixed point of 60 M envelope of arcs generated from FOS01	67	68	1.852	1.00
69	12	46	7.7	116	4	14.2	Formula fixed point of 60 M envelope of arcs generated from FOS01	68	69	1.852	1.00
70	12	45	50.3	116	5	13.0	Formula fixed point of 60 M envelope of arcs generated from FOS01	69	70	1.852	1.00
71	12	45	32.0	116	6	11.5	Formula fixed point of 60 M envelope of arcs generated from FOS01	70	71	1.852	1.00
72	12	45	12.7	116	7	9.7	Formula fixed point of 60 M envelope of arcs generated from FOS01	71	72	1.852	1.00
73	12	44	52.4	116	8	7.5	Formula fixed point of 60 M envelope of arcs generated from FOS01	72	73	1.852	1.00
74	12	44	31.2	116	9	4.9	Formula fixed point of 60 M envelope of arcs generated from FOS01	73	74	1.852	1.00
75	12	44	9.0	116	10	2.0	Formula fixed point of 60 M envelope of arcs generated from FOS01	74	75	1.852	1.00
76	12	43	46.0	116	10	58.7	Formula fixed point of 60 M envelope of arcs generated from FOS01	75	76	1.852	1.00
77	12	43	21.9	116	11	55.0	Formula fixed point of 60 M envelope of arcs generated from FOS01	76	77	1.852	1.00
78	12	43	1.1	116	12	41.7	60 M envelope of arcs generated from FOS01 & Intersection of the Philippines 200 M	77	78	1.547	0.84

MYS_VNM_Joint Continental Shelf Submission 27
Part I: Executive Summary

CHINA, 7 MAY 2009

(Translation)

CML/17/2009

New York, 7 May 2009

The Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to the Joint Submission by Malaysia and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam dated 6 May 2009, to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf (hereinafter referred to as "the Commission") concerning the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles, has the honor to state the position as follows:

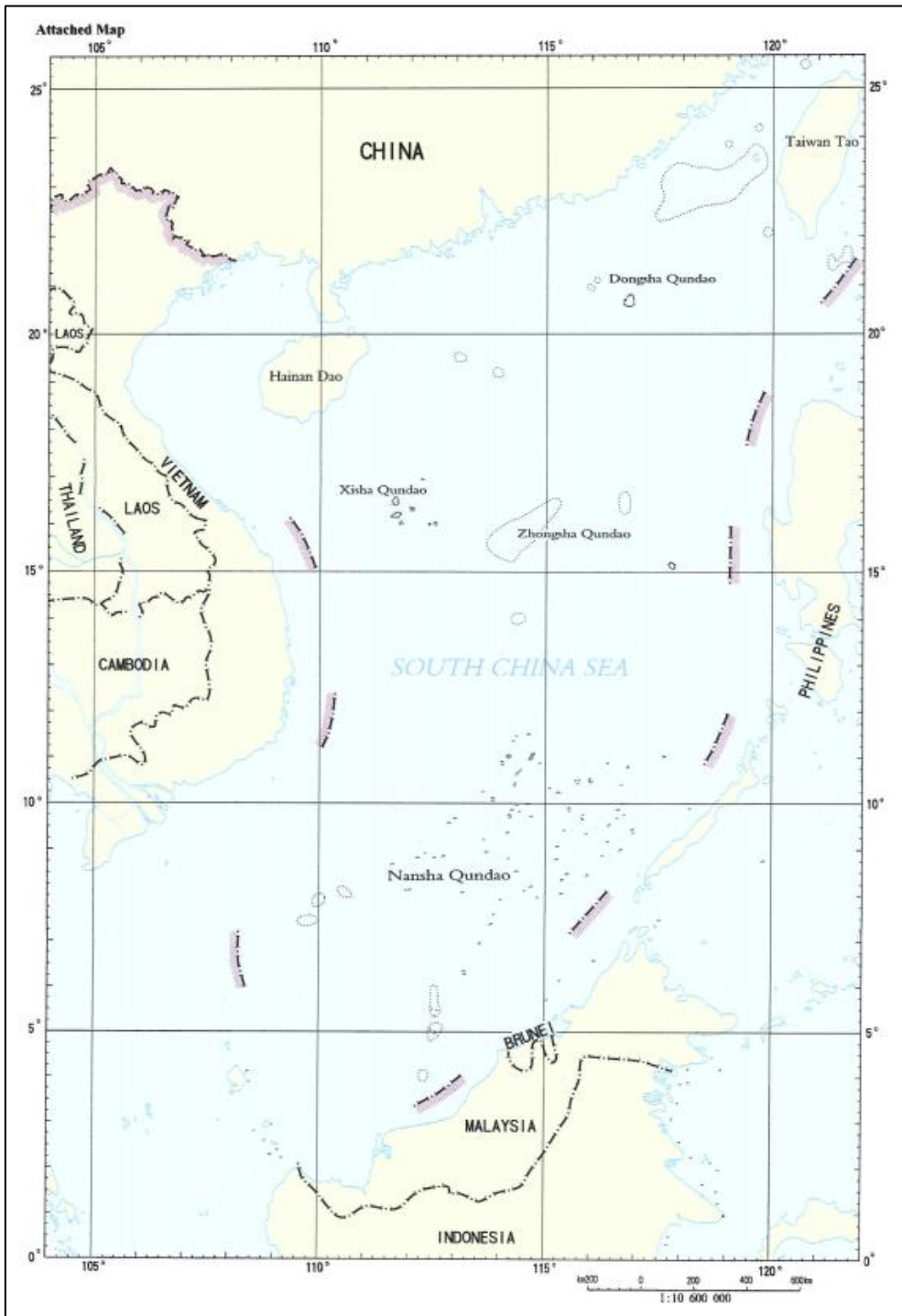
China has indisputable sovereignty over the islands in the South China Sea and the adjacent waters, and enjoys sovereign rights and jurisdiction over the relevant waters as well as the seabed and subsoil thereof (see attached map). The above position is consistently held by the Chinese Government, and is widely known by the international community.

The continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles as contained in the Joint Submission by Malaysia and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam has seriously infringed China's sovereignty, sovereign rights and jurisdiction in the South China Sea. In accordance with Article 5(a) of Annex I to the Rules of Procedure of the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf, the Chinese Government seriously requests the Commission not to consider the Joint Submission by Malaysia and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam. The Chinese Government has informed Malaysia and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam of the above position.

The Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations requests that this Note Verbale be circulated to all members of the Commission, all States Parties to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea as well as all Members of the United Nations.

The Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the assurances of its highest consideration.

H.E. Mr. BAN KI-MOON
Secretary-General
The United Nations
NEW YORK



(Translation)

CML/18/2009

New York, 7 May 2009

The Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to the Submission by the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam dated 7 May 2009, to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf (hereinafter referred to as "the Commission") concerning the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles, has the honor to state the position as follows:

