

JAMAICA

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Nov 96	Maritime Areas Act No. 25 of 1996 in Jamaica Gazette Supplement 2 Jan 1997	12nm	Measured from archipelagic straight baselines.
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Oct 92	EEZ Act (Baselines) regulations (Gazette Proclamation CXV, No. 31A)		Established archipelagic baselines (coordinates).
	Nov 96	Maritime Areas Act No. 25 of 1996 in Jamaica Gazette Supplement 2 Jan 1997		Claims archipelagic status. (U.S. acknowledges this status. See LIS No. 125.)
CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Nov 96	Maritime Areas Act No. 25 of 1996 in Jamaica Gazette Supplement 2 Jan 1997	24nm	
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Nov 96	Maritime Areas Act No. 25 of 1996 in Jamaica Gazette Supplement 2 Jan 1997	200nm/ CM	
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Dec 91	EEZ Act of 1991 (Act No. 33)	200nm	EEZ.
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Feb 94	Agreement		Agreement with Cuba signed.
	Mar 94	Agreement		Agreement with Colombia EIF.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention.
	Mar 83			Ratified Convention.
	Jul 94			Signed Part XI Agreement.
	Jul 95			Bound by Part XI Agreement.

STRAIGHT BASELINE LEGISLATION

The following geographical co-ordinates defining the basepoints to be joined by archipelagic baselines around the mainland of and the outlying islands of Jamaica are extracted from the Exclusive Economic Zone Act (Baselines) Regulations of 12 October 1992.

**TABLE C1.T137.
JAMAICA ARCHIPELAGIC BASELINE SYSTEM**

JAMAICA ARCHIPELAGIC BASELINE SYSTEM		
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
1	18° 15' 51"	78° 22' 06"
2	18° 16' 09"	78° 22' 06"

JAMAICA ARCHIPELAGIC BASELINE SYSTEM		
POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE WEST
3	18° 21' 23"	78° 20' 43"
4	18° 21' 57"	78° 20' 19"
5	18° 22' 06"	78° 20' 12"
6	18° 26' 23"	78° 14' 15"
7	18° 27' 20"	78° 12' 48"
8	18° 27' 21"	78° 12' 46"
9	18° 31' 09"	77° 53' 25"
10	18° 31' 15"	77° 52' 45"
11	18° 31' 25"	77° 51' 34"
12	18° 31' 30"	77° 50' 49"
13	18° 31' 30"	77° 50' 08"
14	18° 31' 28"	77° 49' 21"
15	18° 31' 26"	77° 48' 59"
16	18° 28' 22"	77° 18' 49"
17	18° 24' 43"	76° 53' 54"
18	18° 10' 05"	76° 21' 37"
19	18° 09' 20"	76° 20' 18"
20	18° 09' 10"	76° 20' 09"
21	17° 55' 02"	76° 10' 48"
22	17° 24' 39"	75° 57' 48"
23	17° 24' 16"	75° 57' 53"
24	17° 23' 42"	75° 58' 19"
25	17° 23' 22"	75° 58' 53"
26	17° 23' 01"	76° 00' 00"
27	17° 02' 28"	77° 31' 05"
28	16° 47' 26"	78° 11' 30"

U.S. ANALYSIS:

Following is an analysis of Jamaica's archipelagic claim extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 125, "Jamaica's Maritime Claims and Boundaries" of 5 February 2004.

Jamaica's Archipelagic Claim

Jamaica is comprised of one main island and about a half-dozen small rocks, islets and cays generally situated about 60 miles south of the main island. Archipelagic straight baselines connect the main island to a rock, Southwest Rock, and to a series of small cays, Morant Cays. Morant Cays and Southwest Rock are, in turn, connected by straight lines to Blower Rock. While Jamaica may not be the model archipelagic State the negotiators had in mind when they developed the archipelagic legal regime during UNCLOS III, it nevertheless meets the criteria set forth in Part IV of the Convention.

The archipelagic straight baseline lengths range from 0.04 miles (segment 7-8) to 89.56 miles (segment 26-27). Nineteen of the 28 baseline

segments are less than 8 miles in length. The longest segments are those that connect the main island to the small Morant Cays, Blower Rock, and Southwest Rock. All baseline segments are within the LOS Convention permissible range....

Jamaica's Maritime Claims

It is from these archipelagic straight baselines that Jamaica measures its 12 mile territorial sea, 24 mile contiguous zone, and exclusive economic zone. Due to its location in the central Caribbean Sea, Jamaica is not able to extend its exclusive economic zone claim to a full 200 miles, but its outer limits are defined by negotiated and potential maritime boundary [agreements]....

MARITIME BOUNDARY AGREEMENTS

JAMAICA - COLOMBIA

The following is an excerpt from the 12 November 1993 Maritime Delimitation treaty between Jamaica and Colombia.

Article 1

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

**TABLE C1.T138.
JAMAICA - COLOMBIA MARITIME BOUNDARY COORDINATES**

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 far as the delimitation line between Colombia and Haiti is intercepted by the delimitation line to be decided between Jamaica and Haiti.	

U.S. ANALYSIS:

From Limits in the Seas, No. 125, "Jamaica's Maritime Claims and Boundaries" of 5 February 2004.

Although the maritime boundary approximates an equidistant line between the two countries, it is equidistant measured from the main Jamaican island and not the small cays in the south nor the archipelagic straight baselines.

JAMAICA – CUBA

The following is an excerpt from the 18 February 1994 Agreement between Jamaica and Colombia on the Delimitation of the Maritime Boundary.

Article 1

The Government of Jamaica and the Government of the Republic of Cuba agree that the equidistance method is the equitable solution for the establishment of the delimitation line between their exclusive economic zones and the continental shelves.

Article 2

The delimitation line referred to in Article 1 is constituted by geodesic lines determined by the following points: [Note: There are 106 points which follow an equidistant line between Cuba and the northern side of the Jamaican main island.]