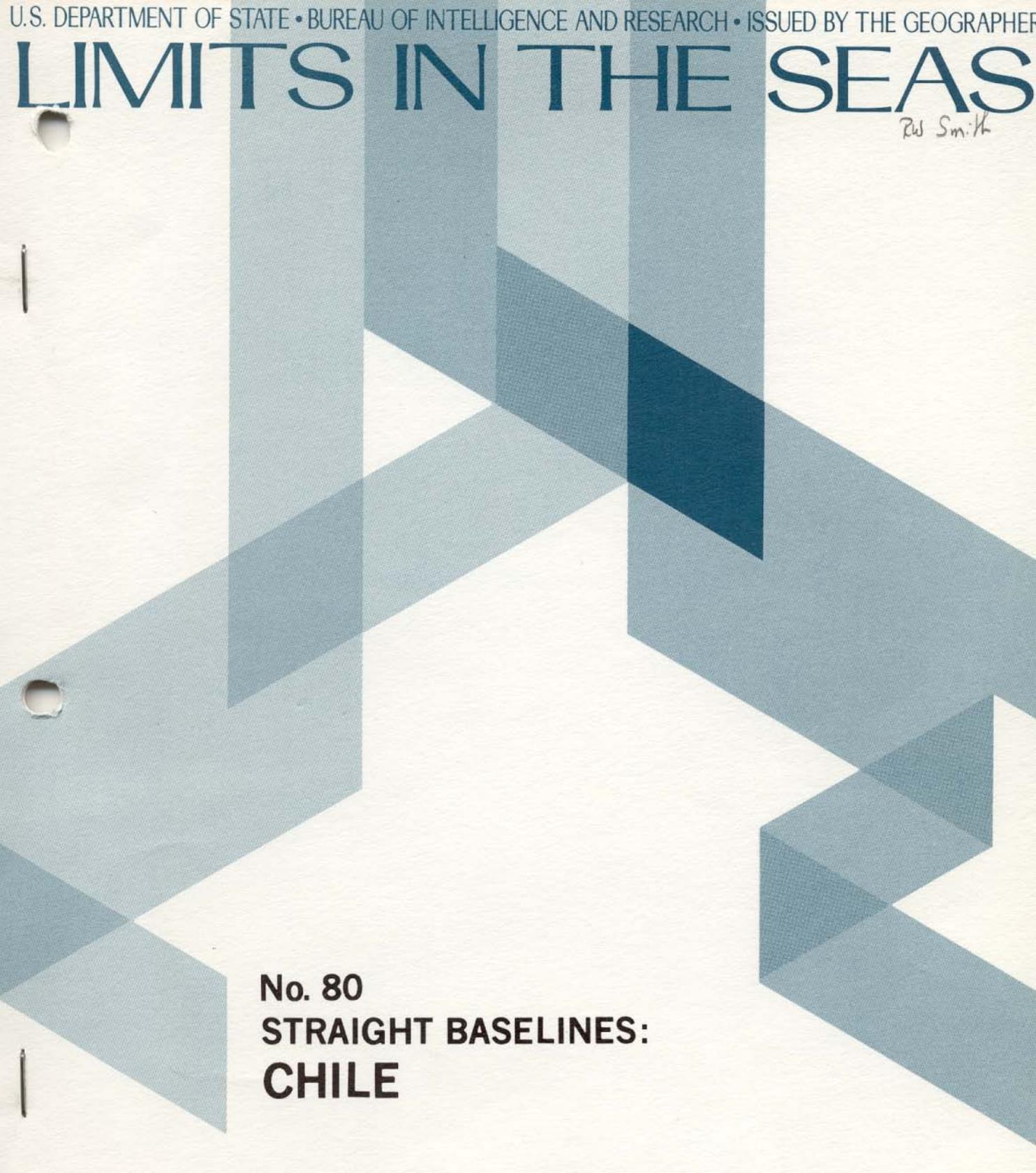


U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE • BUREAU OF INTELLIGENCE AND RESEARCH • ISSUED BY THE GEOGRAPHER

LIMITS IN THE SEAS

RW Smith



No. 80
STRAIGHT BASELINES:
CHILE

This paper is one of a series issued by The Geographer, Bureau of Intelligence and Research of the Department of State. The aim of the series is to set forth the basis for national arrangements for the measurement of the territorial sea or the division of the maritime areas of coastal nations.

