



Naming objects beyond a single sovereignty

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2. International Resolutions
3. Issues Associated with Sea Name Changes

01. World Sea Names and Limits

1.1 Spatial Limits for Marine Geographical Features

1) The Change of Limits and Names for Oceans and Seas

- **IHO publication “Limits and Names for Oceans and Seas; S-23”**
 - The 1st Edition (1929)
 - The 2nd Edition (1937)
 - The 3rd Edition (1953)
 - The draft 4th Edition (1986, 2002)



1.1 Spatial Limits for Marine Geographical Features

1) The Change of Limits and Names for Oceans and Seas

(1) IHO publication “Limits and Names for Oceans and Seas; S-23” (1929) – 1st edition

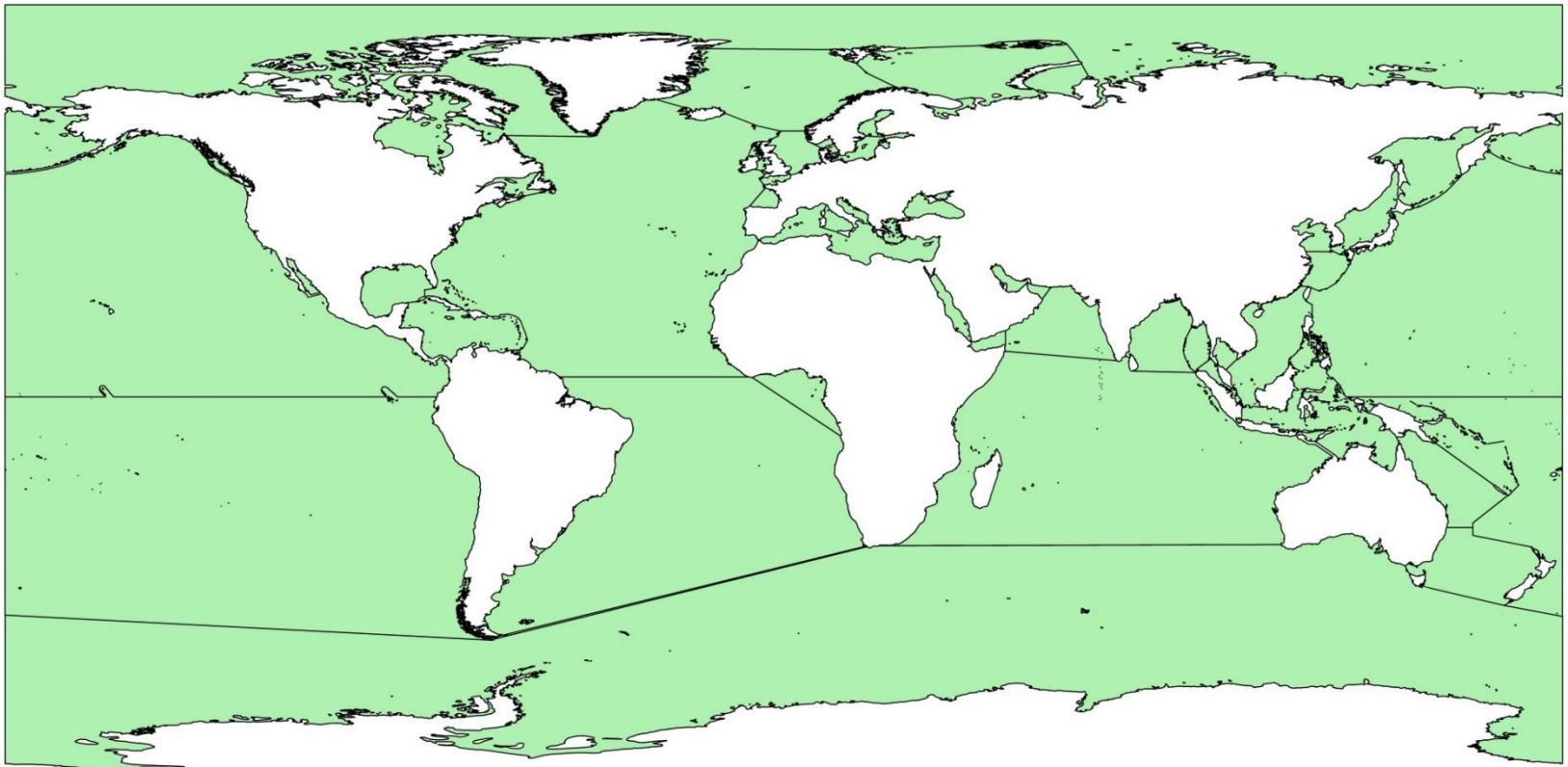
- **58 seas and oceans**
- **Arctic Ocean and Southern Ocean:** not divided into by many seas
- **Boundary of Southern Ocean:**
 - N. Limit: The Capes of S. Am, Africa ~ South Cape, Australia ~ South West Cape, New Zealand
 - Separated from S. Atlantic, Indian, S. Pacific Oceans
- **Pacific Ocean**
 - N. Pacific and S, Pacific Oceans are divided by Equator
- **Atlantic Ocean**
 - North and South Atlantic oceans are divided by 4°25´N line (Cape Palmas, Liberia ~ Cape Orange, Brazil)



1.1 Spatial Limits for Marine Geographical Features

1) The Change of Limits and Names for Oceans and Seas

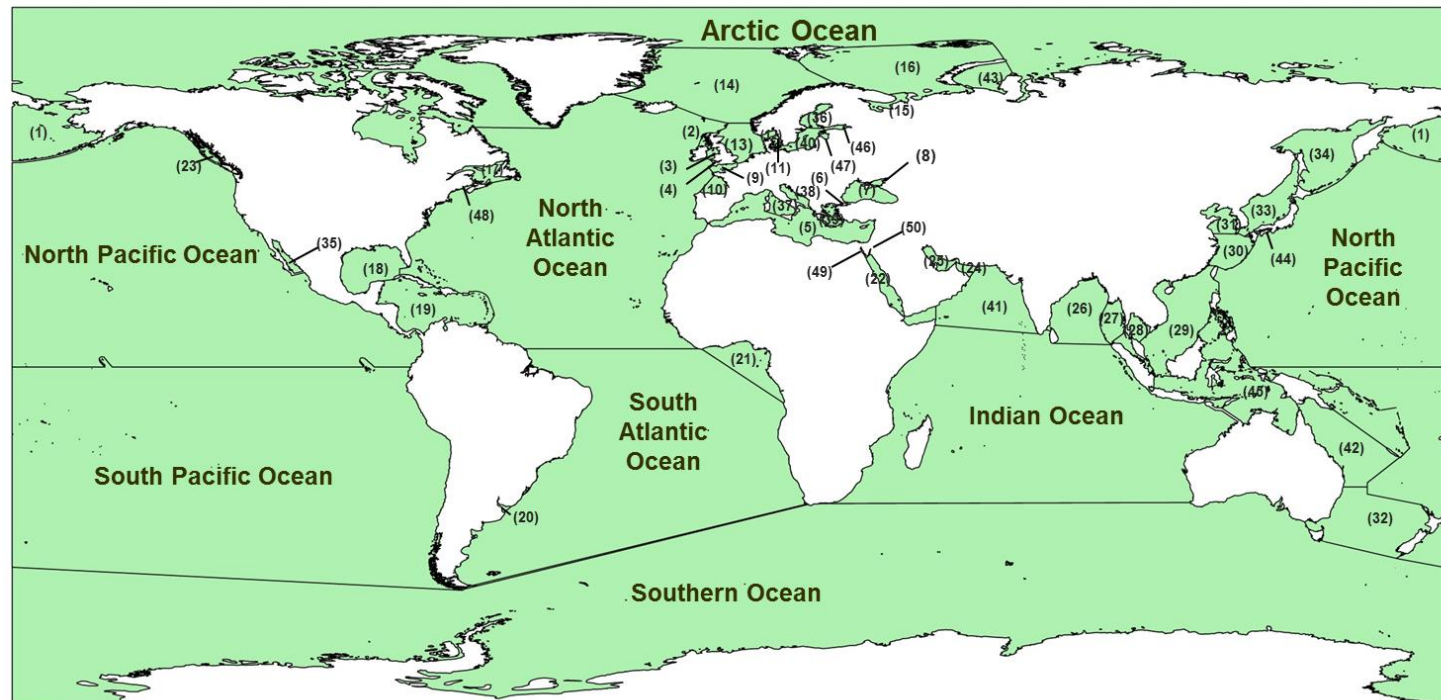
(1) IHO publication "Limits and Names for Oceans and Seas; S-23"
(1929) – 1st edition



