

Map 10

CHAPTER VIII – *DISPOSITIF*

DECISION

8.1 For the reasons set out above, the Commission unanimously decides that the line of the boundary between Eritrea and Ethiopia is as follows:

A. In the Western Sector

- (i) The boundary begins at the tripoint between Eritrea, Ethiopia and the Sudan and then runs into the centre of the Setit opposite that point (Point 1).
- (ii) The boundary then follows the Setit eastwards to its confluence with the Tomsa (Point 6).
- (iii) At that point, the boundary turns to the northeast and runs in a straight line to the confluence of the Mareb and the Mai Ambessa (Point 9).

B. In the Central Sector

- (i) The boundary begins at the confluence of the Mareb and the Mai Ambessa (Point 9).
- (ii) It follows the Mareb eastwards to its confluence with the Belesa (Point 11).
- (iii) Thence it runs upstream the Belesa to the point where the Belesa is joined by the Belesa A and the Belesa B (Point 12).
- (iv) To the east and southeast of Point 12, the boundary ascends the Belesa B, diverging from that river so as to leave Tserona and its environs to Eritrea. The boundary runs round Tserona at a distance of approximately one kilometre from its current outer edge, in a manner to be determined more precisely during the demarcation.
- (v) Thereafter, upon rejoining the Belesa B, the boundary continues southwards up that river to Point 14, where it turns to the southwest to pass up the unnamed tributary flowing from that direction, to the source of that tributary at Point 15. From that point it crosses the watershed by a straight line to the source of a tributary of the Belesa A at Point 16 and passes down that tributary to its confluence with the Belesa A at Point 17. It then continues up the Belesa A to follow the Eritrean claim line to Point 18 so as to leave Fort Cadorna and its environs within Eritrea. The Eritrean claim line is more precisely depicted on the 1:100,000 Soviet map referred to by Eritrea in its final

Map 11

submission on 20 December 2001. Point 18 lies 100 metres west of the centre of the road running from Adigrat to Zalambessa.

- (vi) From Point 18, the boundary runs parallel to the road at a distance of 100 metres from its centre along its western side and in the direction of Zalambessa until about one kilometre south of the current outer edge of the town. In order to leave that town and its environs to Ethiopia, the boundary turns to the northwest to pass round Zalambessa at a distance of approximately one kilometre from its current outer edge until the boundary rejoins the Treaty line at approximately Point 20, but leaving the location of the former Eritrean customs post within Eritrea. The current outer edge of Zalambessa will be determined more precisely during the demarcation.
- (vii) From Point 20 the boundary passes down the Muna until it meets the Enda Dashim at Point 21.
- (viii) At Point 21 the boundary turns to the northwest to follow the Enda Dashim upstream to Point 22. There the boundary leaves that river to pass northwards along one of its tributaries to Point 23. There the boundary turns northeastwards to follow a higher tributary to its source at Point 24.
- (ix) At Point 24 the boundary passes in a straight line overland to Point 25, the source of one of the headwaters of a tributary of the Endeli, whence it continues along that tributary to Point 26, where it joins the Endeli.
- (x) From Point 26, the boundary descends the Endeli to its confluence with the Muna at Point 27.
- (xi) From Point 27, the boundary follows the Muna/Endeli downstream. Near Rendacoma, at approximately Point 28, the river begins also to be called the Ragali.
- (xii) From Point 28, the line continues down the Muna/Endeli/Ragali to Point 29, northwest of the Salt Lake, and thence by straight lines to Points 30 and 31, at which last point this sector of the boundary terminates.

Map 12

C. In the Eastern Sector

The boundary begins at Point 31 and then continues by a series of straight lines connecting ten points, Points 32 to 41. Point 41 will be at the boundary with Djibouti. Point 40, lies equidistantly between the two checkpoints at Bure.

MAPS ILLUSTRATING THE DELIMITATION LINE

8.2 The boundary as described above is illustrated on the following maps:

- (i) Map 10 – The Western Sector on a scale of 1:1,000,000.
- (ii) Map 11 – The Central Sector on a scale of 1:360,000. In addition, the line in this Sector is illustrated on a map in a scale of 1:50,000, provided in two sheets (Map 14 showing the Belesa Projection and Map 15 showing the Endeli Projection) inside the back cover of this Decision.
- (iii) Map 12 – The Eastern Sector on a scale of 1:1,000,000.
- (iv) Map 13 – A single map illustrating the whole boundary on a scale of 1:2,000,000.

A *definitive* map of the whole boundary on a scale of 1:25,000 will be produced on a sector-by-sector basis as each sector is finally demarcated and the exact coordinates of the locations of the boundary markers have been determined.

REFERENCE POINTS

8.3 The coordinates of all reference points mentioned in this Decision, including even those not used in paragraph 8.1, above, are specified in the following table. Apart from Point 7A, of which the coordinates were submitted by Eritrea, coordinates of all the points have been measured from the SPOT satellite imagery of 10-metre resolution based on the WGS-84 datum. Except as otherwise indicated, all coordinates have been computed to the nearest one tenth of a minute, which corresponds to approximately 0.18 kilometre on the ground. The principal reason for using this specification is because of the limited availability at the present stage of information on the maps available to the Commission. All coordinates will be recalculated and made more precise during the demarcation as the Commission acquires the additional necessary information.

