

Table of claims to maritime jurisdiction (as at 15 July 2011)

Introductory note: The present, unofficial table of claims to maritime jurisdiction is a reference material based on national legislation and other relevant information obtained from reliable sources with a view to ensuring the most accurate representation of the status of claims. Despite extensive research and periodic review, however, the table may not always reflect the latest developments, especially those which have not been brought to the attention of the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations. **To report any new developments or inaccuracies regarding the status of claims, please contact the Division, Room DC2-0460, United Nations, New York, NY 10017, or send an email to: doalos@un.org.**

Concerning the approach which has been adopted with respect to the information regarding the continental shelf, the following is to be noted:

The Convention on the Continental Shelf which was adopted in Geneva on 29 April 1958 (“the 1958 Geneva Convention”) defines the term "continental shelf" as: (a) the seabed and subsoil of the submarine areas adjacent to the coast but outside the area of the territorial sea, to a depth of 200 metres or, beyond that limit, to where the depth of the superjacent waters admits of the exploitation of the natural resources of the said areas; and (b) the seabed and subsoil of similar submarine areas adjacent to the coasts of islands.

Under the provisions of article 76 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 (“the 1982 Convention”), the continental shelf extends up to the outer edge of the continental margin, or up to 200 nautical miles where the outer edge does not extend up to 200 nautical miles, or up to the line of delimitation.

The table reflects the fact that, under international law,¹ the rights of a coastal State over the shelf do not depend on occupation, effective or notional, or on any express proclamation. However, in a number of cases, discrepancies seem to exist between the limits as reflected in the national legislation, originally based on the 1958 Geneva Convention, and the entitlements of States Parties under the 1982 Convention. That Convention, pursuant to its article 311, paragraph 1, prevails, as between States Parties, over the 1958 Geneva Convention. As it appears, certain States that became States Parties to the 1982 Convention have not yet completed the process of harmonization of their national legislation with its provisions. However, the entitlement of coastal States to their respective continental shelves up to the limit allowed by international law is not affected.

In this connection, it has also to be noted that, under current international law of the sea and all legal aspects considered, the outer limits of the continental shelf would extend, in most cases, up to 200 nautical miles or up to the line of maritime delimitation. Regarding the limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles, States Parties to the 1982 Convention need to make a submission to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf in order to seek its recommendation. A considerable number of submissions have already been made and a number of other States Parties are in the process of preparing such submissions, many of them having submitted preliminary information indicative of the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles, pursuant to SPLOS/183 - Decision regarding the workload of the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf and the ability of States, particularly developing States, to fulfil the requirements of article 4 of Annex II to the Convention, as well as the decision contained in SPLOS/72, paragraph (a).

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¹ Article 2, paragraph 3, of the 1958 Geneva Convention and article 77, paragraph 3, of the 1982 Convention.

LEGEND

*: Asterisks mark information which has been deposited with the Secretary-General in compliance with articles 16(2), 47(9), 75(2), 76(9), and/or 84(2), of the 1982 Convention.

6 – 6 nautical miles (1 nautical mile = 1852 meters)

12 – 12 nautical miles

24 – 24 nautical miles

200 – 200 nautical miles

CM: Continental Margin. Outer edge of the continental margin, or to 200 nautical miles where the outer edge does not extend up to that distance.

COORD: Defined by coordinates

DML: Delimitation. The symbol DLM is used when national legislation establishes the limits of a given zone by reference to the delimitation of maritime boundaries with adjacent or opposite States (or to a median (equidistant) line in the absence of a maritime boundary delimitation agreement).

p/i: preliminary information

EXPL: Exploitation

STATE	UNCLOS Ratification, Accession Date	Does the legislation provide for straight baselines? ²	Does the State claim archipelagic status? ³	MARITIME ZONES					
				Territorial Sea	Contiguous Zone	Exclusive Economic Zone	Fisheries Zone	Continental Shelf, including submissions to the CLCS (see introductory note)	
				Breadth of the zone in nautical miles ⁴				Outer limit	Sub.
Albania	23/06/2003	•		12					
Algeria	11/06/1996	•		12	24		32 or 52	DLM	
Angola	05/12/1990	•		12	24	200		CM/200	p/i

² Including closing lines across the mouths of rivers and across the mouths of bays. The geographical coordinates of points for drawing the straight baselines may not have been necessarily established by the State concerned.