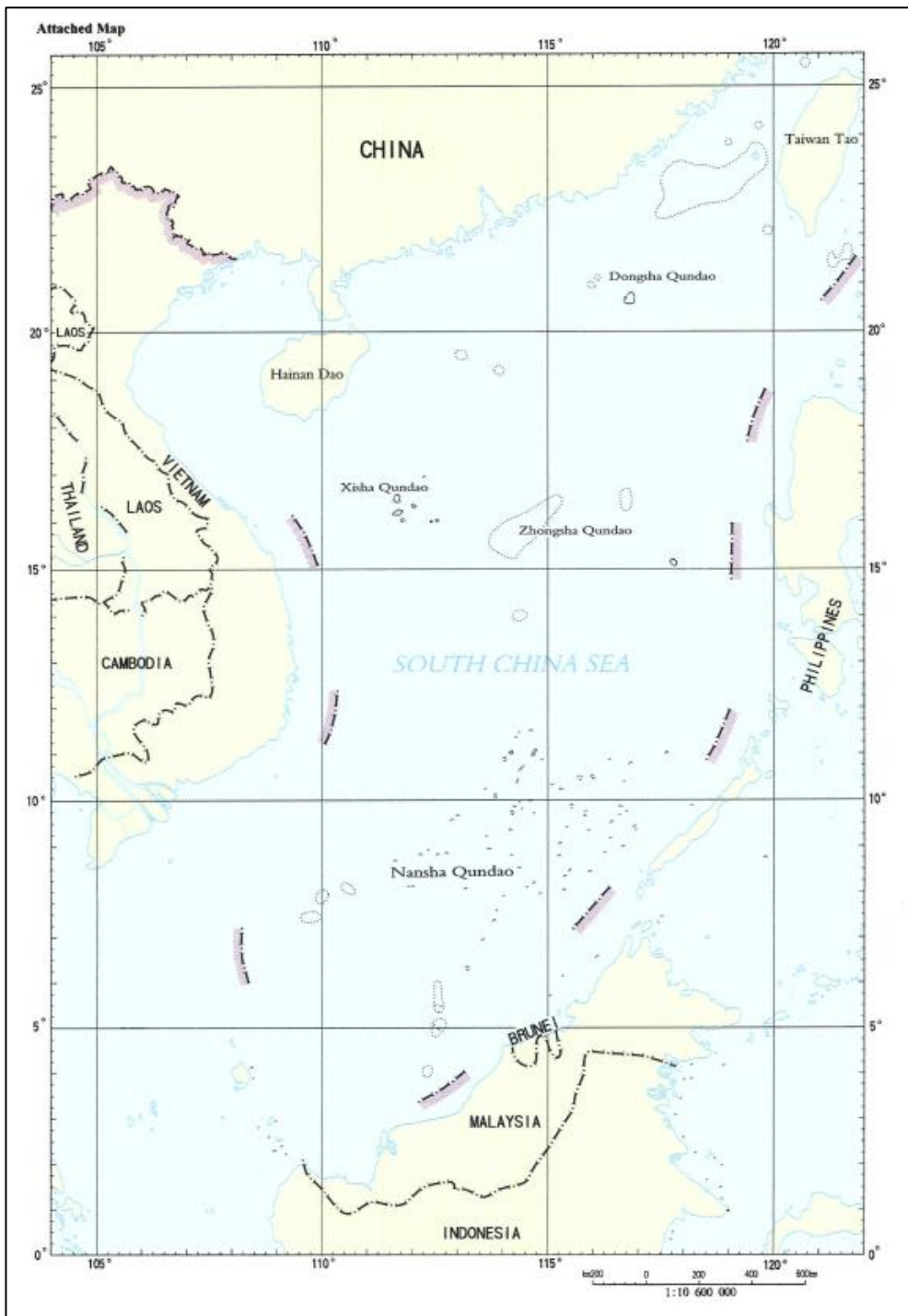
China has indisputable sovereignty over the islands in the South China Sea and the adjacent waters, and enjoys sovereign rights and jurisdiction over the relevant waters as well as the seabed and subsoil thereof (see attached map). The above position is consistently held by the Chinese Government, and is widely known by the international community.

The above Submission by the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam has seriously infringed China's sovereignty, sovereign rights and jurisdiction in the South China Sea. In accordance with Article 5(a) of Annex I to the Rules of Procedure of the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf, the Chinese Government seriously requests the Commission not to consider the Submission by the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam. The Chinese Government has informed the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam of the above position.

The Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations requests that this Note Verbale be circulated to all members of the Commission, all States Parties to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea as well as all Members of the United Nations.

The Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the assurances of its highest consideration.

H.E. Mr. BAN KI-MOON
Secretary-General
The United Nations
NEW YORK



VIETNAM, 8 MAY 2009



PHÁI ĐOÀN THƯỜNG TRỰC
CỘNG HOÀ XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM
TẠI LIÊN HỢP QUỐC

PERMANENT MISSION
OF THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM
TO THE UNITED NATIONS

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No. 86/HC-2009

The Permanent Mission of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to the Notes Verbale CML/12/2009 of 13 April 2009, CML/17/2009 of 7 May 2009 and CML/18/2009 of 7 May 2009, addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations by the Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations, has the honor to state the position of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam as follows:

Viet Nam's Submissions to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf concerning the outer limits of Viet Nam's continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles, including its Joint Submission with Malaysia, constitute legitimate undertakings in implementation of the obligations of States Parties to the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which conform to the pertinent provisions of the said Convention as well as the Rules of Procedures of the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf.

The Hoang Sa (Paracels) and Truong Sa (Spratlys) archipelagoes are parts of Viet Nam's territory. Viet Nam has indisputable sovereignty over these archipelagoes. China's claim over the islands and adjacent waters in the Eastern Sea (South China Sea) as manifested in the map attached with the Notes Verbale CLM/17/2009 and CLM/18/2009 has no legal, historical or factual basis, therefore is null and void.

The Permanent Mission of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam to the United Nations requests that this Note Verbale be circulated to all States Parties to the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea as well as all Members of the United Nations.

The Permanent Mission of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam to the United Nations avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the assurances of its highest consideration. 

New York, 8 May 2009

H.E. Mr. BAN KI-MOON
Secretary-General
United Nations



MALASIA, 20 MAY 2009



HA 24/09

The Permanent Mission of Malaysia to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary General of the United Nations and, with reference to the Note Verbale CML/17/2009 dated 7 May 2009 from the Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations, has the honour to state the position of the Government of Malaysia as follows:

The Joint Submission of Malaysia and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf (hereinafter referred to as "the Joint Submission") to establish the limits of the continental shelf appurtenant to Malaysia and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam beyond 200 nautical miles from their baselines from which the breadth of their respective territorial seas is measured in respect of the southern part of the South China Sea constitute legitimate undertakings in implementation of the obligations of States Parties to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea 1982 (UNCLOS 1982), which conform to the pertinent provisions of UNCLOS 1982 as well as the Rules of Procedure of the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf.

The Joint Submission is made without prejudice to the question of delimitation of the continental shelf between States with opposite or adjacent coasts in consonance with Article 76 (10) of UNCLOS 1982, Article 9 of Annex II of UNCLOS 1982, Rule 46 to the Commission's Rules of Procedure, and Paragraphs 1, 2 and 5 of Annex I to the Commission's Rules of Procedure. Similarly, the Joint Submission is without prejudice to the position of States which are parties to a land or maritime dispute in consonance with Paragraph 5 (b) of Annex I to the Commission's Rules of Procedure.

The Government of Malaysia has informed the People's Republic of China of its position prior to the submission of the Joint Submission to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf.

The Permanent Mission of Malaysia has further the honour to request that this note be circulated to all members of the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf (CLCS), all States Parties to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea 1982 as well as all Members of the United Nations.

The Permanent Mission of Malaysia to the United Nations avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretary General of the United Nations the assurances of its highest consideration.



H.E. Mr. BAN KI-MOON
Secretary General
United Nations

PHILIPPINES, 4 AUGUST 2009

MISYON NG PILIPINAS SA MGA
NAGKAKAISANG BANSA



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NEW YORK N Y 10036
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PHILIPPINE MISSION TO THE
UNITED NATIONS



No: 000818

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of the Philippines to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and with reference to the Submission by the Socialist Republic of Vietnam dated 06 May 2009 to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf (hereinafter referred to as "the Commission") concerning the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles in the South China Sea, has the honor to state the position of the Government of the Republic of the Philippines as follows:

The Submission for Extended Continental Shelf by the Socialist Republic of Vietnam lays claim on areas that are disputed because they overlap with those of the Philippines'.

The Government of the Republic of the Philippines notes the relevant Articles of the Convention including its Annex II and the Rules of Procedure of the Commission, in particular Annex I thereto which provides as follows:

"1. The Commission recognizes that the competence with respect to matters regarding disputes which may arise in connection with the establishment of the outer limits of the continental shelf rests with States."