1.1 Spatial Limits for Marine Geographical Features

1) The Change of Limits and Names for Oceans and Seas

(1) IHO publication "Limits and Names for Oceans and Seas; S-23" (1929) – 1st edition



- | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| (1) Bering Sea | (10) Bay of Biscay | (21) Gulf of Guinea | (31) Yellow Sea or Huang Hai | (42) Coral Sea |
| (2) Inner Seas of the West Coast of Scotland | (11) Kattegat, Sound and Belts | (22) Red Sea | (32) Tasman Sea | (43) Kara Sea |
| (3) Irish Sea and St. George's Channel | (12) Skagerrak | (23) The Coastal Waters of Alaska and British Columbia | (33) Japan Sea | (44) Naikai or Inland Sea |
| (4) Bristol Channel | (13) North Sea | (24) Gulf of Oman | (34) Sea of Okhotsk | (45) East Indian Archipelago |
| (5) Mediterranean Sea | (14) Greenland of Norwegian Sea | (25) Persian Gulf | (35) Gulf of California | (46) Gulf of Finland |
| (6) Sea of Marmora | (15) White Sea | (26) Bay of Bengal | (36) Gulf of Bothnia | (47) Gulf of Riga |
| (7) Black Sea | (16) Barents Sea | (27) Andaman or Burma Sea | (37) Tyrrhenian Sea | (48) Bay of Fundy |
| (8) Sea of Azov | (17) Gulf of St. Lawrence | (28) Gulf of Siam | (38) Adriatic Sea | (49) Gulf of Suez |
| (9) English Channel | (18) Gulf of Mexico | (29) South China Sea or Nan Hai | (39) The Archipelago(Aegean Sea) | (50) Gulf of Akaba |
| | (19) Caribbean Sea | (30) Eastern China Sea or Tung Hai | (40) Baltic Sea | |
| | (20) Rio de La Plata | | (41) Arabian Sea | |

1.1 Spatial Limits for Marine Geographical Features

1) The Change of Limits and Names for Oceans and Seas

(2) IHO publication "Limits and Names for Oceans and Seas; S-23" (1937) – 2nd edition

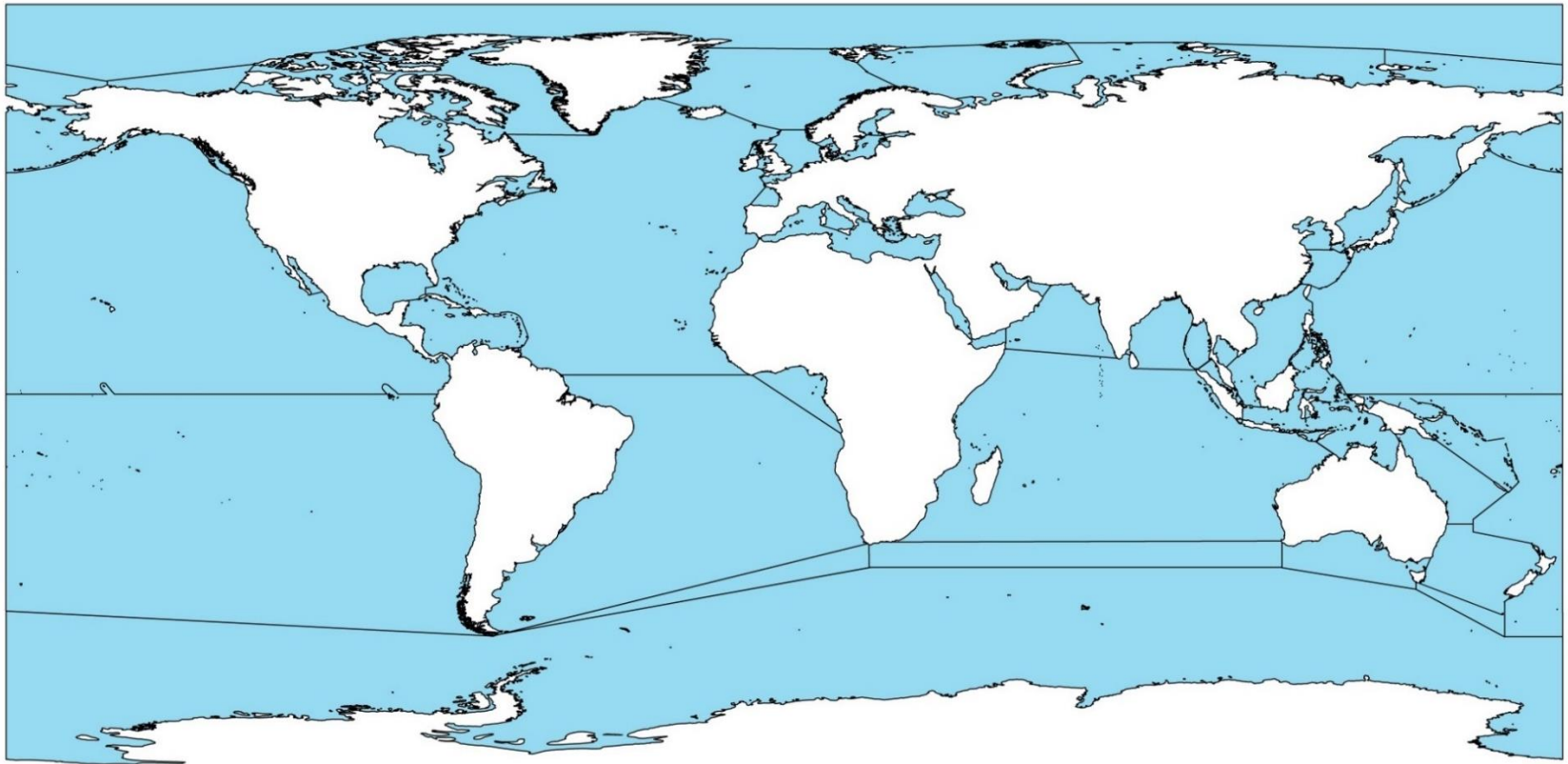
- Limits and Names for Oceans and Sea : 66
- Add 1 (Great Australian Bight)
- 1 Arctic Ocean is divided into 8 seas
→ Arctic Ocean shrinks in area
 - Laptev Sea
 - East Siberian Sea
 - Chuckchee Sea
 - The North Western Passage
 - Hudson Bay
 - Arctic Ocean
 - Beaufort Sea
 - Kara Sea
- North Boundary of Southern Ocean - moves to South → shrinks in area