³ The geographical coordinates of points for drawing the archipelagic baselines may not yet have been necessarily established by the State concerned.

⁴ The number reflects a claim regarding the breadth of the zone (in nautical miles), measured from the baselines, as contained in national legislation – regardless of whether this legislation contains an additional specific reference to the need for delimitation of maritime boundaries with adjacent or opposite States. However, where the national legislation establishes the limits of a given zone only by reference to the delimitation of maritime boundaries with adjacent or opposite States, or to a median (equidistant) line in the absence of a maritime boundary delimitation agreement, the symbol DLM is used.

STATE	UNCLOS Ratification, Accession Date	Does the legislation provide for straight baselines? ²	Does the State claim archipelagic status? ³	MARITIME ZONES					
				Territorial Sea	Contiguous Zone	Exclusive Economic Zone	Fisheries Zone	Continental Shelf, including submissions to the CLCS (see introductory note)	
				Breadth of the zone in nautical miles ⁴				Outer limit	Sub.
Antigua and Barbuda	02/02/1989		•	12	24	200		CM/200	
Argentina	01/12/1995	•		12	24	200*		CM/200	•
Australia	05/10/1994	•		12* ⁵	24	200		CM/200	•
Bahamas	29/07/1983		•	12		200		CM/200	p/i
Bahrain	30/05/1985			12	24				
Bangladesh	27/07/2001	•		12	18	200		CM ⁶	
Barbados⁷	12/10/1993	•		12		200		CM/200	•
Belgium	13/11/1998			12*	24	COORD	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ⁸	DLM*	
Belize	13/08/1983	•		12 ⁹		200			

⁵ The territorial sea boundaries between the islands of Aubusi, Boigu and Moimi and Papua New Guinea and the islands of Dauan, Kaumag and Saibai and Papua New Guinea, together with such other portion of the outer limit of the territorial sea of Saibai are determined by a treaty with Papua New Guinea. The territorial seas of the islands known as Anchor Cay, Aubusi Island, Black Rocks, Boigu Island, Bramble Cay, Dauan Island, Deliverance Island, East Cay, Kaumag Island, Kerr Islet, Moimi Island, Pearce Cay, Saibai Island, Turnagain Island and Turu Cay do not extend beyond three miles from the baselines. Deposit made in respect of the southern area of the Gulf of Carpentaria to include the part of the roadstead near the Port of Karumba in Queensland, and for drawing the limits of that roadstead.

⁶ Outer edge of the continental margin.

⁷ See also the dispositif of the *Award of the Arbitral Tribunal Constituted pursuant to article 287, and in accordance with Annex VII, of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea in the Matter of an Arbitration between Barbados and the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, 11 April 2006*

⁸ Coterminous with the exclusive economic zone.

⁹ Three-mile limit applies from the mouth of Sarstoon River to Ranguana Caye.

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				Territorial Sea	Contiguous Zone	Exclusive Economic Zone	Fisheries Zone	Continental Shelf, including submissions to the CLCS (see introductory note)	
				Breadth of the zone in nautical miles ⁴				Outer limit	Sub.
Benin	16/10/1997			200				CM/200	p/i
Bosnia and Herzegovina	12/01/1994								
Brazil	22/12/1988	•		12	24	200*		CM/200	•
Brunei Darussalam	05/11/1996			12		200		CM/200	p/i
Bulgaria	15/05/1996	•		12	24	200		DLM	
Cambodia		•		12	24	200		200	
Cameroon ¹⁰	19/11/1985	•		12 ¹¹		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		CM/200	p/i
Canada ¹²	07/11/2003	•		12	24	200		CM/200	
Cape Verde	10/08/1987		•	12	24	200		CM/200	p/i
Chile	25/08/1997	•		12*	24*	200*		CM/200*	p/i
China	07/06/1996	•		12	24	200		CM/200	p/i
Colombia		•		12		200		Not specified	

¹⁰ See also ICJ Judgment of 10 October 2002 in the *Case concerning the land and maritime boundary between Cameroon and Nigeria*.

¹¹ See article 45 of Law 96-06 of 18 January 1996 on the revision of the Constitution of 2 June 1972.