Intended for background use only, this research document does not represent an official acceptance of the United States Government of the line or lines represented on the charts or, necessarily, of the specific principles involved, if any, in the original drafting of the lines. Additional copies may be requested by mail from The Geographer, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520, or by telephone (Area Code 202, 632-2021 or 632-2022).

LIMITS IN THE SEAS

No. 80

Straight Baselines: Chile

November 15, 1978

I. STRAIGHT BASELINES - CHILE

The Government of Chile has promulgated--by Decree No. 416 of July 14, 1977--straight baselines for the coastal area of Chile encompassed by the parallels of 41° and 50° south latitude. The straight baseline system has been depicted on chart I.H.A. No. 5.¹

The straight baseline system of Chile comprises 75 points situated as follows:

Point No.	<u>Feature Name</u>	<u>Latitude</u> (South)	<u>Longitude</u> (West)
1	Punta Puga	41°28.6'	73°52.0'
2	Punta Guabun	41°48.7'	74°04.5'
3	Islote Corcovado	42°16.3'	74°12.7'
4	Cabo Quilan	43°16.5'	74°26.8'
5	Rocas Salientes Pta. Weather (I. Guafo)	43°33.4'	74°50.5'
6	Islotes al Occ. de Isla Guafo	43°37.3'	74°52.2'
7	Cabo Lort (Isla Ipun)	44°33.1'	74°48.0'
8	Punta Norte (I. Guamblin)	44°46.6'	75°09.8'
9	Punta Searle (I. Guamblin)	44°49.0'	75°12.3'
10	Punta Bories (I. Guamblin)	44°55.3'	75°09.8'
11	Islote Occ. de I. Menchuam	45°37.7'	74°56.8'
12	Isla Rees	46°36.8'	75°35.5'
13	Cabo Mifford	46°39.7'	75°36.5'
14	Islote de Punta Rees	46°45.1'	75°37.7'
15	Islote de Cabo Raper	46°49.0'	75°37.7'
16	Islote de Cabo Elena	46°54.1'	75°33.9'
17	Punta Occidental de Bahia Seal	46°58.2'	75°28.2'
18	Cabo Tres Montes	46°59.0'	75°25.4'
19	Islote al Occ. de Isla Medora	47°43.0'	75°24.7'
20	Roca Dundee	48°06.4'	75°42.0'
21	Isla Western	49°06.0'	75°44.7'
22	Grupo Vorposten	49°22.3'	75°41.4'
23	Islote Offshore	49°27.8'	75°40.4'
24	Islotes Rugga	50°06.0'	75°30.5'
25	Islote Rodado	50°21.7'	75°31.5'

1. The chart, attached, has been reproduced with the permission of the Hydrographic Institute of the Navy, Republic of Chile.

