

URUGUAY

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Nov 98	Law No. 17.033	12nm	
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jan 61	Joint Declaration of Argentina & Uruguay		Argentina and Uruguay agree to status of Rio de la Plata as historic waters.
	Nov 98	Law No. 17.033		Established straight baselines. Reiterated historic status for Rio de la Plata. See <u>LIS</u> No. 123 (Chartlet available on line at UN's LOS website. See Foreward for website information.) <i>This claim is not recognized by the U.S.</i> U.S. protested this claim in 1963, 1970, and in 2000.
CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Nov 98	Law No. 17.033	24nm	
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Nov 98	Law No. 17.033	200nm/ CM	
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Nov 98	Law No. 17.033	200nm	Military exercises in EEZ subject to prior authorization. <i>This claim is not recognized by the U.S.</i> U.S. protested claim in 2000.
ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION	Nov 98	Law No. 17,033	200nm	
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Feb 74	Agreement		With Argentina concerning Rio de la Plata and maritime boundary EIF. See <u>LIS</u> No. 64.
	Jun 75	Agreement		Maritime boundary agreement with Brazil EIF. See <u>LIS</u> No. 73.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention, with Declaration reaffirming exclusion of military exercises within the EEZ.
	Dec 92			Ratified Convention.
	Jul 94			Signed Part XI Agreement.

STRAIGHT BASELINES LEGISLATION

The following is extracted from Act 17.033 of 20 November 1998 establishing the boundaries of the territorial sea, the adjacent zone, the exclusive economic zone, and the continental shelf.

List of geographical coordinates and features specifying the baselines of the Eastern Republic of Uruguay

**TABLE C1.T294.
URUGUAY BASELINES**

Geographical Feature	Latitude South	Longitude West	Delineation of the line between those points
1. Mid-point outer limit Rio de la Plata (articles 1 and 70 of the Treaty concerning the Rio de la Plata and the corresponding maritime boundary)	35° 38'.0 S	55° 52'.0 W	Straight
2. Intersection of line marking outer limit Rio de la Plata with W coastline of Punta del Este	34° 58'.2 S	54° 57'.2 W	Normal
3. S end Punta del Este	34° 58'.4 S	54° 57'.1 W	Straight
4. Punta del Vapor	34° 57'.9 S	54° 56'.4 W	Straight
5. Punta Piedras Perimeter Isla de Lobos	34° 54'.3 S	54° 48'.4 W	Isolated Normal
6. SE end Islole de Lobos	35° 01'.7 S	54° 52'.0 W	Isolated Normal
5. Punta Piedrea	34° 54'.3 S	54° 48'.4 W	Normal
7. Punta Jose Ignacio	34° 51'.0 S	54° 38'.1 W	Normal
8. Cabo Santa maria	34° 40'.1 S	54° 09'.0 W	Straight
9. Shoal E of start of Punto de La Paloma breakwater	34° 39'.3 S	54° 08'.2 W	Straight
10. E end Piedra negra	34° 24'.1 S	53° 44'.8 W	Straight
11. E end Isla del Marco	34° 21'.0 S	53° 44'.3 W	Straight
12. Shoal Punta del Palmar**	34° 04'.0 S	53° 44'.3 W	Straight
13. Shoal Maria Pia	34° 03'.0 S	53° 32'.0 W	Straight
14. Punta del Diablo	34° 02'.5 S	53° 32'.0 W	Straight
15. Punta Mogote	34° 00'.1 S	53° 32'.0 W	Straight
16. Islet SSE Isla Coronilla	33° 56'.6 S	53° 28'.5 W	Straight
17. NE end Isla Coronilla	33° 56'.3 S	53° 28'.7 W	Straight
18. Punta de la Coronilla	33° 55'.4 S	53° 30'.5 W	Normal
19. Intersection of maritime lateral limit between Eastern Republic of Uruguay and Brazil with coastline	33° 44'.8 S	53° 22'.0 W	

** Regarding Feature 12 above: Using the coordinates given for Point 12, the Shoal lies in a lagoon landward of the coast. The following UN-utilized coordinates, taken from the National Imagery and Mapping Agency Gazetteer website, were used for situating Point 12 on the coast: 34° 04'.00 S, 53° 32'.0 W.

U.S. Analysis

The following comments regarding Uruguay's straight baseline system are extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 123, "Uruguay's Maritime claims," 27 November 2000.

Uruguay has created 13 straight baselines segments ranging in length from 60 miles (segment 1-2 across its half of the mouth of the Rio de la Plata) to 0.3 miles (segment 16-17).... Uruguay's mainland coastline from Punta del Este to the land boundary terminus with Brazil has a geographic consistency where the coastline, in its entirety, is relatively smooth with minor coastal curvatures. Yet, Uruguay has employed straight baseline segments in areas that have similar qualities as those areas where it has used the normal baseline, the low-water line. The straight baselines have enclosed very small areas that are not "sufficiently closely linked to the land domain to be subject to the regime of internal waters:" (as called for in Article 7(3) of the LOS Convention). Further, the straight baseline segments have virtually no impact on the outer limits of the territorial sea. There are no areas along the Uruguayan coastline where straight baselines would be appropriate.

MARITIME BOUNDARY AGREEMENTS**URUGUAY - ARGENTINA**

The following is extracted from the Agreement between Uruguay and Argentina on the Delimitation of the River Plate and the Maritime Boundary, EIF February 1974.

Chapter 1 Jurisdiction

Article 1

The Rio de la Plata extends from the parallel of Punta Gorda to an imaginary straight line joining Punta del Este (Uruguay) and Punta Rasa del Cabo San Antonio (Argentina), in conformity with the provisions of the Treaty on the Limits of the Uruguay River of April 7, 1961 and the Joint Declaration on the Outer Limit of the Rio de la Plata of January 30, 1961.