¹² See also the judgment in the *Case concerning Delimitation of the Maritime Boundary in the Gulf of Maine Area (Canada/United States of America) (ICJ, 1984)*

STATE	UNCLOS Ratification, Accession Date	Does the legislation provide for straight baselines? ²	Does the State claim archipelagic status? ³	MARITIME ZONES					
				Territorial Sea	Contiguous Zone	Exclusive Economic Zone	Fisheries Zone	Continental Shelf, including submissions to the CLCS (see introductory note)	
				Breadth of the zone in nautical miles ⁴				Outer limit	Sub.
Comoros	21/06/1994		•	12		200		CM/200	p/i
Congo	09/07/2008	•		12	24	200		CM/200	p/i
Cook Islands	15/02/1995			12		200		CM/200	• ¹³
Costa Rica	21/09/1992	•		12		200* ¹⁴		CM/200	p/i
Côte d'Ivoire	26/03/1984	•		12		200		CM/200	•
Croatia	05/04/1995	•		12		☑* ¹⁵	COORD	DLM	
Cuba	15/08/1984	•		12	24	200* ¹⁶		CM/200	•
Cyprus	12/12/1988	•		12	24	200* ¹⁷		EXPL ¹⁸	
Democratic People's Republic of Korea				12	X ¹⁹	200			

¹³ In respect of the Manihiki Plateau.

¹⁴ Deposit made in respect of the Pacific Ocean coast.

¹⁵ The Decision on the Extension of the Jurisdiction of the Republic of Croatia in the Adriatic Sea of 3 October 2003 proclaimed only certain elements of the EEZ. The implementation of the legal regime of the “ecological and fisheries protection zone” of Croatia commenced twelve months after its establishment.

¹⁶ Deposit made in respect of the area of the Gulf of Mexico.

¹⁷ Deposit made in respect of the median line as referred to in the *Delimitation Agreement between the Republic of Cyprus and the Arab Republic of Egypt*.

¹⁸ Depth of exploitability.

¹⁹ 50-nautical mile military zone. Army Command Announcement of 1 August 1977.

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				Territorial Sea	Contiguous Zone	Exclusive Economic Zone	Fisheries Zone	Continental Shelf, including submissions to the CLCS (see introductory note)	
				Breadth of the zone in nautical miles ⁴				Outer limit	Sub.
Democratic Republic of the Congo	17/02/1989			12	24	200/DLM			
Denmark ²⁰	16/11/2004	•		12 ²¹	24	200/DLM ²²	200 ²³	200m/EXPL ²⁴	• ²⁵
Djibouti	08/10/1991	•		12	24	200			
Dominica	24/10/1991	•		12	24	200			
Dominican Republic	10/07/2009	•	•	12	24	200		CM/200	
Ecuador		•		200 ²⁶				200 ²⁷	
Egypt	26/08/1983	•		12	24	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ²⁸			

²⁰ See also the judgment in the *North Sea Continental Shelf Cases (Federal Republic of Germany/Denmark; (ICJ, 1969)*. Also, see the judgment in the *Case concerning Maritime Delimitation in the Area between Greenland and Jan Mayen (Denmark v. Norway) (ICJ, 1993)*

²¹ 12 nm also for Faroe Islands (by Executive Decree No. 306 of 16 May 2002) and Greenland. As far as Greenland and Faroe Islands are concerned, the outer limit of the external territorial waters may be measured at a distance shorter than 12 nautical miles from the baselines.

²² Applies also to Greenland.

²³ For Greenland and Faroe Islands.

²⁴ 200m - depth of 200 metres.

²⁵ In respect of the area north of the Faroe Islands.

²⁶ Only between the continental territorial sea of Ecuador and its insular territorial sea around the Galápagos Islands.

²⁷ Also 100 nautical miles from isobath 2,500m (Only between the continental territorial sea of Ecuador and its insular territorial sea around the Galápagos Islands).

²⁸ In March 2003, Cyprus and Egypt signed an agreement on the delimitation of their respective exclusive economic zones.

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				Territorial Sea	Contiguous Zone	Exclusive Economic Zone	Fisheries Zone	Continental Shelf, including submissions to the CLCS (see introductory note)	
				Breadth of the zone in nautical miles ⁴				Outer limit	Sub.
El Salvador				200					
Equatorial Guinea	21/07/1997	•		12*		200*		CM/200	p/i
Eritrea ²⁹				12		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Estonia	26/08/2005	•		12 COORD ³⁰		COORD		COORD	
Fiji	10/12/1982		•	12*		200*		CM/200	•
Finland	21/06/1996	•		12* ³¹	14 ³²	DLM	*COORD	200m/EXPL*	

²⁹ See also the *Eritrea-Yemen Arbitration: Award of the Arbitral Tribunal in the Second Stage: Maritime Delimitation, 17 December 1999*

³⁰ In some parts of the Gulf of Finland.

