

BURMA

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

| TYPE | DATE | SOURCE | LIMITS | NOTES |
|---|--------|---|--------------|--|
| TERRITORIAL SEA | Apr 77 | Territorial Sea & Maritime Zones Law, Law No. 3 | 12nm | Foreign warships must obtain permission prior to transiting territorial sea. <i>This requirement is not recognized by the U.S.</i> The U.S. protested requirement in 1982 and conducted operational assertions in 1985, 1989, 1991, 1992, 1998, 2000, and 2001. |
| ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS | Nov 68 | Decree | | Established straight baselines; range from 7nm to 223nm (in the Gulf of Martaban). See LIS No. 14. <i>This claim is not recognized by the U.S.</i> The U.S. protested claim in 1982 and conducted operational assertions in 1985, 1989, 1996-1998, 2000-2003. |
| | Apr 77 | Law No. 3 | | Reiterates majority of above baselines, but substitutes West Canister Island for Cabusa Island. |
| CONTIGUOUS ZONE | Apr 77 | Law No. 3 | 24nm | Security jurisdiction claimed within contiguous zone; no specific restrictions. <i>This claim is not recognized by the U.S.</i> The U.S. protested claim in 1982 and conducted operational assertions in 1985, 1988, 1989, 1996-1998, 2000-2003. |
| CONTINENTAL SHELF | Apr 77 | Law No. 3 | 200nm/ CM | Claimed same exclusive jurisdiction as in EEZ. |
| FISHING ZONE/EEZ | Apr 77 | Law No. 3 | 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.</i> |
| ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION | Apr 77 | Law No. 3 | 200nm/ CM | |
| MARITIME BOUNDARIES | Apr 82 | Agreement | | Maritime boundary agreement with Thailand EIF. See LIS No. 102. |
| | Sep 87 | Agreement | | Maritime boundary agreement with India on the delimitation of the Andaman Sea in the Coco Channel and in the Bay of Bengal EIF. |
| | May 95 | Agreement | | Agreement with India and Thailand EIF. |

| TYPE | DATE | SOURCE | LIMITS | NOTES |
|----------------|--------|--------|--------|---|
| LOS CONVENTION | Dec 82 | | | Signed Convention. |
| | May 96 | | | Ratified Convention; bound by Part XI Agreement (as Myanmar). |

STRAIGHT BASELINE LEGISLATION

Following is an excerpt from the Territorial Sea and Maritime Zones Law of 9 April 1977.

For the purpose of this Law, the low-water lines as marked on the large-scale charts officially recognized by Burma shall be the baselines for measuring the breadth of the territorial sea, the contiguous zone, the continental shelf and the exclusive economic zone of Burma;

Provided that, where by reason of the geographical conditions prevailing on the coasts of Burma or of the economic requirements of the coastal regions straight baselines have been drawn between fixed points on the mainland, on islands or rocks, measurement shall be made from such baselines. The fixed points between which such straight baselines shall be drawn are indicated in detail in the following schedule:

**TABLE C1.T27.
BURMA STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM**

| BURMA STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| POINT | LATITUDE NORTH | LONGITUDE EAST |
| ARAKAN COAST | | |
| (a) Southern Point of MAYU ISLAND | 20° 11' 49" N | 92° 32' 19" E |
| (b) BORONGA POINT | 19° 48' 30" N | 93° 01' 42" E |
| (c) SOUTH TERRIBLES | 19° 22' 56" N | 93° 16' 20" E |
| (d) Western Point of HENRY ROCKS | 18° 51' 48" N | 93° 26' 15" E |
| (e) Western Point of NERBUDDA ISLAND | 18° 20' 50" N | 93° 56' 25" E |
| (f) St. JOHN's or CHURCH ROCKS | 17° 27' 39" N | 94° 19' 46" E |
| (g) NORTH WEST GROUP | 16° 55' 28" N | 94° 12' 45" E |
| (h) KORONGE ISLAND | 16° 31' 20" N | 94° 14' 21" E |
| (i) SOUTH ROCK | 16° 18' 55" N | 94° 11' 20" E |
| (j) BLACK ROCK | 16° 11' 50" N | 94° 10' 50" E |
| (k) ALGUADA REEF (PATHEIN LIGHT) | 15° 42' 13" N | 94° 12' 06" E |
| GULF OF MARTABAN | | |
| (a) ALGUADA REEF (PATHEIN LIGHT) | 15° 42' 13" N | 94° 12' 06" E |
| (b) Western Point of LONG ISLAND | 14° 24' 15" N | 97° 46' 02" E |
| 3. TENASSERIM COAST | | |
| (a) Western Point of LONG ISLAND | 14° 24' 15" N | 97° 46' 02" E |
| (b) NORTH ISLAND | 14° 09' 00" N | 97° 46' 54" E |
| (c) West CANISTER ISLAND* | 12° 41' 30" N | 97° 43' 40" E |
| (d) Northern Point of SAURIM ISLAND | 12° 30' 30" N | 97° 47' 42" E |