1.1 Spatial Limits for Marine Geographical Features

1) The Change of Limits and Names for Oceans and Seas

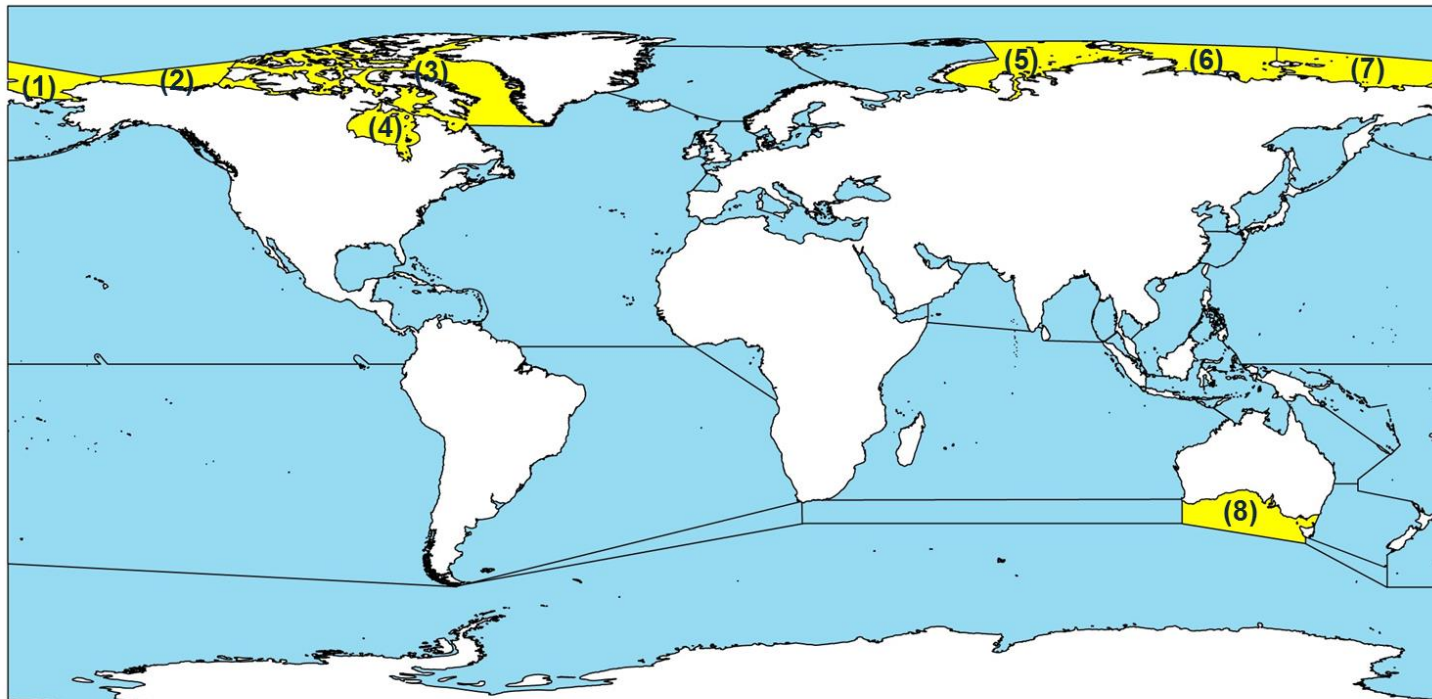
(2) IHO publication "Limits and Names for Oceans and Seas; S-23"
(1937) – 2nd edition



1.1 Spatial Limits for Marine Geographical Features

1) The Change of Limits and Names for Oceans and Seas

(2) IHO publication "Limits and Names for Oceans and Seas; S-23" (1937) – 2nd edition



(1) Chuckchee Sea

(2) Beaufort Sea

(3) The North Western Passages

(4) Hudson Bay

(5) Kara Sea

(6) Laptev Sea (or Nordenskjold Sea)

(7) East Siberian Sea

(8) Great Australian Bight

1.1 Spatial Limits for Marine Geographical Features

1) The Change of Limits and Names for Oceans and Seas

(3) IHO publication "Limits and Names for Oceans and Seas; S-23" (1953) - 3rd edition

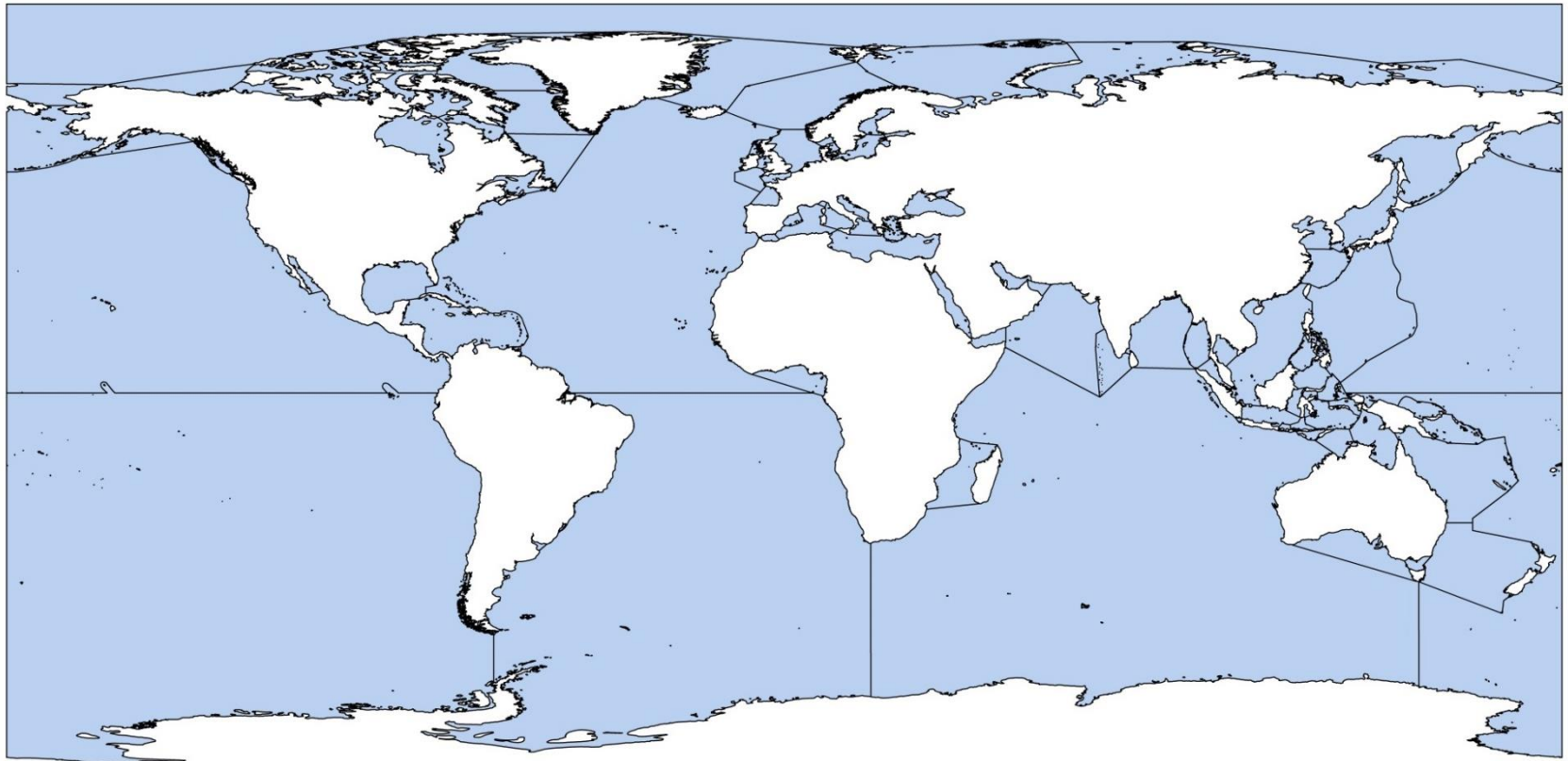
- Limits and Names for Oceans and Sea : 102
- Hierarchical Approach
- No Southern Ocean : Allocated to Indian, S. Pacific and S. Atlantic Oceans
- Seas in South East Asia: divided into many subordinate seas



