

CHILE

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Oct 1986	Law No. 18.565	12nm	
	Aug 1997	Declaration upon Ratification of LOS Convention		Declared, in part, "In cases in which the State places restrictions on the right of innocent passage for foreign warships, the Republic of Chile reserves the right to apply similar restrictive measures."
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jul 1977	Decree No. 416		Promulgated geographic coordinates for straight baselines. (See LIS No. 80 for U.S. analysis.)
				In August 1997, Chile issued a Declaration upon Ratification of LOS Convention Reaffirmed the full validity and force of Decree No. 416 of 1977.
CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Oct 1986	Law No. 18.565	24nm	
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Apr 1953	Supreme Resolution No. 179	200nm	Claimed "exclusive sovereignty over the land and subsoil corresponding to it."
	Sep 1985	Foreign Ministry Declaration on Easter and Sala y Gomez Islands	350nm	Claimed continental shelves for Easter Island and Sala y Gomez Island. The U.S. did not recognize this continental shelf claim, in excess of 200nm. The US. protested this claim in 1986. (See LIS No. 112 for U.S. analysis.)
	May 2009	Preliminary ECS Submission		Submitted preliminary information to the CLCS indicative of the continental shelf beyond 200nm. Includes continental shelves for Easter Island and Isla Salas y Gómez. (Chile submitted the Preliminary Report by a Note Verbale of 7 May 2009, which cites the Antarctic Treaty.) Peru protested this claim in Note Verbale No. 7-1-SG/26 of 12 April 2010. ICJ ruled on aspects of this case in 2014 .
	May 2020	Note Verbale No. 022		Chile submitted a Note Verbale to the UN forwarding its Note Verbale to Argentina expressing its opposition to Argentine Law 27, 557 of 2020 establishing Argentina's continental shelf pursuant to CLCS recommendations . (The legislation also reasserted claims to the disputed Falkland (Malvinas) Islands.)
	Dec 2020	Partial ECS Submission		Submitted request to the CLCS to extend the limits of the Eastern continental shelf of Easter Island Province beyond 200nm. The CLCS has not yet made its recommendations.
EEZ	Oct 1986	Law No. 18.565	200nm	
	Sep 1991	Fisheries Law No. 19.080		<i>Mar presencial</i> concept introduced.

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OTHER NOTABLE CLAIMS	Sep 2000	M.Z.N.37.2000.LOS		<p>Deposited charts and geographic coordinates with the UN: Chart No. 6 entitled "Rada de Arica a Caleta Matanza", showing normal baselines, and the outer limits of a 12nm TTS, a 24nm CZ, a 200nm EEZ, and a CS; Chart No. 7 entitled "Punta Lengua de Vaca a Isla Guafo", showing normal and straight baselines, and the outer limits of a 12nm TTS, a 24nm CZ, a 200nm EEZ, and a CS; and Chart No. 8 of 1993 entitled "Punta Puga a Islas Diego Ramirez", showing straight baselines, and the outer limits of a 12nm TTS, a 24nm CZ, and an EEZ. (Chart No. 8 was superseded by Decree No. 95 (below). (See LOSIC No. 13, page 33, for a map based on the three charts.)</p> <p>Peru protested this claim in January 2001.</p>
	Aug 2021	Decree No. 95		<p>Amended Supreme Decree No. 300 of 1993, which determined the maritime areas from Punta Puga to Islas Diego Ramirez. Replaced Chart No. 8 of 1993 with Chart No. 8 of 2021, which includes geographic coordinates for straight and normal baselines, and shows the outer limits of a 12nm TTS, a 24nm CZ, an EEZ, plus a 200nm CS.</p> <p>In October 2021, Chile deposited with the UN M.Z.N.155.2021.LOS which noted that the coordinates for the straight baselines are the same as those promulgated in Chart No. 8 of 1993, but the normal baselines of Diego Ramirez have been modified in Chart No. 8 of 2021.</p> <p>On 3 September 2021, Argentina submitted Note Verbale No. 616 to the UN rejecting both Decree No. 95, as overlapping Argentina's continental shelf, and Chile's May 2020 Note Verbale. On 25 October 2021, Chile responded with Note Verbale No. 74.</p>
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	July 1881	Boundary Treaty with Argentina (page 45)		<p>Boundary agreement with Argentina signed. Includes delimitation of Tierra del Fuego and Strait of Magellan. Established the legal regime for the Strait of Magellan, recognized internationally as an LOS Convention Article 35(c) strait. Article V of the Agreement states: "The Straits of Magellan are neutralized for perpetuity, and their free navigation is secured to the flags of all nations." (The Treaty of Peace, Friendship, Commerce and Navigation of 1856 was the first boundary treaty with Argentina; it established the boundaries to be those existing prior to Chilean and Argentine independence.)</p>

