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The Permanent Mission of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to refer to the amended submission presented by the People's Republic of Bangladesh to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf on 22 October 2020.

Based on consideration of the Executive Summary of the Bangladesh submission, the Government of Myanmar wishes to state as follows:

1. In Section 3.5, relating to "Regional Overview and Outer Limits of the Continental Shelf" of the Executive Summary of the submission, Bangladesh states:

" The outer limits of the continental shelf determined through the application of Article 76 have been adjusted by Bangladesh so as to give effect to the Bangladesh/Myanmar Judgment by the ITLOS that delimits a maritime boundary between Bangladesh and Myanmar including where it extends beyond 200M measured from the relevant territorial sea baselines, and the Bangladesh/India Award by the Arbitral Tribunal, which delimits a maritime boundary between Bangladesh and India including where it extends beyond 200M measured from the relevant territorial sea baselines."

In this regard, the Government of Myanmar wishes to reiterate its position set out in the Note Verbale No. 57/ 03 09 45 dated 15 February 2019 of the Permanent Mission of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar to the United Nations with respect to the deposit of a list of geographical coordinates of points by the People's Republic of Bangladesh to measure the breadth of its territorial sea. Myanmar has pointed out that Bangladesh's new baselines points are contrary to the ITLOS's verdict since its new points Number 2 (21° 36' 39.2" N; 89° 22' 14.0"E) and 5 (Southern end of the St. Martin's Island Coordinates not identified) results seaward shift of Bangladesh's Exclusive Economic Zone and intrudes into the Myanmar's Exclusive Economic Zone and minimizes the Grey Area recognized by the ITLOS. It also impacted on Myanmar's Exclusive Economic Zone and Grey Area. Bangladesh failed to clarify that

the relevant territorial sea baselines mentioned in the Executive Summary are contrary to the 2012 ITLOS Verdict.

2. Furthermore, Section 5 of the Executive Summary, Bangladesh includes Map and Coordinates that it delineates its outer limits of the continental shelf with the fixed intersection point of the Myanmar-Bangladesh and India–Bangladesh boundary lines. The coordinates of the intersection point (16° 43' 28.7" N; 89°, 25' 54.3" E) is unacceptable to Myanmar since it is not negotiated between the three maritime neighbours. The unilateral action of Bangladesh in this regard will jeopardise determination of the intersection point in order to set forth the outer limits of the extended continental shelf in the Bay of Bengal by the three adjacent countries.

Myanmar wishes to reiterate its position as set out in the Note Verbale No. 146 / 03 20 17 dated 31 March 2011 of the Permanent Mission of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar to the United Nations with respect to the submission made by the People's Republic of Bangladesh on 25 February 2011.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar to the United Nations avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the assurances of its highest consideration.



New York, 26th January 2021

Secretary-General of the United Nations
(Attn: Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea)
New York.