1.1 Spatial Limits for Marine Geographical Features

1) The Change of Limits and Names for Oceans and Seas

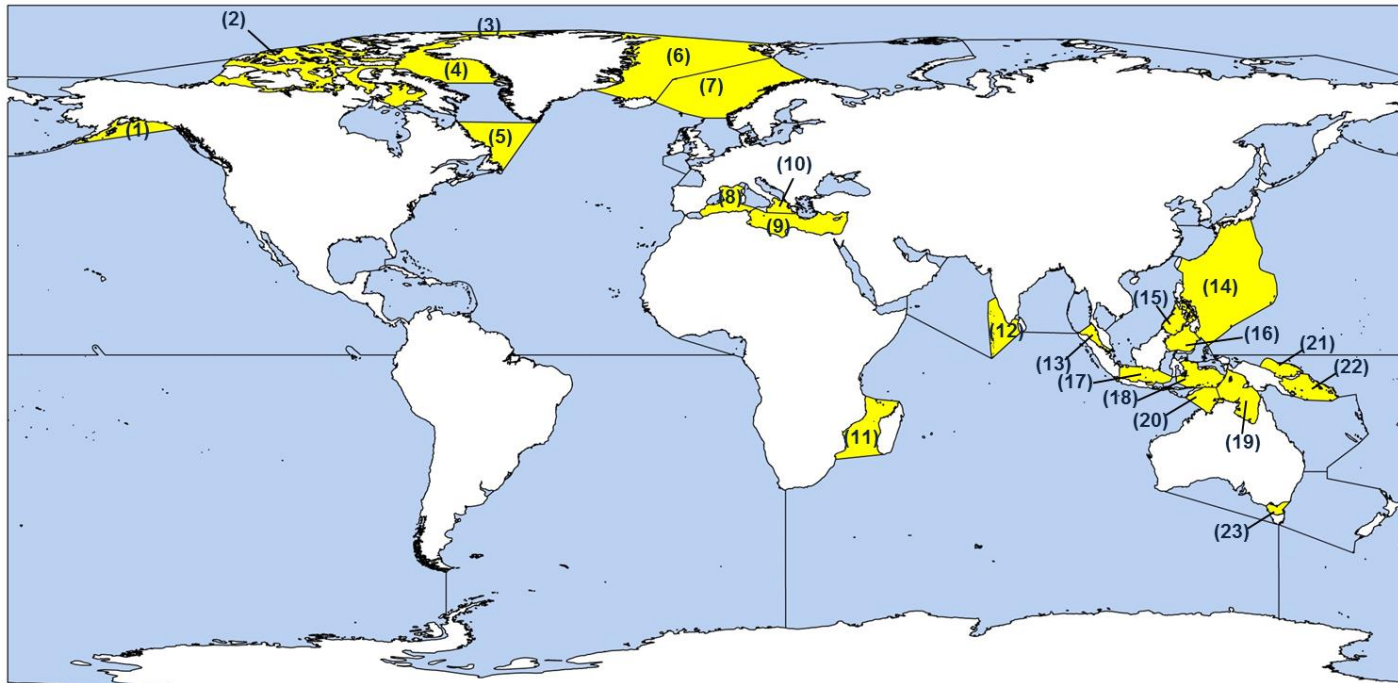
(3) IHO publication "Limits and Names for Oceans and Seas; S-23"
(1953) - 3rd edition



1.1 Spatial Limits for Marine Geographical Features

1) The Change of Limits and Names for Oceans and Seas

(3) IHO publication "Limits and Names for Oceans and Seas; S-23" (1953) - 3rd edition



- (1) Gulf of Alaska
- (2) Northwestern Passages
- (3) Lincoln Sea
- (4) Baffin Bay
- (5) Labrador Sea
- (6) Greenland Sea

- (7) Norwegian Sea
- (8) Mediterranean Sea – Western Basin
- (9) Mediterranean Sea – Eastern Basin
- (10) Ionian Sea
- (11) Mozambique Channel
- (12) Laccadive Sea
- (13) Malacca Strait
- (14) Philippine Sea
- (15) Sulu Sea
- (16) Celebes Sea
- (17) Java Sea
- (18) Banda Sea

- (19) Arafura Sea
- (20) Timor Sea
- (21) Bismarck Sea
- (22) Solomon Sea
- (23) Bass Strait



1.1 Spatial Limits for Marine Geographical Features

1) The Change of Limits and Names for Oceans and Seas

(4) IHO publication "Limits and Names for Oceans and Seas; S-23" (1986, 2002, draft)

- Draft
- Limits and Names for Oceans and Sea :
 - 102 (1953) → 129 (1986) → 154 (2002)
- 1 Southern Ocean → is divided into 16 subordinate seas

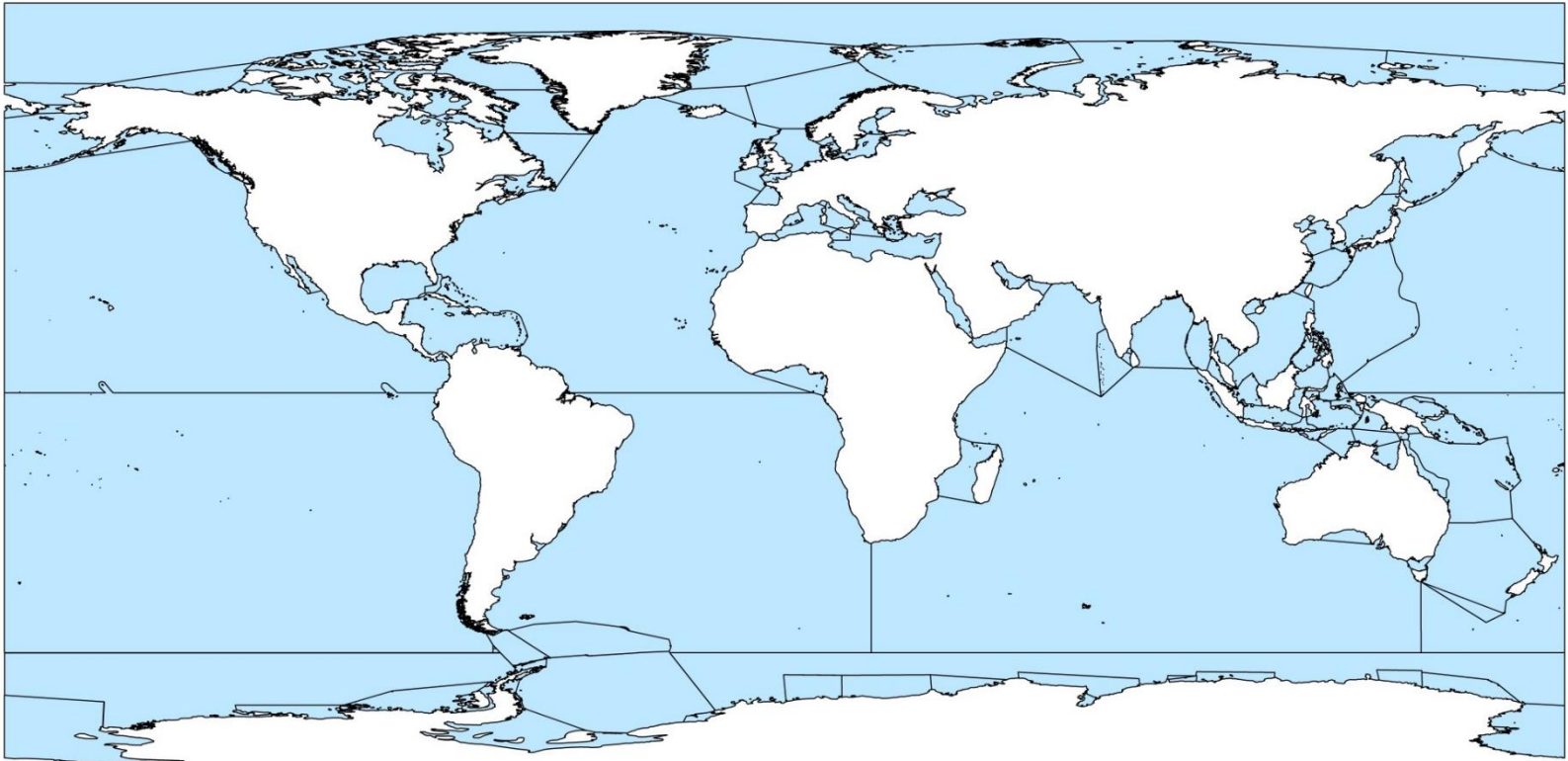
WEDDELL SEA	LAZAREV SEA	RIISER-LARSEN SEA	COSMONAUTS SEA
COOPERATION SEA	MAWSON SEA	DUMONT d'URVILLE SEA	SOMOV SEA
AMUNDSEN SEA	BELLINGSHAUSEN SEA	DRAKE PASSAGE	BRANSFIELD STRAIT
DAVIS SEA (TRYOSHNIKOVA GULF included)		ROSS SEA (McMURDO SOUND included)	

