

Myanmar Territorial Sea and Maritime Zones Law
(The Pyidaungsu Hluttaw Law No.14, 2017)
The 9th Waning of Waso, 1379 M.E.
(17 July, 2017)

The Pyidaungsu Hluttaw hereby enacts this Law.

Chapter I
Title and Definitions

1. This Law shall be called **the Myanmar Territorial Sea and Maritime Zones Law**.
2. The following expressions contained in this Law shall have the meanings given hereunder:
 - (a) **State** means the Republic of the Union of Myanmar;
 - (b) **Government** means the Union Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar;
 - (c) **The Relevant Ministry** means a Union Ministry assigned by the Union Government;
 - (d) **Maritime Zones** means maritime zones of the State including territorial sea, contiguous zone, exclusive economic zone and continental shelf;
 - (e) **Baselines** means the baselines specified in the Annexe (A) to this Law;
 - (f) **Internal waters** means waters on the landward side of the baseline of the territorial sea;
 - (g) **Foreigner** means a person who is not a citizen, an associate citizen or a naturalized citizen;
 - (h) **Vessel** means any motorized or non-motorized vessel that can travel on-water or underwater;
 - (i) **Foreign ship** means a ship which is registered in a foreign country, not in Myanmar and a ship owned by a foreigner which is not registered in any country;

- (c) The relevant government department and government organization has the right to direct foreign warship entering without getting prior permission of the government to leave immediately from the area where they arrive through the territorial sea.

(g) the

take any steps according to the provisions of section 14 while passing through the territorial sea after leaving internal waters.

16. The State may exercise civil jurisdiction in the following matters relating to the innocent passage of foreign ship through the territorial sea according to the provisions of section 14.

exclusive economic zone, and other activities for the economic exploration, exploitation, and aquaculture including the production of energy from the water, currents and winds;

(b)

immobile on or under the seabed or are unable to move except in constant physical contact with the seabed or the subsoil;

- (b) natural resources notified by the government from time to time.

25. The State has the right to exercise the following rights and jurisdiction in the continental shelf:

- (a) exploration, exploitation, conservation and management of the natural resources;
- (b) establishment, maintenance and use of artificial islands, off-shore terminals, installations and structures;
- (c) jurisdiction to authorize, regulate and control marine scientific research.
- (d) conservation and protection of marine environment, and reduction, prevention and control of marine pollution due to submarine cables, pipelines and its related facilities;
- (e) underground tunnelling;
- (f) prescribing other rights provided from time to time by the international law.

Chapter VII

The Right of Hot Pursuit

26. The State may, in accordance with the stipulations, exercise the right of hot pursuit of a foreign ship which violates or is believed that it has violated this Law and other existing laws. Such right of hot pursuit ceases if a foreign ship pursued enters its territorial sea or the territorial sea of a third State.

Chapter VIII

Demarcation of sea boundary with neighbouring countries

27. The sea boundary line of Myanmar-Bangladesh is demarcated by the judgment of the International Tribunal on the Law of the Sea issued on 14 March, 2012. The coordinates of sea boundary line of Myanmar-Bangladesh is as mentioned in Annexe (B) and the nautical chart of boundary line is as mentioned in Annexe (C).

Chapter XI
Miscellaneous

38. The State may take action against any offenders for the conservation and protection of marine environment.
39. An action taken against any offender under this Law shall not preclude the right to take action under any other existing laws.
40. The actions taken against any offender under section 36 shall not affect the matters relating to civil jurisdiction contained in section 16.
41. There shall be no prosecution under this Law without the prior sanction of the Government.
42. In implementing the provisions of this Law:
- (a) the relevant ministry may issue rules, regulations and bye-laws with the approval of the Union Government;
 - (b) the relevant ministry may issue notifications, orders, directives and procedures.
43. The Territorial Sea and Maritime Zone Law (The PyithuHluttaw Law No.3, 1977) is hereby repealed by this Law.

I hereby sign under the Constitution of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar.

Sd/ HtinKyaw
President
The Republic of the Union of Myanmar

1. For the purposes of this Law, in marking the territorial sea, contiguous zone, exclusive economic zone and continental shelf of the state, measurement is made from straight baseline which have been drawn by connecting with the following fixed points by reason of the geographical conditions prevailing on the coasts of the State or of the economic requirements of the coastal regions:

Schedule

2. Rakhine Coast

- | | | | | | | | |
|-----|--------------------------------------|----|----|------|-----|-----|------|
| (a) | Patheingyi Light House | ၎် | ၎် | Lat | 15° | 42′ | 13″N |
| | | | | Long | 94° | 12′ | 06″E |
| (b) | Western Point of
J gkpg Dqm Krcpf | ၎် | ၎် | Lat | 14° | 24′ | 15″N |
| | | | | Long | 97° | 46′ | 02″E |

4. Tenasserim Coast

- | | | | | | | | |
|-----|---------------------------------------|----|----|------|-----|-----|------|
| (a) | Western Point of
J gkpg Dqm | ၎် | ၎် | Lat | 14° | 24′ | 15″N |
| | | | | Long | 97° | 46′ | 02″E |
| (b) | North Island of
Maungmagan Islands | ၎် | ၎် | Lat | 14° | 09′ | 00″N |
| | | | | Long | 97° | 46′ | 54″E |
| (c) | WestCanister Island | ၎် | ၎် | Lat | 12° | 41′ | 30″N |
| | | | | Long | 97° | 43′ | 40″E |

Maritime boundary of Myanmar-Bangladesh

1. The maritime boundaries issued by the judgment of the International Tribunal of the Law of the Sea on 14 March, 2012 on the dispute concerning delimitation of the maritime boundary between Myanmar and Bangladesh are straight lines drawn by connecting the following points. In drawing point 8 and point 9, it is as a circle of 12 nautical miles from Saint Martin Island.

Schedule

(a)	Point (1)	Lat	20°	42'	15.8"N
		Long	92°	22'	07.2"E
(b)	Point (2)	Lat	20°	40'	45.0"N

(m)	Main point (13)	í í	Lat	13'	57'	29''N
			Long	92'	54'	50''E
(n)	Main point (14)	í í	Lat	14'	00'	59''N
			Long	92'	50'	02''E
(o)	Main point (15)	í í	Lat	14'	17'	42''N
			Long	92'	24'	17''E
(p)	Main point (16)	í í	Lat	15'	42'	50''N
			Long	90'	14'	01''E

Note: The coordinates are those from the India nautical chart No (31) published in 1976 and India nautical chart (41) published in 1979, signed bilaterally.

Myanmar-Thailand maritime boundary

Myanmar-Thailand maritime boundary signed bilaterally on 25 July, 1980 is straight line connected with the following (9) main points.

Schedule

(a)	Main point (1)	í í	0Ncv	09'	32'	15''N
			Long	97'	56'	20''E
(b)	Main point (2)	í í	Lat	09'	34'	29''N
			Long	97'	52'	10''E
(c)	Main point (3)	í í	Lat	09'	34'	54''N
			Long	97'	51'	12''E
(d)	Main point (4)	í í	Lat	09'	35'	39''N
			Long	97'	45'	29''E
(e)	Main point (5)	í í	Lat	09'	36'	02''N
			Long	97'	43'	29''E
(f)	Main point (6)	í í	Lat	09'	37'	24''N
			Long	97'	37'	36''E
(g)	Main point (7)	í í	Lat	09'	40'	35''N
			Long	97'	26'	36''E
(h)	Main point (8)	í í	Lat	09'	45'	30''N
			Long	96'	29'	35''E

(i) Main point (9) í í Lat