³¹ Extends, with certain exceptions, to 12 nautical miles, unless defined by geographical coordinates. In the Gulf of Finland, the outer limit of the territorial sea shall at no place be closer to the midline than 3 nautical miles, according to the Act amending the Act on the Limits of the Territorial Waters of Finland (981/95).

³² Two miles beyond the outer limits of the territorial sea.

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				Territorial Sea	Contiguous Zone	Exclusive Economic Zone	Fisheries Zone	Continental Shelf, including submissions to the CLCS (see introductory note)	
				Breadth of the zone in nautical miles ⁴				Outer limit	Sub.
France ³³	11/04/1996	•		12	24	200* ³⁴ / DLM		CM/200	• ³⁵ , ³⁶ , ³⁷ , ³⁸ , ³⁹
Gabon	11/03/1998	•		12	24	200		CM/200	p/i
Gambia	22/05/1984			12	18		200	CM/200	p/i
Georgia	21/03/1996			12	24	DLM		DLM ⁴⁰	
Germany ⁴¹	14/10/1994	•		12* ⁴²		*COORD ⁴³		200m/EXPL	
Ghana	07/06/1983			12	24	200		CM/200	•

³³ See also the *Continental Shelf Arbitration (France/United Kingdom) (1977)*

³⁴ Applies to the North Sea, the English Channel and the Atlantic Ocean from the Franco-Belgian border to the Franco-Spanish border, Saint Pierre and Miquelon, French Guiana, Réunion, New Caledonia, French Polynesia, French Southern and Antarctic Lands, Wallis and Futuna, Tromelin, Glorioso, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da Índia Islands, Clipperton Island, Mayotte, Guadeloupe and Martinique. Deposit made in respect of Tromelin Island and Reunion Island.

³⁵ Joint submission by France, Ireland, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland - in the area of the Celtic Sea and the Bay of Biscay.

³⁶ In respect of the areas of French Guiana and New Caledonia.

³⁷ In respect of the areas of the French Antilles and the Kerguelen Islands.

³⁸ Joint submission by France and South Africa - in the area of the Crozet Archipelago and the Prince Edward Islands.

³⁹ In respect of La Réunion Island and Saint-Paul and Amsterdam Islands.

⁴⁰ Coincides with the outer limit of the Exclusive Economic Zone.

⁴¹ See also the judgment of the *North Sea Continental Shelf Cases (Federal Republic of Germany/Denmark; Federal Republic of Germany/Netherlands) (ICJ, 1969)*

⁴² The deposit does not include delimitation lines with the Netherlands and Denmark.

⁴³ The deposit does not include the delimitation with the Netherlands, Denmark and Poland.

STATE	UNCLOS Ratification, Accession Date	Does the legislation provide for straight baselines? ²	Does the State claim archipelagic status? ³	MARITIME ZONES					
				Territorial Sea	Contiguous Zone	Exclusive Economic Zone	Fisheries Zone	Continental Shelf, including submissions to the CLCS (see introductory note)	
				Breadth of the zone in nautical miles ⁴				Outer limit	Sub.
Greece	21/07/1995			6 ⁴⁴				200m/EXPL	
Grenada	25/04/1991	•	•	12		200			
Guatemala	11/02/1997			12		200		Not specified	
Guinea ⁴⁵	06/09/1985			12		200		CM/200	p/i
Guinea-Bissau ⁴⁵	25/08/1986	•		12		200		CM/200	p/i
Guyana ⁴⁶	16/11/1993	•		12		200		CM/200	p/i
Haiti	31/07/1996	•		12	24	200		EXPL	
Honduras ⁴⁷	05/10/1993	•		12	24	200			
Iceland	21/06/1985	•		12		200		CM/200	• ⁴⁸
India	29/06/1995	•		12	24	200		CM/200	•

⁴⁴ Ten-mile limit applies for the purpose of regulating civil aviation.

⁴⁵ See also the *Maritime Boundary Delimitation Arbitration (Guinea/Guinea-Bissau) Arbitral Award, 1985*

⁴⁶ See also the dispositif of the *Award of the Arbitral Tribunal Constituted pursuant to article 287, and in accordance with Annex VII, of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea in the Matter of an Arbitration between Guyana and Suriname, 17 September 2007*

⁴⁷ See also the judgment of the *Case concerning Territorial and Maritime Dispute between Nicaragua and Honduras in the Caribbean Sea, ICJ Judgment of 8 October 2007*

⁴⁸ In respect of the Ægir Basin area and in the western and southern parts of Reykjanes Ridge.