→ delimited by geomorphic features such as cape and ice shelf

1.1 Spatial Limits for Marine Geographical Features

1) The Change of Limits and Names for Oceans and Seas

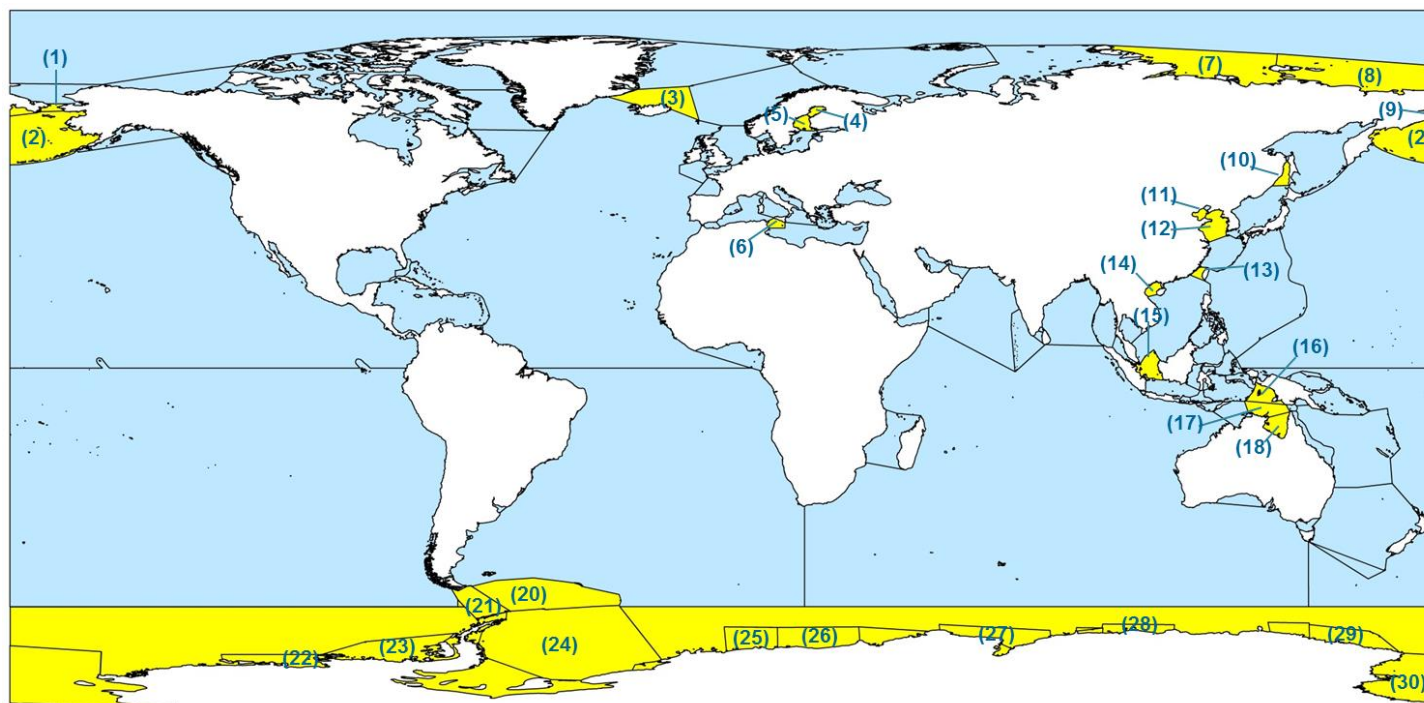
(4) IHO publication "Limits and Names for Oceans and Seas; S-23"
(1986, 2002, draft)



1.1 Spatial Limits for Marine Geographical Features

1) The Change of Limits and Names for Oceans and Seas

(4) IHO publication "Limits and Names for Oceans and Seas; S-23" (1986, 2002, draft)



- (1) BERING STRAIT
- (2) BERING SEA
- (3) ICELAND SEA
- (4) BAY OF BOTHNIA
- (5) BOTHNIAN SEA
- (6) STRAIT OF SICILY
- (7) LAPTEV SEA
- (8) EAST SIBERIAN SEA

- (9) ANADYRSKIY ZALIV
- (10) TATARSKIY PROLIV
- (11) BO HAI
- (12) YELLOW SEA
- (13) T'AI-WAN STRAIT
- (14) GULF OF TONKIN
- (15) NATUNA SEA
- (16) ARU SEA

- (17) ARAFURA SEA
- (18) GULF OF CARPENTARIA
- (19) SOUTHERN OCEAN
- (20) SCOTIA SEA
- (21) DRAKE PASSAGE
- (22) AMUNDSEN SEA
- (23) BELLINGSHAUSEN SEA
- (24) WEDDELL SEA

- (25) LAZAREV SEA
- (26) RIISER-LARSEN SEA
- (27) COOPERATION SEA
- (28) MAWSON SEA
- (29) SOMOV SEA
- (30) ROSS SEA
- * East Sea/Japan Sea(?)



1.1 Spatial Limits for Marine Geographical Features

◆ Discussions ◆

(1) Characteristics of Each Version of S-23

- **S-23 (1937) - Arctic Ocean is divided into 7 Seas**
→ Arctic Ocean shrinks in area
- **S-23 (1953) - No Southern Ocean**
 - Seas in South East Asia are divided into many subordinate Seas
→ Need to consider the historical approach
- **S-23 draft (2002)- Southern Ocean → divided into 16 subordinate Seas**



1.2 Change of Marine Geographical Name

1) Spelling change

Number	The 1 st Ed.	The 2 nd Ed.	The 3 rd Ed.	The draft 4 th Ed.
1	Barents Sea	Barents Sea	Barents z Sea	BARENTS SEA
2	Gulf of Akaba	Gulf of Akaba	Gulf of Aqaba	GULF OF AQABA

2) Specific term change

Number	The 1 st Ed.	The 2 nd Ed.	The 3 rd Ed.	The draft 4 th Ed.
1	Gulf of Siam	Gulf of Siam	Gulf of Thailand	GULF OF THAILAND

3) Generic term and Specific term change

Number	The 1 st Ed.	The 2 nd Ed.	The 3 rd Ed.	The draft 4 th Ed.
1	Inland Sea	Inland Sea	Inland Sea	SETO NAIKAI

1.2 Change of Marine Geographical Name

4) From dual names to one name

#	The 1 st Ed.	The 2 nd Ed.	The 3 rd Ed.	The draft 4 th Ed.
1	Andaman or Burma Sea	Andaman or Burma Sea	Andaman or Burma Sea	ANDAMAN SEA
2	Eastern China Sea or Tung Hai	Eastern China Sea or Tung Hai	Eastern China Sea	EAST CHINA SEA
3	Greenland or Norwegian Sea	Greenland or Norwegian Sea	Greenland Sea	GREENLAND SEA
4	-	Laptev Sea (or Nordenskjold Sea)	Laptev Sea	LAPTEV SEA
5	Greenland or Norwegian Sea	Greenland or Norwegian Sea	Norwegian Sea	NORWEGIAN SEA
6	South China Sea or Nan Hai	South China Sea or Nan Hai	South China Sea	SOUTH CHINA SEA
7	Yellow Sea or Huang Hai	Yellow Sea or Hwang Hai	Yellow Sea	YELLOW SEA
8	Irish Sea and St. George's Channel	Irish Sea and St. George's Channel	Irish Sea and St. George's Channel	IRISH SEA



