

**INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE**

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**ALLEGED VIOLATIONS OF SOVEREIGN  
RIGHTS AND MARITIME SPACES IN THE  
CARIBBEAN SEA**

**(NICARAGUA *v.* COLOMBIA)**

**REJOINDER OF THE  
REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA**

**VOLUME II**

**Appendix, Annexes and Figures**

**15 November 2018**



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## **Appendix**

### **COLOMBIA'S RESPONSE TO THE POST-CRITICAL DATE EVENTS IN NICARAGUA'S MEMORIAL AND REPLY**



### **Colombia's Response to the Post-critical Date Events in Nicaragua's Memorial and Reply**

1. In this Appendix, Colombia will address in turn each of the events that Nicaragua relies on for its claim that Colombia violated its sovereign rights that are said to have occurred after the “critical date” – that is, after 27 November 2013, when the Pact of Bogotá ceased to be in force between Nicaragua and Colombia. Colombia does so without prejudice to its position that the Court does not have jurisdiction to consider these post-critical date events.

2. As explained in Chapter 3 of this Rejoinder, the Court lacks jurisdiction to consider the legality of any of Colombia's actions that are alleged to have taken place after the critical date.<sup>1</sup> Nonetheless, Colombia will show that, just as with the pre-critical date events, none of the “incidents” relied upon by Nicaragua that post-date 27 November 2013 can be construed as a violation of Nicaragua's sovereign rights.

3. In particular, Colombia did not prevent Nicaragua from exercising its sovereign rights within the maritime spaces adjudicated by the Court in its 2012 Judgment. There was no boarding of any Nicaraguan vessels, no threats to use force and no interference with the ability of Nicaraguan vessels to fish in the area.

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<sup>1</sup> See CR, Vol. I.

4. It is true that, on some occasions, Colombian vessels that spotted Nicaraguan fishing vessels engaging in predatory fishing practices that risked harming the marine environment informed those vessels that their practices were improper and invited them to modify their behaviour. But this did not involve any violation of Nicaragua's sovereign rights. As a party to UNCLOS, Nicaragua has an obligation to preserve and protect the marine environment (Article 192). It must also exercise its sovereign rights "in accordance with [its] duty to protect and preserve the marine environment" (Article 193).

5. While Colombia does not pursue its Counter-claim relating to Nicaragua's failure to respect its environmental obligations in the light of the Court's decision that the Counter-claim is inadmissible, it was perfectly entitled to invite Nicaraguan fishing vessels engaged in environmentally harmful activities to cease such activities. This did not involve any "policing activities" as Nicaragua asserts. No enforcement actions were taken by Colombia. Rather, Colombia acted in a restrained and responsible manner that in no way impeded Nicaraguan vessels from carrying out their activities.

6. With respect to some of the "incidents", Nicaragua also complains that Colombian naval officers allegedly manifested certain views on the implementation of the Court's 2012 Judgment. However, the question is not what Colombian naval officials may have said on certain occasions, but rather whether Colombia took measures that violated Nicaragua's sovereign

rights by preventing or seriously impeding Nicaraguan vessels from exercising those rights. Once again, just as with the pre-critical date “incidents”, the facts show that Colombia did not.

7. As will be seen, the so-called “incidents” which form the underlying basis of Nicaragua’s claim that Colombia has violated its sovereign rights are in reality no such thing. Even if the Court held that it has jurisdiction to consider post-critical date events (*quod non*), Nicaragua has not come close to sustaining its burden of proving that Colombia’s conduct constituted a violation of its sovereign rights.

8. For the most part, Nicaragua’s assertions do not find any support in the contemporaneous documents and they are also incompatible with the statement of Nicaragua’s own Chief of the Army that even several months *after* the filing of the Application claimed there had been “no incidents” involving the Colombian Navy.<sup>2</sup> Even where Nicaragua has furnished audio recordings (which suffer from numerous evidentiary flaws and the authenticity of which cannot be confirmed by Colombia), they do not show any violation of Nicaragua’s sovereign rights.

9. Indeed, in not one of the “incidents” posited by Nicaragua is there any evidence that a Nicaraguan fishing boat – assuming such boats were Nicaraguan flagged or operating under Nicaraguan licenses, which Nicaragua has not demonstrated –

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<sup>2</sup> CR, Vol. I, Chapter 3. See also: CPO, Annex 46.

was impeded from fishing in Nicaragua’s EEZ; and even when on occasions they were observed to be using fishing practices harmful to the marine environment, they were not expelled from the area and could – and in fact did – continue performing their activities undisputedly. Nor were any Nicaraguan coast guard vessels impeded from performing their activities and duties in the area.

10. While Nicaragua’s pleadings are long on rhetoric and polemic, they are remarkably economic with the facts. Moreover, when the facts are examined on a case-by-case basis, it can plainly be seen that the allegation that Colombia was exercising “policing activities” in Nicaragua’s EEZ is fanciful since it was merely exercising its freedom of navigation and overflight, as well as other internationally lawful uses of the sea. Similarly, the claim that Colombia violated Nicaragua’s sovereign rights just because there were several verbal communications between the two navies (without any impairment to Nicaragua’s limited rights in the area) is also untrue and unsupported.

11. For ease of reference, Colombia will address the post-critical date events in chronological order, giving a number to each event.

### **Post-critical date event No. 1**

1. This alleged incident relates to a communication on 2 January 2014 between a vessel of the Colombian Navy and a vessel of the Nicaraguan Naval Force.<sup>3</sup>
  
2. In support of its contentions, Nicaragua submits as evidence in its Memorial a second-hand account of the “facts” (Annex 23 A), a third-hand account (the subsequent Note Verbale to Colombia, Annex 18) both of which were produced long after the events in question, a list of coordinates which is not probative of any fact (Annex 24), and an audio attached to Annex 23 A, with its transcription under Annex 23 B – the veracity of which cannot be confirmed by Colombia.
  
3. To begin with, the veracity of the audio submitted is not even consistent with Nicaragua’s story. While Annex 23 A logs the event at night-time (i.e., 19:10 hours),<sup>4</sup> in the audio submitted, both the Nicaraguan and the alleged Colombian officers interact during the morning hours, since they greet themselves repeatedly by saying “good morning” (in Spanish “*buenos días*”).<sup>5</sup>
  
4. In addition to the incoherence with the audio, Nicaragua’s depiction of the facts is not clear: in its Memorial, it claims the alleged incident involved the Colombian A.R.C. “Independiente”

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<sup>3</sup> NM, para. 2.43.

<sup>4</sup> NM, Annex 23 A, pp. 285 and 302.

<sup>5</sup> NM, Annex 23 B, p. 327.

and the Nicaraguan BL-405 “Tayacán”.<sup>6</sup> Yet, Annex 23 A of the Memorial refers to an interaction between an unnamed Colombian warship and the Nicaraguan CG-403 “General José Santos Zelaya”.<sup>7</sup> Moreover, Annex 23 A reports that the Colombian vessel said that “5 fishing vessels were fishing with Colombian authorization.”<sup>8</sup> However, no support for such contention can be found in the audio submitted by Nicaragua. These inconsistencies completely undermine the reliability of the “evidence” adduced by Nicaragua.

5. For its part, the Maritime Travel Report of the A.R.C. “Independiente” shows that on 2 January 2014 it was navigating in the area exercising its freedom of navigation. At 19:00 hours it identified and contacted the Nicaraguan Naval Force vessel CG-403, to which the Nicaraguan vessel answered that it was navigating in Nicaraguan waters.<sup>9</sup> Nothing happened either during the radio communication or afterwards. By Nicaragua’s own account of the facts in Annex 23 A, the Nicaraguan CG-403 was wholly unaffected by Colombia’s presence in the area; the next morning at 06:30 hours it reported being on the exact same position as the day before – i.e., where the alleged communication took place.<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>6</sup> NM, para. 2.43.

<sup>7</sup> NM, Annex 23 A, p. 285.

<sup>8</sup> NM, Annex 23 A, p. 302.

<sup>9</sup> CR, Vol. II, Annex 26: National Navy of Colombia, Maritime Travel Report, A.R.C. “Independiente”, 2 January 2014.

<sup>10</sup> NM, Annex 23 A, p. 302.



6. Also, contrary to Nicaragua's assertion that the Colombian commander demanded the Nicaraguan naval vessel to "withdraw from the area",<sup>11</sup> the audio shows that at no point did the A.R.C. "Independiente" ask the Nicaraguan naval vessel to leave. Moreover, as noted in the previous paragraph, after the aforesaid communication the Nicaraguan vessel continued to operate in the area undisrupted.

7. Last but not least, as corroborated and recounted in Chapter 3, the Chief of Nicaragua's Army stated that, as late as 18 March 2014 there had been "no incidents" involving Colombia or its Navy.<sup>12</sup>

8. In the light of the numerous contradictions in Nicaragua's account relating to this event, the evidence submitted is unreliable. Even if the Court were to attach any weight to such contradictory evidence, this event does not reflect any alleged hostile conduct, much less an infringement by Colombia of Nicaragua's sovereign rights.

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<sup>11</sup> NM, para. 2.43.

<sup>12</sup> CR, Vol. I, Chapter 3. See also: CPO, Annex 46.

## **Post-critical date event No. 2**

1. This incident involves an unidentified Colombian frigate allegedly intercepting a communication between the Nicaraguan Naval Force vessel GC-401 “General José Dolores Estrada” and an oceanographic survey ship, the United States Naval Ship (USNS) “Pathfinder”, on 7 January 2014, coupled with the allegation that the Colombian vessel stated that the latter was authorized by Colombia to conduct research activities in its EEZ.<sup>13</sup>

2. In support of its contentions, Nicaragua submits as “evidence” the second-hand account of the “facts” (Annex 23 A), the subsequent note to Colombia (Annex 18), a list of coordinates which is not probative of any fact (Annex 24) and an audio attached to Annex 23 A, with its transcription under Annex 23 B – the veracity of which cannot be confirmed by Colombia.

3. Additionally, as corroborated and recounted in Chapter 3, the Chief of Nicaragua’s Army stated that, as late as 18 March 2014 there had been “no incidents” involving Colombia or its Navy.<sup>14</sup>

4. Contrary to Nicaragua’s reliance on indirect reports produced long after the event in question and whose authorship is anonymous, the Colombian Navy has complete, direct and

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<sup>13</sup> NM, para. 2.47.

<sup>14</sup> CR, Vol. I, Chapter 3. See also: CPO, Annex 46.

contemporaneous account of the facts, which – in turn – show how Nicaragua, once again, has distorted what happened.

5. After reviewing the Maritime Travel Reports of the Colombian frigates on the date of the alleged events – i.e., 7 January 2014 – there is no entry which logs an interaction with the Nicaraguan Naval Force as it relates to the USNS “Pathfinder”. The Colombian Navy’s thoroughness in reporting its daily activities can be widely appreciated in the detailed and contemporaneous evidence already submitted by Colombia.<sup>15</sup>

6. Nevertheless, there was indeed an encounter between the A.R.C. “Independiente” and the USNS “Pathfinder” but on 6 January 2014 at 14:25 hours, when the “Pathfinder” informed that it was in international waters, carrying out oceanographic research.<sup>16</sup> Had the American vessel been operating under a Colombian permit, such an inquiry would not have been necessary and the USNS vessel would have brought it up during the interaction, instead of stating that it was in international waters.

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<sup>15</sup> In relation to the alleged “incidents”, see for example the 33 pieces of evidence submitted by Colombia in its Counter-Memorial as Annexes 28 to 61, in comparison to Nicaragua’s six pieces of evidence in its Memorial (Annexes 18 and 20 to 24). Similarly, in this Rejoinder Colombia submits 20 pieces of evidence (Annexes 26 to 45), while Nicaragua in its Reply only submitted 3 pieces of evidence (Annexes 2, 3 and 32).

<sup>16</sup> CR, Vol. II, Annex 27: National Navy of Colombia, Maritime Travel Report, A.R.C. “Independiente”, 6 and 7 January 2014.

7. On 7 January 2014, when the alleged event took place, the only entry logged around the time submitted by Nicaragua (i.e. 08:30 hours) indicates that the A.R.C. “Independiente” set course towards Providencia Island and began training with a helicopter on board.<sup>17</sup> The following entry corresponds to 17:00 hours when the vessel anchored near Providencia, without reporting any interactions.<sup>18</sup>

8. Even accepting Nicaragua’s account of the “incident” (*quod non*), there was no violation of Nicaragua’s sovereign rights. The presence of a U.S. ship in the area was not Colombia’s responsibility; no protest was ever made by Nicaragua to Colombia at the time; and it was only on 13 September 2014 (less than *eight months* after the “incident” took place) that Nicaragua sent a diplomatic note to the United States in relation to the “Pathfinder”.<sup>19</sup>

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<sup>17</sup> CR, Vol. II, Annex 27: National Navy of Colombia, Maritime Travel Report, A.R.C. “Independiente”, 6 and 7 January 2014.

<sup>18</sup> CR, Vol. II, Annex 27: National Navy of Colombia, Maritime Travel Report, A.R.C. “Independiente”, 6 and 7 January 2014.

<sup>19</sup> NM, Annex 17.

### **Post-critical date event No. 3**

1. This “incident” from 25 January 2014 once again involved the USNS “Pathfinder” allegedly stating to the Nicaraguan BL-405 “Tayacán” that it was conducting oceanographic research “pursuant to authorization by the Colombian government”, after which it “sailed away toward San Andres Island”.<sup>20</sup> In other words, Colombia had no involvement in this alleged exchange.

2. Apart from this deficiency, no direct evidence is provided by Nicaragua of the said interaction between the American and Nicaraguan vessels. Nicaragua solely relies on the second-hand account of the “facts” (Annex 23 A), the same, belated diplomatic note (Annex 18), and a list of coordinates, for which there is no contemporary evidence (Annex 24). This is hardly a credible basis on which to base a claim of violation of sovereign rights.

3. Moreover, Nicaragua’s story is implausible because the “Pathfinder” had previously stated to Colombia that it was conducting oceanographic research in international waters.<sup>21</sup> Regarding Nicaragua’s assertion that, after being contacted, the USNS “Pathfinder” set sail toward San Andrés, it is plainly immaterial, as it proves nothing related to the alleged violation of Nicaragua’s sovereign rights.

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<sup>20</sup> NM, para. 2.48.

<sup>21</sup> See Post-critical date event No. 2 *supra*.

4. Finally, it is worth mentioning that, as corroborated and recounted in Chapter 3, the Chief of Nicaragua's Army stated that, as late as 18 March 2014 there had been "no incidents" involving Colombia or its Navy.<sup>22</sup>

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<sup>22</sup> CR, Vol. I, Chapter 3. See also: CPO, Annex 46.

#### **Post-critical date event No. 4**

1. Nicaragua alleges that on 27 January 2014 the A.R.C. “Independiente” informed the Nicaraguan lobster ship “Caribbean Star” (although no evidence of the vessel’s flag can be found in the record) that it was “fishing illegally in Colombian waters”, and that the Colombian Navy “would continue to exercise sovereignty and control in those waters because the Colombian government did not recognize the International Court of Justice[’s] Judgment”.<sup>23</sup> In a footnote to paragraph 2.32 of its Memorial, Nicaragua expands its claim so as to include the alleged harassment on the same day and by the same Colombian vessel of another Nicaraguan fishing-licensed vessel, the “Al John” (although, again, no evidence of the vessel’s flag or fishing license has been produced by Nicaragua).

2. As “evidence” of the so-called facts, Nicaragua again does no more than refer to a second-hand account of the “facts” (Annex 23 A), and to two third-hand accounts (Annexes 18 and 21), a list of coordinates which is not shown to have any contemporary provenance (Annex 24), and an audio attached to Annex 23 A of the interaction with the “Caribbean Star”, with its transcription under Annex 23 B – the authenticity of which cannot be confirmed by Colombia.

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<sup>23</sup> NM, para. 2.32.

3. Once again, Nicaragua's version of events is demonstrably incorrect given that the A.R.C. "Independiente" did not have any interaction with the "Caribbean Star" on the morning of 27 January 2014. This can be seen from its contemporaneous Maritime Travel Report.<sup>24</sup> Nicaragua's depiction of the facts is, as before, simply unreliable.