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				Territorial Sea	Contiguous Zone	Exclusive Economic Zone	Fisheries Zone	Continental Shelf, including submissions to the CLCS (see introductory note)	
				Breadth of the zone in nautical miles ⁴				Outer limit	Sub.
Indonesia	03/02/1986		•	12		200		CM/200	• ⁴⁹
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		•		12	24	DLM		DLM	
Iraq	30/07/1985			12				Not specified	
Ireland	21/06/1996	•		12	24	200	200*	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ⁵⁰	• ^{51, 52,} ⁵³
Israel				12		DLM		EXPL	
Italy	13/01/1995	•		12		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ⁵⁴		200m/EXPL ⁵⁵	
Jamaica	21/03/1983		•	12	24	200		CM/200	
Japan	20/06/1996	•		12* ⁵⁶	24	200		CM/200	•

⁴⁹ In respect of the North West of Sumatra Island.

⁵⁰ Deposit made in respect of the outer limits of its continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles in the area abutting the Porcupine Abyssal Plain.

⁵¹ In respect of the Porcupine Abyssal Plain.

⁵² Joint submission by France, Ireland, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland - in the area of the Celtic Sea and the Bay of Biscay.

⁵³ In respect of Hatton-Rockall Area.

⁵⁴ See Law 61 of 8 February 2006 on the establishment of an ecological protection zone beyond the outer limit of the territorial sea. The outer limits are determined on the basis of an agreement with States concerned. Pending such agreements, the outer limit is determined by reference to a median line.

⁵⁵ Deposit made in respect of the delimitation between Italy and Tunisia.

⁵⁶ Three-mile limit applies to the Soya Strait, the Tsugaru Strait, the eastern and western channels of the Tsushima Strait and the Osumi Straits only.

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				Territorial Sea	Contiguous Zone	Exclusive Economic Zone	Fisheries Zone	Continental Shelf, including submissions to the CLCS (see introductory note)	
				Breadth of the zone in nautical miles ⁴				Outer limit	Sub.
Jordan	27/11/1995			3					
Kenya	02/03/1989	•		12		200*/DLM		CM/200	•
Kiribati	24/02/2003	•	•	12		200			
Kuwait	02/05/1986			12				COORD	
Latvia	23/12/2004	•		12 ⁵⁷		DLM* ⁵⁸		CM/200	
Lebanon	05/01/1995			12		*COORD			
Liberia	25/09/2008			12	24	200			
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya ⁵⁹		•		12		DLM	62 COORD ⁶⁰		
Lithuania	12/11/2003	•		12*	*COORD	DLM*		DLM	
Madagascar	22/08/2001	•		12	24	200/DLM		200 ⁶¹	

⁵⁷ Deposit made in respect of the maritime boundary with Estonia.

⁵⁸ Deposit made in respect of the delimitation with Sweden.

⁵⁹ See also the judgment of the *Case concerning the Continental Shelf (Tunisia/Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)* (ICJ, 1982). Also, see *Case concerning the Continental Shelf (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya/Malta)* (ICJ, 1985)

⁶⁰ Fisheries Protection Zone in the Mediterranean Sea, 21 June 2005.

⁶¹ 200 nautical miles or delimitation agreement or 100 nautical miles from isobath 2,500m.

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				Territorial Sea	Contiguous Zone	Exclusive Economic Zone	Fisheries Zone	Continental Shelf, including submissions to the CLCS (see introductory note)	
				Breadth of the zone in nautical miles ⁴				Outer limit	Sub.
Malaysia	14/10/1996			12		200		CM/200	● ⁶²
Maldives	07/09/2000		●	12	24	200			●
Malta ⁵⁹	20/05/1993	●		12	24		25	200m/EXPL	
Marshall Islands	09/08/1991		●	12	24	200			
Mauritania	17/07/1996	●		12	24	200		CM/200	p/i
Mauritius	04/11/1994	●	●	12	24	200/DLM		CM/200	● ⁶³ , ⁶⁴
Mexico	18/03/1983	●		12	24	200		CM/200* ⁶⁵	● ⁶⁶
Micronesia (Federated States of)	29/04/1991			12		200		CM/200	● ⁶⁷
Monaco	20/03/1996			12					
Montenegro	23/10/2006								

⁶² Joint submission by Malaysia and Viet Nam in respect of the southern part of the South China Sea.

