

KOREA, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF (North Korea)

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Mar 55	Resolution No. 25	12nm	Claimed restrictions on navigation; see section on Contiguous Zone, below.
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Aug 77	Army Command Announcement		<p>Straight baselines not officially announced, but are inferred from announced limits of military security zone.</p> <p><i>These claims are not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claims by public statement in 1977, diplomatic protest in 1990 and operational assertion (overflight) in 1988.</i></p>
CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Aug 77	Army Command Announcement	50- 200nm	<p>Military Security Zone: 50nm beyond territorial sea off east coast in Sea of Japan (East Sea), and to limits of EEZ off west coast in Yellow Sea (West Sea). Foreign warships/aircraft are forbidden; navigation or overflight by merchant vessels requires prior permission.</p> <p><i>This claim is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claim by public statement in 1977 and diplomatic protest in 1990 and conducted operational assertion (overflight) in 1988.</i></p>
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Aug 77	Decree Establishing the Economic Zone	200nm	<p>"No foreign person, vessel or aircraft may ...take photographs,...[or] survey" in the EEZ.</p> <p><i>This prohibition is not recognized by the U.S.</i></p>
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Apr 85	Agreement		Territorial sea boundary agreement with former USSR signed.
	May 86	Agreement		Maritime, exclusive economic zone and continental shelf boundary agreement with former USSR EIF.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention; never ratified.

MILITARY ZONE LEGISLATION

North Korea put economic zones into effect 1 August 1977 and, in a surprise announcement, proclaimed the establishment of a 50nm wide "military zone." The zone was described as extending 50nm beyond North Korea's present 12nm territorial sea limit on the east coast and as equating to the limits of the economic zone on the west coast. As with its previously announced 200 mile EEZ, no precise delineation of the limits of the military zones was given, thus leaving their boundaries open to interpretation.

The first substantive information regarding the coordinates of the eastern military zone was obtained by a Japanese delegation that had visited North Korea to negotiate a fishing agreement. The coordinates reported by the Japanese have come to be regarded as an accurate depiction of the limits of the security zone off the east coast. This zone is believed to be the area enclosed within the following points:

**TABLE C1.T145.
NORTH KOREA MILITARY ZONE COORDINATES: EAST COAST**

LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
38-36-48N	128-22-00E
38-36-48N	129-30-30E
41-46-13N	131-31-15E
42-17-00 N	130-41-00E

On the west coast, the Military Zone equates to the EEZ. Again, although coordinates have not been promulgated by North Korea, the Military Zone (and EEZ) is believed to be encompassed within the following points:

**TABLE C1.T146.
NORTH KOREA MILITARY ZONE COORDINATES: WEST COAST**

LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
39-48N	124-05E
38-05N	123-14E
38-03N	124-49E
37-34N	125-01E
37-38N	125-40E
37-56N	125-50E

Although the above area does not conform completely to a midline delineation of the EEZ in the Yellow Sea, and also fails to encompass a considerable body of water to the southwest that might logically be included, the above coordinates are believed to be correct based on North Korean enforcement practices. **It is emphasized, however, that no coordinates have been officially promulgated by the North Korean Government.**

MARITIME BOUNDARY AGREEMENTS

NORTH KOREA - RUSSIA

The following is extracted from the Agreement between North Korea and the USSR on the Delimitation of the Soviet-Korean National Border, signed 17 April 1985.

Article 1

The line of the national border between the USSR and DPRK passes from the junction of the borders of the USSR, the PRC, and the DPRK along the middle of the main channel of the Tumen (Tumannaya) River to its estuary, and therefrom in the Sea of Japan (East Korea Sea) to the line's point of intersection with the external boundary of Soviet and Korean territorial waters as shown [on a map appended to the treaty. See following description.]

Description of Demarcation Line of the National Border between the DPRK and USSR

The national border between the USSR and the DPRK begins from the junction of the borders of the USSR, the DPRK and the PRC (Point A).

From point A, located in the middle of the Tumen (Tumannaya) River, the line of the border proceeds along the middle of the river in a southeasterly direction approximately 1.1km from the aforementioned starting point A, turns southward, and reaches point B along the main channel of the river.

Point B is situated in the middle of the main channel of the river, approximately 1.4 km southeast of the western tip of the railway bridge and approximately 1.5m south of the eastern tip of this same bridge.

At point B the line of the border turns southeast and, proceeding along the middle of the main channel of the river, turns south approximately 3.5km from point B and approaches point C.

Point C is located in the middle of the main channel of the river, approximately 2.5 km southeast of height 89.9 situated on the Korean side, and approximately 3.3km northeast of height 120.1 on the Korean side.

From point C the line of the national border, proceeding southwest along the middle of the channel of the river, approaches point D.

Point D is located in the middle of the main channel of the river, approximately 1.2km southeast of height 120.1 situated on the Korean side, and approximately 1.5km east of height 148 on the Korean side.

From point D the line of the border passes southward along the middle of the river, leaving one island on the Soviet side and one island on the Korean side, and reaches point E.

Point E is located in the middle of the main channel of the river, approximately 1.5km southeast of height 154 situated on the Korean side, and approximately 1.0km northeast of height 185 on the Korean side.

From point E the line of the border proceeds along the middle of the river in a generally southeastern direction and, leaving on the Korean side the island Tkhory, the island Great Pkhunnyon, and the island Little Pkhunnyon [all these Korean names are transliterated from the Russian], reaches the middle of the Tumannaya (Tumen) River estuary.

The final point F of the line of the border on the river is located in the center of a line drawn in the Tumen (Tumannaya) River estuary from the southernmost point of the Soviet coast to the northernmost point of the Korean coast of the Sea of Japan (East Korean Sea).

From point F the line of the national border between Soviet and Korean territorial waters passes along a straight line to a point having the geographical coordinates lat. 42° 09' N. and long. 130° 53' E.

The following is extracted from the Agreement between North Korea and the USSR on the Delimitation of the Economic Zone and the Continental Shelf (signed 22 January 1986, EIF May 1986).

Article 1

The boundary of the economic zone and the continental shelf between the USSR and the DPRK intersects the line of the out limit of the Soviet and Korean territorial waters, with the geographic coordinates of latitude 42° 09.0' North and longitude 130° 53.0' East.... From this point, the boundary follows a straight line, first southeast, to a point having the geographic coordinates of latitude 39° 47.5' North and longitude 133° 13.7' East, and then turns eastward and proceeds to a point with the geographic coordinates of latitude 39° 39.3' North and longitude 133° 45.0' East.