<u>Point No.</u>	<u>Feature Name</u>	<u>Latitude (South)</u>	<u>Longitude (West)</u>
26	Islote Redondo (Cabo West Cliff)	50°40.0'	75°31.2'
27	Rocas Scout	50°50.5'	75°28.8'
28	Isla Conica	51°10.7'	75°15.5'
29	Roca Santa Lucia	51°37.0'	75°21.0'
30	Roca Galicia	52°03.4'	75°09.0'
31	Islotes Evangelistas	52°23.6'	75°05.6'
32	Islote Cabo Parker	52°42.8'	74°11.2'
33	Isla Falgate	52°55.3'	73°49.9'
34	Cabo Providencia	53°00.5'	73°34.8'
35	Pta. Havannah	53°09.8'	73°18.8'
36	Pta. San Jeronimo	53°32.0'	72°23.3'
37	Pta. Arauz	53°32.2'	72°21.4'
38	Pta. Zegers	52°55.1'	70°17.7'
39	Pta. Paulo	52°58.3'	70°19.3'
40	Cabo Monmouth	53°22.0'	70°26.6'
41	Cabo Valentin	53°34.5'	70°32.2'
42	Pta. norte Bahia Lomas	53°46.8'	70°42.3'
43	Pta. sur Bahia Lomas	53°49.7'	70°46.4'
44	Pta. Zig - Zag	54°03.7'	70°52.8'
45	Islote Dos Hermanos	53°58.2'	71°24.0'
46	Islote Theo	53°50.8'	71°53.0'
47	Cabo Edgeworth	53°47.7'	72°08.6'
48	Extremo norte Peninsula Ulloa	53°31.6'	72°39.8'
49	Pta. Casper	53°18.8'	73°10.6'
50	Isla Pritchard	53°14.4'	73°18.8'
51	Cabo Monday	53°10.6'	73°23.9'
52	Isla Centinela	53°05.3'	73°35.2'
53	Islote noreste Pta. Felix	52°56.5'	74°07.1'
54	Cabo Pilar	52°43.6'	74°40.3'
55	Cabo Deseado	52°44.7'	74°43.0'
56	Roca 88	52°50.1'	74°44.0'
57	Cabo Inman	53°18.5'	74°19.2'
58	Cabo Gloucester (Isla Carlos)	54°04.0'	73°28.0'
59	Isla Tower	54°37.8'	73°05.0'
60	Punta English	54°43.5'	72°04.2'
61	Rocas Phillips	55°11.5'	70°58.6'
62	Isla Sea	55°13.7'	70°32.8'
63	Rocas Cabrestante	55°21.6'	70°10.7'
64	Isla Hope	55°29.0'	69°39.5'
65	Islas Ildefonso	55°44.7'	69°25.0'
66	Falso Cabo de Hornos	55°43.5'	68°03.7'
67	Isla Hermite Punta S. W.	55°51.8'	67°51.0'
68	Cabo Spencer (Isla Hermite)	55°54.7'	67°37.5'
69	Cabo de Hornos	55°58.8'	67°16.0'
70	Rocas Deceit	55°56.5'	67°00.5'
71	Islas Barnevelt	55°49.5'	66°48.2'
72	Islas Evout	55°33.9'	66°46.5'
73	Punta Oriental (Isla Nueva)	55°13.0'	66°25.4'
74	Islote Chico (Isla Nueva)	55°11.4'	66°25.7'
75	Point XX, the eastern limit of the 1977 Arbitral Award	55°07.3'	66°25.0'

II. ANALYSIS

The straight baseline system, as enumerated above, does not constitute a single, continuous system (see attached chart).

From point 1, situated in the north at approximately latitude $41^{\circ}28'S.$, one system extends southward to point 35 near the western exit of the Strait of Magellan. Segment 36-37 connects the Isla Riesco with the Brunswick Peninsula. The effect of these two segments, 1-35 and 36-37, is to enclose as internal waters of Chile the fjords, embayments, and channels between the islands and the mainland north of the Strait of Magellan.

A second major section of the straight baseline system connects the islands south of the Strait of Magellan with the Chilean mainland, comprised of the large island of Tierra del Fuego. (Sovereignty over Tierra del Fuego, of course, is divided between Chile and Argentina.) Segment 38-39 encloses the juridical bay of Gente Grande on the south shore of the Strait of Magellan. Segment 40-41 connects the western cape of Chilean Tierra del Fuego with Isla Dawson, while Segment 42-43 encloses a juridical bay on the island.

Segments 44-45, 45-46, and 46-47 follow the general direction of the southern shore of the Strait of Magellan connecting the major islands of Dawson, Aracena, Clarence, and Santa Ines.