1.2 Change of Marine Geographical Name

5) From one name to **dual names**

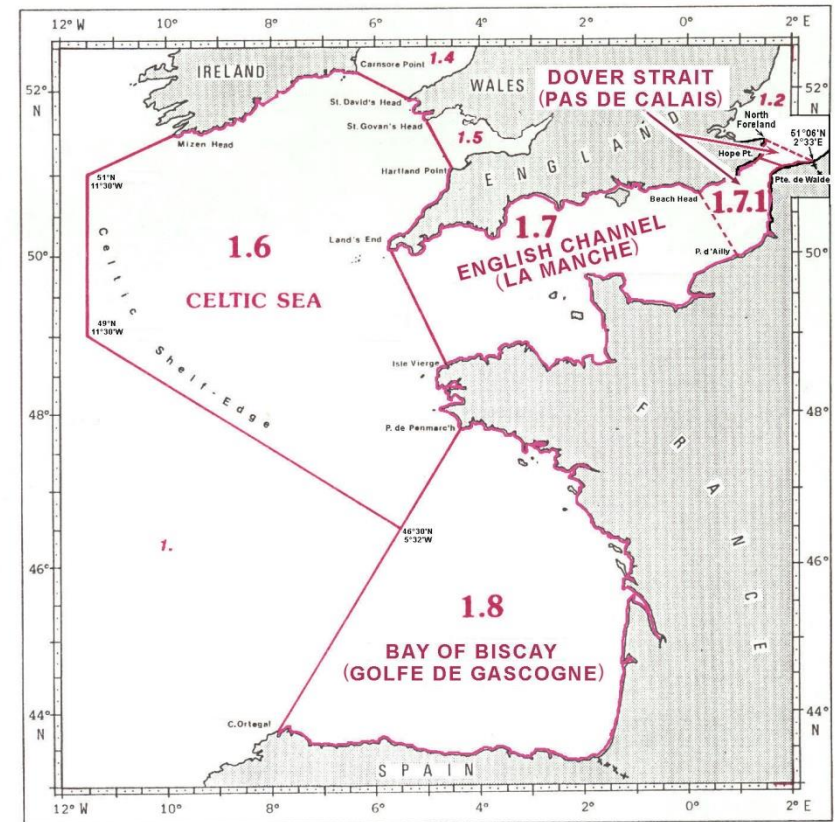
#	The 1 st Ed.	The 2 nd Ed.	The 3 rd Ed.	The draft 4 th Ed.
1	Bay of Biscay	Bay of Biscay	Bay of Biscay	BAY OF BISCAY (GOLFE DE GASCOGNE)
2	English Channel	English Channel	English Channel	ENGLISH CHANNEL (LA MANCHE)



1.2 Change of Marine Geographical Name

Dual Naming Usages in S-23 (the latest version The draft 4th Ed.)

- ENGLISH CHANNEL (LA MANCHE)
- DOVER STRAIT (PAS DE CALAIS)
- BAY OF BISCAY (GOLFE DE GASCOGNE)



02. International Resolutions

2.1 Practices and Resolutions for the Concurrent Use

- Several countries share jurisdiction and sovereign rights over the sea area.
- When there is a geographical feature shared among two or more countries, its designation is generally standardized through consultations among the countries concerned.
- If the effort to standardize fails, however, the names used by each of the countries are used concurrently.
- This general rule of international cartography is also confirmed in the International Hydrographic Organization Technical Resolution A.4.2.6. and the United Nations Resolution on the Standardization of Geographical Names III/20.



2.1 Practices and Resolutions for the Concurrent Use

International Hydrographic Organization Technical Resolution

A4.2.6. International Standardization of Geographical Names (1974)

- It is recommended that where two or more countries share a given geographical feature (such as, for example, a bay, strait, channel, or archipelago) under a different name form, they should endeavor to reach agreement on fixing a single name for the feature concerned.
- If they have different official languages and cannot agree on a common name form, it is recommended that the name forms of each of the languages in question should be accepted for charts and publications unless technical reasons prevent this practice on small scale charts.
- e.g. English Channel / La Manche.



2.1 Practices and Resolutions for the Concurrent Use

United Nations Resolution on the Standardization of Geographical Names

III/20 Names of features beyond a single sovereignty (1977)

Considering the need for international standardization of names of geographical features that are under the sovereignty of more than one country or are divided among two or more countries,

1. Recommends that countries sharing a given geographical feature under different names should endeavor, as far as possible, to reach agreement on fixing a single name for the feature concerned;
2. Further recommends that when countries sharing a given geographical feature do not succeed in agreeing on a common name, it should be a general rule of international cartography that the name used by each of the countries concerned will be accepted.
 - A policy of accepting only one or some of such names while excluding the rest would be inconsistent in principle as well as inexpedient in practice. Only technical reasons may sometimes make it necessary, especially in the case of small-scale maps, to dispense with the use of certain names belonging to one language or another.



03. Issues Associated with Sea Name Changes

3.1 Issues Associated with Sea Name Changes

- Because bodies of water - Gulfs, Seas, Bays, Channels, Straits - have no populations of their own, they often get named by the countries bordering them.
- Sea names, in fact, often represent the transfer of terrestrial toponymy to the maritime realm, e.g., Gulf of Mexico. But if there is more than one littoral state, which one has naming privileges?



3.1 Issues Associated with Sea Name Changes

South China Sea

The South China Sea is located off the south coast of China, but extends far off the south coast, well over 600 miles. It is surrounded by China, to be sure, but also by the Philippines, Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, and Viet Nam.



IHO S-23 (draft 4th Edition)
South China Sea



3.1 Issues Associated with Sea Name Changes

South China Sea



IHO S-23 (1st Edition)
South China Sea or Nan Hai



IHO S-23 (2nd Edition)
South China Sea or Nan Hai



IHO S-23 (3rd Edition)
South China Sea (Nan Hai)



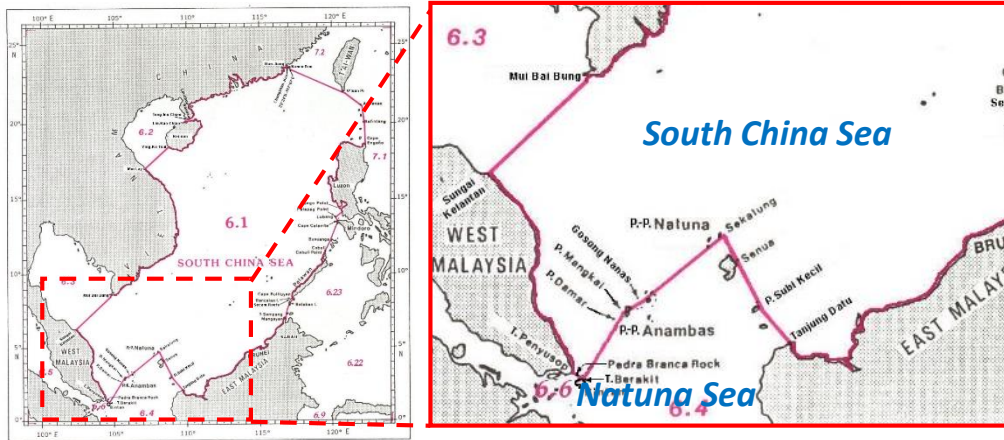
IHO S-23 (draft 4th Edition)
South China Sea

3.1 Issues Associated with Sea Name Changes

South China Sea

North Natuna Sea?

In July 2017, Indonesia renamed the northern reaches of its exclusive economic zone in the South China Sea as the "**North Natuna Sea**", which is located north of the Indonesian Natuna Islands, bordering southern Vietnam's exclusive economic zone.



IHO S-23 (draft 4th Edition)



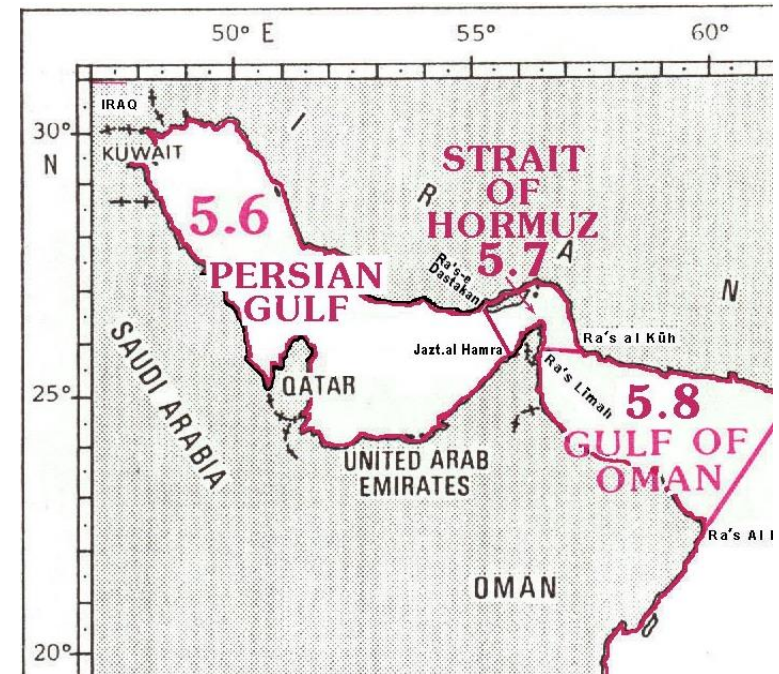
North Natuna Sea

(<https://www.iasabhiyan.com/indonesias-new-north-natuna-sea-whats-name/>)

3.1 Issues Associated with Sea Name Changes

Persian Gulf / Arabian Gulf

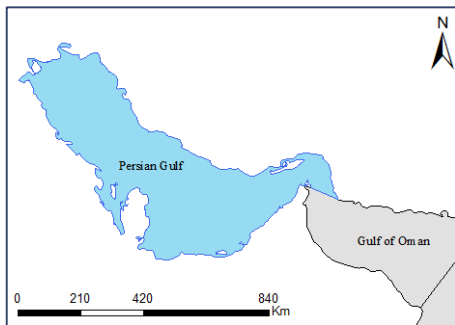
Iran, formerly known as Persia, borders this gulf to the northeast. A number of Arab states lie to the southwest.