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MARITIME BOUNDARIES, Continued	Aug 1952	Joint Declaration on the Maritime Zone with Ecuador and Peru		Known as the 1952 Santiago Declaration, signed and EIF. Chile, Ecuador and Peru declared sovereignty and jurisdiction over areas of sea adjacent to their territories and proclaimed maritime boundaries. (See LIS No. 86 for U.S. analysis and map.) (The 2014 ICJ Judgment (below) found the Santiago Declaration to be an international treaty.)
	Dec 1954	Agreement with Ecuador and Peru (page 6)		Special Maritime Frontier Zone Agreement on maritime boundaries with Ecuador and Peru signed; EIF September 1967. (See LIS No. 86 for U.S. analysis and map.) Peru protested to the UN on several occasions that it had not signed a maritime boundary agreement with Chile. This disagreement eventually led to Peru instituting proceedings with the ICJ against Chile in 2008.
	Feb 1977	Beagle Channel Arbitration Award		In July 1971, Chile and Argentina signed an Arbitration Agreement to submit their dispute over territorial and maritime boundaries to binding arbitration under the auspices of the UK. (The UK had previously, in 1902 (Arbitration 1902) and 1966, acted as arbitrator between Chile and Argentina.) In May 1977, the unanimous judgment was announced in the Beagle Channel Arbitration Award . Chile accepted the judgment and enacted it into domestic law in Decree No. 416 of June 1977. In January 1978, Argentina repudiated the award; it did not fully recognize the award until it signed the 1984 Treaty of Peace and Friendship.
	Nov 1984	Treaty of Peace and Friendship with Argentina		Maritime boundary agreement with Argentina signed; EIF May 1985. (See LOS Bulletin No. 4 , page 67, for maps.) This treaty is a culmination of a long dispute with Argentina: in February 1978, Chile and Argentina signed the Act of Puerto Montt agreeing to establish boundaries between the two countries; in May 1978, they signed an Exchange of Notes memorializing that preconditions had been met pursuant to the Act of Puerto Montt; and in January 1979, they signed the Act of Montevideo requesting the Holy See mediate their dispute. (See LIS No. 80 Addendum for dispute history.) In July 1999, Chile deposited with the UN M.Z.N.29.1999.LOS which forwarded Chart No. 1 (with geographic coordinates) which had been annexed to the Treaty of Peace and Friendship. M.Z.N. 29 noted that the Treaty provided that "in the area included between Cape Horn and the easternmost point of "Isla de los Estados,"" the TTS was limited to 3nm.

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MARITIME BOUNDARIES, Continued	Jan 2014	ICJ Judgment		On 27 January 2014, the International Court of Justice (ICJ) issued its Judgment in the Maritime Dispute between Peru and Chile. The Court considered joint statements by Peru and Chile (1947 Proclamations and 1952 Santiago Declaration), and later agreements adopted by Peru, Chile and Ecuador, and concluded that the 1954 Special Maritime Frontier Zone Agreement acknowledged that a maritime boundary already existed. The Court defined the course of the maritime boundary without determining geographical coordinates (it had not been asked to do so), but expected the Parties to determine these coordinates in accordance with the Judgment. In March 2014, Peru and Chile approved the coordinates of their maritime boundary and signed a Maritime Boundary Agreement pursuant to the ICJ Judgment. A report of this agreement is here .
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 1982			Signed Convention with Declaration .
	Aug 1997			Ratified Convention, with Declaration reiterating provisions and boundaries agreed upon in the 1984 Treaty of Peace and Friendship with Argentina. Bound by Part XI Agreement.