ARTICLE I

NATIONAL TERRITORY
The national territory comprises the Philippine archipelago, with all the islands and waters embraced therein, and all other territories over which the Philippines has sovereignty or jurisdiction, consisting of its terrestrial, fluvial and aerial domains, including its territorial sea, the seabed, the subsoil, the insular shelves, and other submarine areas. The waters around, between, and connecting the islands of the archipelago, regardless of their breadth and dimensions, form part of the internal waters of the Philippines.
PHILIPPINE NATIONAL TERRITORY
Territory is defined as the fixed portion on the surface of the earth on which the State settles and over which it has supreme authority. The components of the territory of the state are the terrestrial, fluvial, maritime and aerial domains.
Land Territory (Terrestrial Domain)

The territorial domain refers to the land mass, which may be integrate or dismembered, or partly bound by water or consist of one whole island. It may also be composed of several islands, like the Philippines, which are also known as mid-ocean archipelagos as distinguished from the coastal archipelagoes like Greece.
The terrestrial domain includes properties of public dominion as well as properties of private ownership.

- Public dominion – includes those for public use, those for public service, and those for the development of national wealth (roads, government buildings, forest, and mineral lands)

- Private ownership – consists of patrimonial properties of the government such as lands acquired through escheat proceedings and of those vested in individuals whether owned singly or collectively.

In some jurisdictions, escheat also refers to the title transfer of financial assets such as bank deposits and unclaimed securities in accounts that have been dormant for a very long period of time to a state authority.
Maritime Territory (Fluvial and Maritime Domain)

A. Internal waters
Covers all water and waterways on the landward side of the baseline. The coastal state is free to set laws, regulate use, and use any resource. Foreign vessels have no right of passage within internal waters.
B. Territorial waters
Out to 12 nautical miles from the baseline, the coastal state is free to set laws, regulate use, and use any resource. Vessels were given the right of "innocent passage" through any territorial waters, with strategic straits allowing the passage of military craft as "transit passage", in that naval vessels are allowed to maintain postures that would be illegal in territorial waters. "Innocent passage" is defined by the convention as passing through waters in an expeditious and continuous manner, which is not “prejudicial to the peace, good order or the security” of the coastal state. Fishing, polluting, weapons practice, and spying are not “innocent", and submarines and other underwater vehicles are required to navigate on the surface and to show their flag. Nations can also temporarily suspend innocent passage in specific areas of their territorial seas, if doing so is essential for the protection of its security.
C. Archipelagic waters
The convention set the definition of Archipelagic States in Part IV, which also defines how the state can draw its territorial borders. A baseline is drawn between the outermost points of the outermost islands, subject to these points being sufficiently close to one another. All waters inside this baseline will be Archipelagic Waters and included as part of the state's internal waters.
D. Contiguous zone
Beyond the 12 nautical mile limit there was a further 12 nautical miles or 24 nautical miles from the territorial sea baselines limit, the contiguous zone, in which a state could continue to enforce laws regarding activities such as smuggling or illegal immigration.
E. Exclusive economic zones (EEZs)

Extend 200 nautical miles from the baseline. Within this area, the coastal nation has sole exploitation rights over all natural resources. The EEZs were introduced to halt the increasingly heated clashes over fishing rights, although oil was also becoming important. The success of an offshore oil platform in the Gulf of Mexico in 1947 was soon repeated elsewhere in the world, and by 1970 it was technically feasible to operate in waters 4000 metres deep. Foreign nations have the freedom of navigation and overflight, subject to the regulation of the coastal states. Foreign states may also lay submarine pipes and cables.
F. Continental shelf
The continental shelf is defined as the natural prolongation of the land territory to the continental margin’s outer edge, or 200 nautical miles from the coastal state’s baseline, whichever is greater. State’s continental shelf may exceed 200 nautical miles until the natural prolongation ends, but it may never exceed 350 nautical miles, or 100 nautical miles beyond 2,500 meter isobath, which is a line connecting the depth of 2,500 meters. Coastal states have the right to harvest mineral and non-living material in the subsoil of its continental shelf, to the exclusion of others.
One of the domains of territory is the aerial domain. It includes the air directly above the state's terrestrial and fluvial domains, all the way up to where the outer space begins.

The International Convention on Civil Aviation holds that every state has complete and exclusive sovereignty over the air space above its territory. It also regulates flight of civil aircraft over the territory of another state except by special agreement or otherwise, and in accordance with the terms thereof.
With the development of modern air navigation, it has been suggested as a better rule to allow innocent passage to a certain height in order to provide freedom of transportation.

The Outer Space Theory is an international multilateral agreement that sets forth the fundamental principles governing the international law of outer space. Over eighty (80) states are parties to the Outer Space Treaty.
The Outer Space Theory provides that outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, is free for exploration and use by all states and cannot be claimed by any state. Any exploration and use must be for the benefit of all states on a basis of equality and in accordance with international law and due regard to interests of other states. The explorations and use must not result to any harmful contamination of the outer space and the earth as well.
The state conducting space activities must as far as practicable disclose information about such activities. Stations and equipment should be open in case other states demand for inspection. For activities that are sponsored by non-government organizations, authorization and supervision of the government bearing international responsibility of such activities are required. On the other hand, responsibility is on the organization and its members if the activities are under intergovernmental organizations. Further, the state that launched or authorized the launching of an object into the outer space is liable for any damage it may cause.

The austronauts are regarded as envoys of mankind in outer space. In case of distress or emergency landing in another state, they must be promptly returned to the state of the space vehicle's registry.
About Spratlys

Chinese texts of the 12th century record these islands, including the larger island of Palawan, as being a part of the Ming dynasty and that they were used earlier (206 BC) as fishing grounds during the Han Dynasty. There are records of the island having been inhabited, at various times in history, by the Chinese and by people from the Champa Kingdom of Vietnam, and during the second world war, French Indochina and Imperial Japanese troops. However, there were no large settlements on these islands till 1956, when Filipino lawyer / businessman / adventurer / fishing magnate Tomas Cloma decided to "claim" a part of Spratly islands as his own, naming it the "Free Territory of Freedomland".
In 1946, Vice President Elpidio Quirino reiterated the Southern Islands, the forerunner name for Kalayaan, as part of the Philippines.
In 1974, Cloma ceded his rights over the islands for one peso, after being imprisoned by Ferdinand Marcos.
President Ferdinand E. Marcos created the Municipality of Kalayaan by signing PD 1596 into law on June 11, 1978. This established what the document described as "a distinct and separate municipality of the Province of Palawan".
Republic Act 9522

which defined the archipelagic baselines of the Philippines, claimed sovereignty over the Kalayaan Island Group under Section 2, sub-paragraph A which described the territory as a "Regime of Islands"—a concept defined in the United Nation Convention on Law of the Sea for similar bodies of land
CHINA

PHILIPPINES

SCARBOROUGH
SHOAL

DISTANCE

530 n.miles

138 n.miles
SCARBOROUGH SHOAL

CHINA

PHILIPPINES

DISTANCE

530 n.miles

1000 n.miles

138 n.miles

163 n.miles within
200 n.miles
economic zone

ECONOMIC ZONE
Distances:

- Scarborough Shoal to Spratlys Island: 530 n.miles
- China to PHILIPPINES: 138 n.miles
- 163 n.miles within 200 n.miles economic zone
TAIWAN

VIETNAM

800 n.miles

200 n.miles
Thank You

J O E Y A F R I C A