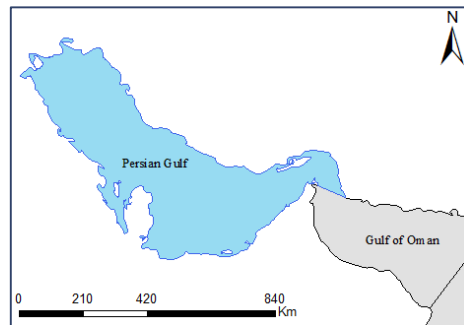
IHO S-23 (draft 4th Edition)
Persian Gulf

3.1 Issues Associated with Sea Name Changes

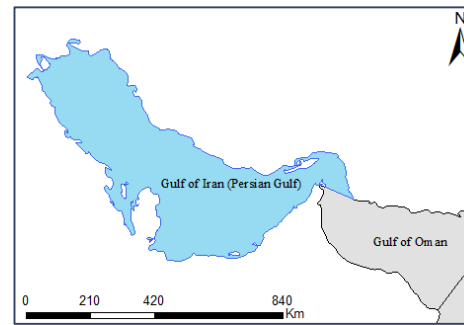
Persian Gulf / Arabian Gulf



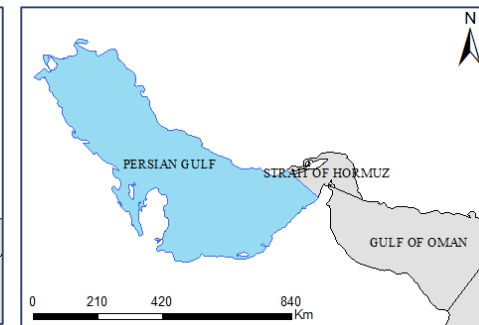
IHO S-23 (1st Edition)
Persian Gulf



IHO S-23 (2nd Edition)
Persian Gulf



IHO S-23 (3rd Edition)
Gulf of Iran (Persian Gulf)

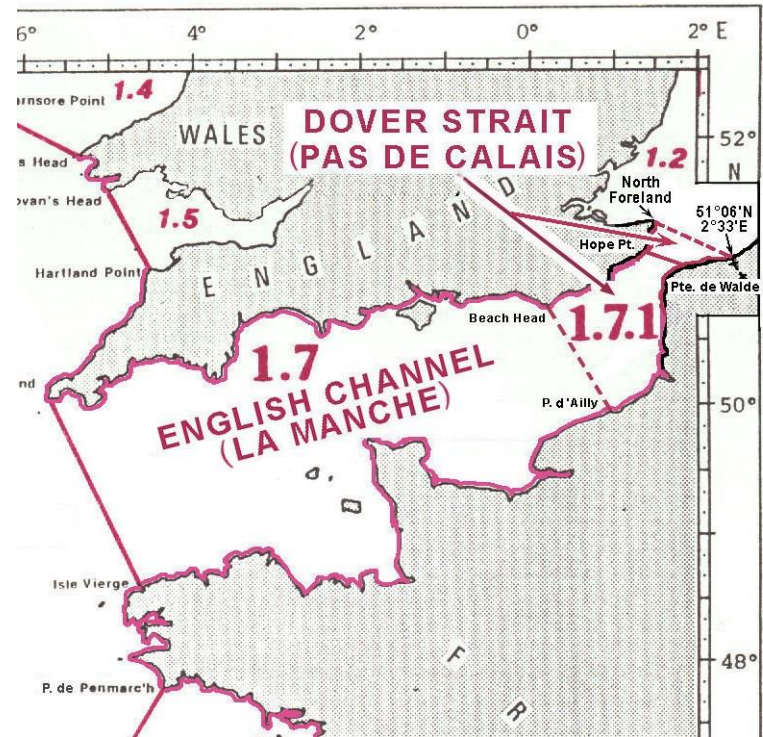


IHO S-23 (draft 4th Edition)
Persian Gulf

3.1 Issues Associated with Sea Name Changes

English Channel / La Manche

France borders the channel to the south and has always called it 'La Manche' or 'the sleeve.' England borders the channel to the north.



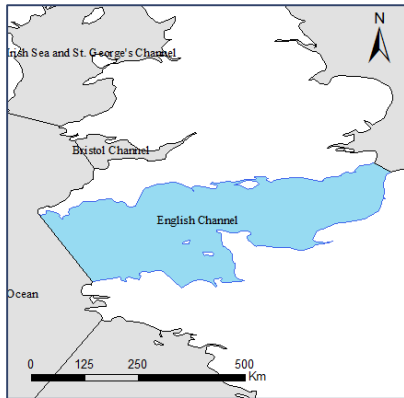
IHO S-23 (draft 4th Edition)
English Channel (La Manche)

In IHO S-23

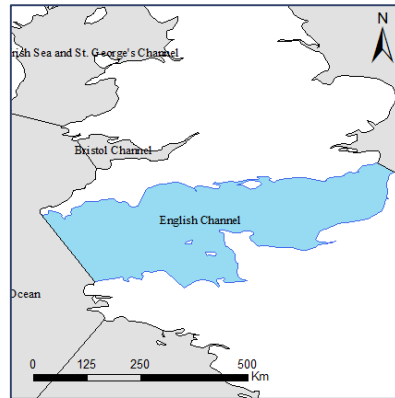
English Channel (1st Edition) → English Channel (2nd Edition)
→ English Channel (3rd Edition) → English Channel (La Manche) (draft 4th Edition)

3.1 Issues Associated with Sea Name Changes

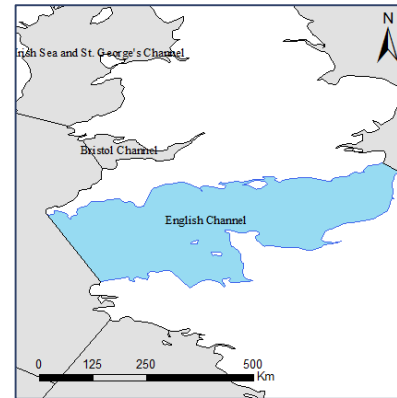
English Channel / La Manche



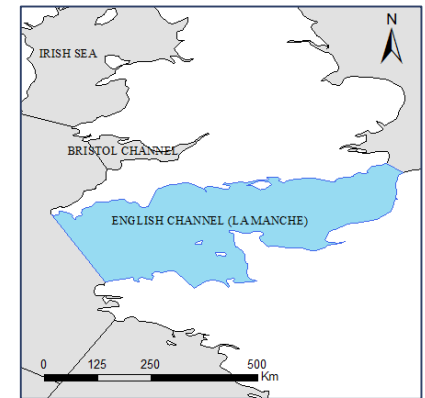
IHO S-23 (1st Edition)
English Channel



IHO S-23 (2nd Edition)
English Channel



IHO S-23 (3rd Edition)
English Channel



IHO S-23 (draft 4th Edition)
English Channel (La Manche)

3.2 Sea Names in Controversy

East Sea / Japan Sea

What is the name of the body of water between the Korean peninsula and Japan? Is it the 'Sea of Japan,' obviously preferred by the Japanese, or the 'East Sea,' the name now being promoted by the Republic of Korea, which just as obviously objects to Japan's name encroaching upon its eastern coast?

