

BURMA

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Nov 1968	Declaration by the Chairman of the Revolutionary Council	12nm	See LIS No. 14 for text of Declaration.
	Apr 1977	Territorial Sea & Maritime Zones Law (Law No. 3 of 1977)	12nm	<p>Claimed to require prior permission for innocent passage of foreign warships through the territorial sea.</p> <p><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, and 2011.</i></p> <p>Law No. 3 was repealed by Law No. 14 of 2017.</p>
	Jul 2017	Territorial Sea and Maritime Zones Law (Law No. 14, 2017)	12nm	<p>One of the stated objectives of this law is "security." Repealed Law No. 3 of 1977.</p> <p>Reiterated claim to require prior permission for innocent passage of foreign warships through the territorial sea.</p> <p>Further claims: "[o]il tankers, nuclear-powered ships and the ships carrying other inherently dangerous or noxious substances by nuclear or by nature shall pass sea lanes, controlled and designated by the State," and such ships shall carry: "necessary documents and observe precautionary measures established for such ships by international agreements."</p>
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Nov 1968	Declaration by the Chairman of the Revolutionary Council		<p>See LIS No. 14 for text of Declaration, U.S. analysis and chart.</p> <p>Baselines to include both low-water mark and straight baselines; lists coordinates for straight baseline points. Claimed the system of straight baselines were drawn where necessary by reason of the geographical conditions prevailing on the coasts, "and for the purpose of safeguarding the vital economic interest of the inhabitants of the coastal regions".</p>

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS, Continued	Apr 1977	Territorial Sea & Maritime Zones Law (Law No. 3 of 1977)		<p>Reiterates majority of 1968 baselines; lists coordinates for straight baseline points. Claimed that straight baselines were drawn “by reason of the geographical conditions prevailing on the coasts of Burma or of the economic requirements of the coastal regions”.</p> <p>Law No. 3 was repealed by Law No. 14 of 2017. (See LIS No. 14 for U.S. analysis and chart. Although LIS No. 14 predates Law No. 3 of 1977, the baseline points remain in large part identical to those in the 1968 Declaration.)</p>
	Jan 1997	Maritime Zone Notification (M.Z.N.) 12. 1997		Burma deposited with the UN Chart 120 showing its straight baselines and territorial sea, and three charts showing its low-water baselines along the Coco Islands , the Preparis Islands , and the Northern Arakan Coast .
	Dec 2008	Law Amending the Territorial Sea and Maritime Zones Law (Law No. 8/2008) (page 69)		<p>Amended Law No. 3 of 1977 by adding coordinates of straight baseline points for the Preparis Islands and CoCo Islands.</p> <p>[Bangladesh protested this claim to the UN in Note Verbale No. PMBNY-UNCLOS / 2009-3135, claiming that Burma changed the low-water baselines declared in 1977 to straight baselines to gain more territory.]</p>
	Jul 2017	Territorial Sea and Maritime Zones Law (Law No. 14, 2017)		<p>One of the stated objectives of this law is “to have security . . . in the territorial sea.” Repealed Law No. 3 of 1977.</p> <p>Annex A lists straight baseline points for the coast. Claims the system of straight baselines were drawn by reason of the geographical conditions prevailing on the coasts “or of the economic requirements of the coastal regions”.</p> <p><i>Burma’s straight baseline claims are not recognized by the U.S.</i> The U.S. protested claims in 1982 and 2000, and conducted operational assertions in FY 1985, 1989, 1996-1998, 2000-2002, 2004, 2011, 2018 and 2019.</p>
CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Apr 1977	Territorial Sea & Maritime Zones Law (Law No. 3 of 1977)	24nm	<p>Claimed jurisdiction over security matters within contiguous zone.</p> <p><i>This claim is not recognized by the U.S.</i> 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.</p> <p>Law No. 3 was repealed by Law No. 14 of 2017.</p>

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CONTIGUOUS ZONE, Continued	Jul 2017	Territorial Sea and Maritime Zones Law (Law No. 14, 2017)	24nm	Reiterates claim to jurisdiction over security matters. Repealed Law No. 3 of 1977.
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Apr 1977	Territorial Sea & Maritime Zones Law (Law No. 3 of 1977)	200nm/ CM	Law No. 3 was repealed by Law No. 14 of 2017.
	Dec 2008	ECS Submission		Submitted request to the UN to extend the limits of its continental shelf in the Bay of Bengal beyond 200nm. [Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, India and Kenya each issued Notes Verbale to the UN regarding this Submission.]
	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 Burma. The Tribunal determined it had jurisdiction to include the delimitation of the continental shelf beyond 200nm for both countries. (See ITLOS Press Release No. 175 for a summary of the decision and two maps.)
	July 2015	ECS Submission		Submitted an Amendment to its 2008 Submission. [Bangladesh and India protested this Submission to the UN in Notes Verbale No. PMBNY/CLCS/2015 and No. NY/PM/443/1/2015 , respectively]
	Jul 2017	Territorial Sea and Maritime Zones Law (Law No. 14, 2017)	CM	One of the stated objectives of this law is "to have security . . . in the continental shelf." Claims: "The State has the right to exercise the following rights and jurisdiction in the continental shelf: . . . conservation and protection of marine environment, and reduction, prevention and control of marine pollution due to submarine cables, pipelines and its related facilities . . ."
EEZ	Apr 1977	Territorial Sea & Maritime Zones Law (Law No. 3 of 1977)	200nm	Claimed that: "Subject to the exercise by Burma of its rights" ships and aircraft of all States shall enjoy the right of freedom of navigation and overflight. Burma has claimed to require prior permission for military aircraft to transit through the Rangoon (Yangon) Flight Information Region (FIR). <i>This claim is not recognized by the U.S.</i> The U.S. protested claim in 1982, 2000 and 2007, and conducted operational assertions in FY 2008 and 2011. Law No. 3 was repealed by Law No. 14 of 2017.

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EEZ, Continued	Jul 2017	Territorial Sea and Maritime Zones Law (Law No. 14, 2017)	200nm	One of the stated objectives of this law is "to have security . . . in the exclusive economic zone." Claims "all States may enjoy the right of freedom of navigation, over flight within the air space over the zone ... in accordance with the law. In doing so, it shall not affect the rights and jurisdiction of [Burma]."
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MARITIME BOUNDARIES	July 1980	Agreement with Thailand		Agreement with Thailand on the delimitation of the maritime boundary in the Andaman Sea signed; EIF Apr 1982. (See LIS No. 102 for U.S. analysis and chart.)
	Dec 1986	Agreement with India		Agreement with India on the delimitation of the maritime boundary in the Andaman Sea, in the Coco Channel, and in the Bay of Bengal signed; EIF Sep 1987.
	Oct 1993	Agreement with India and Thailand		Agreement with India and Thailand on the determination of the trijunction point in the Andaman Sea signed; EIF May 1995.
	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 Burma. (See ITLOS Press Release No. 175 for a summary of the decision and two maps.)
	Jul 2017	Territorial Sea and Maritime Zones Law (Law No. 14, 2017)		Declares its maritime boundary with Bangladesh as that demarcated by the 2012 ITLOS Judgment; its boundary with India as demarcated by the 1986 Agreement; and its boundary with Thailand as demarcated by the 1980 Agreement. Annex B lists coordinates for all three boundaries.
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LOS CONVENTION	Dec 1982			Signed Convention.
	May 1996			Ratified Convention; bound by Part XI Agreement.