⁶³ In respect of the joint submission by the Republic of Mauritius and the Republic of Seychelles - in the region of the Mascarene Plateau.

⁶⁴ In respect of the region of Rodrigues Island.

⁶⁵ Deposit in regards to the outer limits of its continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles in respect of the western polygon in the Gulf of Mexico.

⁶⁶ In respect of the western polygon in the Gulf of Mexico.

⁶⁷ In respect of the joint submission by the Federated States of Micronesia, Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands - concerning the Ontong Java Plateau.

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				Territorial Sea	Contiguous Zone	Exclusive Economic Zone	Fisheries Zone	Continental Shelf, including submissions to the CLCS (see introductory note)	
				Breadth of the zone in nautical miles ⁴				Outer limit	Sub.
Morocco	31/05/2007	•		12	24	200		200m/EXPL	
Mozambique	13/03/1997	•		12	24	200		CM/200	•
Myanmar	21/05/1996	•		12	24	200		CM/200	•
Namibia	18/04/1983			12	24	200		CM/200	•
Nauru	23/01/1996	•		12*	24	200*			
Netherlands ⁴¹	28/06/1996	•		12*	24	COORD		200m/EXPL	
New Zealand	19/07/1996	•		12* ⁶⁸	24	200* ⁶⁹		CM/200* ⁷⁰	•
Nicaragua ⁴⁷	03/05/2000			12	24	200		CM	
Nigeria ¹⁰	14/08/1986			12		200		CM/200	•
Niue	11/10/2006			12		200			
Norway ²⁰	24/06/1996	•		12* ⁷¹	24	200*	200 ⁷²	CM/200* ⁷³	• ^{74, 75}

⁶⁸ Includes Tokelau.

⁶⁹ Includes Tokelau.

⁷⁰ Deposit made in respect of the maritime boundary delimited between New Zealand and Australia.

⁷¹ Deposit includes mainland Norway, Svalbard, Jan Mayen and Bouvet Island.

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				Breadth of the zone in nautical miles ⁴				Outer limit	Sub.
Oman	17/08/1989	•		12	24	200		CM/200	p/i
Pakistan	26/02/1997	•		12	24	200		CM/200	•
Palau	30/09/1996			12	24	200* ⁷⁶		CM/200	•
Panama	01/07/1996			12	24	200		CM/200	
Papua New Guinea	14/01/1997		•	12 ⁷⁷			200	CM/200	• ⁷⁸
Peru				200 ⁷⁹				200	
Philippines	08/05/1984		•	COORD ⁸⁰		200		CM/200	• ⁸¹

⁷² Jan Mayen and Svalbard. Deposit includes the delimitation treaties with Denmark and Iceland in respect of Jan Mayen Island.

⁷³ Deposit made in respect of mainland Norway, Svalbard and Jan Mayen, including the delimitation with Iceland and Denmark.

⁷⁴ In respect of the North East Atlantic and the Arctic

⁷⁵ In respect of Bouvetøya and Dronning Maud Land

⁷⁶ Deposit includes the line of delimitation between Palau and Micronesia.

⁷⁷ Three nautical miles in certain areas.

⁷⁸ In respect of the joint submission by the Federated States of Micronesia, Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands - concerning the Ontong Java Plateau

⁷⁹ Called "Maritime Dominion" in article 54 of the 1993 Constitution: "...In its maritime dominion, Peru exercises sovereignty and jurisdiction, without prejudice to the freedoms of international communication, in accordance with the law and the treaties ratified by the State..."

⁸⁰ Polygon defined by coordinates. Claim extends beyond 12 nautical miles.

⁸¹ In respect of the Benham Rise region.