"5. (a) In cases where a land or maritime dispute exists, the Commission shall not consider and qualify a submission made by any of the States concerned in the dispute."

In view of the foregoing circumstances, the Government of the Republic of the Philippines is constrained to request the Commission to refrain from considering the aforementioned Unilateral Submission by the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, unless and until after the parties have discussed and resolved their disputes.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of the Philippines to the United Nations avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the assurances of its highest consideration.

New York, 4 August 2009



MISYON NG PILIPINAS SA MGA
NAGKAKAISANG BANSA



556 FIFTH AVENUE
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PHILIPPINE MISSION TO THE
UNITED NATIONS



No. 000819

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of the Philippines to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and with reference to the Joint Submission by Malaysia and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam dated 06 May 2009 to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf (hereinafter referred to as "the Commission") concerning the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles in the South China Sea, has the honor to state the position of the Government of the Republic of the Philippines as follows:

The Joint Submission for the Extended Continental Shelf by Malaysia and Vietnam lays claim on areas that are disputed not only because they overlap with that of the Philippines, but also because of the controversy arising from the territorial claims on some of the islands in the area including North Borneo.

The Government of the Republic of the Philippines notes the relevant Articles of the Convention including its Annex II and the Rules of Procedure of the Commission, in particular Annex I thereto which provides as follows:

"1. The Commission recognizes that the competence with respect to matters regarding disputes which may arise in connection with the establishment of the outer limits of the continental shelf rests with States."

"5. (a) In cases where a land or maritime dispute exists, the Commission shall not consider and qualify a submission made by any of the States concerned in the dispute."

In view of the foregoing circumstances, the Government of the Republic of the Philippines is constrained to request the Commission to refrain from considering the aforementioned Joint Submission by Malaysia and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, unless and until after the parties have discussed and resolved their disputes.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of the Philippines to the United Nations avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the assurances of its highest consideration.

New York, 4 August 2009



VIETNAM, 18 AUGUST 2009



PHÁI ĐOÀN THƯỜNG TRỰC
CỘNG HOÀ XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM
TẠI LIÊN HỢP QUỐC

PERMANENT MISSION
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No. 240HC-2009

The Permanent Mission of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to the Notes Verbale 000818 and 000819 dated 4 August 2009 and addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations by the Permanent Mission of the Republic of the Philippines to the United Nations, has the honor to state the position of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam as follows:

Viet Nam's submissions to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf concerning the outer limits of Viet Nam's continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles, including its joint submission with Malaysia, constitute legitimate undertakings in implementation of the obligations of States Parties to the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which totally conform to the pertinent provisions of the said Convention as well as the Scientific and Technical Guidelines and the Rules of Procedures of the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf.

Viet Nam's submissions have been made without prejudice to matters relating to the delimitation of boundaries between States with opposite or adjacent coasts as well as the positions of States which are parties to land or maritime disputes.

Viet Nam wishes to take this opportunity to reaffirm its consistent position that Viet Nam has indisputable sovereignty over the Hoang Sa (Paracels) and Truong Sa (Spratlys) archipelagoes.

H.E. Mr. BAN KI-MOON
Secretary-General
United Nations

It is firmly held by Viet Nam that all disputes relating to the Eastern Sea (South China Sea) must be settled through peaceful negotiations, in accordance with international law, especially the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and the Declaration on the Conducts of Parties in the South China Sea (Eastern Sea) – DOC.

The Permanent Mission of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam to the United Nations has the further honor to request that this Note Verbale be circulated to all States Parties to the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea as well as all Members of the United Nations.

The Permanent Mission of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam to the United Nations avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the assurances of its highest consideration. *U*

New York, 18 August 2009



MALAYSIA, 21 AUGUST 2009



HA 41/09

The Permanent Mission of Malaysia to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to the Note Verbale No. 000819 dated 4 August 2009 from the Permanent Mission of the Republic of the Philippines to the United Nations, has the honour to state the position of the Government of Malaysia as follows:

The Joint Submission of Malaysia and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf (hereinafter referred to as "the Joint Submission") to establish the limits of the continental shelf appurtenant to Malaysia and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam beyond 200 nautical miles from their baselines from which the breadth of their respective territorial seas are measured in respect of the southern part of the South China Sea, constitutes legitimate undertakings in implementation of the obligations of States Parties to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea 1982 (UNCLOS 1982). The Joint Submission conforms to the pertinent provisions of UNCLOS 1982 as well as the Rules of Procedure of the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf.

The Joint Submission is made without prejudice to the question of delimitation of the continental shelf between States with opposite or adjacent coasts in consonance with Article 76 (10) of UNCLOS 1982, Article 9 of Annex II of UNCLOS 1982, Rule 46 of the Commission's Rules of Procedure, and Paragraphs 1, 2 and 5 of Annex I to the Commission's Rules of Procedure. Similarly, the Joint Submission is without prejudice to the position of States which are parties to a land or maritime dispute in consonance with Paragraph 5 (b) of Annex I to the Commission's Rules of Procedure.

The Government of Malaysia has informed the Republic of the Philippines of its position prior to the submission of the Joint Submission to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf. In addition, both the Governments of Malaysia and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam had proposed to the Government of the Republic of the Philippines to consider joining the Joint Submission.

With respect to the assertion of the Philippines to "... territorial claims on some of the islands in the area including North Borneo.", as stated in the second paragraph of its Note Verbale, the Permanent Mission wishes to inform the Secretary-General that Malaysia has never recognised the Philippines' claim to the Malaysian state of Sabah, formerly known as North Borneo.

In this respect, the Permanent Mission of Malaysia wishes to draw the attention of the Secretary-General to the Judgment of the International Court of Justice dated 23 October 2001 in the *Case Concerning Sovereignty over Pulau Ligitan and Pulau Sipadan and the Application by the Philippines for permission to Intervene*. On the issue of the Philippine claim to North Borneo, Judge Ad-hoc Franck, in a Separate Opinion stated that "in light of the clear exercise by the people of North Borneo of their right to self determination, it cannot matter whether this Court, in any interpretation it might give to any historic instrument or efficacy, sustains or not the Philippines claim to historic title. Modern international law does not recognise the survival of a right of sovereignty based solely on historic title: not in any event, after an exercise of self-determination conducted in accordance with the requisites of international law, the bona fides of which has received international recognition by the political organs of the United Nations. Against this, historic claims and feudal pre-colonial titles are mere relics of another international legal era, one that ended with the setting of the sun on the age of colonial imperium".

In light of the above, the Philippine's claim to North Borneo clearly, has no basis under international law.

In view of the foregoing, Malaysia respectfully requests the Commission to consider the Malaysia-Vietnam Joint Submission.

The Permanent Mission of Malaysia has further the honour to request that this note be circulated to all members of the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf (CLCS), all States Parties to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea 1982 as well as all Members of the United Nations.

The Permanent Mission of Malaysia to the United Nations avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the assurances of its highest consideration.