4. In relation to Annex 21 in Nicaragua's Memorial, it is worth noting that it is a letter dated 1 July 2014 from Mr Javier Sanchez, President of the Nicaraguan Chamber of Fisheries, to Mr Steadman Fagoth Muller, Executive Chair of the Nicaraguan Institute of Fisheries. This material lacks any probative value: it was produced by someone who did not have direct knowledge of the facts and is dated *five months* after the incident allegedly took place.

5. With respect to the interaction with the Honduran-flagged vessel "Al John" (supposedly fishing under a Nicaraguan license, although no evidence of such assertion can be found in the record), there was an interaction, but the event did not occur as Nicaragua portrays it. The actual facts are as follows.

6. On 28 January 2014, the Colombian Navy's San Andrés Specific Command reported an encounter with the "Al John" in which the fishing vessel was detected carrying out predatory fishing practices (i.e. with 10 *cayucos*, divers, oxygen tanks and

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<sup>24</sup> CR, Vol. II, Annex 28: National Navy of Colombia, Maritime Travel Report, A.R.C. "Independiente", 27 January 2014.



compressors that risked serious harm to the fragile marine environment in the area) and navigating in hazardous conditions for its crew. The A.R.C. “Independiente” informed the “Al John” that it was illegal to fish with divers in the Seaflower Biosphere Reserve, protected by UNESCO, to which the captain of the allegedly Nicaraguan-licensed vessel answered:

“Brother, don’t you have anything more important to do? Because we are working honestly here in these Nicaraguan waters. Let us work please. I think you can’t forbid me, we are in Nicaraguan waters. How many times do you want me to repeat it? We don’t know if Nicaragua has an agreement with UNESCO, I can’t move now, my divers are working.”<sup>25</sup>

7. According to the report, that was the end of the communication.<sup>26</sup> As far as Colombia is concerned, the fishermen did not feel intimidated at any point by Colombia’s presence and continued carrying out their activities despite the wholly inappropriate means they were employing.

8. As can be seen, neither the non-existing event related to the “Caribbean Star” nor the interaction with the “Al John” represent a violation of Nicaragua’s sovereign rights. Simply informing the fishermen that they were engaged in improper and

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<sup>25</sup> CR, Vol. II, Annex 29: National Navy of Colombia, Communication No.009-MDN-CGFM-CARMA-SECAR-JONA-CFNC-CCESYP-N3CESYP, 28 January 2014.

<sup>26</sup> CR, Vol. II, Annex 29: National Navy of Colombia, Communication No.009-MDN-CGFM-CARMA-SECAR-JONA-CFNC-CCESYP-N3CESYP, 28 January 2014.

destructive practices without otherwise impeding their activities cannot possibly rise to the level of a violation of Nicaragua's sovereign rights.

9. As corroborated and recounted in Chapter 3, the Chief of Nicaragua's Army stated that, as late as 18 March 2014 there had been "no incidents" involving Colombia or its Navy.<sup>27</sup>

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<sup>27</sup> CR, Vol. I, Chapter 3. See also: CPO, Annex 46.

### **Post-critical date event No. 5**

1. Nicaragua alleges that on 29 January 2014 the A.R.C. “Independiente” “demanded that a Nicaraguan fishing boat, the *Snyder*, withdraw from what it called ‘Colombian waters’” and then, when approached by the Nicaraguan Naval Force vessel BL- 405 “Tayacán”, it “responded that Colombia did not accept the 2012 Judgment”.<sup>28</sup> It is worth noting that no evidence of the fishing vessel’s flag can be found in the record.

2. Moreover, Nicaragua does not submit any direct evidence of the facts it alleges. It only submits the same second-hand account of the “facts” (Annex 23 A), two third-hand accounts (Annexes 18 and 21) and a list of coordinates which is not backed up with any contemporaneous evidence (Annex 24).

3. In contrast, Colombia is providing the Court with direct and contemporaneous evidence that on the date when the event allegedly took place, there was no interaction at all between the A.R.C. “Independiente” and either the fishing vessel “Snyder” or the Nicaraguan Naval Force vessel “Tayacán”. In fact, there are only two entries from this day in the Maritime Travel Report of the A.R.C. “Independiente”. They indicate that the Colombian vessel was merely sailing towards Providencia at 08:45 hours, and then anchoring at 19:22 hours.<sup>29</sup>

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<sup>28</sup> NM, paras. 2.33-2.34.

<sup>29</sup> CR, Vol. II, Annex 30: National Navy of Colombia, Maritime Travel Report, A.R.C. “Independiente”, 29 January 2014.

4. In short, Nicaragua’s account of this “incident” simply did not occur and, even if it had, there is no evidence of any violation of Nicaragua’s sovereign rights. This fully coincides with the statement made by the Chief of Nicaragua’s Army that, as late as 18 March 2014 there had been “no incidents” involving Colombia or its Navy.<sup>30</sup>

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<sup>30</sup> CR, Vol. I, Chapter 3. See also: CPO, Annex 46.

### **Post-critical date event No. 6**

1. According to the footnote in paragraph 2.32 of Nicaragua's Memorial, on 1 February 2014 the A.R.C. "Independiente" stated to the Honduran fishing vessel "Maddox" (supposedly fishing under a Nicaraguan permit, although no evidence of such assertion can be found in the record) and the Nicaraguan Naval Force vessel BL-405 "Tayacán" that the "Colombian government ha[d] decided that the International Court of Justice[']s Judgment [was] not applicable". Yet, Nicaragua's account of the facts is, once again, misleading and inaccurate.

2. Nicaragua presents as "evidence" the usual second-hand account of the "facts" (Annex 23 A), together with the subsequent Note to Colombia (Annex 18), and a list of coordinates again not supported by any contemporaneous record (Annex 24). Nicaragua has also submitted an audio of an encounter attached to Annex 23 A (with its transcription under Annex 23 B) – the authenticity of which cannot be confirmed. In contrast, Colombia will provide to the Court direct and contemporaneous evidence which disproves Nicaragua's assertions.

3. In relation to the Nicaraguan Naval Force vessel BL-405 "Tayacán", according to the Colombian Navy's records, the A.R.C. "Independiente" did not communicate at all with it on

1 February 2014.<sup>31</sup> The only two entries in the Colombian vessel's Maritime Travel Report on that day relate to (i) the assistance provided to a Honduran fishing boat "Captain Maddox" at 11:30 hours, and (ii) a record that the A.R.C. "Independiente" then sailed at 18:40 hours.

4. With respect to the Honduran vessel "Captain Maddox" (allegedly licensed by Nicaragua), while Colombia did interact with it on the day in question (at 11:30 hours and not at 11:00 hours as Nicaragua contends), that encounter was completely different to what Nicaragua asserts. The Maritime Travel Report shows that the A.R.C. "Independiente" received a call for help from the "Captain Maddox" requesting emergency support to stop water from entering and flooding the vessel. In view of this situation and in compliance with Colombia's obligations under the SAR Convention, the A.R.C. "Independiente" immediately dispatched a team to provide the vessel with technical assistance.<sup>32</sup> The rescue operation can further be attested with photographic material submitted herein.<sup>33</sup>

5. Needless to say, there is no record of any contemporaneous complaint regarding Colombia's conduct by the "Captain Maddox" or by Nicaragua. There is thus no violation of Nicaragua's sovereign rights and as corroborated and

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<sup>31</sup> CR, Vol. II, Annex 31: National Navy of Colombia, Maritime Travel Report, A.R.C. "Independiente", 1 February 2014.

<sup>32</sup> CR, Vol. II, Annex 31: National Navy of Colombia, Maritime Travel Report, A.R.C. "Independiente", 1 February 2014.

<sup>33</sup> CR, Vol. II, Annex 73: Photographic Material, Event "Captain Maddox", 1 February 2014.

recounted in Chapter 3, the Chief of Nicaragua's Army stated that, as late as 18 March 2014 there had been "no incidents" involving Colombia or its Navy.<sup>34</sup>

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<sup>34</sup> CR, Vol. I, Chapter 3. See also: CPO, Annex 46.

### **Post-critical date event No. 7**

1. Nicaragua does not refer to this event in the body of its Memorial; rather, it confines it to the Annexes therein, where it contends that on 2 February 2014, the A.R.C. “20 de Julio” allegedly stated to the Nicaraguan Naval Force vessel BL-405 “Tayacán” that the 2012 Judgment was not applicable and that Colombia would continue to exercise sovereignty over those waters.<sup>35</sup>

2. In support of its contention, Nicaragua once again submits Annexes 23 A and 18, a list of undocumented coordinates (Annex 24), and an audio attached to Annex 23 A, with its transcription under Annex 23 B – the veracity of which cannot be confirmed by Colombia.

3. The Maritime Travel Report of the A.R.C. “20 de Julio” shows that Colombia was providing emergency assistance to a Nicaraguan-flagged fishing vessel “Dora María”, which had requested technical support. The A.R.C. “20 de Julio” immediately responded and sent a team to assist the fishing vessel.<sup>36</sup> The rescue operation can further be attested with photographic material submitted herein.<sup>37</sup> Contrary to Nicaragua’s assertion that the communication between the

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<sup>35</sup> NR, Annex 23 A, p. 287.

<sup>36</sup> CR, Vol. II, Annex 32: National Navy of Colombia, Maritime Travel Report, A.R.C. “20 de Julio”, 2 February 2014.

<sup>37</sup> CR, Vol. II, Annex 74: Photographic Material, Event “Dora María”, 2 February 2014.



A.R.C. “20 de Julio” and the Nicaraguan “Tayacán” occurred at 13:35 hours, it actually happened at 16:30 hours, when the “Tayacán” contacted the A.R.C. “20 de Julio”.

4. Regardless of any statement the Colombian vessel may have made about the status of the 2012 Judgment, the facts show that there was no hostile conduct or harassment by Colombia, only its exercise of the freedom of navigation, an internationally lawful use of the sea and the fulfilment of its duty to safeguard human life at sea under the SAR Convention, by providing assistance to vessels in distress, notably in this case, a vessel flying the Nicaraguan flag. None of this represents a violation of Nicaragua’s sovereign rights, as corroborated and recounted in Chapter 3, the Chief of Nicaragua’s Army stated that, as late as 18 March 2014 there had been “no incidents” involving Colombia or its Navy.<sup>38</sup>

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<sup>38</sup> CR, Vol. I, Chapter 3. See also: CPO, Annex 46.

### **Post-critical date event No. 8**

1. On 5 February 2014, Nicaragua claims that the A.R.C. “20 de Julio” requested the Nicaraguan BL-405 “Tayacán” and “twelve” Nicaraguan fishing boats “to withdraw from Colombia’s contiguous zone and territorial waters”.<sup>39</sup>

2. Apart from the second-hand reports and coordinates that Nicaragua relies on, it has also submitted an audio attached to Annex 23 A (with its transcription under Annex 23 B), which relates to an alleged interaction between the A.R.C. “20 de Julio” and the Nicaraguan Naval Force vessel BL-405. There is nothing in that recording that support Nicaragua’s contention in relation to “twelve” fishing vessels being involved. Moreover, as discussed above, the mere reading of a statement concerning the 2012 Judgment without any actual evidence of interference with Nicaragua’s sovereign rights, does not amount to a violation of international law.

3. Besides, according to the Maritime Travel Report of the A.R.C. “20 de Julio”, on the day of the alleged incident, it only visually identified *one* fishing vessel (the “Nica Fish”) not twelve, but did not even interact with it.<sup>40</sup> These deficiencies in Nicaragua’s story are reinforced by its own admission in Annex 21, which refers only to an “incident” concerning *one*

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<sup>39</sup> NM, para. 2.35.

<sup>40</sup> CR, Vol. II, Annex 33: National Navy of Colombia, Maritime Travel Report, A.R.C. “20 de Julio”, 5 February 2014.

fishing vessel, the “Nica Fish”. Thus, Nicaragua’s assertion as to Colombia allegedly requesting *twelve* fishing boats to withdraw from the area is plainly false since no Nicaraguan fishing boats were prevented from carrying out their activities and there were no contemporaneous complaints in this regard.

4. In any case, Nicaragua has not established any hostile conduct by Colombia which impeded it from exercising its sovereign rights in the area. To the contrary, as recounted in Chapter 3, as late as 18 March 2014 the Chief of Nicaragua’s Army had affirmed that there had been “no incidents” involving Colombia or its Navy.<sup>41</sup>

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<sup>41</sup> CR, Vol. I, Chapter 3. See also: CPO, Annex 46.

### **Post-critical date event No. 9**

1. Nicaragua does not refer to this event in the body of its Memorial. Rather, it is referred to in the Annexes therein, where Nicaragua contends that on 6 February 2014 at 12:30 hours, the A.R.C. “20 de Julio” “questioned fishing boat ‘Nica Fish 4’ by radio and advised it that it was fishing in Colombian waters”.<sup>42</sup> While Nicaragua asserts that the “Nica Fish 4” was flying the Nicaraguan flag,<sup>43</sup> no evidence of such assertion can be found in the casefile.

2. Once again, Nicaragua offers no direct evidence of the occurrence of the “incident”, relying only on the indirect and *post factum* account of the “facts” in Annexes 23 A and 18, as well as a list of uncorroborated coordinates (Annex 24).

3. The fact of the matter is that the alleged incident did not occur, as Colombia will show with direct and contemporaneous evidence. The Maritime Travel Report of the A.R.C. “20 de Julio” shows that on 6 February 2014, there were no interactions at all with the fishing vessel “Nica Fish 4”, nor with any other Nicaraguan vessel for that matter.<sup>44</sup> On that day, the only activities by the A.R.C. “20 de Julio” were: during the morning hours, providing assistance to the Honduran fishing vessel “Blue

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<sup>42</sup> NM, Annex 23 A, p. 288.

<sup>43</sup> NM, Annex 23 A, p. 287.

<sup>44</sup> CR, Vol. II, Annex 34: National Navy of Colombia, Maritime Travel Report, A.R.C. “20 de Julio”, 6 February 2014.

Skies” with groceries and water supply, at its request; and at noon the entire crew was actually having a birthday lunch.<sup>45</sup>

4. Nicaragua’s contention that at 12:30 hours (precisely when the entire crew was having a birthday lunch) the A.R.C. “20 de Julio” questioned and advised the “Nica Fish 4” that it was fishing in Colombian waters is thus groundless.

5. In any case, this event does not show any violation by Colombia of Nicaragua’s sovereign rights and as corroborated and recounted in Chapter 3, as late as 18 March 2014 the Chief of Nicaragua’s Army had affirmed that there had been “no incidents” involving Colombia or its Navy.

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<sup>45</sup> CR, Vol. II, Annex 34: National Navy of Colombia, Maritime Travel Report, A.R.C. “20 de Julio”, 6 February 2014.

**Post-critical date event No. 10**

1. Nicaragua contends that, on 13 February 2014, the BL-405 “Tayacán” detected the A.R.C. “Almirante Padilla” “operating next to a Honduran-flagged fishing vessel, the *Blue Sky*”. Afterwards, the “Tayacán” allegedly “watched as military personnel aboard the Colombian frigate approached and boarded the *Blue Sky*”.<sup>46</sup> Furthermore, Nicaragua alleges that the next day “the captain of the *Blue Sky* informed the Nicaraguan commander that he had received authorization to fish there from Colombia”.<sup>47</sup>

2. Once again, Nicaragua offers no direct evidence of the occurrence of the “incident”, thus casting serious doubts as to the veracity of its claims. And as recounted in Chapter 3, as late as 18 March 2014 the Chief of Nicaragua’s Army had affirmed that there had been “no incidents” involving Colombia or its Navy.

3. In relation to the boarding, Nicaragua itself recognizes it is not the flag State of the “Blue Sky” nor that it had licensed it. Therefore, whatever were the circumstances under which the crew of the A.R.C. “Almirante Padilla” boarded the Honduran fishing vessel (which could have very well been providing technical or humanitarian assistance as it had done a few days prior), Nicaragua was unaffected by this.

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<sup>46</sup> NM, para. 2.50.

<sup>47</sup> NM, para. 2.50.

4. In relation to the alleged fishing authorization issued by Colombia, the fishing permits granted by Colombia clearly indicate that the area of operations is “the Archipelago Department of San Andrés, Providencia and Santa Catalina with its banks (Roncador, Serrana, Serranilla and Quitasueño Cays) and shallows (Alicia and Nuevo)”.<sup>48</sup> Such permits do not grant fishing rights in Luna Verde nor in any other area in the waters of Nicaragua’s EEZ. Therefore, the contention that Colombia authorized fishing activities by the “Blue Sky” in an area forming part of Nicaragua’s EEZ is false.