The remainder of the straight baseline system, extending continuously from points 48 through 75, serves to enclose the islands south of the Strait of Magellan in the west and the Beagle Channel in the east. As noted in the list of coordinates, point 75 is the terminal point of the boundary determined by the Beagle Channel award.

The lengths of the individual straight baseline segments of the Chilean system are as follows:

<u>Points</u>	<u>Length</u> <u>n.m.</u>	<u>Points</u>	<u>Length</u> <u>n.m.</u>
1-2	22.168	45-46	18.314
2-3	28.257	46-47	9.753
3-4	61.071		
4-5	24.164	48-49	22.449
5-6	4.090	49-50	6.607
6-7	55.878	50-51	4.888
7-8	20.600	51-52	8.632
8-9	2.988	52-53	21.187
9-10	6.547	53-54	23.924
10-11	43.389	54-55	1.977
11-12	64.958	55-56	5.442
12-13	2.982	56-57	32.137
13-14	5.465	57-58	54.805
14-15	3.902	58-59	36.436
15-16	5.730	59-60	35.755
16-17	5.664	60-61	47.086
17-18	2.078	61-62	14.944
18-19	44.025	62-63	14.909
19-20	26.147	63-64	19.264
20-21	59.671	64-65	17.750
21-22	16.457	65-66	45.978
22-23	5.543	66-67	10.980
23-24	38.771	67-68	8.139
24-25	15.729	69-70	9.012
25-26	18.321	70-71	9.858
26-27	10.622	71-72	15.660
27-28	21.899	72-73	24.151
28-29	26.557	73-74	1.612
29-30	27.462	74-75	4.127
30-31	20.335		
31-32	38.371		
32-33	17.993		
33-34	10.512		
34-35	13.410		
36-37	1.151		
38-39	3.348		
40-41	12.959		
42-43	3.788		
44-45	19.527		

The total length of these straight baselines is 1,351.073 nautical miles.² The shortest segment measures 1.151 nautical miles (segment 36-37), while the longest is 64.958 nautical miles (11-12). The 68 individual lines have an average length of 19.87 nautical miles. Five segments measure in excess of 50 nautical miles, approximately the longest straight baseline in the historic Norwegian system.

The Chilean straight baseline system (as noted above) comprises five distinct elements, as well as two bay closing lines; the latter, from point 38 to 39 and point 42 to 43, both measure less than 4 miles in length. As a result, they meet the juridical qualification of a bay as expressed in the 1958 Geneva Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone. Chile is not a party to this convention. Identical criteria to define a juridical bay, however, are included in the present Informal Composite Negotiation Text (ICNT) of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea.

The southern portion of Chile, south of 41° S. latitude, has the classical geographic configuration required by international law for the development of a straight baseline system. The coastline is deeply indented with fjord-like embayments, and the mainland is virtually masked in its entirety by thousands of major and minor islands and rocks.

The system appears to include all Chilean coastal islands. Moreover, it has been deliberately constructed so as to exclude the Strait of Magellan from within the system of internal waters. The strait is the subject of an international treaty (July 23, 1881) which guarantees free navigation through its waters.

2. Intervening normal baseline lengths are excluded from the total.



CHILE
LINEAS DE BASE RECTAS
ENTRE LOS PARALELOS
41° S. Y 56° S.

Por el Instituto Hidrográfico de la Armada de Chile
Escala 1 : 2.000.000
EN LATITUD MEDIA 49° 00' 00" S.
PROYECCION MERCATOR

