

## BURMA

### SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Nov 1968	Decree	12nm	
	Apr 1977	<a href="#">Territorial Sea &amp; Maritime Zones Law, Law No. 3</a>	12nm	Requires foreign warships to obtain permission prior to transiting territorial sea.  <i>This requirement is not recognized by the U.S. The U.S. protested requirement in 1982 and 2000, and conducted operational assertions in FY 1985, 1989, 1991-1994, 1998 and 2011.</i>
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Nov 1968	Decree		Established straight baselines; range from 7nm to 223nm (in the Gulf of Martaban). (Go to <a href="#">State Department LIS page</a> , scroll down and click on <a href="#">LIS No. 14</a> for text of Decree, coordinates, and U.S. analysis.)
	Apr 1977	<a href="#">Territorial Sea &amp; Maritime Zones Law, Law No. 3</a>		Reiterates majority of above baselines, but substitutes West Canister Island for Cabusa Island.  (Go to <a href="#">State Department LIS page</a> , scroll down and click on <a href="#">LIS No. 14</a> for U.S. analysis. Although <a href="#">LIS No. 14</a> predates the 1977 legislation, since the baseline points remain in large part identical to those discussed in 1970, the analysis is still relevant.)  <i>This claim is not recognized by the U.S. The U.S. protested claim in 1982 and 2000, and conducted operational assertions in FY 1985, 1989, 1996-1998, 2000-2002, 2004 and 2011.</i>
	Dec 2008	<a href="#">The Law Amending the Territorial Sea and Maritime Zones Law, Law No. 8/2008</a> (page 69)		Amended Law No. 3 by adding geographical coordinates of points defining straight baselines for the Preparis Islands and CoCo Islands.  Bangladesh protested this claim to the UN in a Note Verbale ( <a href="#">No. PMBNY-UNCLOS / 2009-3135</a> ) of 6 July 2009, claiming that Burma changed the low water baselines declared in 1977 to straight baselines to gain more territory. Bangladesh also protested in a Note Verbale to Burma (Myanmar) of 30 June 2009.
CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Apr 1977	<a href="#">Territorial Sea &amp; Maritime Zones Law, Law No. 3</a>	24nm	Security jurisdiction claimed within contiguous zone; no specific restrictions.  <i>This claim is not recognized by the U.S. The U.S. protested claim in 1982 and 2000, and conducted operational assertions in FY 1985, 1988, 1989, 1996-1998, 2000-2002, 2004 and 2011.</i>

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Apr 1977	<a href="#">Territorial Sea &amp; Maritime Zones Law, Law No. 3</a>	200nm/ CM	Claimed same exclusive jurisdiction as in EEZ.
	Dec 2008	<a href="#">ECS Submission</a>		Submitted request to the UN to extend the limits of its continental shelf in the Bay of Bengal beyond 200nm. The UN CLCS has not yet made its recommendations.  Bangladesh protested to the UN in a Note Verbale (No. PMBNY-UNCLOS/2009) of 23 July 2009.
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Apr 1977	<a href="#">Territorial Sea &amp; Maritime Zones Law, Law No. 3</a>	200nm	EEZ; claimed authority to subject freedom of navigation and overflight to broad restrictions (unspecified).  <i>These claims are not recognized by the U.S. The U.S. conducted operational assertions in FY 2008 and 2011.</i>
ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION	Apr 1977	<a href="#">Territorial Sea &amp; Maritime Zones Law, Law No. 3</a>	200nm/ CM	
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Apr 1982	<a href="#">Agreement with Thailand</a>		Agreement with Thailand on the delimitation of the maritime boundary in the Andaman Sea EIF; signed July 1980.  (Go to <a href="#">State Department LIS page</a> , scroll down and click on LIS No. 102 for U.S. analysis and chart.)
	Sep 1987	<a href="#">Agreement with India</a>		Agreement with India on the delimitation of the maritime boundary in the Andaman Sea, in the Coco Channel, and in the Bay of Bengal EIF; signed December 1986.
	May 1995	<a href="#">Agreement with India and Thailand</a>		Agreement with India and Thailand on the determination of the trijunction point between the three countries in the Andaman Sea EIF; signed October 1993.
	Mar 2012	<a href="#">International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS) Judgment</a>		Judgment in the Dispute Concerning Delimitation of the Maritime Boundary between Bangladesh and Myanmar [Burma] (summarized with maps <a href="#">here</a> , and discussed below.)
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 1982			Signed Convention.
	May 1996			Ratified Convention; bound by Part XI Agreement (as Myanmar).

## MARITIME BOUNDARIES

### Burma - Bangladesh

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."