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<sup>48</sup> See for example NM, Annex 11 (Resolution No. 5081 of 2013); NR Annex 11 (Resolution No. 4997 of 2014); and NR Annex 13 (Resolution No. 4356 of 2015).

**Post-critical date event No. 11**

1. This “incident” relates to the alleged accompaniment of the USNS “Pathfinder” by the Colombian A.R.C. “Almirante Padilla” from 20 to 22 February 2014.<sup>49</sup>
2. As with the previous “incidents”, Nicaragua offers no direct evidence of the occurrence of the facts it alleges, and certainly no evidence regarding the claim that Colombia was “accompanying” the USNS “Pathfinder”.
3. In any case, the fact that the two vessels were navigating in the same area does not lead to the conclusion that the A.R.C. “Almirante Padilla” was escorting the USNS “Pathfinder” or engaged in any activities prejudicial to Nicaragua.
4. Quite simply, Nicaragua has failed to prove that the exercise by Colombia (and the United States) of their freedom of navigation and other internationally lawful uses of the sea interfered in any way with the exercise by Nicaragua of its sovereign rights.

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<sup>49</sup> NM, para. 2.49.



**Post-critical date event No. 12**

1. In a footnote to paragraph 2.42 of its Memorial, Nicaragua contends that on 3 March 2014 the A.R.C. “Almirante Padilla” was observed “patrolling in Nicaraguan waters”, and that when the Nicaraguan Naval Force vessel GC-201 “Río Grande de Matagalpa” “informed the Almirante Padilla that it was in Nicaraguan waters (...) the Colombian commander responded that they were located in the waters of San Andrés and Providencia.”

2. As has become now repetitive, for this event Nicaragua does not present any direct evidence. It only provides the same second-hand account of the “facts” (Annex 23 A), a third-hand account (Annex 18) and a list of coordinates which is not probative of any fact (Annex 24).

3. In contrast, Colombia has direct and contemporaneous evidence which shows that there was indeed an interaction between the A.R.C. “Almirante Padilla” and the Nicaraguan CG-201 on the day in question, but that it was due only to Nicaragua carrying out dangerous manoeuvres at sea, which are contrary to international regulations and protocols for preventing collisions at sea.

4. On that day, when the A.R.C. “Almirante Padilla” was exercising its freedom of navigation and other internationally lawful uses of the sea in the area, it identified the Nicaraguan

Naval Force vessel DABUR 201 heading towards it and at approximately 500 yards (457 meters) – which is considered to be an unsafe distance that could cause a collision. The A.R.C. “Almirante Padilla” thus tried to establish communication with the Nicaraguan Naval Force vessel but was initially unsuccessful. When communication was finally achieved, the A.R.C. “Almirante Padilla” read to the Nicaraguan Naval Force vessel the official proclamation suggesting it to “change its course to avoid entering the unit’s vital security circle”, i.e., to avoid a collision.<sup>50</sup> In turn, the Nicaraguan Naval Force vessel also read its proclamation to the effect that it was navigating in Nicaraguan waters – hardly an excuse for operating in an unsafe manner – and afterwards altered its course towards the Nicaraguan fishing vessel “Lucky VI”.

5. This event clearly does not relate to any violation by Colombia of Nicaragua’s sovereign rights; rather, it shows the restraint of Colombia when faced with Nicaragua’s provocative and unsafe actions. Also, as corroborated and recounted in Chapter 3, the Chief of Nicaragua’s Army stated that, as late as 18 March 2014 there had been “no incidents” involving Colombia or its Navy.<sup>51</sup>

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<sup>50</sup> CR, Vol. II, Annex 35: National Navy of Colombia, Maritime Travel Report, A.R.C. “Almirante Padilla”, 3 March 2014.

<sup>51</sup> CR, Vol. I, Chapter 3. See also: CPO, Annex 46.

### **Post-critical date event No. 13**

1. Nicaragua contends that, on 9 March 2014, a Colombian aircraft “repeatedly flew low over the *Río Grande Matagalpa*”.<sup>52</sup> Moreover, in a footnote to this contention, Nicaragua also claims that “[l]ater that day, the same Colombian aircraft buzzed the Nicaraguan navy vessel, the BL-405 *Tayacán* (...) in the same manner”.

2. Nicaragua does not present any direct evidence as to the occurrence of this event, only the same second-hand reports relied on for many of the other “incidents”.

3. Moreover, as is the case for many of those other “incidents”, Nicaragua’s depiction of the facts is inconsistent with its own “evidence”. For example, while the Memorial states that the second overflight occurred “later that day”<sup>53</sup> (i.e. on 9 March 2014), Annexes 18 and 23 A state that it occurred on 11 March 2014.<sup>54</sup> Likewise, while the Memorial, Annex 18 and the text of Annex 23 A state that the event involved both Nicaraguan Naval Force vessels “*Tayacán*” and “*Río Grande de Matagalpa*”,<sup>55</sup> the graphic report of Annex 23 A states that the “incidents” only involved the BL-405 “*Tayacán*”.<sup>56</sup>

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<sup>52</sup> NM, para. 2.46.

<sup>53</sup> NM, para. 2.46.

<sup>54</sup> NM, Annex 23 A, pp. 288 and 318.

<sup>55</sup> NM, para. 2.46 and Annex 23 A, p. 288.

<sup>56</sup> NM, Annex 23 A, pp. 317-318.

4. Given that Nicaragua’s “evidence” is not consistent as to when the “incident” occurred and which Nicaraguan vessels were allegedly involved, it does not provide a credible basis for claiming that the event even occurred or that the Colombian aircraft buzzed the Nicaraguan naval vessels at a low altitude. Regardless, none of this amounts to a violation of Nicaragua’s sovereign rights.

5. Moreover, as Colombia already documented in its Counter-Memorial, the order of operations issued by the Navy’s San Andrés Specific Command clearly states that “[i]t is forbidden to fly above any military-type vessel at a lower height of 3500 feet”, and that this order “is recalled in the pre-flight meetings before every operation”.<sup>57</sup> Also, as corroborated and recounted in Chapter 3, the Chief of Nicaragua’s Army stated that, as late as 18 March 2014 there had been “no incidents” involving Colombia or its Navy.<sup>58</sup>

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<sup>57</sup> CCM, para. 4.33 and Annex 61.

<sup>58</sup> CR, Vol. I, Chapter 3. See also: CPO, Annex 46.

**Post-critical date event No. 14**

1. Nicaragua claims that on 12 March 2014 the Colombian A.R.C. “20 de Julio” ordered the fishing vessel “Al John” to “withdraw from the area” where it was fishing and then sent a speedboat “to chase it away”.<sup>59</sup> While Nicaragua asserts that the “Al John” has a Nicaraguan fishing license,<sup>60</sup> there is no evidence of such assertion on the record.
  
2. As before, Nicaragua only adduces indirect and non-contemporaneous “evidence” for the occurrence of this event (Annexes 23 A, 18, 21 and 24), which do not satisfy its burden of proof of establishing a violation of its sovereign rights.
  
3. The Colombian Navy’s contemporaneous records demonstrate that there was, in fact, an interaction between the A.R.C. “20 de Julio” and the fishing vessel “Al John”, but the facts of that contact are very different to what Nicaragua has alleged.
  
4. In a letter dated 13 March 2014 (i.e., just one day after the event), the Commander of the A.R.C. “20 de Julio” (someone who had direct knowledge of the facts) informed the Commander of the Navy’s San Andrés Specific Command that the previous day his vessel was navigating when it detected an “unknown contact”. The A.R.C. “20 de Julio” then sent a boat to identify the

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<sup>59</sup> NM, para. 2.36.

<sup>60</sup> NM, footnote 78.

unknown vessel which, as the photographic material attached to the 13 March 2014 letter shows, was not flying its flag.<sup>61</sup> Clearly, identifying an unknown vessel that is not flying its flag cannot be considered to represent a hostile action or violation of Nicaragua's sovereign rights.

5. After identifying the vessel, the A.R.C. "20 de Julio" noted that it was engaged in predatory fishing practices. Therefore, it informed the vessel that it was in a UNESCO specially-protected area and then stated: "I invite you to suspend this environmentally-harmful practice and change it for authorized methods."<sup>62</sup> Clearly, it was neither an order to "withdraw from the area" as Nicaragua alleges, nor a directive for the fishing boat to suspend its activities. Rather, the Colombian vessel simply invited the captain of the fishing boat to use sustainable, non-destructive fishing methods.

6. The response by the captain of the "Al John" attests to the fact that there was absolutely no harassment or violation of Nicaragua's sovereign rights. He simply responded: "That is correct Coastguard, no problem (...) *when we are done fishing,*

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<sup>61</sup> CR, Vol. II, Annex 36: National Navy of Colombia, Communication No. 024 MD-CGFM-CARMA-SECAR-JONA-CFNC-CFSUCA-JDOMK-29.60, 13 March 2014.

<sup>62</sup> CR, Vol. II, Annex 36: National Navy of Colombia, Communication No. 024 MD-CGFM-CARMA-SECAR-JONA-CFNC-CFSUCA-JDOMK-29.60, 13 March 2014.

we will go further north (...) thank you very much, good afternoon, very kind, will keep in touch.”<sup>63</sup>

7. As far as Nicaragua’s other contention is concerned – that the Colombian vessel exhibited a “hostile attitude”<sup>64</sup> when interacting with the Nicaraguan naval vessel “Rio Grande de Matagalpa” after the encounter with the “Al John” – there is no record whatsoever of any such alleged hostility, notwithstanding that Nicaragua bears the burden to prove its claims. Moreover, the absence of any hostility from the Colombian Navy is corroborated by the statement made by the Chief of Nicaragua’s Army on 18 March 2014 (only six days after this alleged incident occurred) that there had been “no incidents” involving Colombia or its Navy.<sup>65</sup>

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<sup>63</sup> CR, Vol. II, Annex 36: National Navy of Colombia, Communication No. 024 MD-CGFM-CARMA-SECAR-JONA-CFNC-CFSUCA-JDOMK-29.60, 13 March 2014. (Emphasis added)

<sup>64</sup> NM, Annex 23 A, p. 289.

<sup>65</sup> CR, Vol. I, Chapter 3. See also: CPO, Annex 46.

**Post-critical date event No. 15**

1. The next “incident” involves a claim by Nicaragua that, on 13 March 2014, the A.R.C. “20 de Julio” approached a Nicaraguan fishing boat (the “Marco Polo”) and “ordered it to leave the area in which it was fishing”.<sup>66</sup>

2. Once again, Nicaragua only provides a non-contemporaneous, second-hand account of the “facts” (Annex 23 A), two third-hand accounts (Annexes 18 and 21) and a list of coordinates which is not probative of any fact (Annex 24). Nor has it produced any evidence that the “Marco Polo” was a Nicaraguan fishing boat operating under a Nicaraguan license.

3. The Colombian Navy’s records show that while there was indeed an interaction between the A.R.C. “20 de Julio” and the fishing vessel “Marco Polo”, Nicaragua has distorted what actually happened in order to support its fabricated story of an alleged violation of its sovereign rights by Colombia.

4. In a letter dated the *same day* as the event, the Commander of the A.R.C. “20 de Julio” (someone who had direct knowledge of the facts) informed the Commander of the Navy’s San Andrés Specific Command that some hours before he had encountered a

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<sup>66</sup> NM, para. 2.36.



vessel (the “Marco Polo”) undertaking predatory fishing practices.<sup>67</sup>

5. The A.R.C. “20 de Julio” informed the fishing vessel that it was in a UNESCO specially-protected area and then stated: “I invite you to suspend this environmentally-harmful practice and change it for authorized methods”<sup>68</sup> – clearly not an order to “leave the area in which it was fishing”, as Nicaragua alleges.

6. Afterwards, the “Marco Polo” replied:

“I don’t have any restriction, I can fish in any area I want that is Nicaraguan jurisdictional waters (...) my authorities have not restricted fishing with divers in Nicaraguan waters, so I will continue exercising legal fishing until the authorities of my country command me otherwise”.<sup>69</sup>

7. Soon, the A.R.C. “20 de Julio” ended the communication stating: “M/V Marco Polo (...) I am out, thank you very much.”<sup>70</sup> A subsequent interaction between the “Marco Polo” and a Nicaraguan naval vessel shows that the former continued its

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<sup>67</sup> CR, Vol. II, Annex 36: National Navy of Colombia, Communication No. 024 MD-CGFM-CARMA-SECAR-JONA-CFNC-CFSUCA-JDOMK-29.60, 13 March 2014.

<sup>68</sup> CR, Vol. II, Annex 36: National Navy of Colombia, Communication No. 024 MD-CGFM-CARMA-SECAR-JONA-CFNC-CFSUCA-JDOMK-29.60, 13 March 2014.

<sup>69</sup> CR, Vol. II, Annex 36: National Navy of Colombia, Communication No. 024 MD-CGFM-CARMA-SECAR-JONA-CFNC-CFSUCA-JDOMK-29.60, 13 March 2014.

<sup>70</sup> CR, Vol. II, Annex 36: National Navy of Colombia, Communication No. 024 MD-CGFM-CARMA-SECAR-JONA-CFNC-CFSUCA-JDOMK-29.60, 13 March 2014.

predatory fishing practices in the area, with the authorization and encouragement of Nicaragua.<sup>71</sup>

8. This depiction of the actual facts (and not how Nicaragua depicts them) clearly shows that at no point did the Colombian vessel order the “Marco Polo” to “leave the area where it was fishing”. Nor did the fishing vessel feel threatened at any time; the interaction was neither hostile nor harassing, and the fishing boat did not leave the area or suffer any impediment to its continued fishing. As corroborated and recounted in Chapter 3, the Chief of Nicaragua’s Army stated that, as late as 18 March 2014 there had been “no incidents” involving Colombia or its Navy.<sup>72</sup> In short, there was no violation of Nicaragua’s sovereign rights by Colombia as it relates to this event.

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<sup>71</sup> CR, Vol. II, Annex 36: National Navy of Colombia, Communication No. 024 MD-CGFM-CARMA-SECAR-JONA-CFNC-CFSUCA-JDOMK-29.60, 13 March 2014.

<sup>72</sup> CR, Vol. I, Chapter 3. See also: CPO, Annex 46.

### **Post-critical date event No. 16**

1. Nicaragua claims that, on 3 April 2014, the A.R.C. “San Andrés” harassed the “Mister Jim”, a Nicaraguan fishing boat (despite no evidence being provided as to the flag or license of the vessel) and ordered it “to stop catching lobster and to leave the area”.<sup>73</sup>
  
2. Once again, Nicaragua lacks any first-hand evidence of its assertions. Yet, the Colombian Navy’s records show that while there was indeed an interaction between the A.R.C. “San Andrés” and the “Mister Jim”, at no moment did the Colombian vessel order the Nicaraguan vessel to stop catching lobster or to leave the area.<sup>74</sup> As in the previous cases, the A.R.C. “San Andrés” simply invited the “Mister Jim” to suspend its predatory fishing practices, which are harmful to the marine environment, and change its methods to authorized ones.<sup>75</sup>
  
3. No violation of Nicaragua’s sovereign rights resulted from this event.

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<sup>73</sup> NM, para. 2.37.

<sup>74</sup> CR, Vol. II, Annex 37: National Navy of Colombia, Communication No. 024 MD-CGFM-CARMA-SECAR-JONA-CFNC-CCESYP-N3CESYP, 7 April 2014.

<sup>75</sup> CR, Vol. II, Annex 37: National Navy of Colombia, Communication No. 024 MD-CGFM-CARMA-SECAR-JONA-CFNC-CCESYP-N3CESYP, 7 April 2014.

**Post-critical date event No. 17**

1. Nicaragua contends in a footnote to paragraph 2.46 of its Memorial that on 15 April 2014, a Colombian aircraft flew over the Nicaraguan Naval Force vessel CG-403 “General José Santos Zelaya”, “at an altitude of 300 feet”. Nicaragua’s contention is untenable for the following reasons.

2. *First*, Nicaragua offers no direct evidence of such “incident”. It only provides the same *post factum* second-hand account of the “facts” (Annex 23 A), a third-hand account (Annex 18) and a list of coordinates which are unsupported by contemporaneous evidence (Annex 24).

3. *Second*, Nicaragua’s account is contradicted by its own “evidence”, since the entry is logged throughout the Annexes at 15:47 hours, yet the event allegedly took place almost two hours later, at 17:50 hours.<sup>76</sup>

4. *Third*, there are no records of the Colombian Navy of any aerial operations in that area on that day.

