Table 9. Exclusive Economic Zones (133)

COORD: Defined by coordinates.

DLM: Delimitation. The symbol DLM is used when national legislation establishes the limits of the 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).

Algeriaa (2018)

Angolaa (1980)

Antigua and Barbudaa (1982)

Argentinaa (1991)

Australiaa (1994)

Bahamasa (1993)

Bangladesha (1974)

Barbadosa (1978)

Belgiuma (1999) [COORD]

Belizea (1992)

Benina (1998)

Brazila (1993)

Bruneia (1993)

Bulgariaa (2001)

Burma (Myanmar)a (1977)

Cambodia (1978)

Cameroona (2000,

effective 1985)

Canadaa (1996)

Capo Verdea (1977)

Chilea (1986)

Chinaa (1998)

Colombia (1978)

Comorosa (1982)

Congo, Rep.a (2008)

Congo, Dem. Rep.a (1992)

Cook Islandsa (1977)

Costa Ricaa (1975)

Côte d’Ivoirea (1977)

Croatiaa (2003)

Cubaa (1977)

Cyprusa (2004)

Denmarka (1996)

Djiboutia (1978)

Dominicaa (1981)

Dominican Rep.a (1977)

Ecuadora (2012)

Egypta (1983)

El Salvador (2004)

Equatorial Guineaa (1984)

Estoniaa (1993) [COORD]

Fijia (1978)

Finlanda (2004) [DLM]

Francea, b (1976)

Gabona (1984)

Georgiaa (1998) [DLM]

Germanya (1994) [COORD]

Ghanaa (1986)

Grenadaa (1978)

Guatemalaa (1976)

Guineaa (1980)

Guinea-Bissaua (1978)

Guyanaa (1977)

Haitia (1977)

Hondurasa (1980)

Icelanda (1979)

Indiaa (1976)

Indonesiaa (1983)

Iran (1993) [DLM]

Irelanda (2006)

Jamaicaa (1991)

Japana (1996)

Kenyaa (1979)

Kiribatia (1983) [COORD]

Korea, Northc (1977)

Kuwaita (2014) [DLM]

Latviaa (1993) [DLM]

Lebanona (2011)[COORD]

Liberiaa (2013)

Libya (2009) [DLM]

Lithuaniaa (2004) [DLM]

Madagascara (1985)

Malaysiaa (1984)

Maldivesa,d (1976)

Marshall Islandsa (1984) [COORD]

Mauritaniaa (1988)

Mauritiusa (1977)

Mexicoa (1976)

Micronesia, Fed. States

ofa (1988)

Moroccoa (1981)

Mozambiquea (1976)

Namibiaa (1990)

Naurua (1997)

Netherlandsa (1999) [COORD]

New Zealanda, e (1977)

Nicaraguaa (2002)

Nigeriaa (1978)

Niuea (1978)

Norwaya (1976)

Omana (1981)

Pakistana (1976)

Palaua (2003)

Panamaa (1996)

Philippinesa (1978)

Polanda (1991) [DLM]

Portugala (1977)

Qatara (1974) [DLM]

Rep. of Koreaa (1996)

Romaniaa (1986)

Russiaa (1984)

Saint Kitts and Nevisa (1984)

Saint Luciaa (1984)

Saint Vincent and the

Grenadinesa (1983)

Samoaa (1980)

São Tomé & Principea (1978)

Senegala (1990)

Seychellesa (1977)

Sierra Leonea (1996)

Solomon Islandsa (1978)

Somaliaa (2014) [COORD]

South Africaa (1994)

Spaina,f (1978)

Sri Lankaa (1976)

Surinamea (1978)

Swedena (1992) [DLM]

Syria (2003)

Tanzaniaa (1989)

Thailanda (1981)

Timor-Leste (2002)

Togoa (1977)

Tongaa (1978)

Trinidad and Tobagoa (1986)

Tunisiaa (2005) [DLM]

Turkey (Black Sea) (1986)

Tuvalua (1983)

Ukrainea (1995)

United Arab Emirates (1980)

United Kingdoma (2009)

United Statesg (1983)

Uruguaya (1998)

Vanuatua (1981)

Venezuela (1978)

Vietnama (1977)

Yemena (1977)

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a Party to 1982 LOS Convention.

b Includes all French overseas departments and territories.

c North Korea also claims a 50-mile “military boundary line” in the Sea of Japan and to the EEZ median line in the Yellow Sea within which all foreign vessels and aircraft are banned without permission.

d The Maldives’ economic zone was until 1996 defined by geographical coordinates. The zone was, in part, a rectangle and, in part, a boundary with India. The breadth of the zone varied from approximately 35 miles to more than 300 miles. *See* section 7.4.4 *infra*.

e Includes Tokelau.

f Spain has claimed an EEZ only in the Atlantic Ocean.

g Includes Puerto Rico, US Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam, Johnston Atoll, Palmyra Atoll, Midway Island, Wake Island, Jarvis Island, Kingman Reef, Howland Island, Baker Island, Northern Marianas.

Sources: US NTM 1(57)20; UK NTM 1(12)20; MCRM; UN DOALOS.