

**Summary of the Kingdom of Morocco's practice**

(a) “Practice relating to the updating, and frequency of updating, national laws regarding baselines used for measuring the breadth of maritime zones; practice relating to the frequency of updating national maritime zone notifications deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations”:

The Kingdom of Morocco has undertaken the process of updating its normative framework by adopting structuring laws on the delimitation of the maritime boundaries:

- Royal decree No. 1-20-02 of 6 March 2020 promulgating Act No. 37-17, amending and supplementing royal decree No. 1-73-211 of 2 March 1973, which set out the limits of the territorial waters;
- Royal decree No. 1-20-03 of 6 March 2020 promulgating Act No. 38-17, amending and supplementing Act No. 1-81, which established an exclusive economic zone of 200 nautical miles off the Moroccan coasts.

With regard to the frequency of updating national maritime zone notifications deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, it should be recalled that, in July 2015, the Permanent Mission of the Kingdom had transmitted a document to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, entitled “Briefing paper on the Atlantic continental shelf of the Kingdom of Morocco beyond 200 nautical miles”.

(b) “Examples of practice relating to the updating, and frequency of updating, charts on which baselines and outer limits of the exclusive economic zone and of the continental shelf are drawn, as well as lists of geographical coordinates prepared in accordance with the relevant provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and/or national legislation, including those which are deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and given due publicity; examples of practice relating to updating, and frequency of updating, navigational charts, including for purposes of evidencing changes of the physical contours of the coastal areas”:

The navigational charts used to determine the baselines and outer limits of the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf are updated periodically, in keeping with the standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. It should be recalled that, as part of the project to extend its continental shelf (preliminary dossier), Morocco had updated base points and baselines along its entire Atlantic seaboard, in 2015-2016, on the basis of new reference nautical charts published by the French Naval Hydrographic and Oceanographic Service (SHOM) and the United Kingdom Hydrographic Office (UKHO).

(c) “Any examples of the taking into account or modification of maritime boundary treaties due to sea-level rise”:

It is well known that since obtaining its independence, the Kingdom of Morocco has not yet established the course of its maritime boundaries with neighbouring countries, whether along its Atlantic seaboard or along its Mediterranean seaboard. In any event, any maritime delimitation, in the technical and true sense of the expression, can only result from a joint and bilateral process based on a common agreement, in accordance with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS).