

## CHILE

## SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Oct 1986	<a href="#">Law No. 18.565</a>	12nm	
	Aug 1997	<a href="#">Declaration upon Ratification of LOS Convention</a>		If a State restricts the right of innocent passage for foreign warships, Chile may apply similar restrictive measures.
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jul 1977	<a href="#">Decree No. 416</a>		Promulgated coordinates for straight baselines. (See <a href="#">LIS No. 80</a> for U.S. analysis.) <a href="#">Declaration upon Ratification of LOS Convention</a> reaffirmed "the full validity and force of" Decree No. 416.
CONTIGUOUS ZONE	Oct 1986	<a href="#">Law No. 18.565</a>	24nm	
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Apr 1953	Supreme Resolution No. 179	200nm	Claimed "exclusive sovereignty over the land and subsoil corresponding to it."
	Sep 1985	<a href="#">Foreign Ministry Declaration on Easter and Sala y Gomez Islands</a>	350nm	Claimed 350nm continental shelves for Easter Island and Sala y Gomez Island.  The U.S. did not recognize this claim. The U.S. protested this claim in 1986. (See <a href="#">LIS No. 112</a> for U.S. analysis.)
	May 2009	<a href="#">Preliminary ECS Submission</a>		Submitted preliminary information to the CLCS indicative of the continental shelf beyond 200nm; includes Easter and Sala y Gomez Islands. (The <a href="#">Note Verbale</a> forwarding the Preliminary Report cited the Antarctic Treaty.)  The CLCS received <a href="#">communications</a> from Chile and Peru regarding this submission.
	May 2020	<a href="#">Note Verbale No. 022</a>		Chile protested Argentine Law 27,557 of 2020, which established Argentina's continental shelf pursuant to <a href="#">CLCS recommendations</a> , and reasserted claims to the disputed Falkland (Malvinas) Islands.
	Dec 2020	<a href="#">Partial ECS Submission</a>		Submitted information to the CLCS on the limits of the Eastern continental shelf of Easter Island Province beyond 200nm. The CLCS has not yet made its recommendations.
	Feb 2022	<a href="#">Partial ECS Submission</a>		Submitted information to the CLCS on the limits of the Western continental shelf of Antarctic Territory beyond 200nm. Chile requested the CLCS not to take any action for the time being in accordance with the Antarctic Treaty.  The CLCS received <a href="#">communications</a> from Argentina and the UK regarding this submission.
EEZ	Oct 1986	<a href="#">Law No. 18.565</a>	200nm	

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OTHER NOTABLE CLAIMS	Sep 2000	<a href="#">M.Z.N.37.2000.LOS</a>		Deposited with the UN <a href="#">charts and coordinates</a> showing normal and straight baselines, the territorial sea, the contiguous zone, the EEZ, and the continental shelf. (Chart No. 6, "Rada de Arica a Caleta Matanza"; Chart No. 7, "Punta Lengua de Vaca a Isla Guafo"; and Chart No. 8 of 1993, "Punta Puga a Islas Diego Ramirez". Chart No. 8 of 1993 was superseded by Decree No. 95, below.) (See <a href="#">LOSIC No. 13</a> , page 33, for a map based on the three charts.)
	Aug 2021	<a href="#">Decree No. 95</a>		Peru protested this claim in Jan 2001.  Amended Supreme Decree No. 300 of 1993 regarding the maritime areas from Punta Puga to Islas Diego Ramirez. Replaced Chart No. 8 of 1993 with <a href="#">Chart No. 8 of 2021</a> , which shows outer limits of the territorial sea, contiguous zone, EEZ, and continental shelf, and includes coordinates for straight and normal baselines. In Oct 2021, Chile deposited with the UN <a href="#">M.Z.N.155.2021.LOS</a> which noted that the straight baseline coordinates are the same as those promulgated in Chart No. 8 of 1993, but the normal baseline coordinates for Diego Ramirez have been modified.  In <a href="#">Note Verbale No. 616</a> of Sep 2021, Argentina rejected both Decree No. 95, as overlapping Argentina's continental shelf, and Chile's May 2020 Note Verbale. Chile responded with <a href="#">Note Verbale No. 74</a> of Oct 2021.
	July 1881	<a href="#">Treaty with Argentina</a> (page 45)		Boundary agreement with Argentina signed; includes delimitation of Tierra del Fuego and Strait of Magellan. Article V states: "The Straits of Magellan are neutralized for perpetuity, and their free navigation is secured to the flags of all nations."
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Aug 1952	<a href="#">Joint Declaration on the Maritime Zone with Ecuador and Peru</a>		The "Santiago Declaration" signed and EIF. Declared maritime boundaries for Chile, Ecuador and Peru. (See <a href="#">LIS No. 86</a> for U.S. analysis and map.) (The 2014 ICJ Judgment found this Declaration to be an international treaty.)
	Dec 1954	Agreement with Ecuador and Peru		Special Maritime Frontier Zone Agreement with Ecuador and Peru signed; EIF Sep 1967. See <a href="#">LIS No. 86</a> for text of agreement, U.S. analysis and map.  Peru protested to the UN on multiple occasions that it had not signed a maritime boundary agreement with Chile. This eventually led Peru to institute proceedings against Chile with the ICJ in 2008.

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<b>MARITIME BOUNDARIES, Continued</b>	Feb 1977	<a href="#">Beagle Channel Arbitration Award in the Dispute between Argentina and Chile</a>		Chile and Argentina agreed to submit their boundary dispute to arbitration in 1971. The Arbitration Tribunal rendered its decision in the Beagle Channel Arbitration in 1977. Chile accepted the award and enacted it into domestic law in Decree No. 416 of 1977. In Jan 1978, Argentina repudiated the award; it did not fully recognize the award until it signed the 1984 Treaty of Peace and Friendship.
	Nov 1984	<a href="#">Treaty of Peace and Friendship with Argentina</a>		Maritime boundary agreement with Argentina signed; EIF May 1985. Reaffirmed "the 1881 Boundary Treaty, whereby the Strait of Magellan is neutralized forever with free navigation assured for the flags of all nations." (See <a href="#">LOS Bulletin No. 4</a> , page 67, for maps. See <a href="#">LIS No. 80 Addendum</a> for history of dispute between Chile and Argentina.)
	Jan 2014	<a href="#">ICJ Judgment in the Maritime Dispute between Peru and Chile</a>		In Jul 1999, Chile deposited with the UN <a href="#">M.Z.N.29.1999.LOS</a> , which noted that in the area between Cape Horn and the easternmost point of Isla de los Estados the TTS was limited to 3nm, and which forwarded <a href="#">Chart No. 1</a> , an annex to the Treaty of Peace and Friendship.  The International Court of Justice (ICJ) considered joint statements in 1947 and 1952 by Peru and Chile, and 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 coordinates (it had not been asked to do so), but directed the Parties to determine these coordinates. Peru and Chile signed a Maritime Boundary Agreement pursuant to the ICJ Judgment in Mar 2014.
<b>LOS CONVENTION</b>	Dec 1982			Signed Convention with <a href="#">Declaration</a> .
	Oct 1997			Ratified Convention, with <a href="#">Declaration</a> reiterating provisions and boundaries agreed upon in the 1984 Treaty of Peace and Friendship with Argentina. Bound by Part XI Agreement.