

BANGLADESH

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Apr 1974	Notification No. LT-I/3/74 (per Territorial Waters & Maritime Zones Act No. 26)	12nm	Foreign warships must obtain permission before transiting territorial sea.
	Jul 2001	Declaration upon Ratification of LOS Convention		Reaffirmed prior permission requirement for warships; added permission requirement for nuclear-powered vessels or those carrying dangerous/noxious substances. <i>The requirement for prior permission is not recognized by the U.S. The U.S. protested requirement in 1982 and in 2001.</i>
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Apr 1974	Territorial Waters & Maritime Zones Act No. 26		Enabling legislation for straight baselines.
	Apr 1974	Notification No. LT-I/3/74 (per Territorial Waters & Maritime Zones Act No. 26)		Established eight baseline points on 10 fathom contour. <i>This straight baseline claim is not recognized by the U.S. The U.S. protested claim in 1978 and conducted operational assertions in FY 1995, 1996, 1998, 2000-2002.</i>
CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Apr 1974	Territorial Waters & Maritime Zones Act No. 26	18nm	Security zone defined as a zone of the high seas extending 6nm beyond the outer limit of the territorial sea. Claims jurisdiction to enforce laws and regulations relating to security in zone. <i>This claim is not recognized by the U.S. The U.S. protested this claim in 1982 and conducted operational assertions in FY 1995, 1996, 1998, 2000 and 2001.</i>
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Apr 1974	Territorial Waters & Maritime Zones Act No. 26	CM	"up to the outer limits of continental margin bordering on the ocean basin or abyssal floor."
	Aug 1974	Petroleum Act		Government has exclusive right to explore/exploit petroleum.
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Apr 1974	Notification No. LT-I/3/74	200nm	Established limits of EEZ.
	Jul 2001	Declaration upon Ratification of LOS Convention		Prohibits military exercises or operations, especially weapons/explosives, in EEZ or continental shelf without permission. Prohibits removal of archeological/historical objects from "any maritime zones" without permission. <i>These prohibitions are not recognized by the U.S. The U.S. protested in 2001.</i>

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Mar 2012	International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS) Judgment		Judgment in the Dispute Concerning Delimitation of the Maritime Boundary between Bangladesh and Myanmar [Burma]. (See below.)
ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION	Apr 1974	Territorial Waters & Maritime Zones Act No. 26		Authorized government to take "appropriate measures" to control pollution "in the high seas adjacent to the territorial waters."
	Jul 2001	Declaration upon Ratification of LOS Convention		Claims ships entitled to sovereign immunity must compensate for damage caused by pollution of the marine environment. <i>This claim is not recognized by the U.S. The U.S. protested in 2001.</i>
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 1982			Signed Convention.
	Jul 2001			Ratified Convention, with Declarations stated above. Bound by Part XI Agreement.

