

*Translated from Arabic*

**Declaration by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt**

We draw attention to the memorandum dated 7 April 2017 from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations transmitting a declaration issued on 3 March 2017 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of the Sudan, which was as published on the website of the United Nations. We furthermore draw attention to the declaration of the Arab Republic of Egypt regarding its objection to and rejection of the list of geographical coordinates deposited by the Republic of the Sudan defining the Red Sea baselines of the Sudan that was annexed to Decree No. 148 of the President of the Republic of the Sudan dated 2 March 2017 regarding the baselines used for measuring the maritime areas of the Sudan.

1. The Arab Republic of Egypt rejects and objects to the declaration issued on 3 March 2017 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of the Sudan and affirms that Egyptian sovereignty over all land north of the 22nd parallel north is historically and legally established by the 1899 Agreement between Her Britannic Majesty's Government and the Government of His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, Relative to the Future Administration of the Sudan, which was concluded on 19 January 1899 by the Egyptian and British Governments in their capacity as administrators of the Sudan. Article I of that Agreement clearly and unambiguously sets the border between the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and Egypt, stating that the term "the Sudan" in the agreement means all territories south of the 22nd parallel of latitude. That border was inherited by the Sudan in 1956.
2. Since the signing of the 1899 Agreement, Egypt has continuously exercised sovereignty over the Hala'ib and Shalatin area, which lies within the territory of the Arab Republic of Egypt north of the 22nd parallel north. Furthermore, since the signing of that Agreement, all official maps of Egypt have shown the 22nd parallel north to be the international boundary between Egypt and the Sudan.
3. It is firmly established that the maritime areas under the sovereignty and jurisdiction of a State are determined on the basis of its land territory. Decree of the President of the Arab Republic of Egypt No. 27 of 9 January 1990 on the baselines used for measuring the maritime areas of the Arab Republic of Egypt sets the basis points and the straight baselines for Egyptian coastlines, including the Red Sea coast, which extend southward to 36° 52' 54" east and 22° 00' 00" north. That Decree was disseminated in the Law of the Sea Bulletin No. 16 of December 1990.
4. The Arab Republic of Egypt considers the claims of the Sudan to be completely unfounded and inconsistent with the legal situation arising from the 1899 Agreement and the permanent nature of the international borders established thereby. The reference in the declaration issued on 3 March 2017 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of the Sudan to the "Egyptian military occupation" of the Hala'ib and Shalatin region is incorrect and unacceptable.
5. The Arab Republic of Egypt declares its rejection and non-recognition of any action whatsoever that the Sudan has taken or might take in the future, as well as any international agreement with any other party that the Sudan has concluded or might conclude in the future, that would prejudice the sovereignty of Egypt over its land or maritime territory north of the 22nd parallel north.

Issued in Cairo on 4 May 2017