STATE	UNCLOS Ratification, Accession Date	Does the legislation provide for straight baselines? ²	Does the State claim archipelagic status? ³	MARITIME ZONES					
				Territorial Sea	Contiguous Zone	Exclusive Economic Zone	Fisheries Zone	Continental Shelf, including submissions to the CLCS (see introductory note)	
				Breadth of the zone in nautical miles ⁴				Outer limit	Sub.
Poland	13/11/1998	•		12		DLM			
Portugal	03/11/1997	•		12	24	200		CM/200	•
Qatar	09/12/2002			12	24	DLM			
Republic of Korea	29/01/1996	•		12	24	200		CM/200	p/i
Romania ⁸²	17/12/1996	•		12*	24	200			
Russian Federation	12/03/1997	•		12	24	200		CM/200	•
Saint Kitts and Nevis	07/01/1993	•		12	24	200		CM/200	
Saint Lucia	27/03/1985			12	24	200		CM/200	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	01/10/1993		•	12	24	200			
Samoa	14/08/1995	•		12	24	200			
Sao Tome and Principe	03/11/1987		•	12		200*		CM/200	p/i
Saudi Arabia	24/04/1996	•		12	18			Not specified	
Senegal	25/10/1984	•		12	24	200		CM/200	p/i

⁸² See also the judgment of the *Maritime Delimitation in the Black Sea (Romania v. Ukraine)* –ICJ, 3 February 2009

STATE	UNCLOS Ratification, Accession Date	Does the legislation provide for straight baselines? ²	Does the State claim archipelagic status? ³	MARITIME ZONES					
				Territorial Sea	Contiguous Zone	Exclusive Economic Zone	Fisheries Zone	Continental Shelf, including submissions to the CLCS (see introductory note)	
				Breadth of the zone in nautical miles ⁴				Outer limit	Sub.
Seychelles	16/09/1991		•	12	24	200*/DLM		CM/200*	• ⁸³ , ⁸⁴
Sierra Leone	12/12/1994			12	24	200		CM/200	p/i
Singapore	17/11/1994			12 ⁸⁵		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ⁸⁵			
Slovenia	16/06/1995	•		12/DLM		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ⁸⁶		DLM	
Solomon Islands	23/06/1997		•	12		200		CM/200	• ⁸⁷
Somalia	24/07/1989	•		200				CM/200	p/i
South Africa	23/12/1997	•		12	24	200		CM/200	• ⁸⁸ , ⁸⁹
Spain	15/01/1997	•		12	24	200 ⁹⁰	COORD ⁹¹	CM/200 ⁹²	• ⁹³ , ⁹⁴

⁸³ In respect of the joint submission by the Republic of Mauritius and the Republic of Seychelles - in the region of the Mascarene Plateau.

⁸⁴ In respect of the Northern Plateau Region.

⁸⁵ “Should the limits of its territorial sea or Exclusive Economic Zone overlap with claims of neighbouring countries, Singapore will negotiate with those countries with a view to arriving at agreed delimitations in accordance with international law.”

⁸⁶ See “Ecological Protection Zone and Continental Shelf of the Republic of Slovenia Act” adopted on 4 October 2005. The delimitation of the ecological protection zone shall be effected by agreement with the neighbouring States. The Act provides for its provisional outer limits.

⁸⁷ In respect of the joint submission by the Federated States of Micronesia, Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands - concerning the Ontong Java Plateau.

⁸⁸ In respect of the mainland of the territory of the Republic of South Africa.

⁸⁹ Joint submission by France and South Africa - in the area of the Crozet Archipelago and the Prince Edward Islands.

⁹⁰ In the Atlantic Ocean.

STATE	UNCLOS Ratification, Accession Date	Does the legislation provide for straight baselines? ²	Does the State claim archipelagic status? ³	MARITIME ZONES					
				Territorial Sea	Contiguous Zone	Exclusive Economic Zone	Fisheries Zone	Continental Shelf, including submissions to the CLCS (see introductory note)	
				Breadth of the zone in nautical miles ⁴				Outer limit	Sub.
Sri Lanka	19/07/1994	•		12	24	200		CM/200	•
Sudan	23/01/1985	•		12	18			200m/EXPL	
Suriname ⁴⁶	09/07/1998			12		200		CM/200	•
Sweden	25/06/1996	•		12		DLM		200m/EXPL	
Syrian Arab Republic		•		12	24	200		CM	
Thailand	15/05/2011	•		12	24	200			
Timor-Leste				12	24	200		CM/200	
Togo	16/04/1985			30		200		CM/200	p/i
Tonga	02/08/1995	•		12		200		CM/200	•
Trinidad and Tobago ⁷	25/04/1986		•	12*	24	200		CM/200	•

²¹ In the Mediterranean Sea.

²² With the exception of the Mediterranean Sea.

²³ Joint submission by France, Ireland, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland - in the area of the Celtic Sea and the Bay of Biscay.

