

BARBADOS

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Jun 1977	Territorial Waters Act, 1977-26	12nm	Foreign warships must obtain permission before transiting territorial sea. <i>This requirement is not recognized by the U.S. The U.S. protested claim in 1982 and conducted operational assertions in FY 1982, 1985 and 1987.</i>
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jun 1977	Territorial Waters Act, 1977-26		Normal baseline declared to be the low-water mark. However, enables straight baselines legislation.
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Jan 1979	Marine Boundaries & Jurisdiction Act, 1978	200nm	EEZ.
ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION	Jan 1979	Marine Boundaries & Jurisdiction Act, 1978	200nm	Claimed exclusive jurisdiction for prevention and control of pollution in EEZ.
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Dec 2003	Agreement with Guyana		Cooperation Treaty with Guyana regarding joint jurisdiction over "area of bilateral overlap between the EEZs."
	Apr 2006	Hague Permanent Court of Arbitration Decision regarding Barbados and the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, relating to the delimitation of the Exclusive Economic Zone and the Continental Shelf		See below.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 1982			Signed Convention.
	Oct 1993			Ratified Convention.
	Nov 1994			Signed Part XI Agreement.
	Jul 1995			Bound by Part XI Agreement.

MARITIME BOUNDARIES

Barbados-Trinidad and Tobago (T&T)

The following information is excerpted from the judgment of the Hague Permanent Court of Arbitration issued in the April 2006 decision, "Arbitration between Barbados and the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, relating to the delimitation of the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf between them".

The Court held, "The Award, which includes a finding of jurisdiction to consider the Parties' maritime delimitation claims, established a single maritime boundary between Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago that differs from the boundaries claimed by each of the Parties in their pleadings before the Arbitral Tribunal. The boundary for the most part follows the equidistance line between Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago, but, in its eastern, Atlantic sector, adjusts that line to take account of the coasts of Trinidad and Tobago that abut upon the area of overlapping claims."

The Court held the coordinates of the delimitation line are as follows.

"1. The delimitation line is a series of geodetic lines joining the points in the order listed:

2. 12° 19.56'N, 60° 16.55'W

3. 12° 10.95'N, 59° 59.53'W
4. 12° 09.20'N, 59°56.11'W
5. 12° 07.32'N, 59° 52.76'W
6. 11° 45.80'N, 59° 14.94'W
7. 11° 43.65'N, 59° 11.19'W
8. 11° 32.89'N, 58°51.43'W
9. 11° 08.62'N, 58° 07.57'W
10. 11° 03.70'N, 57° 58.72'W

11. Point #11 is the junction of Trinidad and Tobago's southern maritime boundary with its 200 nm EEZ limit, which has an approximate geographic coordinate of: 10° 58.59'N, 57° 07.05'W (reference is made to paragraph 13 of the attached Technical Report of the Tribunal's Hydrographer).

2. The delimitation line extends from Point #2 listed above, along the geodetic line with an initial azimuth of 297° 33'09" until it meets the junction with the maritime zone of a third State, that junction point being Point #1 of this Decision.

3. The geographic coordinates and azimuths are related to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS-84) geodetic datum.

4. Geographic coordinate values have been rounded off to 0.01 minutes at the request of the Parties to reflect the accuracy of the points along the low water line and of the turning points of the archipelagic baselines."

