

COLOMBIA

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Aug 78	Law No. 10	12nm	
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Aug 78	Law No. 10		General language for application for straight baseline system and closing lines for bays, gulfs and rivers.
	Jun 84	Decree No. 1436		Established straight baselines. (See <u>LIS</u> No. 103.) <i>This baseline claim is not recognized by the U.S. U.S. protested claim in 1988 and conducted operational assertions in 1988 and 1996.</i>
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Aug 78	Law No. 10	200nm	Established claim over continental shelf throughout same area as EEZ.
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Aug 78	Law No. 10	200nm	EEZ.
ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION	Aug 78	Law No. 10	200nm	"Preservation of marine environment"; exclusive jurisdiction to preserve environment claimed within EEZ.
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Dec 75	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Ecuador EIF. See <u>LIS</u> No. 69.
	Mar 77	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Costa Rica (in the Caribbean Sea) signed. See <u>LIS</u> No. 84.
	Nov 77	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Panama (in the Caribbean and Pacific) EIF. See <u>LIS</u> No. 79.
	Feb 79	Agreement		Maritime boundary with Dominican Republic EIF. See <u>LIS</u> No. 105.
	Feb 79	Agreement		Maritime boundary with Haiti EIF.
	Apr 84	Agreement		Maritime boundary with Costa Rica (Pacific) signed.
	Aug 86	Agreement		Maritime boundary with Honduras EIF.
	Mar 94	Agreement		Maritime boundary with Jamaica EIF.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention; never ratified.

STRAIGHT BASELINES LEGISLATION

Following are extracts from Decree No. 1436 of the President of the Republic of Colombia of 13 June 1984.

Article 1

The breadth of the territorial sea shall be measured from the normal baseline, as established by Article 4 of Law 10 of 1978, and from the straight baselines indicated below. Names for the geographic end points have been taken from U.S. Defense Mapping Agency -

Hydrographic/Topographic Center nautical charts No. 21033 scale 1:1,000,000 and No. 24036, scale 1:956,170, for the Colombian coasts on the Pacific Ocean and Caribbean Sea, respectively:

TABLE C1.T48.
COLOMBIAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: PACIFIC COAST

COLOMBIAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: PACIFIC COAST					
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST	POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
1	07°12'39.3" (Colombia-Panama Boundary)	77°53'20.9"	2	06°47'07" (Octavia Rocks)	77°41'30"
2	06°47'07" (Octavia Rocks)	77°41'30"	3	06°11'35"	77°29'37"
3	06°11'35"	77°29'37"	4	05°29'15" (Cape Corrientes)	77°32'53"
4	05°29'15" (Cape Corrientes)	77°32'53"	5	04°12'30" (Cacahual Island-SW)	77°31'45"
5	04°12'30" (Cacahual Island-SW)	77°31'45"	6	03°00'23" (Coll-Gorgona Point)	78°10'00"
7	02°56'23" (Gongonilla Island)	78°13'17"	8	02°35'35" **	78°26'04"
9	02°11'00" (San Ignacio Bay-Patia River Delta)	78°41'07"	10	01°37'18" (Cape Manglares)	79°02'36"

** Point 8 reads 33" in the written law, but is shown as 35" on a map filed with the UN. The coordinate given on the map has been used above, in the assumption that it is more likely to be accurate

TABLE C1.T49.
COLOMBIAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: ATLANTIC COAST

COLOMBIAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: ATLANTIC COAST					
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST	POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
1	11°51'07.41" (Castilletes)	71°19'23"	2	12°00'25"	71°08'20"
3	12°26'10"	71°43'45"	4	12°14'50" (Pilon de Azucar)	72°08'00"
5	12°13'08" (Farallon Island)	72°10'50"	6	11°20'18" (Cape Aguja)	74°12'47"
6	11°20'18" (Cape Aguja)	74°12'47"	7	11°06'53" (Tajamar Bocas De Ceniza)	74°50'38"
8	11°06'50" (Tajamar Bocas de Ceniza)	74°51'05"	9	10°48'12" (Garita Point)	75°15'42"
9	10°48'12" (Garita Point)	75°15'42"	10	10°44'45" (Arena Island)	75°21'10"
10	10°44'45" (Arena Island)	75°21'10"	11	10°34'35" (Canoas Point-North)	75°30'28"
12	10°33'30" (Canoas Point-South)	75°30'52"	13	10°10'10" (Rosario Islands-	75°48'10"