POSICION GEOGRAFICA DE LOS PUNTOS QUE UNEN LAS LINEAS DE BASE RECTAS

A	B	C	D	E
PUNTO Nº	NOMBRE DEL ACCIDENTE GEOGRAFICO	LATITUD SUR	LONGITUD OESTE	Nº CARTA Y EDICION
1	Punta Puga	41° 26,6	73° 52,0	700 - 1960
2	Punta Guabún	41° 48,7	74° 04,5	700 - 1960
3	Isote Carcovado	42° 16,3	74° 12,7	700 - 1960
4	Cabo Quilán	43° 16,5	74° 26,8	700 - 1960
5	Rocas Salientes Pta. Weather (I. Guafu)	43° 33,4	74° 30,5	700 - 1960
6	Islotes al Occ. de Isla Guafu	43° 37,3	74° 52,2	700 - 1960
7	Cabo Lort (Isla Ipún)	44° 33,1	74° 48,0	801 - 1949
8	Punta Norte (I. Guamblín)	44° 46,6	75° 09,8	801 - 1949
9	Punta Searle (I. Guamblín)	44° 49,0	75° 12,3	801 - 1949
10	Punta Borles (I. Guamblín)	44° 53,3	75° 09,8	801 - 1949
11	Isote Occ. de I. Menchum	45° 37,7	74° 56,8	805 - 1949
12	Isla Rees	46° 36,8	75° 35,5	815 - 1949
13	Cabo Mifford	46° 39,7	75° 36,5	815 - 1949
14	Isote de Punta Rees	46° 45,1	75° 37,7	815 - 1949
15	Isote de Cabo Rapér	46° 49,0	75° 37,7	815 - 1949
16	Isote de Cabo Elena	46° 54,1	75° 33,9	815 - 1949
17	Punta Occidental de Bahía Seal	46° 58,2	75° 28,2	815 - 1949
18	Cabo Tres Montes	46° 59,0	75° 25,4	815 - 1949
19	Isote al Occ. de Isla Medora	47° 43,0	75° 04,7	815 - 1949
20	Roca Dundee	48° 06,4	75° 42,0	55 - 1955
21	Isla Western	49° 06,0	75° 44,7	903 - 1955
22	Grupo Varposten	49° 22,3	75° 41,4	903 - 1955
23	Isote Olfshore	49° 27,8	75° 40,4	903 - 1955
24	Islotes Rugga	50° 06,0	75° 30,5	903 - 1955
25	Isote Rodado	50° 21,7	75° 31,5	911 - 1953
26	Isote Redondo (Cabo West Cliff)	50° 40,0	75° 31,2	911 - 1953
27	Rocas Scout	50° 50,5	75° 28,8	911 - 1953
28	Isla Cónica	51° 10,7	75° 15,5	911 - 1953
29	Roca Santa Lucía	51° 37,0	75° 21,0	56 - 1960
30	Roca Colchico	52° 03,4	75° 09,0	56 - 1960
31	Islotes Evangelistas	52° 23,6	75° 05,6	56 - 1960
32	Isote Cabo Parker	52° 42,8	74° 11,2	1000 - 1970
33	Isla Falgater	52° 53,3	75° 09,9	1105 - 1950
34	Cabo Providencia	53° 00,5	73° 34,8	1105 - 1950
35	Pta. Havannah	53° 09,8	73° 18,8	1105 - 1950
36	Pta. San Jerónimo	53° 32,0	72° 23,3	1109 - 1953
37	Pta. Arouz	53° 32,2	72° 21,4	1109 - 1953
38	Pta. Zegers	52° 55,1	70° 17,7	1126 - 1958
39	Pta. Paulo	52° 58,3	70° 19,3	1126 - 1958
40	Cabo Monmouth	53° 22,0	70° 26,6	1114 - 1951
41	Cabo Valentín	53° 34,5	70° 32,2	1114 - 1951
42	Pta. norte Bahía Lomas	53° 46,8	70° 42,3	1114 - 1951
43	Pta. sur Bahía Lomas	53° 49,7	70° 46,4	1114 - 1951
44	Pta. Zig - Zag	54° 03,7	70° 52,8	1201 - 1953
45	Isote Dos Hermanos	53° 57,2	71° 24,0	1201 - 1953
46	Isote Theo	53° 50,8	71° 53,0	1201 - 1953
47	Cabo Edgworth	53° 47,7	72° 08,6	1201 - 1953
48	Extremo norte Península Ulloa	53° 31,6	72° 39,8	1109 - 1953
49	Pta. Casper	53° 18,8	73° 10,6	1109 - 1953
50	Isla Pritchard	53° 14,4	73° 18,8	1109 - 1953
51	Cabo Monday	53° 10,6	73° 23,9	1105 - 1953
52	Isla Centinela	53° 05,3	73° 35,2	1105 - 1953
53	Isote noroeste Pta. Félix	52° 56,5	74° 07,1	1105 - 1953
54	Cabo Pilar	52° 43,6	74° 40,3	1000 - 1970
55	Cabo Deseado	52° 44,7	74° 43,0	1000 - 1970
56	Roca 88	52° 50,1	74° 44,0	1000 - 1970
57	Cabo Inman	53° 18,5	74° 19,2	56 - 1960
58	Cabo Gloucester (Isla Carlos)	54° 04,0	73° 05,0	56 - 1960
59	Isla Tower	54° 37,8	73° 05,0	56 - 1960
60	Punta English	54° 43,5	72° 04,2	1201 - 1953
61	Rocas Phillips	55° 11,5	70° 58,6	1203 - 1954
62	Isla Seo	55° 13,7	70° 32,8	1203 - 1954
63	Rocas Cabrestante	55° 21,6	70° 10,7	1203 - 1954
64	Isla Hope	55° 29,0	69° 39,5	1203 - 1954
65	Islas Idefonso	55° 44,7	69° 25,0	1203 - 1954
66	Falso Cabo de Hornos	55° 43,5	68° 03,7	1301 - 1960
67	Isla Hermita Punta S. W.	55° 51,8	67° 51,0	1301 - 1960
68	Cabo Spencer (Isla Hermita)	55° 54,7	67° 37,5	1301 - 1960
69	Cabo de Hornos	55° 58,8	67° 16,0	1301 - 1960
70	Rocas Decelt	55° 56,5	67° 00,5	1301 - 1960
71	Islas Bornveit	55° 49,5	66° 48,2	1301 - 1960
72	Islas Evcut	55° 33,9	66° 46,5	1301 - 1960
73	Punta Oriental (Isla Nueva)	55° 13,0	66° 25,4	1301 - 1960
74	Isote Chico (Isla Nueva)	55° 11,4	66° 25,7	1301 - 1960
75	Punto XX. Límite Este de la Frontera Marítima Beagle (Lauda Arbitral de S. M. Británica 1977)	55° 07,3	66° 25,0	1307 - 1956