**Secretary-General
of the United Nations
New York**

INDONESIA, 8 JULY 2008



PERMANENT MISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
TO THE UNITED NATIONS
NEW YORK

UNOFFICIAL TRANSLATION

No. 480/POL-703/VII/10

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Indonesia to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary General of the United Nations and with reference to the circular note of the Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of China number CML/17/2009 dated 7 May 2009, especially its attached map depicting the so-called "the Chinese indisputable sovereignty over the islands in the South China Sea and the adjacent waters, and its sovereign rights and jurisdiction over relevant waters as well as the seabed and subsoil thereof", has the honor to state the following:

- 1) Indonesia is not a claimant State to the sovereignty disputes in the South China Sea, and as such, Indonesia has played an impartial yet active role in establishing confidence building measures among the claimant States and creating an atmosphere of peace through a series of workshops on the South China Sea since 1990. This endeavor eventually paved the way for the adoption of the "Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea" in 2002;
- 2) Indonesia also follows closely the debate over the above mentioned map which has also been referred to as the so-called "nine-dotted-lines map". Thus far, there is no clear explanation as to the legal basis, the method of drawing, and the status of those separated dotted-lines. It seems that those separated dotted lines may have been the maritime zones of various disputed small features in the waters of the South China Sea. Regardless of the owner of those features, Indonesia should like to take this opportunity to refer to the position of the People's Republic of China in matters relating to the maritime zone of very small islands and rocks as shown from the following statements:
 - a. The statement of the Head of Delegation of the People's Republic of China, H.E. Ambassador Chen Jinghua, at the 15th Session of the International Seabed Authority (ISBA) in Kingston, Jamaica on June 2009, in particular by mentioning that "Claim on exclusive economic zone and continental shelf with the rock [...] as the basepoint concerns important principles of the Convention and the overall interests of the international community". He further went on by referring to the statement of Ambassador Arvid Prado of Malta that "if a 200 mile limit of jurisdiction could be founded on the possession of uninhabited, remote or very small islands, the effectiveness of international administration of ocean space beyond national jurisdiction would be gravely impaired".
 - b. The statement of the Chinese delegation at the 19th meeting of the State Parties on the Law of the Sea (SPLOS) held on 22-26 June 2009 in New York, reiterating that "according to Article 121 of the UNCLOS, rocks which cannot sustain human habitation or economic life of their own shall have no exclusive economic zone or continental shelf".

- 3) In this connection, the statements of these distinguished representatives of the People's Republic of China are also relevant to the situation in the South China Sea and thus it is only correct to state that those remote or very small features in the South China Sea do not deserve exclusive economic zone or continental shelf of their own. Allowing the use of uninhabited rocks, reefs and atolls isolated from the mainland and in the middle of the high sea as a basepoint to generate maritime space concerns the fundamental principles of the Convention and encroaches the legitimate interest of the global community.
- 4) Therefore, as attested by those statements, the so called "nine-dotted-lines map" as contained in the above circular note Number: CML/17/2009 dated 7th May 2009, clearly lacks international legal basis and is tantamount to upset the UNCLOS 1982.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Indonesia has further the honor to request that this note be circulated to all members of the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf (CLCS) and all State Parties to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea as well as all members of the United Nations.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Indonesia to the United Nations avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretary General of the United Nations the assurances of its highest consideration.

H.E. Mr. Ban Ki-moon
Secretary General of the United Nations
United Nations
Fax. 212-963-2155

Cc.
Division on Ocean Affairs and Law of the Sea (DOALOS)
Office of Legal Affairs – United Nations
New York
Fax. (212) 963-5847



PHILIPPINES, 5 APRIL 2011

MISYON NG PILIPINAS SA MGA
NAGKAKAISANG BANSANG



PHILIPPINE MISSION TO THE
UNITED NATIONS

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11-00494

No. 000228

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of the Philippines to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations (UN), and has the honor to refer to the People's Republic of China's Notes Verbales CML/17/2009 dated 7 May 2009 and CML/18/2009 dated 7 May 2009 addressed to the Secretary-General of the UN.

The Philippine Permanent Mission notes that the said Notes Verbales were reactions specifically on the Unilateral and Joint Submission for the extended continental shelves (ECS) in the South China Sea (SCS) by the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and Malaysia. However, since the justification invoked by the People's Republic of China in registering its reaction to the said submissions touched upon not only on the sovereignty of the islands *per se* and "*the adjacent waters*" in the South China Sea, but also on the other "*relevant waters as well as the seabed and subsoil thereof*" as indicated in the map attached thereat, with an indication that the said claims are "*widely known by the international community*", the Government of the Republic of the Philippines is constrained to respectfully express its views on the matter.

On the Islands and other Geological Features

FIRST, the Kalayaan Island Group (KIG) constitutes an integral part of the Philippines. The Republic of the Philippines has sovereignty and jurisdiction over the geological features in the KIG.

On the "Waters Adjacent" to the Islands and other Geological Features

SECOND, the Philippines, under the Roman notion of *dominium maris* and the international law principle of "*la terre domine la mer*" which states that the land dominates the sea, necessarily exercises sovereignty and jurisdiction over the waters around or adjacent to each relevant geological feature in the KIG as provided for under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS).

At any rate, the extent of the waters that are "adjacent" to the relevant geological features are definite and determinable under UNCLOS, specifically under Article 121 (Regime of Islands) of the said Convention.

On the Other "Relevant Waters, Seabed and Subsoil" in the SCS

THIRD, since the adjacent waters of the relevant geological features are definite and subject to legal and technical measurement, the claim as well by the People's Republic of China on the "*relevant waters as well as the seabed and subsoil thereof*" (as reflected in the so-called 9-dash line map attached to Notes Verbales CML/17/2009 dated 7 May 2009 and CML/18/2009 dated 7 May 2009)

outside of the aforementioned relevant geological features in the KIG and their “adjacent waters” would have no basis under international law, specifically UNCLOS. With respect to these areas, sovereignty and jurisdiction or sovereign rights, as the case may be, necessarily appertain or belong to the appropriate coastal or archipelagic state – the Philippines – to which these bodies of waters as well as seabed and subsoil are appurtenant, either in the nature of Territorial Sea, or 200 M Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), or Continental Shelf (CS) in accordance with Articles 3, 4, 55, 57, and 76 of UNCLOS.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of the Philippines to the United Nations avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the assurances of its highest consideration.

New York, 05 April 2011



CHINA, 14 APRIL 2011

(Translation)

CML/ 8/2011

New York, 14 April 2011

The Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to the Republic of Philippines' Note Verbale No.000228 dated 5 April 2011 addressed to the Secretary-General of the UN, has the honor to state the position as follows:

China has indisputable sovereignty over the islands in the South China Sea and the adjacent waters, and enjoys sovereign rights and jurisdiction over the relevant waters as well as the seabed and subsoil thereof. China's sovereignty and related rights and jurisdiction in the South China Sea are supported by abundant historical and legal evidence. The contents of the Note Verbale No.000228 of the Republic of Philippines are totally unacceptable to the Chinese Government.

The so-called Kalayaan Island Group (KIG) claimed by the Republic of Philippines is in fact part of China's Nansha Islands. In a series of international treaties which define the limits of the territory of the Republic of Philippines and the domestic legislation of the Republic of Philippines prior to 1970s, the Republic of Philippines had never made any claims to Nansha Islands or any of its components. Since 1970s, the Republic of Philippines started to invade and occupy some islands and reefs of China's Nansha Islands and made relevant territorial claims, to which China objects strongly. The Republic of Philippines' occupation of some islands and reefs of China's Nansha Islands as well as other related

H.E.Mr. BAN KI-MOON
Secretary-General
The United Nations
New York

acts constitutes infringement upon China's territorial sovereignty. Under the legal doctrine of "*ex injuria jus non oritur*", the Republic of Philippines can in no way invoke such illegal occupation to support its territorial claims. Furthermore, under the legal principle of "*la terre domine la mer*", coastal states' Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) and Continental Shelf claims shall not infringe upon the territorial sovereignty of other states.

Since 1930s, the Chinese Government has given publicity several times the geographical scope of China's Nansha Islands and the names of its components. China's Nansha Islands is therefore clearly defined. In addition, under the relevant provisions of the *1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea*, as well as the *Law of the People's Republic of China on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone(1992)* and the *Law on the Exclusive Economic Zone and the Continental Shelf of the People's Republic of China(1998)*, China's Nansha Islands is fully entitled to Territorial Sea, Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) and Continental Shelf.

The Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the assurance of its highest consideration.