²⁴ In respect of the area of Galicia.

STATE	UNCLOS Ratification, Accession Date	Does the legislation provide for straight baselines? ²	Does the State claim archipelagic status? ³	MARITIME ZONES					
				Territorial Sea	Contiguous Zone	Exclusive Economic Zone	Fisheries Zone	Continental Shelf, including submissions to the CLCS (see introductory note)	
				Breadth of the zone in nautical miles ⁴				Outer limit	Sub.
Tunisia ⁵⁹	24/04/1985	•		12	24	DLM	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ⁹⁵		
Turkey				6/12 ⁹⁶		200 ⁹⁷			
Tuvalu	09/12/2002		•	12	24	200			
Ukraine	26/07/1999	•		12		200 ⁸²		82	
United Arab Emirates		•		12	24	200		CM/200	
United Kingdom	25/07/1997	•		12 ⁹⁸		200 ⁹⁹	200or 12* ¹⁰⁰	CM/200 ³³	• ¹⁰¹ , ¹⁰² , ¹⁰³ , ¹⁰⁴

⁹⁵ Up to 50-m isobath - Off the Gulf of Gabès.

⁹⁶ Six nautical miles in the Aegean Sea, 12 nautical miles in the Black Sea.

⁹⁷ In the Black Sea.

⁹⁸ Also three nautical miles.(Three nautical miles in Guernsey, British Indian Ocean Territory, Gibraltar, Monserrat and Pitcairn; 12 nautical miles in United Kingdom, Jersey, Anguilla, British Virgin Islands, Bermuda, Cayman Islands, Falkland Islands (Malvinas), Isle of Man, St. Helena and Dependencies, South Georgia, South Sandwich Islands, and Turks and Caicos Islands.) | Note: A dispute exists between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning sovereignty over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)].

⁹⁹ Bermuda, Pitcairn, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands.

¹⁰⁰ 12 nautical miles in Guernsey; 200 nautical miles in United Kingdom, Anguilla, British Indian Ocean Territory, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Falkland Islands (Malvinas), Monserrat, St. Helena and Dependencies, and Turks and Caicos Islands. Deposit made exclusively in respect of the British Indian Ocean Territory. | Note: A dispute exists between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning sovereignty over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)].

¹⁰¹ Joint submission by France, Ireland, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland - in the area of the Celtic Sea and the Bay of Biscay.

¹⁰² In respect of Ascension Island.

¹⁰³ In respect of Hatton Rockall Area.

STATE	UNCLOS Ratification, Accession Date	Does the legislation provide for straight baselines? ²	Does the State claim archipelagic status? ³	MARITIME ZONES					
				Territorial Sea	Contiguous Zone	Exclusive Economic Zone	Fisheries Zone	Continental Shelf, including submissions to the CLCS (see introductory note)	
				Breadth of the zone in nautical miles ⁴				Outer limit	Sub.
United Republic of Tanzania	30/09/1985			12		200	DLM	CM/200	p/i
United States of America ¹²				12	24	200 ¹⁰⁵		CM/200	
Uruguay	10/12/1992	•		12*	24*	200*		CM/200	•
Vanuatu	10/08/1999	•	•	12	24	200		CM/200	p/i
Venezuela		•		12	24	200		200m/EXPL	
Viet Nam	25/07/1994	•		12* ¹⁰⁶	24	200* ¹⁰⁷		CM/200* ¹⁰⁸	• ¹⁰⁹ , • ¹¹⁰
Yemen ²⁹	21/07/1987	•		12	24	200		CM/200	• ¹¹¹

¹⁰⁴ “In respect of the Falkland Islands, and of South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands” (see the Executive Summary). | Note: A dispute exists between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning sovereignty over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas).

¹⁰⁵ Includes Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam, Johnston Atoll, Palmyra Atoll, Midway Island, Wake Island, Jarvis Island, Kingman Reef, Howland Island, Baker Island, Northern Marianas, and Navassa Island.

¹⁰⁶ Deposit made in respect of the delimitation with China in the Gulf of Tonkin.

¹⁰⁷ *Ibid.*

¹⁰⁸ *Ibid.*

¹⁰⁹ Joint submission by Malaysia and Viet Nam in respect of the southern part of the South China Sea.

¹¹⁰ In respect of the region of the North Area (VNM-N).

¹¹¹ In respect of south east of Socotra Island.