5. Moreover, it is undisputed that Colombia has freedom of overflight in Nicaragua’s EEZ and, as Colombia already showed in its Counter-Memorial, the order of operations issued by the Navy’s San Andrés Specific Command clearly states that “[i]t is forbidden to fly above any military-type vessel at a lower height

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<sup>76</sup> NM, Annex 23 A, p. 322.

of 3500 feet”, and that this order “is recalled in the pre-flight meetings before every operation”.<sup>77</sup>

6. In any case, Nicaragua does not even claim any hostility or harassing behaviour on the part of Colombia. No evidence has been provided as to how the alleged overflight could have impeded Nicaragua from exercising its sovereign rights in the area. In conclusion, this event does not remotely represent a violation by Colombia of Nicaragua’s sovereign rights.

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<sup>77</sup> CCM, para. 4.33 and Annex 61.

### **Post-critical date event No. 18**

1. Nicaragua contends in its Memorial that, on 8 May 2014, the A.R.C. “20 de Julio” “attempted (...) to obstruct a Nicaraguan coast guard vessel from performing its duties”,<sup>78</sup> and that this represented an alleged hostile attitude by Colombia.<sup>79</sup>

2. As before, Nicaragua is unable to provide any direct evidence for its assertion. Certainly, Nicaragua made no complaint to Colombia at the time. While Nicaragua does annex an audio attached to Annex 23 A (with its transcription under Annex 23 B), the authenticity this recording cannot be confirmed. This is because, on 8 May 2014, the A.R.C. “20 de Julio” was actually docked hundreds of miles away at a Naval Base in Cartagena, and thus could not have had any interaction with the Nicaraguan vessel.<sup>80</sup>

3. Additionally, the audio submitted by Nicaragua does not support Nicaragua’s claims. If anything, it proves: first, Nicaragua’s attempt to claim sovereignty over maritime spaces in which international law only grants it limited sovereign rights (in the audio transcriptions, the Nicaraguan officer clearly states that his “intentions are to perform, exercise sovereignty over the waters restituted [restored] to the Republic of Nicaragua”<sup>81</sup>);

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<sup>78</sup> NM, paras. 2.41-2.42.

<sup>79</sup> NM, para. 3.50.

<sup>80</sup> CR, Vol. II, Annex 38: National Navy of Colombia, Navigation Log, A.R.C. “20 de Julio”, 8 May 2014.

<sup>81</sup> NM, Annex 23 B, p. 339. The same statement is repeated twice at p. 340.

second, that Nicaragua has deliberately taken out of context the alleged statement by the Colombian officer because, contrary to its assertions, the audio shows Colombia's caution when interacting with Nicaragua. For example, the Colombian captain allegedly stated several times:

“Captain, *you are entering into the vital area of my unit*. I request that you confirm your intentions and stay more than two miles away of my unit, if you approach us at less than two miles, it will be considered as a hostile act or intention and the unit will have to defend itself and you will be responsible for the consequences if you ignore this call. I *recommend* that you immediately alter or change your course to move away from my unit”.<sup>82</sup>

4. It is standard practice that if one State's military vessel notices another State's military vessel approaching it, it will establish communication and request the latter to change course to avoid a potential collision. Such a request is precautionary in nature and does not represent a hostile attitude towards the foreign vessel or an obstruction to the fulfilment of its duties.

5. Despite the completely reasonable request by the alleged Colombian vessel, the Nicaraguan unit seemed not to heed the request and continued approaching, as is evidenced when the

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<sup>82</sup> NM, Annex 23 B, pp. 339-340. (Emphasis added)

Colombia captain is allegedly quoted as stating: “(...) at this moment you are at 1.5 miles from my unit”.<sup>83</sup>

6. In any case, if anything, this alleged interaction demonstrates Nicaragua’s recklessness by carrying out dangerous manoeuvres at sea, which are contrary to regulations and protocols for preventing collisions at sea such as those established by the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea (COLREGs).<sup>84</sup> It does not demonstrate any violation by Colombia of Nicaragua’s sovereign rights.

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<sup>83</sup> NM, Annex 23 B, p. 340.

<sup>84</sup> International Maritime Organisation, International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972 (COLREGs), Rule 8.



**Post-critical date event No. 19**

1. Nicaragua claims that, on 20 July 2014, six Nicaraguan fishing boats were harassed by two Colombian aircraft and that a Colombian frigate, not identified in Nicaragua's Memorial, "ordered them to withdraw from the area in a hostile tone".<sup>85</sup> Nicaragua provides no evidence as to the flag or license of the fishing boats.

2. Nicaragua's sole "evidence" for this event is an account of the events prepared long after the "incident" in question, included as Annex 22 to its Memorial. By Nicaragua's own admission, the source of the information was the "captains and crewmembers of the Nicaraguan fisheries vessels", who then "reported to their vessel owners, who are in turn associates of this Chamber [i.e. the Nicaraguan Chamber of Fisheries]", and the latter then produced the letter sent to the Nicaraguan Institute of Fisheries which is appended to the Memorial.<sup>86</sup> No direct evidence is provided by the crewmembers of the fishing boats and none by their owners.

3. In any event, Colombia has freedom of overflight and navigation in Nicaragua's EEZ, and Nicaragua has not proved how the exercise of such freedoms and other internationally lawful uses of the sea has in any way impeded it from enjoying its sovereign rights.

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<sup>85</sup> NM, para. 2.38.

<sup>86</sup> NM, Annex 21.

**Post-critical date event No. 20**

1. Nicaragua does not refer to this event in the body of its Memorial. Rather, it confines it to the Annexes therein, where it contends that on 28 July 2014 the captain of the fishing vessel “Doña Emilia” (although no evidence as to the flag or license of the vessel is provided) informed the commander of the Nicaraguan Naval Force vessel “General José Santos Zelaya” that “a few days before (...) a Colombian Navy frigate advised him that he could not operate in that area”.<sup>87</sup>

2. In support of this contention, Nicaragua presents as “evidence” a second-hand account of the “facts” (Annex 23 A), a third-hand account (Annex 18), a list of coordinates the provenance of which is undocumented (Annex 24), and an audio attached to Annex 23 A (with its transcription under Annex 23 B). The authenticity of the audio cannot be confirmed by Colombia, since it involved an alleged interaction between the two Nicaraguan vessels, not Colombia.

3. The Colombian Navy’s records show with direct and contemporaneous evidence the actual circumstances that underlay the exchange referred to by the captain of the “Doña Emilia”. On 22 July 2014, the commander of the Colombian A.R.C. “7 de Agosto”, sent a letter to the Commander of the Navy’s San Andrés Specific Command informing him that on that

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<sup>87</sup> NM, Annex 23 A, p. 290.

day the vessel “Doña Emilia” had been found carrying out predatory fishing (50 fishermen with over 100 diving tanks and an air compressor, as can be attested in the photographic material attached to the letter) in an environmentally sensitive area, and his vessel had then invited the fishing vessel “to suspend such harmful practice for the marine environment and change it for authorized methods”.<sup>88</sup>

4. The transcript of the interaction between the “Doña Emilia” and the A.R.C. “7 de Agosto” shows that the Colombian vessel at no point stated that the fishing vessel “could not operate” in the area, as Nicaragua baldly asserts.<sup>89</sup> Colombia simply issued an invitation for the fishing boat to change its predatory fishing methods to sustainable ones. Moreover, the captain of the “Doña Emilia” is quoted by Nicaragua stating that: “we ignored them and continued working and then they left toward the east”,<sup>90</sup> thus confirming that Nicaragua was in no way impeded from continuing to exercise its sovereign rights in the area, even if that meant continuing to utilize predatory fishing practices harmful to the marine environment and contrary to international law.

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<sup>88</sup> CR, Vol. II, Annex 39: National Navy of Colombia Communication No. 021 MD-CGFM-CARMA-SECAR-JONA-CFNC-CFSUCA-C5KMM-29, 22 July 2014.

<sup>89</sup> CR, Vol. II, Annex 39: National Navy of Colombia Communication No. 021 MD-CGFM-CARMA-SECAR-JONA-CFNC-CFSUCA-C5KMM-29, 22 July 2014.

<sup>90</sup> NM, Annex 23 B, p. 343. In this regard, see also the transcription of the interaction in CR, Vol. II, Annex 39: National Navy of Colombia Communication No. 021 MD-CGFM-CARMA-SECAR-JONA-CFNC-CFSUCA-C5KMM-29, 22 July 2014.

**Post-critical date event No. 20**

1. Nicaragua claims that on 18 March 2015, the Colombian naval vessel A.R.C. “Independiente” allegedly stated to a Nicaraguan naval vessel, the CG-401 “José Santos Zelaya”, that it was in Colombian jurisdictional waters, that the Court’s Judgment was not applicable and that Colombia would continue exercising sovereignty over those waters.<sup>91</sup>

2. In support of its assertions, Nicaragua submits as “evidence” a second-hand account of the “facts” (Annex 2, which is the same Annex 23 A of the Memorial but now called “Daily Navy Report”) and an audio with its transcription under Annex 32. The authenticity of that audio cannot be confirmed by Colombia. Moreover, the circumstances of where and when the alleged interaction took place cannot be established from the said recording, since neither the date nor the position of the vessels are stated in the dialogue.

3. In addition, this audio, if true, confirms that Nicaragua seems to equate the legal nature of the EEZ to that of the territorial sea, claiming sovereignty in maritime spaces where it has only limited sovereign rights, as the Nicaraguan officer allegedly stated that they “will maintain sovereignty in our restituted [restored] waters”.<sup>92</sup>

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<sup>91</sup> NR, para. 4.92.

<sup>92</sup> NR, Annex 32, p. 401.

**Post-critical date event No. 22**

1. According to Nicaragua, on 23 March 2015 at 15:00 hours, when the Nicaraguan Naval Force vessel CG-401 approached the Honduran-flagged fishing vessel “Lucky Lady”, a Colombian naval vessel – the A.R.C. “Independiente” – intervened and stated that the fishing vessel was under protection of Colombia and that the Colombian Government had not abided by the ICJ’s ruling.<sup>93</sup>

2. In support of its assertions, Nicaragua submits as “evidence” a second-hand account of the “facts” (Annex 2, which is the same Annex 23 A of the Memorial but now called “Daily Navy Report”) and an audio with its transcription under Annex 32. The authenticity of the said audio cannot be confirmed by Colombia. Moreover, the circumstances of where and when the alleged interaction took place cannot be established from the said recording, since neither the date nor the position of the vessels are ever stated in the dialogue.

3. In any case, the permit granted by Colombia to the “Lucky Lady” was issued to the “Northern Islands” not Luna Verde, which means that there was never an official authorization to fish in Nicaragua’s EEZ, only in Colombian waters.<sup>94</sup>

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<sup>93</sup> NR, para. 4.108.

<sup>94</sup> CR, Vol. II, Annex 40: General Maritime Direction, Sailing Record, Lucky Lady, 17 February 2015.

**Post-critical date event No. 23**

1. Nicaragua claims that on 26 March 2015 at 06:55 hours, the Nicaraguan naval vessel “José Santos Zelaya” encountered and informed the Colombian naval vessel A.R.C. “11 de Noviembre” that it was navigating in jurisdictional waters of Nicaragua. The latter allegedly responded that it was in the Colombian Archipelago of San Andrés and Providencia protecting the historic fishing rights of Colombia, guaranteeing the security of all vessels in the area and implementing operations against transnational crimes, and that the ICJ’s ruling was inapplicable.<sup>95</sup>

2. In support of its assertions, Nicaragua submits as “evidence” a second-hand account of the “facts” (Annex 2, which is the same Annex 23 A of the Memorial but now called “Daily Navy Report”) and an audio with its transcription under Annex 32. The authenticity of the said audio cannot be confirmed by Colombia.

3. Even if true, the audio submitted by Nicaragua shows that rather than being a violation of Nicaragua’s sovereign rights, the Colombian vessel is far from hostile as it is recorded stating twice “[i]n case you need any kind of assistance we will remain in the area attentive to any requirement or support you may need”. Moreover, the audio shows how Nicaragua attempts to negate

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<sup>95</sup> NR, para. 4.93.

Colombia's rights in the Southwestern Caribbean Sea, as a Nicaraguan naval officer is recorded stating: "you are outside the area corresponding to the Archipelago of San Andrés y [sic] Providencia that corresponds to the 12 nautical miles", implying that Colombia's freedom of navigation is limited to the territorial sea.<sup>96</sup>

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<sup>96</sup> NR, Annex 32, p. 404.

**Post-critical date event No. 24**

1. Nicaragua states that on 26 March 2015 the Colombian naval vessel A.R.C. “11 de Noviembre” informed the Nicaraguan-flagged fishing vessel “Doña Emilia” that it was engaging in predatory fishing and asked it to stop this practice.<sup>97</sup> Nicaragua claims this “incident” to be “harassment” by Colombia of Nicaraguan fishing in Nicaragua’s EEZ,<sup>98</sup> yet no evidence of the vessel’s flag has been produced by Nicaragua.

2. In support of its assertions, Nicaragua submits as “evidence” a second-hand account of the “facts” (Annex 2, which is the same Annex 23 A of the Memorial but now called “Daily Navy Report”) and an audio with its transcription under Annex 32. The authenticity of the said audio cannot be confirmed by Colombia. Moreover, Nicaragua has clearly manipulated this evidence since the only audible parts of the audio are the statements by the alleged Colombian officer; the responses by the crew of the “Doña Emilia” are not on record.

3. The Colombian Navy has no record of any interactions on the date of the alleged event. In any case, even if the audio was authentic, Nicaragua has distorted the alleged interaction. In the recording, the Colombian officer informed the fishing vessel that it was in a UNESCO specially-protected area, where predatory fishing, such as fishing with divers, was not permitted. Then, it

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<sup>97</sup> NR, para. 4.122.

<sup>98</sup> NR, Chapter IV, Section D, Subsection 3, p. 109.



merely invited the vessel to suspend this harmful fishing practice and change it for authorized methods; it did not order it. Then, the Colombian officer recalled that predatory fishing is prohibited everywhere, regardless of the fishing license that a boat has, because of the depletion of the species and added that “your country has a restriction, it has a ban from March 1, which forbids snail and lobster fishing”. Finally, the Colombian officer explained that this was

“to protect the species, so that your children and mine can enjoy them in the future and avoid that in the future this area is totally depleted of this type of species. We need to preserve the species and not do it the way you are doing it.”<sup>99</sup>

4. In fact, this type of behaviour by the crew of the “Doña Emilia” is not new, as it had already been found engaging in predatory fishing practices on August 2013 and February 2016, as recalled in the Counter-Memorial, including in the Colombian territorial sea.<sup>100</sup>

5. In any case, this “incident” does not constitute a violation of Nicaragua’s sovereign rights. If anything, it proves Nicaragua’s disregard for environmental concerns and its attempt to engage in unfettered predatory fishing in the Southwestern Caribbean Sea in disregard for the environmental protection and preservation of the marine environment.

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<sup>99</sup> NR, Annex 32, p. 405.

<sup>100</sup> CCM, para. 8.21, para. 8.24, and Annex 113.

**Post-critical date event No. 25**

1. Nicaragua claims that on 28 March 2015 the Nicaraguan naval vessel “José Santos Zelaya” encountered the Colombian A.R.C. “11 de Noviembre” and when informed it was in Nicaragua’s EEZ, the latter allegedly responded that it was in the Colombian Archipelago of San Andrés and Providencia protecting the historic fishing rights of Colombia, guaranteeing the security of all vessels in the area and implementing operations against transnational crimes, and that the ICJ’s ruling was inapplicable.<sup>101</sup>

2. In support of its assertions, Nicaragua submits as “evidence” a second-hand account of the “facts” (Annex 2, which is the same Annex 23 A of the Memorial but now called “Daily Navy Report”) and an audio with its transcription under Annex 32. The authenticity of the said audio cannot be confirmed by Colombia.

3. Moreover, the information on where and when the alleged interaction took place cannot be established from the said recording, since neither the date nor the position of the vessels is stated in the dialogue. In any case, Nicaragua was not impeded in any way from exercising its sovereign rights in the area.

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<sup>101</sup> NR, para. 4.94.