VIETNAM, 3 MAY 2011



PHẢI ĐOÀN THƯỜNG TRỰC
CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM
TẠI LIÊN HỢP QUỐC

PERMANENT MISSION
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No. 77 /HC-2011

The Permanent Mission of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary General of the United Nations and, with reference to Note No. 000228 dated 5 April 2011 and Note No. CML/8/2011 dated 14 April 2011 addressed to the Secretary General of the United Nations respectively by the Permanent Mission of the Republic of the Philippines and the Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations, has the honor to state the position of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam as follows:

Hoang Sa (Paracel) and Truong Sa (Spratly) Archipelagoes are integral parts of Vietnamese territory. Viet Nam has sufficient historical evidences and legal foundation to assert her sovereignty over these two archipelagoes.

The Permanent Mission of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam to the United Nations avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretary General of the United Nations the assurances of its highest consideration.

New York, 3 May 2011

H. E. Mr. Ban Ki-moon
Secretary General of the United Nations
New York



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MAY - 3 2011

DIVISION FOR OCEAN AFFAIRS
AND THE LAW OF THE SEA

PHILIPPINES, 22 JANUARY 2013

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
MANILA

No. 13-0211

The Department of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of the Philippines presents its compliments to the Embassy of the People's Republic of China and, with respect to the dispute with China over the maritime jurisdiction of the Philippines in the West Philippine Sea, the Government of the Philippines has the honor to submit the attached Notification under Article 287 and Annex VII of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) and the Statement of Claim on which the Notification is based, in order to initiate arbitral proceedings to clearly establish the sovereign rights and jurisdiction of the Philippines over its maritime entitlements in the West Philippine Sea.

The Government of the Philippines has initiated these arbitral proceedings in furtherance of the friendly relations with China, mindful of its obligation under Article 279 of UNCLOS to seek a peaceful and durable resolution of the dispute in the West Philippine Sea by the means indicated in Article 33 (1) of the Charter of the United Nations.

The Department of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of the Philippines avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Embassy of the People's Republic of China the assurances of its highest consideration.

Manila, 22 January 2013



The Embassy of the People's Republic of China
Manila

**NOTIFICATION
AND STATEMENT OF CLAIM**

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Republic of the Philippines brings this arbitration against the People's Republic of China to challenge China's claims to areas of the South China Sea and the underlying seabed as far as 870 nautical miles from the nearest Chinese coast, to which China has no entitlement under the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea ("UNCLOS", or "the Convention"), and which, under the Convention, constitute the Philippines' exclusive economic zone and continental shelf.

2. Despite China's adherence to UNCLOS in June 1996, and the requirement of Article 300 that States Parties fulfill in good faith their obligations under the Convention, China has asserted a claim to "sovereignty" and "sovereign rights" over a vast maritime area lying within a so-called "nine dash line" that encompasses virtually the entire South China Sea. By claiming all of the waters and seabed within the "nine dash line", China has extended its self-proclaimed maritime jurisdiction to within 50 nautical miles ("M") off the coasts of the Philippine islands of Luzon and Palawan, and has interfered with the exercise by the Philippines of its rights under the Convention, including within its own exclusive economic zone and continental shelf, in violation of UNCLOS.

3. Further, within the maritime area encompassed by the "nine dash line", China has laid claim to, occupied and built structures on certain submerged banks, reefs and low tide elevations that do not qualify as islands under the Convention, but are parts of the

Philippines' continental shelf, or the international seabed; and China has interfered with the exercise by the Philippines of its rights in regard to these features, and in the waters surrounding them encompassed by China's designated security zones.

4. In addition, China has occupied certain small, uninhabitable coral projections that are barely above water at high tide, and which are "rocks" under Article 121(3) of UNCLOS. China has claimed maritime zones surrounding these features greater than 12 M, from which it has sought to exclude the Philippines, notwithstanding the encroachment of these zones on the Philippines' exclusive economic zone, or on international waters.

5. In June 2012, China formally created a new administrative unit, under the authority of the Province of Hainan, that included all of the maritime features and waters within the "nine dash line". In November 2012, the provincial government of Hainan Province promulgated a law calling for the inspection, expulsion or detention of vessels "illegally" entering the waters claimed by China within this area. The new law went into effect on 1 January 2013.

6. In response to these and other unlawful acts in contravention of UNCLOS, the Philippines seeks an Award that: (1) declares that the Parties' respective rights and obligations in regard to the waters, seabed and maritime features of the South China Sea are governed by UNCLOS, and that China's claims based on its "nine dash line" are inconsistent with the Convention and therefore invalid; (2) determines whether, under Article 121 of UNCLOS, certain of the maritime features claimed by both China and the Philippines are islands, low tide elevations or submerged banks, and whether they are

capable of generating entitlement to maritime zones greater than 12 M; and (3) enables the Philippines to exercise and enjoy the rights within and beyond its exclusive economic zone and continental shelf that are established in the Convention.

7. The Philippines does not seek in this arbitration a determination of which Party enjoys sovereignty over the islands claimed by both of them. Nor does it request a delimitation of any maritime boundaries. The Philippines is conscious of China's Declaration of 25 August 2006 under Article 298 of UNCLOS, and has avoided raising subjects or making claims that China has, by virtue of that Declaration, excluded from arbitral jurisdiction.

8. All of the Philippines' claims in this arbitration have been the subject of good faith negotiations between the Parties. There have been numerous exchanges of views. The requirements of Article 279 have been satisfied. There is, therefore, no bar to the Arbitral Tribunal's exercise of jurisdiction over the claims asserted by the Philippines.

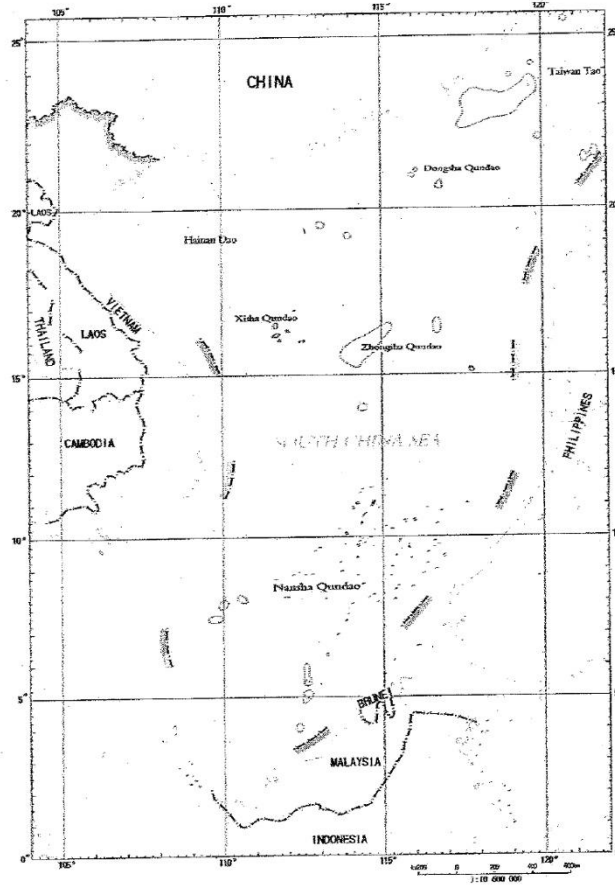
II. FACTUAL BACKGROUND

A. Maritime Areas

9. The South China Sea, part of which is known in the Philippines as the West Philippine Sea, is a semi-enclosed sea in Southeast Asia that covers approximately 2.74 million square kilometers. The Sea is surrounded by six States and Taiwan. To the north are the southern coast of mainland China, and China's Hainan Island. To the northeast lies Taiwan. To the east and southeast is the Philippines. The southern limits of the sea are bounded by Brunei, Malaysia and Indonesia. And to the west is Vietnam.