Point	Latitude (N)	Longitude (E)	Description
1	14° 15.4'	36° 33.6'	Western terminus – centre of Setit opposite the tripoint between Eritrea, Ethiopia and Sudan.
2	14° 18.7'	36° 38.3'	Confluence of Setit and one of its tributaries by passing Om Hajer, approximate location of Khor Um Hagar.
3	14° 19.1'	36° 49.7'	Confluence of Setit and Maiteb as claimed by Ethiopia.
4	14° 24.8'	37° 21.1'	Confluence of Setit and Sittona, which is called “Maetebbe/Maeeteb” on the 1894 de Chaurand map and on some later maps.
5	*14° 15'	37° 28'	Confluence of Setit and another Meeteb as depicted on some maps after 1902.
6	14° 11.0'	37° 31.7'	Confluence of Setit and Tomsa.
7A	14° 05' 45.6"	37° 34' 26.4"	Turning point from Setit to Mareb as claimed (in coordinates) by Eritrea. See paragraph 5.15, above.
7B	14° 05.8'	37° 34.7'	Turning point from Setit to Mareb as drawn by Eritrea. See paragraph 5.15, above.
8	14° 04.0'	37° 35.8'	Confluence of Setit and Maiten.
9	14° 53.6'	37° 54.8'	Confluence of Mareb and Mai Ambessa.
10	*14° 48'	37° 58'	Confluence of Mareb and Gongoma stream as depicted on the 1904 Afra map.
11	14° 38.0'	39° 01.3'	Confluence of Mareb and Belesa.
12	14° 38.3'	39° 06.2'	Confluence of Belesa A (Belesa/Ruba Dairo) and Belesa B (Tserona/Mestai Mes).
12A	14° 24.6'	39° 15.2'	Confluence of Belesa A and an unnamed tributary at which the Eritrean claim line turns to the northeast and leaves Belesa A.

* Coordinates have been computed to the nearest minutes because the point location is only an approximate location based on historical maps submitted by the Parties.

13	14° 35.0'	39° 14.2'	Confluence of Belesa B and Belesa C (Sur).
14	14° 29.1'	39° 16.0'	Confluence of Belesa B and an unnamed tributary.
15	14° 28.3'	39° 14.9'	Source of the above-mentioned tributary.
16	14° 28.0'	39° 14.8'	Source of an unnamed tributary of Belesa A.
17	14° 27.1'	39° 13.7'	Confluence of the above-mentioned tributary and Belesa A.
18	14° 27.8'	39° 21.6'	Point lying 100 metres west of the centre of the road running from Adigrat to Zalambessa.
19	14° 31.1'	39° 22.2'	Source of one of the headwaters of Belesa C.
20	14° 31.1'	39° 23.0'	Source of one of the headwaters of Muna (Berbero Gado).
21	14° 30.1'	39° 32.3'	Confluence of Muna and Enda Dashim.
22	14° 31.3'	39° 30.4'	Confluence of Enda Dashim and one of its tributaries flowing from the north.
23	14° 32.9'	39° 30.5'	Confluence of the above tributary and a higher tributary flowing from the northeast.
24	14° 34.3'	39° 31.7'	Source of one of the headwaters of the higher tributary.
25	14° 34.8'	39° 31.9'	Source of one of the headwaters of a tributary flowing towards Endeli from the west.
26	14° 36.2'	39° 38.3'	Confluence of the above tributary and Endeli.
27	14° 30.7'	39° 47.4'	Confluence of Muna and Endeli near Massolae.

28	**14° 27'	39° 59'	Approximate point near Rendacoma where Muna/Endeli continues as Ragali.
29	14° 32.9'	40° 05.6'	Point where Ragali Delta starts.
30	14° 33.1'	40° 08.5'	Turning point in Ragali Delta.
31	14° 23.2'	40° 12.8'	Point at which the boundary under the 1900 Treaty reaches the Salt Lake and where the boundary under the 1908 Treaty starts.
32	14° 24.1'	40° 14.9'	Turning point designated in Eastern Sector.
33	14° 08.5'	40° 52.7'	Turning point designated in Eastern Sector.
34	13° 32.9'	41° 19.4'	Turning point designated in Eastern Sector.
35	13° 24.8'	41° 34.9'	Turning point designated in Eastern Sector.
36	13° 20.3'	41° 39.7'	Turning point designated in Eastern Sector.
37	13° 05.5'	41° 53.8'	Turning point designated in Eastern Sector.
38	12° 48.2'	42° 02.3'	Turning point designated in Eastern Sector.
39	12° 45.9'	42° 13.1'	Turning point designated in Eastern Sector.
40	To be determined during demarcation.		Between the two checkpoints of Eritrea and Ethiopia at Bure.
41	12° 28.3'	42° 24.1'	Eastern terminus at the border of Djibouti.

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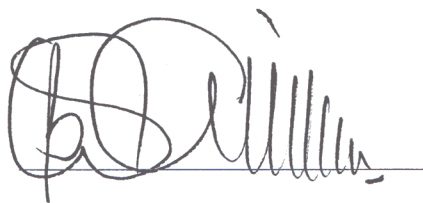
** Coordinates have been computed to the nearest minutes because the location where Muna/Endeli continues as Ragali is not well-defined.

Map 13

Done at The Hague, this 13th day of April 2002,



Professor Sir Elihu Lauterpacht, President



Prince Bola Adesumbo Ajibola



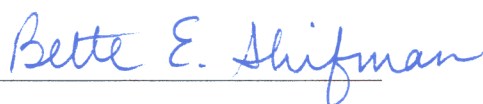
Professor W. Michael Reisman



Judge Stephen M. Schwebel



Sir Arthur Watts



Bette E. Shifman, Registrar



Dr. Hiroshi Murakami, Secretary