

## Air Defense Information Zones (ADIZ)

The United States first claimed an ADIZ in 1950, extending 300 miles off its coasts.<sup>1</sup> The United States has required aircraft in this zone to provide identification and location in the interest of national security. Although these zones do not restrict overflight, planes that do not provide identification are escorted to a military air base.

Other nations that have established ADIZs include Burma, Canada, Iceland, India, Japan, South Korea, Oman, the Philippines, Sweden, Taiwan, and Vietnam.

“[T]he United States does not recognize any ADIZ [established by other countries] that requires identification by aircraft that are merely transiting the zone without seeking entry to national airspace.”<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> See generally John Taylor Murchison, *The Contiguous Air Space Zone in International Law* (1956)(analogizing the claims of Canada and the United States for ADIZs to claims for continental shelves and contiguous zones, and relying ultimately on the doctrine of necessity to justify these zones).

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