10. There are many small insular features in the South China Sea. They are largely concentrated in three geographically distinct groups: the Paracel Islands in the northwest; Scarborough Shoal in the east; and the Spratly Islands in the southeast. The Paracel Islands are not relevant to this arbitration. Scarborough Shoal, located approximately 120 M west of the Philippines' coast and more than 350M from China, is a submerged coral reef with six small protrusions of rock above sea level at high tide. The Spratly Islands are a group of approximately 150 small features, many of which are submerged reefs, banks and low tide elevations. They lie between 50 and 350 M from the Philippine island of Palawan, and more than 550M from the Chinese island of Hainan. None of the Spratly features occupied by China is capable of sustaining human habitation or an economic life of its own.

11. Notwithstanding its adherence to UNCLOS, China claims almost the entirety of the South China Sea, and all of the maritime features, as its own. Specifically, China claims "sovereignty" or "sovereign rights" over some 1.94 million square kilometers, or 70% of the Sea's waters and underlying seabed within its so-called "nine dash line." China first officially depicted the "nine dash line" in a letter of 7 May 2009 to the United Nations Secretary General. It is reproduced below. According to China, it is sovereign over all of the waters, all of the seabed, and all of the maritime features within this "nine dash line".



12. In the east, the “nine dash line” depicted in China’s letter is less than 50M off the Philippine island of Luzon. In the southeast, it is within 30M from Palawan. In both respects, it cuts through – and cuts off – the Philippines’ 200 M exclusive economic zone and continental shelf, in violation of UNCLOS. Within the area encompassed by the

“nine dash line”, China has engaged in conduct that has unlawfully interfered with the Philippines’ right of navigation, notwithstanding that some of the area is in the Philippines’ own exclusive economic zone, and the rest is high seas; and China has interfered with the exercise by the Philippines of its rights to the living and non-living resources in its exclusive economic zone and continental shelf extending west from the island of Luzon, and northwest from the island of Palawan. China has also violated the Philippines’ rights by exploiting the living resources in the Philippines’ exclusive economic zone.

13. China’s interference with and violations of the Philippines’ rights under UNCLOS have been steadily escalating. In June 2012, China placed the entire maritime area within the “nine dash line” under the authority of the Province of Hainan, which, in November 2012, in the exercise of its administrative authority, promulgated a law that requires foreign vessels to obtain China’s permission before entering the waters within the “nine dash line”, and provides for inspection, expulsion and detention of vessels that do not obtain such permission. The law went into effect on 1 January 2013.

B. Submerged Features

14. Even before its first official espousal of the “nine dash line”, China began to seize physical control of a number of submerged features and protruding rocks in the Spratly Islands, in the southeastern part of the Sea, and to construct artificial “islands” on top of them. Among the submerged features that China occupied and altered in this manner are: Mischief Reef, McKennan Reef, Gaven Reef and Subi Reef. None of these features is an island under Article 121 of UNCLOS. They are all at best low tide elevations, far

removed from China's territorial sea, exclusive economic zone and continental shelf. Because they are not above water at high tide, they are part of another State's continental shelf, or the international seabed. Yet, China has not only acted unlawfully by seizing control of these submerged features; it has declared maritime zones around them, from which it has illegally sought to exclude the Philippines and other States.

15. Mischief Reef (Chinese name = Meiji Jiao; known in the Philippines as Panganiban Reef) is a submerged bank that is part of the Philippines' continental shelf, approximately 130 M from Palawan (and more than 600 M southeast of China's Hainan Island, the nearest Chinese land territory). Mischief Reef lies at approximately 9° 54'N – 115° 32'E. Since 1995, China has constructed buildings and other facilities on stilts and concrete platforms at four different sites atop Mischief Reef, despite repeated protests from the Philippines.

16. McKennan Reef (Chinese name = Ximen Jiao; known in the Philippines as Chigua Reef) is a low tide elevation located at approximately 9°53'5"N–114° 28'E. It is approximately 180 M west of the Philippine island of Palawan, and is also part of the Philippines' continental shelf. China has constructed buildings and other facilities on stilts and concrete platforms at this feature, as well, despite the Philippines' protests.

17. China has not only unlawfully seized parts of the Philippines' continental shelf, but has also wrongfully sought to prevent Philippine vessels from approaching Mischief Reef and McKennan Reef, even though the surrounding waters are within the Philippines' exclusive economic zone.

18. Gaven Reef (Chinese name = Nanxun Jiao) is a low tide elevation located at approximately 10° 13' N–114° 13'E. It lies approximately 205M northwest of Palawan.

19. Subi Reef (Chinese name = Zhubi Jiao; known in the Philippines as Zamora Reef) is a low tide elevation located at approximately 10°55'N–114° 05'E. It lies approximately 230 M west of Palawan.

C. Insular Features

20. In 2012, China seized six small rocks that protrude above sea level within the Philippines' exclusive economic zone, unlawfully claimed an exaggerated maritime zone around these features, and wrongfully prevented the Philippines from navigating, or enjoying access to the living resources within this zone, even though it forms part of the Philippines' EEZ. These half dozen protrusions, which are known collectively as Scarborough Shoal (Bajo de Masinloc in the Philippines; Huang Yan Dao in China), are located approximately 120 M west of the Philippine island of Luzon. They are rocks both literally and under Article 121 of UNCLOS. None is more than 3 meters ("m") above sea level at high tide; and none measures more than a few meters in width. None of the rocks, which lie in close proximity to one another, generates entitlement to more than a 12 M territorial sea. Yet, China, which like the Philippines asserts sovereignty over Scarborough Shoal, claims a much larger maritime zone for itself, to the limit of the "nine dash line" approximately 70M to the east.

21. Until April 2012, Philippine fishing vessels routinely fished in this area, which is within the Philippines' 200 M exclusive economic zone. Since then, China has prevented the Philippines from fishing at Scarborough Shoal or in its vicinity, and undertaken other

activities inconsistent with the Convention. Only Chinese vessels are now allowed to fish in these waters, and have harvested, inter alia, endangered species such as sea turtles, sharks and giant clams which are protected by both international and Philippine law.

22. To the southwest of Scarborough Shoal, in the Spratly Islands, China has seized similar features. China presently occupies the following features which, though above water at high tide, are uninhabitable and incapable of supporting economic life in their natural state. They are therefore “rocks” within the meaning of Article 121(3) of UNCLOS:

- Johnson Reef (Chinese name = Chigua Jiao; known in the Philippines as Mabini Reef), located at approximately 9° 42' N – 114°22' E and approximately 180 M northwest of Palawan.
- Cuarteron Reef (Chinese name Huayang Jiao; known in the Philippines as Calderon Reef), located at approximately 8° 51'N –112° 50'E and approximately 245 M west of Palawan; and
- Fiery Cross Reef (Chinese name = Yongshu Jiao; known in the Philippines as Kagitingan Reef), located at approximately 9° 33'N– 112° 54'E and approximately 255 M west of Palawan;

23. All of these features are submerged reefs with no more than a few rocks protruding above sea level at high tide. Johnson Reef has a few rocky protrusions rising above water at high tide. Cuarteron Reef is a collection of coral rocks reaching no higher

than 1.5 m. Fiery Cross Reef consists of a submerged bank with protruding rocks no more than 1 m above sea level at high tide.

24. Notwithstanding that all of these insular features are “rocks” under Article 121(3) of UNCLOS, China unlawfully claims entitlements to maritime zones greater than 12 M in the waters and seabed surrounding them, and wrongfully excludes the Philippines and other States from these areas. Moreover, in the case of Scarborough Shoal and Johnson Reef, the maritime zones claimed by China unlawfully encroach upon the Philippines’ 200 M exclusive economic zone and continental shelf extending from Luzon and Palawan, and prevent the Philippines from enjoying its rights under the Convention within 200 M.

D. Exchanges of Views

25. On numerous occasions, dating back at least to 1995, the Philippines and China have exchanged views regarding the settlement of their disputes concerning entitlements to maritime areas in the South China Sea, the exercise within those maritime areas of rights pertaining to navigation and the exploitation of living and non-living resources, and the status of maritime features in the Spratly Islands and at Scarborough Shoal.