Article 2

A strip of exclusive jurisdiction adjacent to each Party's coast on the river is hereby established.

This coastal strip shall be seven nautical miles wide between the outer limit of the river and an imaginary straight line joining Colonia (Uruguay) and Punta Lara (Argentina) and two nautical miles wide from that line to the parallel of Punta Gorda. However, the outer limits of the strips shall be deflected as necessary in order that they will not overlap with the limits of channels located in waters of common use and so as to include port access channels.

Such limits shall not be less than 500 meters distant from the limits of channels located in waters of common use or more than 500 meters distant from the limits or mouths of port access channels.

Article 3

Outside the coastal strips, the jurisdiction of each Party shall apply to the Party's own flag vessels.

That jurisdiction shall also apply to third-country flag vessels involved in accidents with vessels of that Party.

The provisions of the first and second paragraphs notwithstanding, the jurisdiction of a Party shall apply in all cases involving its security or when unlawful acts are committed that may have an effect in its territory, irrespective of the flag of the vessel involved.

If the security of both Parties is involved, or if the unlawful act has an effect in both territories, the jurisdiction of the Party whose coastal strip is nearest to the place where the vessel is apprehended shall prevail.

Article 10

The Parties may use, under equal conditions and in any circumstances, the channels located in the waters of common use.

Article 11

In the waters of common use, navigation by public and private vessels of the countries of the Rio de la Plata basin and public and private third-flag merchant ships, shall be permitted without prejudice to rights previously granted the Parties under treaties in force. Moreover, each Party shall permit the passage of third-flag warships authorized by the other Party, provided such passage does not affect its order or security.

Article 41

Each party may explore and exploit the resources of the bed and subsoil of the river in the areas adjacent to their respective coasts up to a line determined by the following geographic points....

**TABLE C1.T295.
URUGUAY - ARGENTINA MARITIME BOUNDARY**

POINTS	LATITUDE SOUTH	LONGITUDE WEST
9	34 12 0	58 15 1
10	34 13 3	58 12 5
11	34 15 2	58 10 0
12	34 17 7	58 05 5
13	34 20 0	58 03 9
14	34 21 7	58 01 2
15	34 22 8	58 00 6
16	34 26 6	57 56 4
17	34 33 0	57 56 1
18	34 40 0	57 57 1
19	34 47 0	57 32 0
20	34 52 0	57 20 0
21	35 11 0	57 00 0
22	35 10 3	56 43 0
23	35 38 0	55 52 0

Chapter XIV Lateral Maritime Boundary

Article 70

The lateral maritime boundary and the continental shelf boundary between the Oriental Republic of Uruguay and the Argentine Republic are defined by an equidistant line, determined by the adjacent coasts methods, which begins at the midpoint of the baselines consisting of an imaginary straight line that joins Punta del Este (Uruguay) and Punta Rasa del Cabo San Antonio (Argentina).

Chapter XV

Article 72

Both Parties guarantee the freedom of navigation and overflight of the seas under their respective jurisdictions seaward of 12nm measured from the corresponding baselines, and, in the mouth of the Rio de la Plata beginning at its outer limit, without restrictions other than those deriving from the exercise by each party of its powers with regard to exploration, conservation, and exploitation of resources, protection and preservation of the environment, scientific research, and construction and emplacement of installations, and of those powers referred to in Article 86.

Chapter XX

Article 85

Questions relating to the defense of the entire focal area of the Plata River shall be in the exclusive jurisdiction of the Parties.

URUGUAY - BRAZIL

The maritime boundary between Uruguay and Brazil originally extended to the limit of the territorial sea. At the time the treaty was signed, both Uruguay and Brazil claimed 200nm territorial seas. Since then, both countries have reduced the breadth of their territorial sea limits to 12nm, but have declared a 200nm limit EEZ. Therefore, it is assumed that the boundary treaty between the two States remains valid, describing the border between the EEZs vice the territorial seas. The following excerpts from an agreement between the governments of the Federative Republic of Brazil and the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, as well as the analysis which follows, are extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 73, "Maritime Boundary: Brazil-Uruguay," 30 September 1976.

The agreement

The location of the mouth of Chuy Stream shall be fixed at the point defined by the intersection of the line running from the present Chuy light in a direction nearly perpendicular to the general line of the coast, on the same bearing as the maritime lateral boundary (specified below), with the Atlantic Ocean. The maritime lateral boundary between the two countries shall be defined by the rhumb line which, starting

from the above-established point, shall run on a bearing of 128 sexagesimal degrees (counting from true north) to the outside limit of the territorial sea of both countries. The extension of that rhumb line running inland passes by the Chuy light. Both of the Commission Heads also state that the principal marker No. 1 (reference marker), erected by the Joint Boundary Commission in 1853 near the left bank of Chuy Stream and on firm ground for better protection from the water, will be maintained in its original position, and that at the opportune time the necessary works to ensure that Chuy Stream will have its normal outlet at the above-established point will be undertaken.

The analysis

The Brazil-Uruguay maritime boundary, plotted on the [DMA/HC 24000 chart attached to LIS No. 73] consists of a single rhumb line. Commencing at the mouth of the Chuy stream, the boundary extends seaward at a 128° azimuth (from true north) to the outer limit of the two states' territorial seas. Each country claims a 200-nm territorial sea.

The boundary extends approximately 204 nm from the Chuy stream; Pt. Palmar (Uruguay) and a Brazilian mainland point northeast of Chuy stream are the basepoints approximately 200 nm from the terminal boundary point.