COLOMBIAN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: ATLANTIC COAST					
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST	POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
				Occidental Rock)	
13	10°10'10" (Rosario Islands-Occidental Rock)	75°48'10"	14	09°23'42" (Fuerte Island)	76°11'23"
14	09°23'42" (Fuerte Island)	76°11'23"	15	08°41'07.3" (Cape Tiburon)	77°21'50.9"

Article 2

The waters enclosed by the straight baselines established in the preceding article shall be considered internal waters and thus the State shall have the right to exercise absolute sovereignty over them in accordance with the rules accepted by international law.

Article 3

This decree shall become effective from the date of its issuance.

MARITIME BOUNDARY AGREEMENTS**COLOMBIA - COSTA RICA**

The following comments regarding an agreement between the Governments of Colombia and Costa Rica regarding the maritime boundary in the Caribbean Sea, signed in March 1977, were extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 84, "Maritime Boundary: Colombia-Costa Rica," 15 February 1979.

U.S. ANALYSIS

The boundary commences in the east at the intersection of a line drawn at 225° azimuth (true) from 11°00'00"N., 81°15'00"W., with the 10°49'00"N. parallel. The approximate coordinates of this point calculate to be 10°49'00"N., 81°26'15"W., and are shown as point A. The boundary continues along this parallel of latitude until the intersecting the meridian of 82°14'00"W. longitude; turning point B thus has the coordinates 10°49'00"N., 82°14'00"W. From point B, the boundary follows the 82°14'00"W. meridian due north to "where delimitation must be made with a third State" (i.e., Nicaragua).

The distance of the known boundary (A-B) is 46.99 nm. Although it is impossible to determine precisely the northwest terminus of the Colombia-Costa Rica boundary, the boundary probably would extend at least to 11°N. before the Colombia-Nicaragua or Costa Rica-Nicaragua maritime boundary would be encountered.

No boundary delimitation principles have been specified in the treaty. The delimitation appears to have been negotiated on the basis of equitable principles established by agreement between the two states....

TABLE C1.T50.
COLOMBIA – COSTA RICA MARITIME BOUNDARY: CARIBBEAN SEA

COLOMBIA – COSTA RICA MARITIME BOUNDARY: CARIBBEAN SEA		
Boundary Point	Nearest Land Territory	Dist. to Boundary Pt. (nm)
A	Colombia-Cayos de Albuquerque	83.14
	Costa Rica-Punta Mona	99.29
	Panama-Wreck Rock	95.65
B	Colombia-Cayos de Albuquerque	85.62
	Costa Rica-Isla Uvita	67.15
11°00'00"N 82°14'00"W	Colombia-Cayos de Albuquerque	72.12

COLOMBIA – COSTA RICA MARITIME BOUNDARY: CARIBBEAN SEA		
Boundary Point	Nearest Land Territory	Dist. to Boundary Pt. (nm)
	Costa Rica-Isla Uvita	75.49
	Nicaragua-Blowing Rock	78.02

Following is an excerpt from the Treaty between Colombia and Costa Rica regarding the maritime boundary in the Pacific, signed 6 April 1984 (Additional to the Treaty signed in March 1977).