**Post-critical date event No. 26**

1. Nicaragua argues that on 5 April 2015 the Nicaraguan Naval Force vessel BL-405 “Tayacán” encountered the Colombian A.R.C. “San Andrés” in what it claimed to be “Nicaragua’s EEZ”. According to Nicaragua’s depiction of the facts, the A.R.C. “San Andrés” informed that it was in the Colombian Archipelago of San Andrés and Providencia, protecting the historic fishing rights of the Colombian State, guaranteeing the security of all vessels in the area and implementing operations against transnational crimes.<sup>102</sup>

2. In support of its assertions, Nicaragua submits as “evidence” a second-hand account of the “facts” (Annex 2, which is the same Annex 23 A of the Memorial but now called “Daily Navy Report”) and an audio with its transcription under Annex 32. The authenticity of the said audio cannot be confirmed by Colombia. Moreover, the circumstances of where and when the alleged interaction took place cannot be established from the said recording, since neither the date nor the positions of the vessels are ever stated in the dialogue.

3. In any case, Nicaragua’s depiction of the “facts” (even if accurate) is not probative of its sovereign rights being violated by Colombia. If anything, the audio shows Colombia’s cooperative attitude, as it is recorded stating “[i]n case you need any kind of

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<sup>102</sup> NR, paras. 4.95 - 4.96.

assistance we will remain in the area attentive to any requirement or support you may need”. Moreover, the audio shows how Nicaragua attempts to negate Colombia’s rights in the Southwestern Caribbean Sea, as a Nicaraguan naval officer is recorded stating: “you are in Nicaraguan jurisdictional waters, outside of the territorial sea that corresponds to San Andrés and Providencia”, implying that Colombia’s freedom of navigation is circumscribed to the 12 nautical miles of the territorial sea.

4. Even if this event did occur (*quod non*), the Nicaraguan Naval Force vessel was not interfered and there was no prejudice at all to Nicaragua’s sovereign rights.

**Post-critical date event No. 27**

1. Nicaragua claims that on 7 April 2015 the Nicaraguan Naval Force BL-405 “Tayacán” had an encounter with the Colombian A.R.C. “San Andrés”. As per Nicaragua’s version of the event, at 10:30 hours the Nicaraguan vessel approached the Colombian vessel and the latter invited the former to “move away from my unit or it will be considered a threat”. An hour later, Nicaragua claims that the interaction continued when the A.R.C. “San Andrés” stated that it was in the Colombian Archipelago of San Andrés and Providencia, protecting the historic fishing rights of the Colombian State, guaranteeing the security of all vessels in the area and implementing operations against transnational crimes.<sup>103</sup>

2. In support of its assertions, Nicaragua submits as “evidence” a second-hand account of the “facts” (Annex 2, which is the same Annex 23 A of the Memorial but now called “Daily Navy Report”) and two audios with their transcriptions under Annex 32. The authenticity of the said audios cannot be confirmed by Colombia. Moreover, since neither the date nor the position of the vessels are stated in the dialogue, where and when the alleged interactions took place cannot be established from the said recordings, which are also incomplete and inaudible in several parts.

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<sup>103</sup> NR, paras. 4.97- 4.98.

3. In the Maritime Travel Report of the A.R.C. “San Andrés” there are no records of the said interactions as claimed by Nicaragua. Nicaragua claims the “incident” to have occurred at 10:30 and 11:30 hours, but there are no entries at the said hours. As can be seen, at 08:51 hours the crew received training on warehouse management and then at 14:30 hours it conducted a fire drill.<sup>104</sup> Due to the Colombian Navy’s thoroughness in keeping record of its activities, had there been any interaction as claimed by Nicaragua, it would have been noted in the respective Maritime Travel Report.

4. In any case, Nicaragua has again failed to prove how Colombia has violated its sovereign rights. In fact, it is Nicaragua who is arrogating to itself rights not afforded by international law, in detriment to those of Colombia and of the fight against transnational crime. In the audio, Nicaragua is recorded stating: “If you are performing this type of operations [against crimes of common origin], you are informed that they must be approved by the State of the Republic of Nicaragua in order to carry them out in jurisdictional waters of the Republic of Nicaragua” and then it seeks to limit Colombia’s freedom of navigation to its own territorial sea, by stating to the alleged Colombian vessel: “you are outside the limit that corresponds to the 12 NM of the islands of San Andrés and Providencia”.<sup>105</sup>

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<sup>104</sup> CR, Vol. II, Annex 41: National Navy of Colombia, Maritime Travel Report, A.R.C. “San Andrés”, 7 April 2015.

<sup>105</sup> NR, Annex 32, p. 410.

**Post-critical date event No. 28**

1. According to Nicaragua, on 10 May 2015 a Colombian frigate (not identified in the Reply) “interrogated extensively” the Nicaraguan fishing vessel “Al John” – although no evidence of the vessel’s flag was presented by Nicaragua.<sup>106</sup>

2. In support of its claim, Nicaragua’s only “evidence” is a second-hand account of the “facts” (Annex 2, which is the same Annex 23 A of the Memorial but now called “Daily Navy Report”). In any case, the Colombian Navy’s records show that while there was in fact an interaction between the “Al John” and a Colombian naval vessel, Nicaragua has yet again distorted what happened.

3. The Maritime Travel Report of the Colombian A.R.C. “Punta Espada” shows that on 10 May 2015, when navigating around Serrana and Quitasueño, it was instructed at 18:30 hours by the Navy’s San Andrés Specific Command to query the fishing vessel “Al John” *to establish if it was aware of a piracy act* carried out to the vessel “Inesis 912”. The querying started at 19:10 hours and after it ended the A.R.C. “Punta Espada” navigated towards Serrana.<sup>107</sup>

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<sup>106</sup> NR, para. 4.123.

<sup>107</sup> CR, Vol. II, Annex 42: National Navy of Colombia, Maritime Travel Report, A.R.C. “Punta Espada”, 10 May 2015.

4. In any case, it is evident that merely inquiring a vessel at sea about a possible act of piracy it might have witnessed or had knowledge of does not constitute a violation of Nicaragua's sovereign rights.



**Post-critical date event No. 29**

1. Nicaragua claims that on 13 July 2015 a Colombian frigate (not identified in the Reply) interrogated two fishing vessels, “Captain Keen” and “Snyder”, allegedly flying the Nicaraguan flag – although no evidence of this assertion was submitted to the Court.<sup>108</sup>

2. In support of its claim, Nicaragua submits as “evidence” a second-hand account of the “facts” (Annex 2, which is the same Annex 23 A of the Memorial but now called “Daily Navy Report”) and two audios with their transcriptions under Annex 32. The authenticity of the said audios cannot be confirmed by Colombia. Moreover, both audios are incomplete, as significant parts of the interaction cannot be heard.

3. In any case, even if the audios were true, they do not show at all the alleged harassment Nicaragua is claiming to constitute a violation of its sovereign rights. In fact, the inquiring of a vessel for basic information such as its name, identification number and port of authority is unexceptional at sea and is no more than what Nicaragua does to other fishing vessels in the area.<sup>109</sup> Given that none of the boats were impeded in their fishing activities, it is not a violation of Nicaragua’s sovereign rights.

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<sup>108</sup> NR, para. 4.124.

<sup>109</sup> See for instance NR, Annex 32, p. 420.

**Post-critical date event No. 30**

1. Nicaragua argues that on 12 September 2015, a Colombian frigate (not identified in the Reply) asked the Nicaraguan Naval Force vessel “Tayacán” to stay away from the Tanzanian-flagged fishing vessel “Miss Dolores”, claiming that Colombia had not authorized the right of visit to the said vessel and that the “Miss Dolores” was fishing for the Colombian Government.<sup>110</sup>

2. In support of its assertions, Nicaragua submits as “evidence” a second-hand account of the “facts” (Annex 2, which is the same Annex 23 A of the Memorial but now called “Daily Navy Report”) and a series of audios with their transcriptions under Annex 32. The authenticity of the said audios cannot be confirmed by Colombia.

3. Moreover, the circumstances of when and where the alleged interactions took place cannot be established from the said recordings, since neither the date nor the position of the vessels are ever stated in the dialogue. For its part, as noted previously, Annex 2 to Nicaragua’s Reply suffers from numerous evidentiary deficiencies and thus cannot be regarded as probative of any facts.

4. In any case, even if the audios were true, they would confirm once again Nicaragua’s attempt to claim sovereignty over maritime spaces in which international law only grants it

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<sup>110</sup> NR, paras. 4.109-4.110.

limited sovereign rights. In the audio transcriptions, the Nicaraguan officer clearly states that Nicaragua is “exercising sovereignty”<sup>111</sup> and then reiterates “(...) I repeat, I am exercising sovereignty in the waters restored to the State of Nicaragua, therefore I will remain in the area (...)”<sup>112</sup>.

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<sup>111</sup> NR, Annex 32, p. 417.

<sup>112</sup> NR, Annex 32, p. 418.

**Post-critical date event No. 31**

1. Nicaragua claims that on 29 September 2015 a Colombian aircraft flew over the area where the Tanzanian-flagged vessel “Miss Dolores” was fishing and informed it that a frigate from the Colombian Navy was heading over for its protection.<sup>113</sup>
2. In support of its claim, Nicaragua’s only “evidence” is a second-hand account of the “facts” (Annex 2, which is the same Annex 23 A of the Memorial but now called “Daily Navy Report”).
3. The Colombian Navy has no record at all of overflights being carried out on 29 September 2015.
4. In any event, it is undisputed that Colombia has freedom of overflight in Nicaragua’s EEZ. No evidence has been provided as to how the alleged overflight could have impeded Nicaragua from exercising its sovereign rights in the area. In conclusion, this event does not remotely represent a violation by Colombia of Nicaragua’s sovereign rights.

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<sup>113</sup> NR, para. 4.111.

**Post-critical date event No. 32**

1. Nicaragua argues that on 12 and 13 January 2016, the Nicaraguan Naval Force vessel CG-403 “José Dolores Estrada” encountered a Colombian frigate (not identified in the Reply) protecting the Honduran-flagged fishing vessel “Observer” and stating that the latter was authorized by Colombia to fish in the area.<sup>114</sup>

2. In support of its assertions, Nicaragua submits as “evidence” a second-hand account of the “facts” (Annex 2, which is the same Annex 23 A of the Memorial but now called “Daily Navy Report”) and a series of audios with their transcriptions under Annex 32. The authenticity of the said audios cannot be confirmed by Colombia.

3. As noted by Colombia shortly after the occurrence of the alleged events,

“the Ministry [of Foreign Affairs] found that the Navy of the Republic of Colombia observed Nicaraguan patrol boats on 11 and 12 January 2016 – and not on 12 and 13 January as stated in your [Nicaragua’s] Note – and that communications between the vessels were conducted in an amicable and professional manner.”<sup>115</sup>

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<sup>114</sup> NR, paras. 4.113-4.117.

<sup>115</sup> CR, Vol. II, Annex 25: Note Verbale No. S-DVAM-16-010292 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Colombia to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua, 1 February 2016. It should be noted that this note was submitted to the Court on 8 February 2016, alongside note S-DVAM-16-006718, receipt

4. In any case, even if the audios were authentic, they would confirm once again Nicaragua's attempt to claim sovereignty over maritime spaces in which international law only grants it limited sovereign rights.

5. For instance, in one of the audio transcriptions, the Nicaraguan officer firmly states that the Colombian vessel was "in Nicaraguan territorial waters", when according to the coordinates where it claims the interaction to have occurred, it was clearly its EEZ, not territorial sea.<sup>116</sup> In another audio, the Nicaraguan patrol boat ejected the Colombian naval vessel from what was supposedly Nicaragua's EEZ, demanding it to "remain away from our waters".<sup>117</sup> The next day, Nicaragua reiterated its call for the Colombian vessel to abandon the area by stating that "(...) you are navigating in Nicaraguan waters, violating our sovereignty, [and] our maritime space (...)"<sup>118</sup>. Similarly, in another audio, Nicaragua claims that its EEZ constitutes "full territory of the Nicaraguan State".<sup>119</sup>

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of which was confirmed on Note No. 146429 signed by the Registrar and dated 9 February 2016.

<sup>116</sup> NR, Annex 32, p. 420.

<sup>117</sup> NR, Annex 32, p. 422.

<sup>118</sup> NR, Annex 32, p. 424.

<sup>119</sup> NR, Annex 32, p. 425.

**Post-critical date event No. 33**

1. Nicaragua claims that, on 21 August 2016, the Colombian A.R.C. “Almirante Padilla” informed the Nicaraguan fishing vessel “Marco Polo” (although no evidence of the vessel’s flag was submitted by Nicaragua) that its fishing activities were illegal and then emitted an acute sound under the water that forced the “Marco Polo” to leave the area.<sup>120</sup>

2. In support of its contentions, Nicaragua submitted as “evidence” a second-hand account of the “facts” (Annex 2, which is the same Annex 23 A of the Memorial but now called “Daily Navy Report”) and a Letter from the Chief of the Naval Force to the Chief of the Army dated 20 August 2016 (oddly, one day before the alleged incident occurred) under Annex 3. But the inconsistencies with this Annex do not stop there. While the letter to the Army says that the complaint was filed by the vessel’s captain “on 28082016/15:30 hours”, the complaint (which is attached therein) says “At 10:00 hours on August 29, 2016, I presented myself to the Harbourmaster at Puerto Cabezas with the purpose of filing a complaint”.<sup>121</sup> The cavalier manner in which Nicaragua submits evidence of alleged events to the Court should not go unnoticed and undermines the reliability of Nicaragua’s allegations.

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<sup>120</sup> NR, para. 4.125.

<sup>121</sup> NR, Annex 3.

3. According to the Maritime Travel Report of the A.R.C. “Almirante Padilla”, it did have an encounter with the “Marco Polo” on the date in question, but it was different to what Nicaragua portrays. The “Marco Polo” was found undertaking predatory fishing with 30 *cayucos*, 60 crewmembers and 150 diving tanks. Accordingly, the Colombian Navy read the proclamation for cases in which fishing vessels are found carrying out predatory fishing and “invited the crew to suspend those environmentally-harmful fishing practices” but, as annotated in the Colombian log, they simply “ignored this call”.<sup>122</sup> Therefore, it is false that the “Marco Polo” left the area or that it was precluded from exercising its fishing activities as allegedly asserted by the captain of the “Marco Polo”, due to the claimed emission of acute sounds underwater.

4. Finally, it is worth recalling that the “Marco Polo” had been previously found undertaking predatory fishing under the protection of the Nicaraguan flag.<sup>123</sup>

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<sup>122</sup> CR, Vol. II, Annex 43: National Navy of Colombia, Maritime Travel Report, A.R.C. “Almirante Padilla”, 21 August 2016.

<sup>123</sup> See for instance the event of 9 October 2013 in CCM, para. 8.21.



**Post-critical date event No. 34**

1. Nicaragua claims that on 6 January 2017 there was an “incident” involving the Nicaraguan Naval Force vessel CG-405 “Tayacán”, a Colombian Navy frigate (not identified in the Reply) and three fishing vessels (“Captain Geovanie”, “Observer” and “Amex I”), which were allegedly authorized by Colombia to fish in the area.<sup>124</sup>

2. In support of its contentions, Nicaragua submits as “evidence” a second-hand account of the “facts” (Annex 2, which is the same Annex 23 A of the Memorial but now called “Daily Navy Report”) and a series of audios with their respective transcriptions under Annex 32. The authenticity of the said audios cannot be confirmed by Colombia.

3. In relation to the vessels “Observer” and “Amex I”, the audio submitted by Nicaragua does not support its contention that they were authorized by Colombia to fish in the area. In the audio (the date of which cannot be established from the recording), the alleged Colombian officer merely stated that they were in the area watching over the safety of the vessels.<sup>125</sup> As has been explained, when the Colombian Navy is exercising its freedom of navigation and other internationally lawful uses of the sea, it also provides security to vessels of *all* nationalities (including Nicaraguan) – as per Colombia’s duties under the SAR Convention – which it

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<sup>124</sup> NR, paras. 4.118-4.120.

<sup>125</sup> NR, Annex 32, p. 434.

encounters and which may be in distress, for instance, due to technical problems.<sup>126</sup> The mere offering of assistance to a civilian vessel while at sea, even in another State's EEZ, does not constitute a violation of its sovereign rights.

4. As it relates to the "Captain Geovanie", the evidence submitted by Nicaragua does not support either the facts it alleges.

