

## BANGLADESH

### SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Apr 1974	<a href="#">Territorial Waters &amp; Maritime Zones Act, 1974 (Act No. 26)</a>		Enabling legislation for establishing baselines and limits of maritime zones.  Claims to require foreign warships (which "includes any surface or sub-surface vessel or craft which is or may be used for the purpose of naval warfare") to obtain "previous permission" to pass through the territorial sea.
	Apr 1974	<a href="#">Notification No. LT-I/3/74</a>	12nm	Defined baseline coordinates from which to measure maritime zones; declared outer limits of territorial sea.
	Jul 2001	<a href="#">Declaration upon Ratification of LOS Convention</a>		Reserved the right to legislate on prior notification of the exercise of the right of innocent passage of warships. Claimed to add notification requirement for nuclear-powered ships or "ships carrying nuclear or other inherently dangerous or noxious substances".  <i>These prior permission claims are not recognized by the U.S. The U.S. protested claims in 1982 and in 2001.</i>
	Nov 2015	<a href="#">S.R.O. No.328-Law/2015/MOFA/UNCLOS/113/2/15</a>	12nm	Repealed Notification No. LT-I/3/74. Issued new baseline coordinates for measuring maritime zones; includes an illustrative chart of the baseline and territorial sea limit. EIF 8 Aug 2015.
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Apr 1974	<a href="#">Territorial Waters &amp; Maritime Zones Act, 1974 (Act No. 26)</a>		Enabling legislation for establishing baselines.
	Apr 1974	<a href="#">Notification No. LT-I/3/74</a>		Established straight baselines. Defined eight baseline coordinates from which to measure maritime zones  <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 1996, 1997, 1998, 2000, 2001, and 2002.</i>
	Nov 2015	<a href="#">S.R.O. No.328-Law/2015/MOFA/UNCLOS/113/2/15</a>		Repeals Notification No. LT-I/3/74. Issued five new baseline coordinates for measuring maritime zones. The new baseline consists of straight and normal baselines; includes an illustrative chart of the new baseline. EIF 8 August 2015.

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CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Apr 1974	<a href="#">Territorial Waters &amp; Maritime Zones Act, 1974 (Act No. 26)</a>		<p>Enabling legislation for establishing baselines and limits of maritime zones. Established a contiguous zone 6nm from the outer limits of the territorial sea, which was not defined.</p> <p>Claims jurisdiction to enforce laws and regulations relating to security within the contiguous zone.</p> <p><i>This security claim is not recognized by the U.S. The U.S. protested this claim in 1982 and conducted operational assertions in FY 1995-1998, and 2001.</i></p>
	Apr 1974	<a href="#">Notification No. LT-I/3/74</a>	18nm	Defined limits of territorial sea at 12nm.
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Apr 1974	<a href="#">Territorial Waters &amp; Maritime Zones Act, 1974 (Act No. 26)</a>	CM	
	Feb 2011	ECS Submission		<p>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 made recommendations.</p> <p>On 25 Feb 2011, the UN issued a Continental Shelf Notification (<a href="#">CLCS.55.2011.LOS</a>) to publicize the <a href="#">Executive Summary</a> of the submission.</p> <p><a href="#">Burma</a> and <a href="#">India</a> both sent Note Verbales to the UN in 2011 protesting Bangladesh's ECS submission.</p>
	Mar 2012	<a href="#">International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS) Judgment</a>		<p>Judgment in the Dispute Concerning Delimitation of the Maritime Boundary between Bangladesh and Burma (Myanmar) in the Bay of Bengal which determined the maritime boundaries between the two Parties. The Tribunal also determined the delimitation of the continental shelf beyond 200nm. (See <a href="#">LOS Bulletin No. 78</a>, pages 71-74, for a summary of the Judgment.)</p>
	July 2014	<a href="#">Permanent Court of Arbitration Award</a>		<p>Permanent Court of Arbitration Award in the Matter of the Bay of Bengal Maritime Boundary Arbitration between Bangladesh and India. The Tribunal determined the land boundary terminus; the territorial sea, EEZ, and continental shelf boundaries; and the delimitation of the continental shelf beyond 200nm. (See <a href="#">LOS Bulletin No. 85</a>, pages 46-49, for a summary of the Award.)</p>
EEZ	Apr 1974	<a href="#">Territorial Waters &amp; Maritime Zones Act, 1974 (Act No. 26)</a>		Established EEZ; enabling legislation for declaring limits of EEZ.
	Apr 1974	<a href="#">Notification No. LT-I/3/74</a>	200nm	Defined baseline coordinates from which to measure the EEZ; declared outer limits of EEZ.

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EEZ, Continued	Jul 2001	<a href="#">Declaration upon Ratification of LOS Convention</a>		<p>Claims that “the provisions of the Convention do not authorize other States to carry out in the exclusive economic zone and on the continental shelf military exercise or manoeuvres, in particular, those involving the use of weapons or explosives, without the consent of the coastal State.” Declares “that any objects of an archaeological and historical nature found within [its] maritime areas...shall not be removed, without its prior notification and consent.”</p> <p><i>These claims are not recognized by the U.S. The U.S. protested claims in 2001.</i></p>
	Nov 2015	<a href="#">S.R.O. No.328-Law/2015/MOFA/UNCLOS/113/2/15</a>	200nm	<p>Repeals Notification No. LT-1/3/74. Issued new baseline coordinates for measuring maritime zones. The new baseline consists of straight and normal baselines; includes an illustrative chart of the new baseline. EIF 8 August 2015.</p> <p>India protested to the UN in a Note Verbale (<a href="#">No. PM/NY/443/1/2017</a>) of 3 August 2017 that base points 2 and 5 resulted in a seaward shift of Bangladesh's EEZ that encroached into India's EEZ and thereby altered and violated the Permanent Court of Arbitration Award in the Bay of Bengal Maritime Boundary Arbitration between Bangladesh and India of 7 July 2014.</p>
ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION	Jul 2001	<a href="#">Declaration upon Ratification of LOS Convention</a>		<p>Claimed that “sovereign immunity does not relieve a State from the obligation...in accepting responsibility and liability for compensation and relief in respect of damage caused by pollution of the marine environment by any warship, naval auxiliary, other vessels or aircraft owned or operated by the State and used on government non-commercial service.”</p> <p><i>This claim is not recognized by the U.S. The U.S. protested claim in 2001.</i></p>
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Mar 2012	<a href="#">International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS) Judgment</a>		<p>Judgment in the Dispute Concerning Delimitation of the Maritime Boundary between Bangladesh and Burma (Myanmar) in the Bay of Bengal. In the first case of the Tribunal relating to the delimitation of maritime boundaries, the Judgment included coordinates for the territorial sea, EEZ, and continental shelf boundaries. The Tribunal also determined the delimitation of the continental shelf beyond 200nm. (See <a href="#">LOS Bulletin No. 78</a>, pages 71-74, for a summary of the Judgment.)</p>

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LOS CONVENTION	Dec 1982			Signed Convention.
	Jul 2001			Ratified Convention, with <a href="#">Declarations</a> stated above.
				Bound by Part XI Agreement.