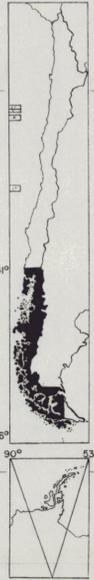
LOS VALORES DE LATITUD Y LONGITUD SON APROXIMADOS

EXPLICACION DE LAS COLUMNAS

- Columna A. Número de serie del punto.
- Columna B. Nombre del accidente geográfico en el cual está situado el punto.
- Columnas C y D. Latitud y longitud de cada punto, sobre la línea de bajar en la cual está situado, tomados al minuto de arco más cercano de la carta náutica de mayor escala del Instituto Hidrográfico de la Armada de Chile.
- Columna E. Carta náutica de mayor escala del Instituto Hidrográfico de la Armada de Chile y año de publicación, sobre la cual el punto puede ser trazado (excluyendo los planos sin graduaciones).

NOTA

Proclama y reitera el Gobierno de Chile que el Estrecho de Magallanes queda neutralizado a perpetuidad y asegurado su libre navegación por las banderas de todas las naciones, de acuerdo con lo dispuesto en el artículo Quinto del Tratado Chileno-Argentino de Límites de 23 de Julio de 1881.



O
C
F
A
N
O
P
A
C
I
F
I
C
O