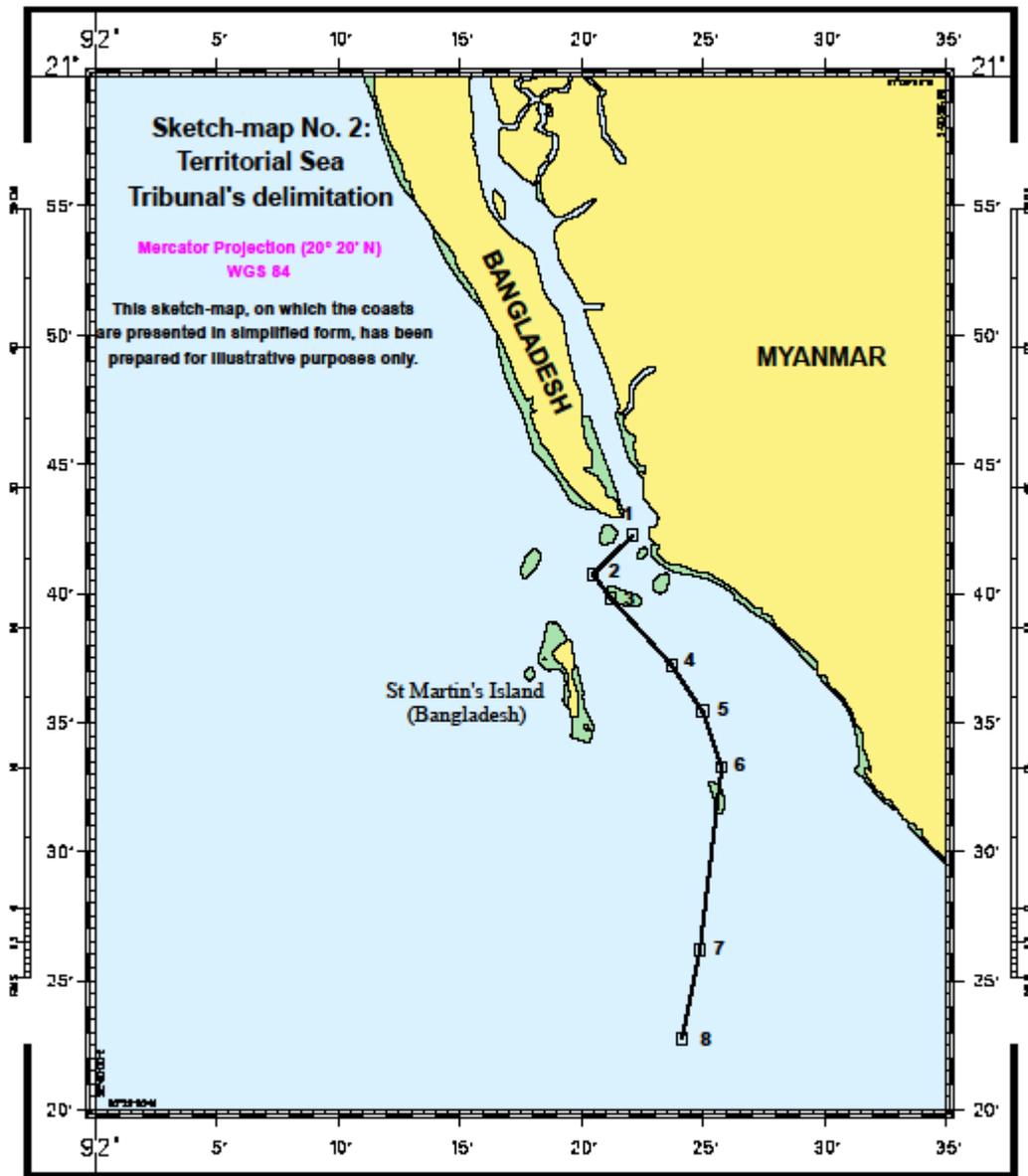
MARITIME BOUNDARIES

Bangladesh-Burma

The following information is excerpted from the judgment the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS) issued in the **Dispute Concerning Delimitation of the Maritime Boundary between Bangladesh and Myanmar [Burma] in March 2012**. The dispute concerned the delimitation of the territorial seas, exclusive economic zones (EEZ), among other decisions as to maritime zones in the Bay of Bengal.

With respect to the territorial sea delimitation, ITLOS drew an equidistance line identified by the parties, and further found that there were no special circumstances which warranted moving this equidistance line. Full effect was given to the presence of St. Martin's Island. This equidistance line delimiting the territorial sea between the two Parties is defined by points 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 with the following coordinates and connected by geodetic lines:

- 1: 20° 42' 15.8" N, 92°22' 07.2" E;
- 2: 20° 40' 45.0" N, 92°20' 29.0" E;
- 3: 20° 39' 51.0" N, 92° 21' 11.5" E;
- 4: 20° 37' 13.5" N, 92° 23' 42.3" E;
- 5: 20° 35' 26.7" N, 92° 24' 58.5" E;
- 6: 20° 33' 17.8" N, 92° 25' 46.0" E;
- 7: 20° 26' 11.3" N, 92° 24' 52.4" E;
- 8: 20° 22' 46.1" N, 92° 24' 09.1" E.



With respect to the EEZ and continental shelf within 200 nm, ITLOS determined that, in accordance with Articles 74 and 83 of the Convention, it was required to draw the maritime boundary in order to effect an equitable result. As a result, ITLOS constructed a provisional equidistance line and subsequently adjusted this line to take into account the concave features of the Bangladesh coast but did so in a “balanced way so as to avoid drawing a line having a converse distorting effect on the seaward projection of Myanmar’s coastal façade.”

More specifically, ITLOS constructed the delimitation line as follows:

“337. The delimitation line for the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf of the Parties within 200 nm begins at point 9 with coordinates 20° 26’ 39.2” N, 92° 9’ 50.7” E, the point at which the envelope of arcs of the 12 nm limit of Bangladesh’s territorial sea around St. Martin’s Island intersects with the equidistance line referred to in paragraphs 271-274.

338. From point 9, the delimitation line follows a geodetic line until point 10(T1) with coordinates 20° 13’ 06.3” N, 92° 00’ 07.6” E.

339. From point 10(T1), the delimitation line follows a geodetic line until point 11(X) with coordinates 20° 03’ 32.0” N, 91° 50’ 31.8” E, at which the adjustment of the line begins to take effect as determined by the Tribunal in paragraph 331.

340. From point 11(X), the delimitation line continues as a geodetic line starting at an azimuth of 215° until it reaches a point which is located 200 nm from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea of Bangladesh is measured.”