| BURMA STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| POINT | LATITUDE NORTH | LONGITUDE EAST |
| (e) Western Point of H. PRINCEP ISLAND | 12° 03' 03" N | 97° 38' 00" E |
| (f) GREAT WESTERN TORRES | 11° 47' 15" N | 97° 26' 15" E |
| (g) North Western Point of NORTH TWIN | 10° 38' 15" N | 97° 41' 45" E |
| (h) Western Point of SOUTH TWIN | 10° 28' 12" N | 97° 40' 45" E |
| (i) WESTERN ROCKY ISLAND | 09° 51' 24" N | 97° 52' 18" E |
| (j) HAYCOCK ISLAND | 09° 40' 45" N | 97° 54' 30" E |
| (k) Western Point of MURRAY ISLAND | 09° 35' 54" N | 97° 58' 12" E |

U.S. ANALYSIS

The following analysis of Burma's straight baseline system is extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 14, "Straight Baselines: Burma" of 14 March 1970. LIS No. 14 predates the current baselines legislation; however, since the baseline points remain in large part identical to those discussed in 1970, the following is still relevant.

The straight baselines replace the low-water line of the coast with the exception of a narrow band in the north. This narrow band measures approximately 30 nautical miles in length and extends from the Pakistan boundary at the Naaf River to the point a) on Oyster [Mayu] Island. A brief analysis of the straight baselines, taken from large-scale nautical charts, follows.

TABLE C1.T28.
BURMA STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: U.S. ANALYSIS

| BURMA STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: U.S. ANALYSIS | | |
|---|-------------|--|
| POINT | LENGTH (NM) | COMMENTS |
| ARAKAN COAST | | |
| a - b | 36.0 | Oyster [Mayu] Island is a small isolated island situated approximately 11.4 nautical miles from the mainland. The line a-b deviates from the general trend of the coast by c. 14°. |
| b - c | 30.1 | Boronga point is situated at the southern end of Myengun Kyun (isl.). The entire coast from b-c is fringed with islands. Line b-c deviates from the coast at an angle of 12°. |
| c - d | 32.1 | The line c-d deviates at an angle of 18° to enclose the large island of Cheduba within the internal waters of Burma. |
| d - e | 42.5 | This segment, 8° from the general trend of the coast, terminates at the southern end of the heavily-fringed coastline. |
| e - f | 57.0 | The straight baseline averages 18-20 miles offshore. Few islands exist in the neighborhood of the segment although many are situated close to the shore. The line is approximately 12° from the general trend of the mainland. |
| f - g | 33.0 | Same general situation but approximately 12 nautical miles from the shore and at an angle of 4°. |
| g - h | 24.5 | Same general situation except approaching coast; angle is 15° between segment and general trend. |
| h - i | 13.5 | Same but straight baseline now within 3 nautical miles of coast and angle is 2°. |

| BURMA STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: U.S. ANALYSIS | | |
|--|--------------------|--|
| POINT | LENGTH (NM) | COMMENTS |
| i - j | 7.1 | Shortest length of straight baseline on the Arakan coast. Straight baseline forms an angle of c. 10° to the general trend of the coast. The segment averages slightly less than 2 nautical miles from the coast. |
| j - k | 29.0 | The final point of the Arakan coast is situated on a reef, which has a lighthouse thereon, near the Irrawaddy delta -- 13.8 nautical miles from nearest land. Angle measures c. 12° to the general coastal trend. |
| GULF OF MARTABAN | | |
| a - b | 222.3 | Point a is identical with the point k of the Arakan straight baseline. The closing line a-b is the longest straight baseline encountered in the world. The first segment remains within 12° of the trend of the delta but the eastern two-thirds deviates at an angle of 60°. At one point on the straight baseline, the nearest land is 75 nautical miles away and the mouth of the Sittang is over 120 nautical miles distant. |
| TENASSERIM COAST | | |
| a - b | 15.5 | The straight baseline segment lies slightly over 12 nautical miles from the coast at an angle of 11° from its general direction. A large number of islands (+ 20) are situated close to the segment. |
| b - c* | 80.8 | In the north b-c averages nearly 20 nautical miles from the mainland at an angle of 13° from its general direction. The number of islands is not great until south of the Savoy River (13° 31' North). |
| c* - d | 17.9 | A very large number of islands fringe the coast for the remainder of its extent southward. For the most part, the straight baseline joins the outermost points. Three islets in this sector, however, are seaward of the straight baseline. The angle to the coast is c. 9°. |
| d - e | 29.0 | The angle increases to 19° as the straight baseline extends to include outer islands. |
| e - f | 19.2 | The angle is 38° to the general trend of the coast. Basepoint f is situated on a large island, over 75 miles from the mainland. |
| f - g | 71.1 | The number of islands in the vicinity of the straight baseline decreases markedly although many still fringe the coast. The angle of the straight baseline is 12° to the general coastal trend. |
| g - h | 10.1 | Same but the angle is 9°. |
| h - i | 38.1 | The straight baseline draws nearer to the mainland (c. 38 n.m.) and to the fringing islands (c. 9 n.m.). The angle to the general trend of the coast is c. 15°. |
| i - j | 10.8 | Same but the angle decreases to c. 10°. |
| j - k | 6.8 | The shortest segment of the straight baseline terminates the limits with the southernmost Burmese island. Because the line is trending towards the shore the angle increases greatly, to nearly 40°. |
| TOTAL | | 826.4 Nautical Miles |