26. The Parties have been exchanging views on these disputes in attempts to achieve negotiated solutions since the first “Philippines-China Bilateral Consultations on the South China Sea Issue” were held in August 1995. However, despite many bilateral meetings and exchanges of diplomatic correspondence over more than 17 years since those first consultations were held, no settlements have been reached on any of these disputed matters.

27. In regard to entitlements to maritime areas in the South China Sea, the Philippines has consistently expressed the view to China in bilateral meetings and diplomatic correspondence that it is entitled to an exclusive economic zone and continental shelf of 200 M from its archipelagic baselines, and to the exclusive enjoyment of the living and non-living resources in these zones, as well as to the right to navigate without interference by China within and beyond its 200 M limit. In response, China has repeatedly expressed the conflicting view that it is entitled to all the maritime space encompassed by its “nine dash line”, to all the living and non-living resources within this limit, and to control navigation within this area. By its diplomatic note dated 21 November 2012, the Philippines declared, as it did on numerous prior occasions, that it cannot accept the validity of the “nine dash line” or China’s claims based thereon. Over the past 17 years of such exchanges of views, all possibilities of a negotiated settlement have been explored and exhausted.

28. With respect to the status of maritime features in the Spratly Islands and adjacent waters, and rights to navigate and exploit the living resources in these waters, the Parties have exchanged views since at least August 1995, and as recently as July 2012. The Philippines has repeatedly protested Chinese activities on and adjacent to Subi Reef and Mischief Reef, which form part of the Philippines’ continental shelf, as well as China’s claims and activities in regard to the other maritime features in the Spratly group occupied or claimed by China. China has consistently rejected the Philippines’ protests and maintained its occupation of and activities on these features. Each Party has protested interference by the other with its claimed navigational rights, and with its claimed rights to the living resources, in the waters adjacent to these features. None of the protests, or

ensuing meetings or diplomatic correspondence in which views were exchanged, resulted in the settlement of these disputes.

29. With respect to the status of the maritime features at Scarborough Shoal and adjacent waters, and rights to navigate and exploit the living resources in these waters, the Parties have been exchanging views regarding the settlement of their dispute since at least May 1997. Most recently, during a series of meetings in Manila in April 2012, the Parties once again exchanged views on these matters without arriving at a negotiated solution. As a result of the failure of negotiations, the Philippines later that month sent China a diplomatic note in which it invited China to agree to bring the dispute before an appropriate adjudicatory body. China declined the invitation.

30. The diplomatic record leaves no doubt that the requirement in Article 283 that the “parties to the dispute shall proceed expeditiously to an exchange of views regarding its settlement by negotiation or other peaceful means” has been satisfied.

III. THE PHILIPPINES’ CLAIMS

31. Based on the foregoing and the evidence to be submitted in the course of this arbitration, the Philippines asserts the following claims:

- China’s rights in regard to maritime areas in the South China Sea, like the rights of the Philippines, are those that are established by UNCLOS, and consist of its rights to a Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone under Part II of the Convention, to an Exclusive Economic Zone under Part V, and to a Continental Shelf under Part VI;

- Accordingly, China's maritime claims in the South China Sea based on its so-called "nine dash line" are contrary to UNCLOS and invalid;
- Submerged features in the South China Sea that are not above sea level at high tide, and are not located in a coastal State's territorial sea, are part of the seabed and cannot be acquired by a State, or subjected to its sovereignty, unless they form part of that State's Continental Shelf under Part VI of the Convention;
- Mischief Reef, McKennan Reef, Gaven Reef and Subi Reef are submerged features that are not above sea level at high tide, are not islands under the Convention, are not located on China's Continental Shelf; and China has unlawfully occupied and engaged in unlawful construction activities on these features;
- Mischief Reef and McKennan Reef are part of the Philippines' Continental Shelf under Part VI of the Convention.
- Scarborough Shoal, Johnson Reef, Cuarteron Reef and Fiery Cross Reef are submerged features that are below sea level at high tide, except that each has small protrusions that remain above water at high tide, which qualify as "rocks" under Article 121(3) of the Convention, and generate an entitlement only to a Territorial Sea no broader than 12 M; and China has unlawfully claimed maritime entitlements beyond 12 M from these features;

- China has unlawfully prevented Philippine vessels from exploiting the living resources in the waters adjacent to Scarborough Shoal and Johnson Reef;
- The Philippines is entitled under UNCLOS to a 12 M Territorial Sea, a 200 M Exclusive Economic Zone, and a Continental Shelf under Parts II, V and VI of UNCLOS, measured from its archipelagic baselines;
- China has unlawfully claimed rights to, and has unlawfully exploited, the living and non-living resources in the Philippines' Exclusive Economic Zone and Continental Shelf, and has unlawfully prevented the Philippines from exploiting the living and non-living resources within its Exclusive Economic Zone and Continental Shelf; and
- China has unlawfully interfered with the exercise by the Philippines of its rights to navigation under the Convention.

IV. JURISDICTION OF THE TRIBUNAL

32. The Philippines and China are both parties to UNCLOS, having ratified the Convention on 8 May 1984 and 7 June 1996, respectively. It follows that both Parties have given their advance consent to the regime of settlement of disputes concerning the interpretation and application of the Convention established in Part XV.

33. Article 279 of the Convention requires States Parties to seek a solution by peaceful means in accordance with the UN Charter. Article 283(1) further requires that when a dispute arises between States Parties, they should proceed expeditiously to an

exchange of views regarding a settlement by negotiation or other peaceful means. The Philippines has complied with the requirements of Article 279 and Article 283(1) fully and in good faith, and has exhausted possibilities of settlement by negotiation.

34. As the Philippines and China have failed to settle the dispute between them by peaceful means of their own choice, Article 281(1) allows recourse to the procedures provided for in Part XV, including compulsory procedures entailing binding decisions under Section 2 of Part XV. Article 286 allows these compulsory procedures to be initiated by any State Party in the court or tribunal having jurisdiction under Section 2.

35. The choice of compulsory procedures is governed by Article 287, the first paragraph of which allows a State Party, by means of a written declaration, to choose one or more of the means for settlement of disputes listed therein, including recourse to an arbitral tribunal under Annex VII of the Convention. States Parties to a dispute which have not made declarations pursuant to Article 287(1) are deemed by operation of Article 287(3) to have accepted arbitration in accordance with Annex VII.

36. Since neither the Philippines nor China has made a declaration pursuant to Article 287(1), and since no agreement to the contrary currently exists, it follows that, in accordance with Article 287(5), this dispute may be submitted to arbitration under Annex VII of the Convention.

37. The jurisdiction of an Annex VII tribunal extends to any dispute concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention, subject to the provisions of Section 3 of Part XV.

38. Section 3 of Part XV contains optional exceptions from jurisdiction in Article 298. Such exceptions have been invoked by China in a formal declaration dated 25 August 2006.

39. None of these exceptions is applicable to the Philippines' claims in this arbitration. The present dispute concerns (a) whether, in light of China's repeated assertions of alleged "sovereign rights and jurisdiction" within the so-called "nine dash line", the Parties' respective rights and obligations in regard to the waters, seabed and maritime features of the South China Sea are governed by the provisions of UNCLOS, including but not limited to Articles 3-14 of Part II, Articles 55 and 57 of Part V, Article 76 of Part VI, Article 121 of Part VIII and Article 300 of Part XVI; (b) whether China's Claims based on the "nine dash line" are inconsistent with those provisions; (c) whether, under Article 121 of UNCLOS, certain of the maritime features in the South China Sea are islands, low tide elevations or submerged banks, and whether they are capable of generating entitlements to maritime zones greater than 12 M; and (d) whether China has violated the right of navigation of the Philippines in the waters of the South China Sea, and the rights of the Philippines in regard to the living and non-living resources within its exclusive economic zone and continental shelf.