Article 1

The boundary between their respective marine and submarine areas in the Pacific Ocean shall consist of a straight line drawn from a point located at latitude 05° 00' 00" north and longitude 84° 19' 00" west of Greenwich, which is the end of the maritime boundary between Costa Rica and Panama, southward towards another point located at latitude 03° 32' 00" north and longitude 84° 19' 00" west of Greenwich. From the latter point, the boundary shall continue along the boundary of the 200-mile marine area of Isla de Coco to a point at latitude 03° 03' 00" north and longitude 84° 46' 00" west of Greenwich

COLOMBIA - DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Following are excerpts from the Agreement on the Delimitation of Marine and Submarine Areas and Maritime Cooperation between Colombia and the Dominican Republic which entered into force on February 1979.

Article 1

The boundary between the marine and submarine areas belonging to each country shall be determined by using, as a general rule, the principle of the median line whose points are all equidistant from the nearest points of the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea of each State is measured.

Article 2

In accordance with the procedure established in the preceding article, the boundary shall be constituted by a line drawn from a point whose geographical position is at latitude 15° 02' 00" N and longitude 73° 27' 30" W through a point at latitude 15° 00' 40" N and longitude 71° 40' 30" W towards another point at latitude 15° 18' 00" N and longitude 69° 29' 30" W as far as the point where delimitation with a third State is required.

COLOMBIA - ECUADOR

Following are excerpts from the Agreement concerning Delimitation of Marine and Submarine Areas and Maritime Cooperation between the Republics of Colombia and Ecuador signed 23 August 1975. The U.S. Analysis following Articles 1 and 2 of the agreement was extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 69, "Maritime Boundary: Colombia-Ecuador," 1 April 1976.

Article 1

To designate the line of the geographical parallel traversing the point at which the international land frontier between Ecuador and Colombia reaches the sea as the boundary between their respective marine and submarine areas, which have been established or may be established in the future.

Article 2

To establish, beyond the twelve-mile limit from the coast, a special zone, ten miles wide, on either side of the parallel forming the sea boundary between the two countries, to ensure that the fortuitous presence of small private fishing craft from either country in the aforesaid zone is not considered a violation of the maritime frontier. This does not imply recognition of any right to engage in fishing or hunting in the special zone.

U.S. ANALYSIS

The boundary begins at the sea terminus of the Colombia-Ecuador land boundary..., which is situated approximately 1° 27' 24" N, 78° 57' 12" W. The maritime boundary extends 200 nautical miles seaward along the 1° 27' 24" N parallel.

COLOMBIA - HAITI

Following are excerpts from the Agreement on Delimitation of the Maritime Boundaries between Colombia and Haiti which entered into force on February 1979.

Article 1

The boundary between the marine and submarine areas of the Republic of Colombia and the exclusive maritime economic zone and continental shelf of the Republic of Haiti shall be determined by a median line whose points are equidistant from the nearest points of the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea of each State is measured.

Article 2

In accordance with the procedure established in article 1, the boundary shall be constituted by a straight line joining the following points:

**TABLE C1.T51.
COLOMBIA - HAITI MARITIME BOUNDARY**

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
1	14° 44' 10"	74° 30' 50"
2	15° 02' 00"	73° 27' 30"

COLOMBIA - HONDURAS

Following are excerpts from the Maritime Delimitation Treaty between Colombia and Honduras which entered into force on 2 August 1986.

Article 1

The marine frontier between the Republic of Colombia and the Republic of Honduras is constituted by geodetic lines that connect the points located in the following coordinates:

**TABLE C1.T52.
COLOMBIA - HONDURAS MARITIME BOUNDARY**

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
1	14° 59' 08"	82° 00' 00"
2	14° 59' 08"	79° 56' 00"
3	15° 30' 10"	79° 56' 00"
4	15° 46' 00"	80° 03' 55"
5	15° 58' 40"	79° 56' 40"
6	16° 04' 15"	79° 50' 32"

Between points 4 and 5, the marine frontier shall be constituted by a circular line, the radius of which shall be measured from a point located in coordinates 15° 47' 50" N and 79° 51' 20" W.