- i. In audio (a) of the alleged interaction between the Nicaraguan CG-405 and the "Captain Geovanie", the latter claims to have left San Andrés on 5 November 2016, with Sailing Record No. 214752.<sup>127</sup> That Record, issued by the Port Captain of San Andrés, clearly indicates that the vessel was authorized to fish, not in Nicaragua's EEZ, but rather in the "Northern Islands", i.e., in Colombian waters.<sup>128</sup> Therefore, even if this interaction occurred (*quod non*), the Honduran-flagged "Captain Geovanie" would have been fishing exceeding the authorization issued by Colombia, regarding the fishing zone.

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<sup>126</sup> See for instance the assistance provided by Colombia on 1 February 2014 to the Honduran-flagged fishing vessel "Captain Maddox" on Post-critical date event No. 6 *supra*; and on 2 February 2014 to the Nicaraguan-flagged fishing vessel "Dora María" on Post-critical date event No. 7 *supra*, alongside with the respective annexes.

<sup>127</sup> NR, Annex 32, p. 427.

<sup>128</sup> CR, Vol. II, Annex 44: General Maritime Direction, Sailing Record, Capt. Geovanie, 5 November 2016.

- ii. In relation to audios (b), (c) and (d), in which the alleged Colombian vessel was allegedly involved, there is no indication at all in the recordings of when or where the interactions took place, which could perfectly well have been in Colombian waters, if the interactions did in fact take place.

5. In addition to the contradictions and deficiencies in Nicaragua's "evidence", its general depiction of this "incident" is implausible. At the time when Nicaragua claims the event occurred, the navigability conditions in the Southwestern Caribbean Sea were adverse for sailing. By the end of November 2016, Hurricane Otto struck the region, forcing the "Captain Geovanie" to return to San Andrés.<sup>129</sup> These unfavourable meteorological conditions continued until January 2017, when there was still "heavy to torrential raining" in the area.<sup>130</sup> Therefore, it is difficult to believe Nicaragua's story that under such adverse circumstances, there were several vessels fishing so far from land.

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<sup>129</sup> CR, Vol. II, Annex 44: General Maritime Direction, Sailing Record Capt. Geovanie, 5 November 2016.

<sup>130</sup> CR, Vol. II, Annex 45: National Navy of Colombia, Centre for Hydrographical and Oceanographic Research, Monthly Meteorological Bulletin of the Colombian Caribbean, No. 49, January 2017.

**Post-critical date event No. 35**

1. Nicaragua contends that, on 17 April 2017, in the morning and in the afternoon, a Colombian naval vessel (not identified in the Reply) informed the Nicaraguan Naval Force vessel CG-401 “José Santos Zelaya” that it was in the Archipelago of San Andrés and Providencia, protecting the historic fishing rights of Colombia, guaranteeing the security of all vessels in the area and implementing operations against transnational crimes.<sup>131</sup>

2. In support of its contentions, Nicaragua submits as “evidence” a second-hand account of the “facts” (Annex 2, which is the same Annex 23 A of the Memorial but now called “Daily Navy Report”) and two audios with their transcriptions under Annex 32. The authenticity of the audios cannot be confirmed by Colombia.

3. Moreover, even if true, neither the alleged statement, nor the activities that were allegedly being undertaken by Colombia, constituted a violation of Nicaragua’s sovereign rights. As with other encounters, the underlying issue is that Nicaragua seeks to expand the scope of its limited sovereign rights to full sovereignty, equating the legal nature of the EEZ with that of the territorial sea. This can be clearly seen when, in the audio submitted, the Nicaraguan officer claims repeatedly to be “exercising sovereignty” and “sailing through these waters

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<sup>131</sup> NR, para. 4.99.

making sovereignty”.<sup>132</sup> This excessive unilateral allocation of rights in the EEZ leads Nicaragua to consider that all activities by Colombia in the area are a violation of Nicaragua’s rights – a proposition that is wholly untenable.

4. In any case, as can be seen from the interaction, not only did the Colombian vessel not impede Nicaragua from exercising its sovereign rights, it offered its assistance and availed itself to remain attentive to any requirement or support.<sup>133</sup>

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<sup>132</sup> NR, Annex 32, pp. 435-436.

<sup>133</sup> NR, Annex 32, p. 435.

**Post-critical date event No. 36**

1. Nicaragua claims that, on 16 May 2017, a Colombian frigate (not identified in the Reply) harassed and positioned itself off the prow of the Nicaraguan Naval Force vessel CG-401 “José Santos Zelaya”.<sup>134</sup>
2. Nicaragua does not submit any direct evidence of the facts it alleges; only a second-hand account of the “facts” (Annex 2, which is the same Annex 23 A of the Memorial but now called “Daily Navy Report”).
3. For its part, the Colombian Navy has no record of such interaction with any Nicaraguan naval vessel. Due to its thoroughness in keeping record of its activities, the fact that no reference can be found to the alleged incident is indicative that Nicaragua’s assertions are erroneous.
4. In any event, it is undisputed that Colombia has freedom of navigation in Nicaragua’s EEZ. Moreover, Nicaragua has not met its burden of proof as to any alleged violation of its sovereign rights by Colombia since it provided no evidence as to how the alleged incident could have impeded Nicaragua from exercising its sovereign rights in the area. In conclusion, this event does not remotely represent a violation by Colombia of Nicaragua’s sovereign rights.

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<sup>134</sup> NR, para. 4.100.

**Annex 1**

**MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT DANIEL ORTEGA TO THE PEOPLE  
OF NICARAGUA, 26 NOVEMBER 2012**

*(Available at:*

*<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ldhur4mW3kE> )*





**MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT DANIEL ORTEGA TO THE PEOPLE  
OF NICARAGUA, 26 NOVEMBER 2012**

1:27 – 3:16

“Good evening, Nicaraguan brothers, Nicaraguan families.

A week ago, in this Revolution Square that we have here next to the House of the Peoples, we gave that great news that the International Court of Justice of The Hague had given a ruling, gave a ruling, that gives Nicaragua more than 90.000 kilometres of maritime territory. That is, since that date, since November 19 of this year 2012, Nicaragua has a much larger territory than it had until that date, thanks to the battle that the Nicaraguan people has been fighting, united to achieve that great victory.”

13:08 – 14:07

“(…) they are the same people and the original peoples are logically not making any difference, then towards them [the Raizales], we say that respectfully precisely to the principle of the rights of indigenous peoples, we fully respect the right to fish and navigate in those waters that they have sailed historically and have also survived from the resources of the sea.”

16:25 – 19:18

“(…) the instruction we gave to General Julio César Avilés, head of the Nicaraguan Army, is that, well, we have been acting with prudence, we must indisputably act with prudence, we are peace lovers, we do not want any kind of confrontation with our Colombian brothers, but we had already practically given Monday through Saturday, five to six days, so we started to move forward in the implementation of the agreements, and that we are in the ethical, moral and historical obligation to proceed also to the surveillance of that recovered area to exercise sovereignty, we are in the moral, ethical and historical obligation that our armed forces, the Army of Sandino, the Army of Estrada, the Army of Zeledón, of Carlos Fonseca, that this army proceeded to make an immediate plan to exercise vigilance in the maritime territories that belong to Nicaragua since November 19 and immediately the comrades worked on Saturday night, on Sunday and at midnight on Sunday our ships set sail, sailed to the recovered areas and already at this time have exercised sovereignty in all that territory, aerial and maritime. And we will continue doing and exercising this aerial and maritime sovereignty without affecting the fishing activities of the brothers of the Archipelago of San Andrés, on the contrary, accompanying them (…)”.

## **Annex 2**

### **SPEECHES AT THE 33<sup>RD</sup> ANNIVERSARY OF THE NICARAGUAN NAVAL FORCE, 13 AUGUST 2013**

*(Available at:*

*[https://www.el19digital.com/articulos/ver/titulo:12213-33-  
aniversario-de-la-fuerza-naval-](https://www.el19digital.com/articulos/ver/titulo:12213-33-aniversario-de-la-fuerza-naval-) )*



**33<sup>RD</sup> ANNIVERSARY OF THE NAVAL FORCE**  
**13 August 2013**

(...)

**Rear-Admiral Marvin Elías Corrales**  
**Head of the Naval Force of the Nicaraguan Army**

“(...) A special recognition to the companions that since November 25 of last year have successfully fulfilled the Peace and Sovereignty Mission ‘General Augusto C. Sandino’, in compliance with the main objective ordered by our Commander in Chief, to exercise sovereignty in the sea and jurisdictional airspace restored to Nicaragua by the International Court of Justice, where we have guaranteed in a sustained manner the permanent presence of our Surface Units in the restituted areas.”

(...)

**General Julio César Avilés**  
**Commander in Chief of the Nicaraguan Army**

(...)

“33 years of dedication to the Fatherland, protecting our seas, and enforcing our laws (...) What Courage, Dignity and Patriotism in you, Mariner Brothers! You all possess an unlimited will in your Protection Missions of our Sovereign Seas, thousands and

thousands of miles navigated day and night in complex climatic conditions. Navigation that has increased by more than 30% now that with the law and reason on our side corresponds to us to sail in the seas restored by the International Court of Justice to Nicaragua.

As we all know, on the 19th of last November, the International Court of Justice recognized Nicaragua's rights well to the east of the Meridian 82. By that day, we were ready to exercise our sovereignty at greater distances from our coasts, even with the existing limitations.

The fulfillment of the Peace and Sovereignty Mission "General Augusto C. Sandino", we initiated it as ordered by the President of the Republic on November 25, and from that date our National Flag waves proudly in our ships in those wide seas that belong to us. Our special recognition to all the Chiefs, Officers, Sergeants and Sailors who have been fulfilling this Sacred Mission."

### **Annex 3**

#### **SPEECHES AT THE 34<sup>TH</sup> ANNIVERSARY OF THE NICARAGUAN AIR FORCE, 31 JULY 2013**

*(Available at:*

*[https://www.el19digital.com/articulos/ver/titulo:11887-34-  
aniversario-de-la-fuerza-aerea](https://www.el19digital.com/articulos/ver/titulo:11887-34-aniversario-de-la-fuerza-aerea)*)





**34<sup>TH</sup> ANNIVERSARY OF THE NICARAGUAN AIR  
FORCE  
31 July 2013**

President-Commander Daniel Ortega in the Act of the 34<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Nicaraguan Air Force, 31 July 2013.

(...)

**Reading of Order No. 0061-2013 by the Commander-in-Chief  
of the Nicaraguan Army**

“In accordance with the power established in Article 9, Section 8 of Law Number 0181, Code of Organization, Jurisdiction and Military Social Security in Article 100 of the Internal Military Regulations, and in accordance with the provisions of Article 290 of the Regulations for the Provision of Active Military Service, I order:

(...)

3. Award the First Air Class Medal Honor of Merit to Major Danilo Torres Cardoza, Chief of the Aviation Squadron of the Air Transport Squadron; and Captain Enrique Rafael García Ráudez, Senior Pilot of the Air Transport Squadron of the Air Force of the Nicaraguan Army, in recognition of their fulfillment of Flight Missions and the Assurance of National Sovereignty in the airspace over the waters restored by the International Court of Justice of The Hague.”

(...)

**Brigadier General Spiro José Bassi**  
**Head of the Nicaraguan Air Force**

(...)

“When evaluating one more year of our work, we register a total of 1,011 flight hours, transporting 4,790 people; 169,581 pounds of cargo, carried out on 1,104 flights. Traveling more than 180,720 kilometers throughout our national and regional geography. In this effort, we highlight our successful participation in the Peace and Sovereignty Mission General Augusto C. Sandino, exercising sovereignty with our air resources in the air and maritime spaces restored to our People by the International Court of Justice of The Hague, in the historic Judgment of November 2012.”

(...)

**Speech by [President] Daniel [Ortega]**

(...)

“All of this does not take away, under any point of view, the Air Force, the Nicaraguan Army, from what is a Constitutional Principle demanded by the Defense, the Protection of National Sovereignty. And it is not by chance that on this occasion we are

awarding Recognitions to the Companions who had to move after the Court's Ruling in The Hague, which allowed Nicaragua to recover maritime territory.

More than 90.000 kilometres of maritime territory recovered Nicaragua, and it was the Air Force, together with the Naval Force, and Components, of course, of Specialized Terrestrial Troops that reinforce the Naval Units, which moved immediately over the regained territory, in that Operation that took the name of our General Sandino (...) To recover the Sovereignty from the Judgment of the Court of The Hague.”



## **Annex 4**

### **SPEECHES AT THE 35<sup>TH</sup> ANNIVERSARY OF THE NICARAGUAN AIR FORCE, 31 JULY 2014**

*(Available at:*

*<https://www.el19digital.com/articulos/ver/titulo:21182-daniel-en-el-acto-del-35-aniversario-de-la-fuerza-aerea-de-nicaragua>*)



**DANIEL IN THE 35<sup>TH</sup> ANNIVERSARY OF THE  
NICARAGUAN AIR FORCE  
31 July 2014**

**Brigadier General Spiro José Bassi, Head of the Nicaraguan  
Air Force**

(...)

“In the framework of the Peace and Sovereignty Mission ‘General Augusto C. Sandino’, we have assured the exercise of Sovereignty in the Air and Maritime Spaces restituted to Nicaragua by the International Court of Justice of The Hague since 2012.”





## **Annex 5**

### **SPEECHES AT THE 35<sup>TH</sup> ANNIVERSARY OF THE NICARAGUAN NAVAL FORCE, 19 AUGUST 2015**

*(Available at:*

*<https://www.el19digital.com/articulos/ver/titulo:32675-35-aniversario-de-fundacion-de-la-fuerza-nava>*)



**CEREMONY OF THE 35<sup>TH</sup> ANNIVERSARY OF  
FOUNDATION OF THE NAVAL FORCE OF  
THE NICARAGUAN ARMY  
19 August 2015**

**Speech by Marvin Elías Corrales, Head of the Naval Force**

(...)

“We have been fulfilling the Peace and Sovereignty Mission ‘General Augusto C. Sandino’ after the ruling issued on 19 November 2012, which restored the Maritime Spaces that belong to the State of Nicaragua in the Caribbean Sea, maintaining a permanent presence in that Zone.

Since 25 November 2012, our Officers, Classes and Sailors have successfully completed this Mission in compliance with the objective of exercising sovereignty in the Sea and Jurisdictional Airspace.”

(...)

**Speech by General Julio César Avilés, Head of the  
Nicaraguan Army**

(...)

“In a special way, we want to highlight from our Naval Force the fulfillment of their Security Missions of their Sovereign Seas.

particularly of our waters in the Caribbean restored by the Judgment of the International Court of Justice of November 2012. To this generation of sailors has corresponded the honor of exercising Sovereignty in the Waters restored by the Court.

You, since November 2012, with Patriotism and Firmness, continue fulfilling the Peace and Sovereignty Mission ‘General Augusto C. Sandino’, ordered by the President of the Republic, enforcing the Rights of our People in those Waters that belong to us, up to the 79<sup>th</sup> Meridian.”

**Speech by [President] Daniel [Ortega]**

(...)

“Now we have a Navy according to our possibilities, more Modern, more Dignified, and we want this Navy to have greater and better Means. And we are fighting for that, making efforts, so that we can count on greater and better means that allow us to save lives in the first place; that allow us to protect and accompany the fishing activities in our Seas; that allow us to safeguard Sovereignty (...) Sovereignty as we have a New Territorial Sea, and you have been able to act in correspondence with the Judgment of the International Court of Justice.

As I mentioned at the Air Force Ceremony, that was a job immediately deployed by the High Command of the Army with the Commander in Chief at front, and then the Meeting, and the

Plan to immediately proceed to safeguard and protect the Territorial Sea, the 90,000 square kilometres of Territorial Sea, recovered for Nicaragua in the Caribbean Sea, in Judgment issued by the International Court of Justice.”



## **Annex 6**

### **SPEECHES AT THE 79<sup>TH</sup> ANNIVERSARY OF GENERAL AUGUSTO C. SANDINO'S TRANSIT TO IMMORTALITY, 21 FEBRUARY 2013**

*(Available at:*

*[http://www.nicaraguatriunfa.com/documentos\\_2013\\_2.html](http://www.nicaraguatriunfa.com/documentos_2013_2.html) )*





**COMMEMORATION OF THE 79<sup>TH</sup> ANNIVERSARY OF  
GENERAL AUGUSTO C. SANDINO'S  
TRANSIT TO IMMORTALITY  
21 February 2013**

(...)