The twenty-one straight baseline segments total 826.4 nautical miles, forming all but approximately 30 miles of the Burmese baseline. The average segment length is nearly 40 nm. The maximum length is 222.3 nm which forms a closing line for the Gulf of Martaban. At no point does the straight baseline extend seaward of the continental shelf of Burma. None of the base points is situated on the mainland of Burma. The ratio of water-to-land enclosed within the baselines is estimated to exceed 50:1.

*Law No. 3 of 1977 substituted West Canister Island for the western point of Cabusa Island.

MARITIME BOUNDARY AGREEMENT

BURMA - THAILAND

The following excerpts from the Agreement between Burma and Thailand on the Delimitation of the Maritime Boundary in the Andaman Sea (signed 25 July 1980, EIF April 1982), and the U.S. Analysis regarding the agreement are extracted from LIS, No. 102, "Maritime Boundary: Burma-Thailand" of 30 January 1985.

Article 1

1. The maritime boundary between Burma and Thailand in the Andaman Sea is an equidistance line formed by a series of straight lines connecting the nine points specified hereunder in the sequence so specified:

TABLE C1.T29.
BURMA - THAILAND: ANDAMAN SEA BOUNDARY

| POINT | LATITUDE | LONGITUDE |
|-------|----------|-----------|
| 1 | 9 32'15" | 97 56'20" |
| 2 | 9 34'29" | 97 52'10" |
| 3 | 9 34'54" | 97 51'12" |
| 4 | 9 35'39" | 97 45'29" |
| 5 | 9 36'02" | 97 43'29" |
| 6 | 9 37'24" | 97 37'36" |
| 7 | 9 40'35" | 97 26'36" |
| 8 | 9 45'30" | 96 29'35" |
| 9 | 9 38'00" | 95 35'25" |

2. That segment of the maritime boundary specified in paragraph 1 of this Article extending from Point No. 1 through Points Nos. 2, 3, and 4 to Point No. 5 shall constitute the boundary between the territorial sea of Burma and the territorial sea of Thailand.

3. That segment of the maritime boundary specified in paragraph 1 of the Article extending from Point No. 5 through Points Nos. 6, 7, and 8 to Point No. 9 shall constitute the boundary between the continental shelf of the Burma and the continental shelf of Thailand and, in the event that Thailand establishes her exclusive economic zone, this same line shall also constitute the boundary between the exclusive economic zone of Burma and the exclusive economic zone of Thailand.

Article 2

1. The geographical coordinates of Points Nos. 1 to 6 specified in Article 1 are derived from the 1948 edition of British Admiralty Chart No. 3052, re-published in 1975, and those of Points Nos. 7 to 9 from the 1975 edition of British Admiralty Chart No. 830 published on 3rd January 1975. The lines connecting the said points are indicated on British Admiralty Chart No. 830, published on 3rd January 1975, attached as an Annex to this Agreement.

2. The actual location of these points at sea and of the lines connecting them shall be determined by a method to be mutually agreed upon by the hydrographic experts authorized for this purpose by the two Governments.

U.S. ANALYSIS

**TABLE C1.T30.
BURMA - THAILAND MARITIME BOUNDARY: U.S. ANALYSIS**

| TURN/TERM. PT. | DIST. BTWN. BOUND. PTS. (NM) | NEAREST BURMESE TERRITORY | DIST. LAND TO BOUND. PT. (NM) | NEAREST THAI TERRITORY |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 | 4.7 | Murray Island | 4.0 4.0 | Stork Island |
| 2 | 1.0 | Murray Island/ Christie Island | 6.1 6.2 | 46 Ft. Island |
| 3 | 5.7 | Christie Island/ Haycock Island | 6.7 6.8 | 46 Ft. Island |
| 4 | 2.0 | Haycock Island | 10.3 10.0 | Ko Surin Nua (Ko Sindrar Island) |
| 5 | 6.0 | Haycock Island | 11.9 11.8 | Ko Surin Nua |
| 6 | 11.3 | Haycock Island | 17.0 17.0 | Ko Surin Nua |
| 7 | 56.5 | Western Rocky Island | 27.5 27.6 | Pachumba Island |
| 8 | 54.0 | South Twin Island | 81.5 81.9 | Pachumba Island |
| 9 ** | | South Twin Island | 132.8 133.5 | Pachumba Island |
| Total | 141.2 | | | |
| Mean | 17.6 | | | |

** Distance to Tillanchong Island in the Nicobar Archipelago (India) 134.5 nm. The estimated Burma-India-Thailand tripoint (9°36'29" N, 95°35'41" E) lies approximately 1.5 nm from point 9.