From point 6, the marine frontier shall continue towards the east by parallel 16° 04' 15" N up to the point where a delimitation must be made with a third State.

COLOMBIA - JAMAICA

The following is an excerpt from the 12 November 1993 maritime delimitation treaty between Jamaica and Colombia (EIF March 1994) as set forth in Law of the Sea Bulletin, No. 26 of October 1994.

Article 1

The maritime boundary between Jamaica and the Republic of Colombia is constituted by geodesic lines drawn between the following points:

**TABLE C1.T53.
COLOMBIA - JAMAICA MARITIME BOUNDARY**

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
1	14°29'37"	78°38'00"
2	14°15'00"	78°19'30"
3	14°05'00"	77°40'00"
4	14°44'10"	74°30'50"

5. From point 4, the delimitation line proceeds by a geodesic line in the direction to another point with coordinates 15=02'00"N, 73=27'30"W, as for as the delimitation line between Colombia and Haiti is intercepted by the delimitation line to be decided between Jamaica and Haiti.

COLOMBIA - PANAMA

Following are excerpts from an agreement between the Governments of the Republic of Colombia and the Republic of Panama delimiting maritime boundaries in the Caribbean Sea and Pacific Ocean, signed 20 November 1976 and entered into force 30 November 1977 as set forth in Limits in the Seas, No. 79, "Maritime Boundaries: Colombia-Panama," 3 November 1978.

A. In the Caribbean Sea:

1. The median line all points on which are equidistant from the closest points on the base lines from which the width of each nation's territorial sea is measured, from the point at which the international land boundary touches the sea at Cab Tiburon (8°41'7.3" north latitude and 77°21'50.9" west longitude) to the point situated at 12°30'00" north latitude and 78°00'00" west longitude.

In accordance with the principle of equidistance agreed upon herein, with the exception of some minor deviations that have been approved to simplify the route, the median line in the Caribbean Sea is comprised of straight lines drawn between the following points:

**TABLE C1.T54.
COLOMBIA - PANAMA TERRITORIAL SEA BOUNDARY: CARIBBEAN SEA**

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
A	8 41 7.3	77 21 50.9
B	9 09 00	77 13 00
C	9 27 00	77 03 00
D	10 28 00	77 15 00
E	11 27 00	77 34 00
F	12 00 00	77 43 00
G	12 19 00	77 49 00
H	12 30 00	78 00 00

2. Starting at the point situated at 12°30'00" north latitude and 78°00'00" west longitude, the delimitation of the marine and submarine areas belonging to each of the two nations consists of a series of straight lines drawn between the following points:

TABLE C1.T55.
COLOMBIA - PANAMA EEZ BOUNDARY: CARIBBEAN SEA

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
H	12 30 00	78 00 00
I	12 30 00	79 00 00
J	11 50 00	79 00 00
K	11 50 00	80 00 00
L	11 00 00	80 00 00
M	11 00 00	81 15 00

B. In the Pacific:

1. The median line all [sic] points on which are equidistant from the closest points on the baselines from which the width of each nation's territorial sea is measured, from the point at which the international land boundary touches the sea at 7°12'39.3" north and 77°53'20.9" west longitude to the point situated at 5°00'00" north latitude and 79°52'00" west longitude.

In accordance with the principle of equidistance agreed upon herein, with the exception of some minor deviations that have been approved to simplify the route, the median line in the Pacific Ocean is comprised of straight lines drawn between the following points:

TABLE C1.T56.
COLOMBIA - PANAMA BOUNDARY: PACIFIC

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
A	7 12 39.3	77 53 20.9
B	6 44 00	78 18 00
C	6 28 00	78 47 00
D	6 16 00	79 03 00
E	6 00 00	79 14 00
F	5 00 00	79 52 00

2. Starting at the point situated at 5°00'00" north latitude and 79°52'00" west longitude, the delimitation of the marine and submarine areas belonging to each of the two nations consists of parallel 5°00'00" as far as the location where the delimitation must be made with a third nation.