**Speech by [President] Daniel [Ortega]**

(...)

“So, this case is very similar, a Congresswoman started accusing that the Nicaraguan Army, the Naval Force, was harassing and not allowing fishing by Raizal fishermen of the Original Peoples that are in that Raizal Communities, which is very linked to the Brothers of the Caribbean Coast of Nicaragua, that is, there are family relationships. Many of our Brothers who live in Corn Island, or who were born in Corn Island, or who live in Bluefields, or in Laguna de Perlas, their grandparents stayed in San Andrés, or their parents stayed in San Andrés; then, there is a relationship, and they communicate, they exchange.

(...)

I want to make clear, this is important, because in this case what is the Raizal Community, I told President Santos, and I have said publicly, that the Raizal Community can continue fishing. That Nicaragua will not affect them in their Rights as Original People, that they can continue fishing. And that we work an Agreement,

an Agreement between the Government of Colombia and Nicaragua, so that we can regulate this well. Because how do we know that all the boats that are fishing there are from the Raizal Community, and which ones are fisheries not related to the Raizal Community, or even has to do with industrial fishing?

So, while we reach those Agreements (...) I am sure that these consultations that the Government of Colombia is doing with the Court, will necessarily lead us to look for how we can agree on a Treaty to apply what the Court demands. Meanwhile, I direct you here, General, and through you to the Naval Force, so that as we say “a ojo de buen cubero” [approximately], to those vessels which belong to the Raizales, do not ask for permission; because we have not yet managed to establish the mechanism to grant permits to the Raizal Community.

There we have a Proposal, which would be to install a Consular Directorate right there in San Andrés, and from there it can be clearly established how many fishermen are Raizales, which are their boats, so that they can fish freely. We already know that they will be able to fish freely there, and the Naval Force would have this clearer now, because at this time the Naval Force does not have this clear. We do not know if it can be a boat even of drug traffickers (...) because it is not the first time that the drug traffickers are concealing themselves as fishermen. It would not be the first nor the last time, and the Colombian Brothers know it well, because they have captured numerous boats of supposed fishermen who were in drug trafficking operations.

Therefore, immediately, “*a ojo de buen cubero*” [approximately], leave the Raizales to continue fishing there. Industrial fishing already has to request permission from INPESCA (...) industrial fishing that is not Raizal. Industrial fishing is fishing by companies where in any case the Raizales are employees, they are not the owners of the company. But if the Raizales have a company, great, this company that belongs to the Raizales can fish freely as well, because these are their original areas as Original People, the same as of our Brothers on the Caribbean Coast.

(...)

And I propose to the Government of Colombia, to President Santos, that the sooner, the better, we can organize these Commissions to work so that all this can be delimited, as it relates to the area where by the Raizal People's Historical Rights they can fish once and for all with permission, that is, they already have a permanent permit there, they do not have to be going for a permit every day, why? Because they are in their lands, they are in their waters, they are in their natural habitat.”



## **Annex 7**

### **SPEECHES AT THE 81<sup>ST</sup> ANNIVERSARY OF GENERAL AUGUSTO C. SANDINO'S TRANSIT TO IMMORTALITY, 21 FEBRUARY 2015**

*(Available at:*

*<https://www.el19digital.com/articulos/ver/titulo:26479-acto-81-aniversario-del-transito-a-la-inmortalidad-del-general-sandino>*)



**81<sup>ST</sup> ANNIVERSARY OF GENERAL AUGUSTO C.  
SANDINO'S TRANSIT TO IMMORTALITY,  
21 February 2015**

President-Commander Daniel presides the Act of Commemoration of the 81 Anniversary of General Augusto C. Sandino's Transit to Immortality. 21 February 2015.

(...)

**Speech by Julio César Avilés**

“(...) The Naval Force, with the support from the Air Force, exercises sovereignty in our seas, and particularly we want to emphasize that since November 2012, it has done so in the waters of the Caribbean that were recognized by the International Court of Justice of The Hague, navigating over those spaces of our seas, 105,700 miles enforcing our Laws, and protecting more than 300 vessels in fishing operations.”





## **Annex 8**

### **NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION OF NICARAGUA (INIDE), STATISTICAL YEARBOOK FOR 2011**

*(Available at:*

<http://www.inide.gob.ni/bibliovirtual/Anuarios/ANUARIO11/ANUARIO11/assets/downloads/ANUARIO%20ESTADISTICO%202011.pdf>)





Reconciliation and National Unity Government  
The People, President!

INIDE  
National Institute of Development  
Information of Nicaragua

# Statistical Yearbook 2011



**Citizen Power  
Nicaragua wins  
with you!**

**NATIONAL STATISTICS SYSTEM (SEN)**

**SECTION V.3**

**Fishing and Aquaculture**

**NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION  
OPERABILITY OF THE INDUSTRIAL FISHING FLEET, MONTHLY  
YEAR 2011**

INIDE - V.3.3

Real  
Economy

Months	Shrimp ship <sup>a/</sup>			Lobster ship			Thrawler <sup>a/</sup>		
	Operating Ships <sup>b/</sup>	Fishing Days	Number of Landings	Operating Ships <sup>b/</sup>	Fishing Days	Number of Landings	Operating Ships <sup>b/</sup>	Fishing Days	Number of Landings
<b>Caribbean Sea</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>3,949</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>8,899</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1,250</b>	<b>115</b>
January	21	527	25	53	817	59	7	90	11
February	21	361	15	74	1,545	116	7	127	10
March	19	331	12	0	0	0	8	94	8
April	11	126	11	0	0	0	10	165	16
May	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	151	14
June	2	30	3	0	0	0	9	106	10
July	14	28	1	44	436	37	4	60	7
August	20	124	7	55	1,215	75	6	100	10
September	20	733	18	60	1,089	72	5	105	8
October	20	355	10	60	1,295	70	5	68	6
November	21	675	18	57	1,335	75	6	100	8
December	20	659	29	51	1,167	63	6	84	7
<b>Pacific Ocean</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	-	-	-
January	5	74	9	0	0	0	-	-	-
February	8	136	17	0	0	0	-	-	-
March	4	53	6	0	0	0	-	-	-
April	5	45	4	0	0	0	-	-	-
May	5	50	5	0	0	0	-	-	-
June	4	26	6	0	0	0	-	-	-
July	3	20	3	0	0	0	-	-	-
August	5	58	6	1	3	1	-	-	-
September	2	12	3	1	3	1	-	-	-
October	1	6	2	0	0	0	-	-	-
November	1	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-
December	3	42	7	0	0	0	-	-	-

Source: Nicaraguan Institute for Fishing and Aquaculture (INPESCA)

<sup>a/</sup> Includes the national and foreign fleet in the Caribbean Sea<sup>b/</sup> The annual value is the number of average operating ships

Note: There is no registry of operations by the trawler fleet in the Pacific Ocean



## **Annex 9**

**NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION OF  
NICARAGUA (INIDE), STATISTICAL YEARBOOK FOR 2012**

*(Available at:  
<http://www.inide.gob.ni/Anuarios/Anuario%202012.pdf>)*







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# STATISTICAL YEARBOOK

## 2012



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**NATIONAL STATISTICS SYSTEM (SEN)**

**SECTION V.3**  
**Fishing and Aquaculture**

## V.3.3. MONTHLY OPERABILITY OF THE FISHING FLEET

	Shrimp ship <sup>a/</sup>			Lobster ship			Thrawler <sup>b/</sup>		
	Operating ships <sup>b/</sup>	Fishing days	Number of landings	Operating ships <sup>b/</sup>	Fishing days	Number of landings	Operating ships <sup>b/</sup>	Fishing days	Number of landings
<b>Real Economy</b>									
Caribbean Sea	13	3,197	108	52	8,276	517	8	1,365	117
January	23	450	21	55	1,114	69	5	34	3
February	23	301	17	47	1,024	91	7	104	9
March	20	611	19	0	0	0	11	132	13
April	4	58	5	0	0	0	12	195	22
May	1	11	1	0	0	0	12	165	15
June	2	22	2	0	0	0	13	166	13
July	16	43	4	52	557	47	6	72	7
August	14	96	5	63	1,303	68	5	76	7
September	12	380	7	51	889	56	4	75	5
October	12	379	6	50	1,261	62	7	126	7
November	16	284	5	50	961	54	7	120	8
December	12	562	16	46	1,167	70	6	100	8

Source: Nicaraguan Institute for Fishing and Aquaculture (INPESCA)

<sup>a/</sup>: Includes the national and foreign fleet in the Caribbean Sea

<sup>b/</sup>: The annual value is the number of operating ships



## **Annex 10**

**NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION OF  
NICARAGUA (INIDE), STATISTICAL YEARBOOK FOR 2013**

*(Available at:*

*<http://www.inide.gob.ni/Anuarios/Anuario%202013.pdf>*)





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**STATISTICAL YEARBOOK**

**2013**



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**NATIONAL STATISTICS SYSTEM (SEN)**

**SECTION V.3**  
**Fishing and Aquaculture**



## V.3.3. MONTHLY OPERABILITY OF THE FISHING FLEET

Real Economy	Months	Shrimp ship			Lobster ship <sup>iv</sup>			Thrawler		
		Operating ships <sup>iv</sup>	Fishing days	Number of landings	Operating ships <sup>iv</sup>	Fishing days	Number of landings	Operating ships <sup>iv</sup>	Fishing days	Number of landings
	Caribbean Sea	17	3,423	104	53	8,527	491	6	948	78
	January	19	567	16	46	801	39	5	80	6
	February	19	294	11	43	1,079	78	5	63	5
	March	17	645	19	0	0	0	7	76	8
	April	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	122	10
	May	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	80	8
	June	8	0	0	0	0	0	7	112	9
	July	18	132	10	47	366	39	5	56	5
	August	18	368	9	56	1,163	71	4	76	5
	September	16	519	11	59	1,192	61	5	83	5
	October	18	84	5	57	1,314	69	5	104	7
	November	19	247	8	56	1,102	58	4	58	6
	December	17	567	15	57	1,510	76	4	38	4

Source: Nicaraguan Institute for Fishing and Aquaculture (INPESCA)

<sup>iv</sup> Includes fishing operations with divers and pots

<sup>iv</sup> The annual value is the average of ships of the months with registered operations

Note: Includes the national and foreign fleet in the Caribbean Sea



## **Annex 11**

**NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION OF  
NICARAGUA (INIDE), STATISTICAL YEARBOOK FOR 2014**

*(Available at:*

*<http://www.inide.gob.ni/Anuarios/Anuario%202014.pdf>*)





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# STATISTICAL YEARBOOK

## 2014



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**NATIONAL STATISTICS SYSTEM (SEN)**



## **SECTION V.3**

### **Fishing and Aquaculture**

## INIDE - Statistical Yearbook 2014

V.3.3. Operability of the Industrial Fishing Fleet Monthly Series  
from January to December, 2014

Months	Shrimp ship			Lobster ship <sup>a/</sup>			Thrawler		
	Operating ships <sup>b/</sup>	Fishing days	Number of landings	Operating ships <sup>b/</sup>	Fishing days	Number of landings	Operating ships <sup>b/</sup>	Fishing days	Number of landings
Caribbean Sea <sup>a/</sup>	15	3,714	105	64	10,579	568	3	560	37
January	20	691	15	54	808	40	2	12	1
February	19	695	18	58	1,672	112	2	44	2
March	3	50	3	0	0	0	2	27	2
April	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	25	2
May	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	41	4
June	13	0	0	0	0	0	5	97	8
July	20	110	6	60	452	42	2	34	2
August	19	775	23	67	1,527	74	3	30	2
September	17	113	8	66	1,363	70	3	54	3
October	17	451	10	70	1,366	74	3	33	2
November	14	528	12	70	1,276	67	4	71	4
December	9	301	10	65	2,115	89	5	92	5

Real Economy Note: Includes the national and foreign fleet in the Caribbean Sea

<sup>a/</sup>: Preliminary

<sup>b/</sup>: Includes fishing operations with divers and pots

<sup>c/</sup>: The annual value is the average of ships of the months with registered operations

Source: Nicaraguan Institute for Fishing and Aquaculture (INPESCA), Statistics Office





## **Annex 12**

**NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION OF  
NICARAGUA (INIDE), STATISTICAL YEARBOOK FOR 2015**

*(Available at:*

*<http://www.inide.gob.ni/Anuarios/Anuario%20Estadistico%202015.pdf>*)





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## STATISTICAL YEARBOOK 2015



**2016**  
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**IN VICTORIES!**

**INIDE**



Section V.3  
Fishing and  
Aquaculture

## INIDE - Statistical Yearbook 2015

V.3.3. OPERABILITY OF THE INDUSTRIAL FISHING FLEET  
MONTHLY SERIES FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 2015

Months	Shrimp ships			Lobster ships <sup>aj</sup>			Trawlers		
	Operating Ships <sup>aj</sup>	Fishing Days	Number of Landings	Operating Ships <sup>aj</sup>	Fishing Days	Number of Landings	Operating Ships <sup>aj</sup>	Fishing Days	Number of Landings
Caribbean Sea <sup>aj</sup>	15	4,074	107	54	9,542	503	4	668	43
January	18	740	16	56	880	49	4	40	3
February	19	159	5	55	1,746	117	4	66	4
March	19	598	17	0	0	0	6	82	6
April	9	353	9	0	0	0	7	66	5
May	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	125	7
June	10	28	2	0	0	0	3	26	2
July	15	37	2	45	258	22	2	35	2
August	16	568	13	54	1,499	62	3	74	3
September	18	297	8	57	933	46	3	36	3
October	17	627	13	57	1,580	72	2	42	3
November	17	319	10	54	1,039	62	2	47	3
December	17	348	12	56	1,607	73	2	29	2
REAL ECONOMY									

Note: Includes national and foreign fleet in the Caribbean Sea

<sup>aj</sup>: Preliminary

<sup>aj</sup>: Includes the operations with fishing pots and divers

<sup>aj</sup>: The annual value is the average of ships from the months registering operation

Source: Nicaraguan Institute for Fishing and Aquaculture (INPESCA) - Statistics Office



## **Annex 13**

**NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION OF  
NICARAGUA (INIDE), STATISTICAL YEARBOOK FOR 2016**

*(Available at:*

*<http://www.inide.gob.ni/Anuarios/Anuario%20Estadistico%202016.pdf>*)







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**STATISTICAL YEARBOOK 2016**

**2017 TIMES OF  
VICTORIES FOR THE  
GRACE OF GOD!**



## Section V.3 Fishing and Aquaculture

V.3.3. OPERABILITY OF THE INDUSTRIAL FISHING FLEET  
MONTHLY SERIES FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 2016

Months	Shrimp ships			Lobster ships <sup>a/</sup>			Thrawlers		
	Operating Ships <sup>b/</sup>	Fishing Days	Number of Landings	Operating Ships <sup>b/</sup>	Fishing Days	Number of Landings	Operating Ships <sup>b/</sup>	Fishing Days	Number of Landings
Caribbean Sea <sup>a/</sup>	15	4,454	113	71	12,033	608	3	576	39
January	19	628	13	63	1,025	57	2	23	2
February	18	402	10	68	1,977	80	1	16	1
March	19	427	13	0	0	0	3	34	3
April	11	495	11	0	0	0	5	80	6
May	9	0	0	0	0	0	4	78	5
June	11	0	0	0	0	0	4	67	4
July	14	365	8	59	567	40	3	49	3
August	16	412	12	74	1,610	80	3	58	3
September	16	333	9	77	1,697	98	2	33	2
October	17	564	13	76	1,706	88	2	43	3
November	16	470	13	77	1,467	76	3	45	4
December	8	358	11	73	1,984	89	3	50	3

REAL  
ECONOMY

Note: Includes national and foreign fleet in the Caribbean Sea

<sup>a/</sup>: Preliminary

<sup>a/</sup>: Includes the operations with fishing pots and divers.