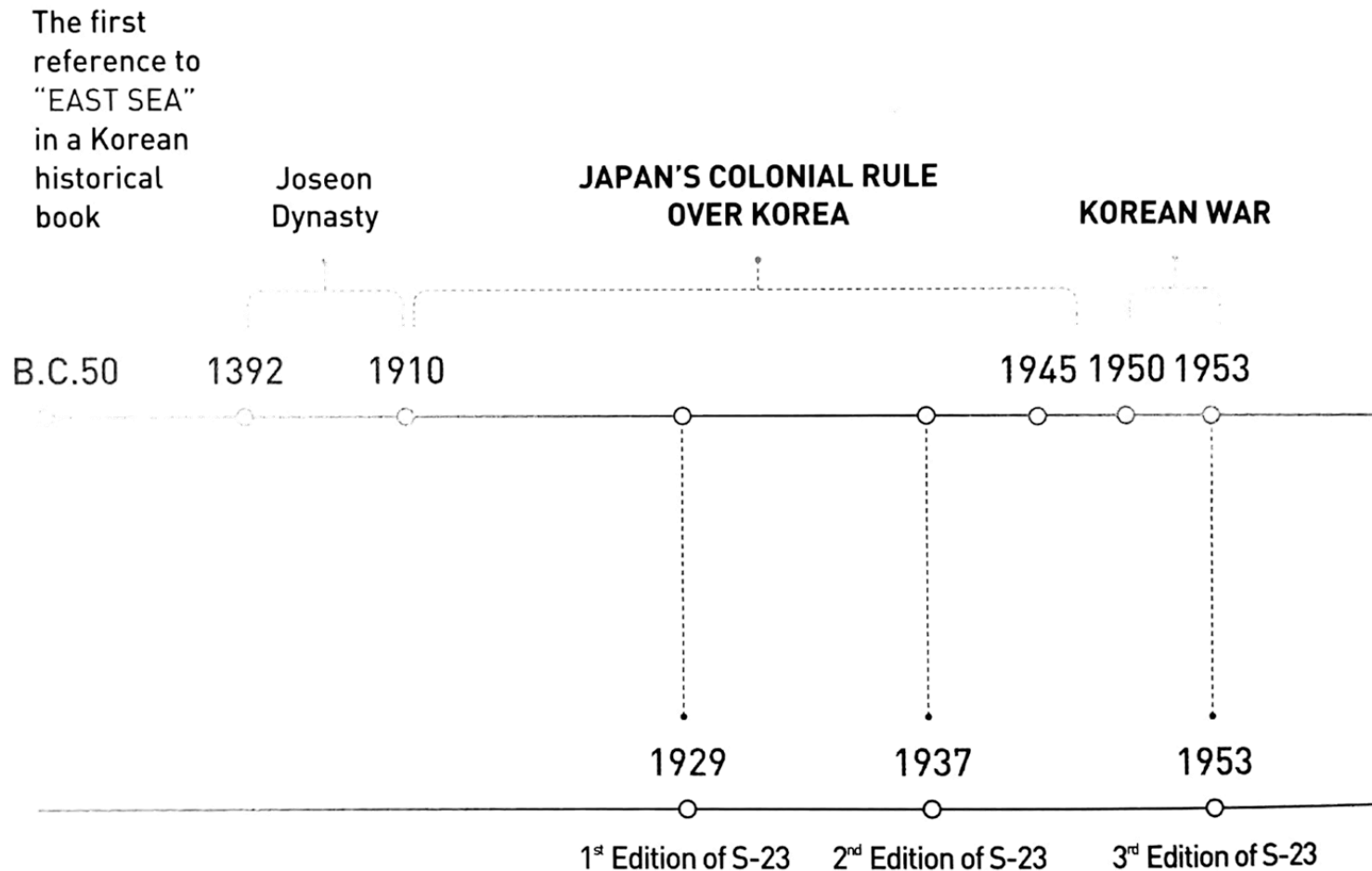


In IHO S-23

Japan Sea (1st Edition) → Japan Sea (2nd Edition)
→ Japan Sea (3rd Edition) → ??? (draft 4th Edition)

3.2 Sea Names in Controversy

The Historical Precedent for the Geographical Name of 'East Sea(Sea of Japan)'



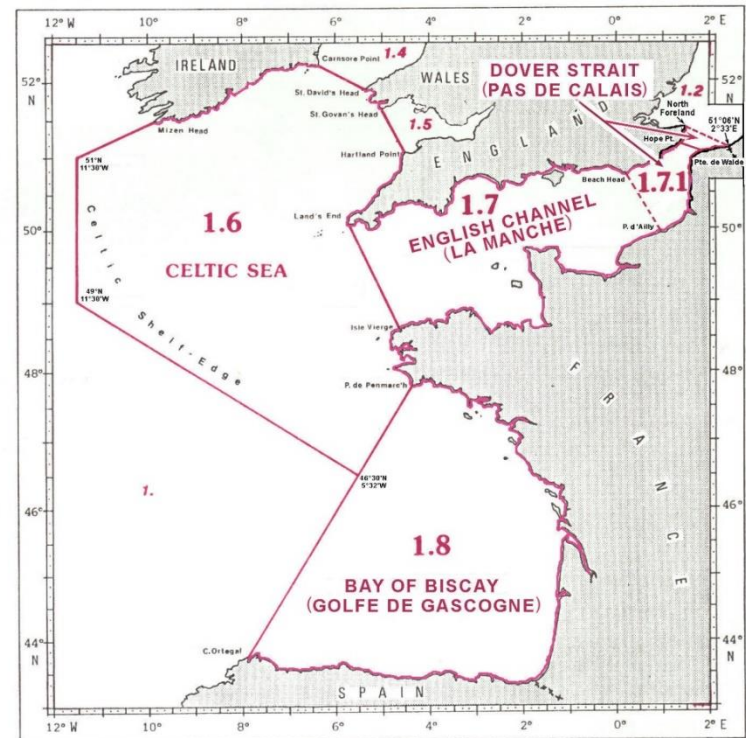
3.2 Sea Names in Controversy

- Compliance with the international practice and resolution.
 - The concurrent use of different names have precedents in the publication S-23(the 4th draft edition). There are such cases in previous editions of S-23.
 - The final draft of the 4th edition of 2002 also contains cases of simultaneous use of names: English Channel (La Manche), Dover Strait (Pas de Calais) and Bay of Biscay (Golfe de Gascogne).

Dual Naming Usages in S-23

(the latest version The draft 4th Edition)

- ENGLISH CHANNEL (LA MANCHE)
- DOVER STRAIT (PAS DE CALAIS)
- BAY OF BISCAY (GOLFE DE GASCOGNE)



3.2. East Sea alongside Sea of Japan

1) State of Virginia, USA

- Legislation requiring that the Korean name for Sea of Japan be included in new school textbooks has become law in the U.S. state of Virginia.
- On February 6, 2014, the Virginia House passed the bill that required all Virginia textbooks to include East Sea alongside Sea of Japan, by an overwhelming vote of 81 to 15.



(<http://whyeastsea.prkorea.com/virginia-passed-the-east-sea-bill/>)



3.2. East Sea alongside Sea of Japan

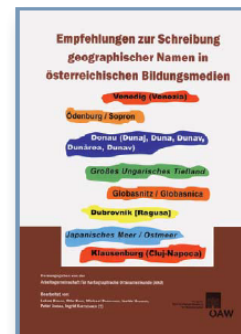
2) Austria

- In the Recommendation for writing geographical names in Austrian textbooks (Vorschläge zur Schreibung geographischer Namen in österreichischen Bildungsmedien), East Sea are written with Sea of Japan.
- Before 2012, only Sea of Japan was used.

Arbeitsgemeinschaft kartographische Ortsnamenkunde (Hg.)

Bearbeitet von: Lukas BIRSAK, Otto BACK, Michael DUSCHANEK, Isolde HAUSNER, Peter JORDAN, Ingrid KRETSCHMER

Vorschläge zur Schreibung geographischer Namen in österreichischen Bildungsmedien



ISBN 978-3-7001-7199-7 Print Edition
ISBN 978-3-7001-7259-8 Online Edition
2012, 125 Seiten, 29,5x21cm,
broschiert, € 29,-



<http://hw.oeaw.ac.at/7199-7>

<http://www.musiklexikon.ac.at:8000/x-coll22955a/nek1-12/files/assets/downloads/page0036.pdf>



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