40. It follows that the Philippines' claims do not fall within China's Declaration of 25 August 2006, because they do not: concern the interpretation or application of Articles 15, 74 and 83 relating to sea boundary delimitations; involve historic bays or titles within the meaning of the relevant provisions of the Convention; concern military activities or law enforcement activities; or concern matters over which the Security Council is exercising functions assigned to it by the UN Charter.

V. RELIEF SOUGHT

41. In light of the above, and the evidence to be submitted in the course of this arbitration, the Philippines respectfully requests that the Arbitral Tribunal issue an Award that:

- Declares that China's rights in regard to maritime areas in the South China Sea, like the rights of the Philippines, are those that are established by UNCLOS, and consist of its rights to a Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone under Part II of the Convention, to an Exclusive Economic Zone under Part V, and to a Continental Shelf under Part VI;
- Declares that China's maritime claims in the South China Sea based on its so-called "nine dash line" are contrary to UNCLOS and invalid;
- Requires China to bring its domestic legislation into conformity with its obligations under UNCLOS;
- Declares that Mischief Reef and McKennan Reef are submerged features that form part of the Continental Shelf of the Philippines under Part VI of the Convention, and that China's occupation of and construction activities on them violate the sovereign rights of the Philippines;
- Requires that China end its occupation of and activities on Mischief Reef and McKennan Reef;

- Declares that Gaven Reef and Subi Reef are submerged features in the South China Sea that are not above sea level at high tide, are not islands under the Convention, and are not located on China's Continental Shelf, and that China's occupation of and construction activities on these features are unlawful;
- Requires China to terminate its occupation of and activities on Gaven Reef and Subi Reef;
- Declares that Scarborough Shoal, Johnson Reef, Cuarteron Reef and Fiery Cross Reef are submerged features that are below sea level at high tide, except that each has small protrusions that remain above water at high tide, which are "rocks" under Article 121(3) of the Convention and which therefore generate entitlements only to a Territorial Sea no broader than 12 M; and that China has unlawfully claimed maritime entitlements beyond 12 M from these features;
- Requires that China refrain from preventing Philippine vessels from exploiting in a sustainable manner the living resources in the waters adjacent to Scarborough Shoal and Johnson Reef, and from undertaking other activities inconsistent with the Convention at or in the vicinity of these features;
- Declares that the Philippines is entitled under UNCLOS to a 12 M Territorial Sea, a 200 M Exclusive Economic Zone, and a Continental

Shelf under Parts II, V and VI of UNCLOS, measured from its archipelagic baselines;

- Declares that China has unlawfully claimed, and has unlawfully exploited, the living and non-living resources in the Philippines' Exclusive Economic Zone and Continental Shelf, and has unlawfully prevented the Philippines from exploiting living and non-living resources within its Exclusive Economic Zone and Continental Shelf;
- Declares that China has unlawfully interfered with the exercise by the Philippines of its rights to navigation and other rights under the Convention in areas within and beyond 200 M of the Philippines' archipelagic baselines; and
- Requires that China desist from these unlawful activities.

VI. APPOINTMENT OF ARBITRATOR

42. In accordance with the requirements of UNCLOS Annex VII, Article 3(b), the Philippines hereby appoints Judge Rudiger Wolfrum as a member of the Arbitral Tribunal.

VII. RESERVATION OF RIGHTS

43. The Philippines reserves the right to supplement and/or amend its claims and the relief sought as necessary, and to make such other requests of the Arbitral Tribunal as may be required, to preserve its rights under UNCLOS, including a request for provisional measures.

Respectfully submitted,



Francis H. Jardeleza
Solicitor General
Republic of the Philippines
Agent

22 January 2013

CHINA, 19 FEBRUARY 2013

(Unofficial translation)

No. (13) PG-039

The Embassy of the People's Republic of China in the Republic of the Philippines presents its compliments to the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of the Philippines and, with reference to the latter's Note Verbale No. 13-0211 dated 22 January 2013, has the honor to state the following:

The Position of China on the South China Sea issues has been consistent and clear. China has indisputable sovereignty over the Nanhai Islands and their adjacent waters. At the core of the disputes between China and the Philippines in the South China Sea are the territorial disputes over some islands and reefs of the Nansha Islands. The two countries also have overlapping jurisdictional claims over parts of the maritime area in the South China Sea. The direct cause of these disputes has been the illegal occupation by the Philippines of some islands and reefs of China's Nansha Islands. China has been firmly opposed to such illegal occupation.

The territorial disputes between China and the Philippines are still pending and unresolved, but both sides have agreed to settle the disputes through bilateral negotiations. By initiating arbitration proceedings, the Philippines runs counter to the agreement between the two countries, and also contravenes the principles and spirit of the *Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea (DOC)*, and particularly "to resolve their territorial and jurisdictional disputes by peaceful means,...through friendly consultations and negotiations by sovereign states directly concerned".

The Notification and Statement of Claim (hereinafter referred to as "Notification") attached to Note Verbale No. 13-0211 contains grave errors both in fact and in law, and includes many false accusations against China. At some places, the Notification even seriously violates the "One China" principle, undermining the political foundation of the bilateral relations between China and the Philippines. China firmly opposes to this.

China therefore rejects and returns the Philippines' Note Verbal No. 13-0211 and the attached Notification.

China has been committed to resolving disputes peacefully through bilateral negotiation, and has made every effort to maintain stability and to promote regional cooperation in the South China Sea. In March 2010, China made a formal proposal to the Philippines on establishing a bilateral regular consultation mechanism on maritime issues, and China has also repeatedly proposed to the Philippines to resume the operation of the Confidence Building Measures Mechanism (CBMs) as established between the two countries. The Philippines has failed to respond to the proposals mentioned above. China hopes that the Philippines will revert to the right track of settling the disputes through bilateral negotiations.

The Embassy of the People's Republic of China avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of the Philippines the assurances of its highest consideration.

Makati, 19 February 2013

Department of Foreign Affairs
Republic of the Philippines
Pasay City, Manila



中 华 人 民 共 和 国 大 使 馆
(2013) 第 039 号

菲律宾共和国外交部:

中华人民共和国驻菲律宾共和国大使馆向菲律宾共和国外交部致意, 并谨就菲律宾外交部 2013 年 1 月 22 日 13-0211 号照会阐明如下立场:

中方在南海问题上的立场和主张是一贯的和明确的。中国对南海诸岛及其附近海域拥有无可争辩的主权。中国与菲律宾在南海争议的核心是南沙群岛部分岛礁的领土主权争议, 双方在南海部分海域也存在海洋管辖权主张重叠问题。造成争议的直接原因是菲方非法侵占中国南沙群岛的部分岛礁。中方坚决反对菲方的非法侵占。

中菲领土争端悬而未决, 但双方在通过双边谈判解决争议方面存在共识。菲方提起仲裁违背了中菲双方有关共识, 违背了《南海各方行为宣言》中关于“由直接有关的主权国家通过友好磋商和谈判, 以和平方式解决它们的领土和管辖权争议”的原则和精神。

菲方来照所附通知在事实上和法律上存在严重错误，包含许多对中方的不实指控。通知中还有数处内容严重违背一个中国原则，损害中菲双边关系的政治基础，中方坚决反对。

基于上述，中方对菲方来照及其所附通知不予接受，并将其退回。

中国坚持通过双边谈判和平解决争端，并为维护南海稳定、促进区域合作做出了各种努力。2010年3月，中方向菲方正式提出建立“中菲海上问题定期磋商机制”的建议，中方亦曾多次向菲方提出重启两国间建立信任措施机制（CBMs），菲方至今均未作答复。中方希望菲方回到双边谈判解决争端的正确轨道上来。

顺致最崇高的敬意。



二〇一三年三月十一日 于马尼拉