<sup>b/</sup>: The annual value is the average of ships from the months registering operation

Source: Nicaraguan Institute for Fishing and Aquaculture (INPESCA) - Statistics Office



## **Annex 14**

### **NICARAGUAN INSTITUTE FOR FISHING AND AQUACULTURE (INPESCA), FISHING AND AQUACULTURE YEARBOOK FOR 2014**

*(Available at:*

*[http://www.inpesca.gob.ni/images/ANUARIO%20PESQUERO%  
20Y%20ACUICOLA%20DE%20NICARAGUA%202014.pdf](http://www.inpesca.gob.ni/images/ANUARIO%20PESQUERO%20Y%20ACUICOLA%20DE%20NICARAGUA%202014.pdf)*)





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## Fishing and Aquaculture Yearbook for 2014

July 2015

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**1. Caribbean Sea  
(See Table No.2, Graph 2)**

Fisheries in the Caribbean Sea represented 25,551,466 landed pounds, equivalent to 23.52% of the total volume captured. In this littoral, an increase of 52.68% was presented in 2014 compared to the previous year 2013. The resources landed in other units of measure and subsequently converted account to 28,476 pounds. The main resources by landed volume were sea jelly equivalent to 31.48% of the total, fish with 24.19%, lobster (tail, whole, meat) with 15.36%, sea cucumber with 10.26%, queen conch 100% clean with 6.34%, coastal shrimp (tail and whole) 6.97% and freshwater crab with 5.26%.

**TableN° 2  
REGISTERED LANDINGS OF THE FISHERIES RESOURCES  
CARIBBEAN SEA**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>11,928,053</b>	<b>11,969,615</b>	<b>12,815,289</b>	<b>11,176,544</b>	<b>11,935,289</b>	<b>13,902,630</b>	<b>12,207,688</b>	<b>12,589,596</b>	<b>16,735,109</b>	<b>25,551,466</b>
Maritime	11,927,716	11,969,615	12,815,289	10,901,474	11,562,193	13,572,021	12,041,448	12,483,298	16,686,974	25,522,989
Shrimp tail	3,963,026	2,479,729	2,670,490	1,964,109	2,046,232	1,747,681	1,551,002	1,004,513	976,613	1,402,535
Shrimp whole	1,171,514	714,997	897,630	360,700	284,159	469,875	429,414	281,169	126,700	195,448
Small Shrimp whole (chacalín)	17,954	27,547	9,480	621,052	848,556	88,044	100,209	988,093	124,220	124,220
Small Shrimp tail (chacalín)				127,510	111,149	246,792	41,448	70,775	60,822	
Lobster tail	2,294,731	2,416,536	2,435,994	2,790,168	2,278,143	2,427,200	2,581,215	2,816,567	2,848,989	3,075,379
Lobster whole			2,470	4,238	48,638	217,694	334,364	294,382	294,382	550,960
Lobster (head meat)	127,732	142,168	156,994	158,213	153,266	181,378	140,042	162,670	281,289	298,537
Fish whole	4,196,456	4,985,960	5,556,067	4,445,315	3,986,143	5,679,717	4,754,863	5,475,957	5,872,471	6,180,851
Queen conch steak (100% clean)	155,110	271,016	120,129	278,552	490,759	805,741	761,313	1,034,168	1,330,459	1,618,812
Queen conch horn	425									
Queen conch meat			17,014							
Whole sea cucumber with viscera	12,069	402,287	428,740	1,583,256	858,883	683,527	828,948	1,517,382	2,621,093	
Freshwater crab	2,493	2,112	1,603	1,915	2,362	386,226	568,956	400,205	918,058	1,343,382
Whole jellyfish				451,208					1,452,966	8,043,767
Whole crab	15,631	20,260	9,312	6,610	2,728	6,882	16,180	3,080	8,796	6,904
Crab pincers		892	943	408	982		129			
Crab (body,mouth, chest)							2,277			
Squid whole				77	158					280
Octopus whole	598			3,500	1,154					
Clams and whole oysters					52	95				



## **Annex 15**

### **NICARAGUAN INSTITUTE FOR FISHING AND AQUACULTURE (INPESCA), FISHING AND AQUACULTURE YEARBOOK FOR 2015**

*(Available at:*

<http://www.inpesca.gob.ni/images/DocumentosSubidos2016/ANUARIO%20PESQUERO%20Y%20ACUICOLA%20DE%20NICARAGUA%202015.pdf>*)*





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### Fishing and Aquaculture Yearbook for 2015

December 2016

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Table No. 3 REGISTERED LANDINGS OF FISHERIES RESOURCES (Pounds)											
Caribbean Sea											
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	
<b>Grand Total</b>	11,969,615	12,815,288	11,176,544	11,935,289	13,902,630	12,207,688	12,589,596	16,735,109	25,551,466	23,157,368	
<b>Maritime</b>	11,969,615	12,815,288	10,901,474	11,562,193	13,572,021	12,041,448	12,483,298	16,686,974	25,522,989	23,147,668	
Shrimp tail	2,479,729	2,670,490	1,964,109	2,046,232	1,747,681	1,551,002	1,004,513	976,613	1,402,535	1,548,899	
Shrimp whole	714,997	897,630	360,700	264,159	469,875	429,414	281,169	126,700	195,448	83,270	
Small shrimp whole (chacalín)	17,954	27,547	9,490	621,052	848,556	88,044	100,209	988,093	124,220	972,972	
Small Shrimp tail (chacalín)				127,510	111,149	246,792	41,448	70,775	60,822	2,217	
Lobster tail	2,416,536	2,435,994	2,790,168	2,278,143	2,427,200	2,581,215	2,816,567	2,848,989	3,075,379	3,982,539	
Lobster whole		2,470	4,238	48,638	217,694	334,364	294,382	550,960	1,526,243	1,526,243	
Lobster (head meat)	142,168	156,994	158,213	153,286	181,378	140,042	162,670	281,289	298,537	317,712	
Lobster head										31,481	
Fish whole	4,985,960	5,556,067	4,445,315	3,986,143	5,679,717	4,754,863	5,475,957	5,872,471	6,180,851	5,957,132	
Queen conch fillet (100% clean)	271,016	120,129	278,552	490,759	805,741	761,313	1,034,168	1,330,459	1,618,812	1,535,396	
Queen conch fillet (50% clean)										4,915	
Queen conch meat		17,014									
Whole sea cucumber with viscera	12,069	402,287	428,740	1,583,256	858,883	683,527	828,948	1,517,382	2,621,093	4,331,297	
Blue crab	2,112	1,603	1,915	2,362	386,226	568,956	400,205	918,058	1,343,382	1,801,920	
Whole jellyfish			451,208								
Whole crab	20,260	9,312	6,610	2,728	6,882	16,180	3,080	8,796	6,904	2,987	
Crab pincers	892	943	408	982		129				0	
Crab (body, mouth, chest)						2,277				0	
Whole squid			77	158					280	150	
Whole octopus			3,500	1,154						397	
Clams and whole oysters					95					23	
Chiquirin (sea cusuco)										928	
<b>Annual growth (%)</b>	<b>2006 vs 2005</b>	<b>2007 vs 2006</b>	<b>2008 vs 2007</b>	<b>2009 vs 2008</b>	<b>2010 vs 2009</b>	<b>2011 vs 2010</b>	<b>2012 vs 2011</b>	<b>2013 vs 2012</b>	<b>2014 vs 2013</b>	<b>2015 vs 2014</b>	
	0.35	7.07	-12.79	6.79	16.48	-12.19	3.13	32.93	52.68	-9.37	

Table No 5.1  
LANDINGS, EFFORT AND FISH PERFORMANCE IN THE CARIBBEAN SEA

Years	Landings Pounds		Nominal Effort		Nominal Performance	
	(Overall)	Fishing Trip Days (FTD)	Fishing Trip Days (FTD)	Average Operating Ships (AOS)	Pounds/FTD	Pounds/AOS
2006	568,745	1,007	1,007	5	565	113,749
2007	628,946	1,114	1,114	6	565	104,824
2008	615,527	1,066	1,066	6	577	102,588
2009	406,650	736	736	4	553	101,663
2010	737,788	1,551	1,551	9	476	81,976
2011	451,272	1,250	1,250	7	361	64,467
2012	563,215	1,275	1,275	7	442	80,459
2013	394,377	948	948	6	416	65,730
2014	282,190	560	560	3	504	94,063
2015	322,670	668	668	4	483	80,668

In the following table and graph, the industrial catch of fish is observed with the fishing trip days (FTD) and the average number of operating ships (AOS), which for the year 2015 was of 322,670 pounds with 668 FTD and 4 AOS.

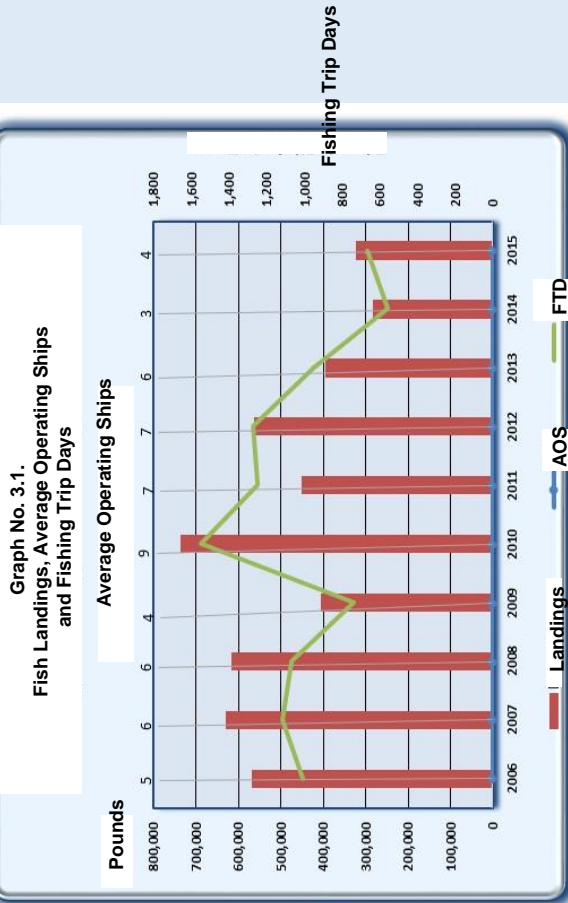


Table 8.1 and Graphs 7.1 and 7.2 show with detail the landings from industrial fishing that were 2,045,013 pounds. The vessels that worked with fishing pots registered 1,243,941 pounds of lobster tail and 334,181 pounds of whole lobster, with 9,542 Fishing Trip Days (FTD) and 54 Average Operating Boats (AOS), obtaining results of 130 pounds /FTD and 23,036 pounds /AOS. The vessels working with divers, landed 466,891 pounds, with 1,364 FTD and 11 AOS, obtaining results of 342 pounds/FTD and 42,445 pounds /AOS.

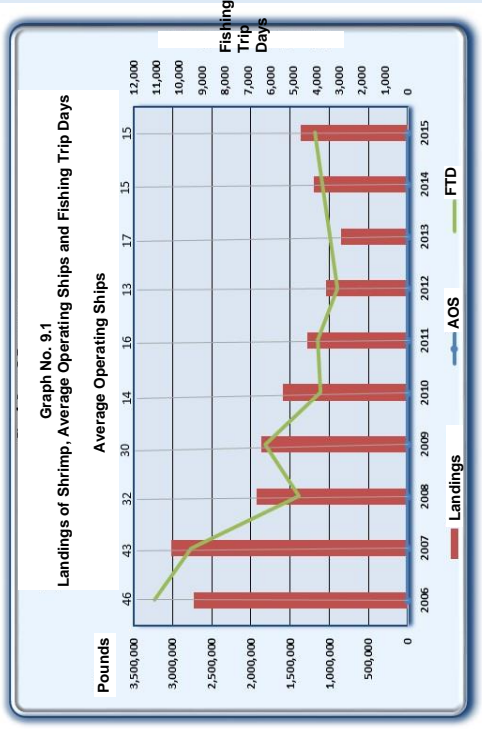
Table N° 8.1 LANDINGS, EFFORT AND LOBSTER PERFORMANCE IN THE CARIBBEAN SEA														
INDUSTRIAL														
Years	Captures (pounds)				Nominal Effort				Nominal Performance					
	Tails		Whole		Fishing Trip Days (FTD)		Average Operating Ships (AOS)		Pounds/FTD		Pounds/AOS			
	Fishing Pots	Divers	Total	Total	Fishing Pots	Divers	Total	Fishing Pots	Divers	Total	Fishing Pots	Divers		
2006	1,116,204	559,953	556,251		8,921	3,443	12,364	43	22	65	63	162	13,022	25,673
2007	1,073,523	529,114	544,409		7,877	2,917	10,794	39	22	61	67	187	13,490	24,622
2008	1,082,286	637,613	444,673		7,338	1,886	9,224	40	16	55	87	236	16,074	28,383
2009	980,156	634,936	345,220		7,158	1,403	8,561	36	13	49	89	246	17,858	26,555
2010	1,183,592	774,724	408,868		6,335	2,011	8,346	35	17	52	122	203	22,135	24,051
2011	1,175,789	783,152	392,637		7,235	1,664	8,899	42	15	57	108	236	18,814	25,959
2012	1,066,304	707,768	358,536		6,895	1,381	8,276	38	13	51	103	260	18,625	27,580
2013	1,254,891	971,038	279,963	3,890	7,589	1,193	8,782	44	10	54	128	235	22,069	26,984
2014	1,457,407	1,139,400	254,008	63,989	9,455	1,124	10,579	55	9	64	121	226	20,716	28,223
2015	2,045,013	1,243,941	466,891	334,181	9,542	1,364	10,906	54	11	65	130	342	23,036	42,445

**Table No. 10.1**  
**LANDINGS, EFFORT AND PERFORMANCE OF THE CARIBBEAN COAST SHRIMP**

INDUSTRIAL										
Years	Landings (Pounds)		Nominal Effort			Nominal Performance				
	(Tails)	(Whole)	Fishing Trip Days (FTD)	Average Operating Ships (AOS)	Pounds/FTD	Pounds/AOS	Pounds/FTD	Pounds/AOS	Pounds/AOS	
2006	2,300,981	714,997	8,110	35	284	65,544				
2007	2,469,827	897,630	6,885	33	359	74,028				
2008	1,723,575	336,900	3,962	23	435	75,635				
2009	1,864,007	264,159	5,615	25	332	73,756				
2010	1,602,519	469,975	3,021	11	324	118,411				
2011	1,280,480	429,414	3,949	16	324	80,872				
2012	854,533	281,169	3,075	13	278	65,733				
2013	768,856	126,700	3,423	17	225	45,494				
2014	1,065,650	195,448	3,714	15	287	71,043				
2015	1,315,750	83,270	4,074	15	323	87,717				
Years	(Whole)		Fishing Trip Days (FTD)	Average Operating Ships (AOS)	Pounds/FTD	Pounds/AOS				
2006	714,997	2,300,981	2,981	10	240	68,750				
2007	897,630	2,469,827	2,594	9	346	97,968				
2008	336,900	1,723,575	805	9	419	37,433				
2009	264,159	1,864,007	606	4	436	62,155				
2010	469,975	1,602,519	780	3	-	-				
2011	429,414	1,280,480	-	-	-	-				
2012	281,169	854,533	-	-	-	-				
2013	126,700	768,856	-	-	-	-				
2014	195,448	1,065,650	-	-	-	-				
2015	83,270	1,315,750	-	-	-	-				
Total of both operations										
Years	Estimated pounds in tails		Fishing Trip Days (FTD)	Average Operating Ships (AOS)	Pounds/FTD	Pounds/AOS				
2006	2,733,798	714,997	11,091	46	246	60,083				
2007	3,013,817	897,630	9,479	43	318	70,807				
2008	1,927,746	336,900	4,767	32	404	60,686				
2009	1,864,007	264,159	6,221	30	300	63,138				
2010	1,589,143	469,975	3,801	14	418	113,510				
2011	1,280,480	429,414	3,949	16	324	80,872				
2012	1,038,304	281,169	3,075	13	278	65,733				
2013	851,666	126,700	3,423	17	225	45,494				
2014	1,193,394	195,448	3,714	15	321	79,660				
2015	1,370,175	83,270	4,074	15	336	91,345				

From 2010 the landings were altogether (tails and whole), but because the tail landings were more, the effort was applied to them.

Table No. 10.1 presents the industrial landings of shrimp all converted to tails, to show the Fishing Trip Days (FTD) and the Average Operating Ships (AOS) that worked with this resource. The conversion to tail obeys that are the same boats on the same trips, those who land both presentations, therefore, it is shown this way. For the year 2015 the landings were 1,315,750 pounds of tail and 83,270 pounds of whole, which all converted to tail results in 1,370,175 pounds, with 4,074 FTD and 15 AOS, obtaining results of 336 pounds/FTD and 91,345 pounds/AOS.

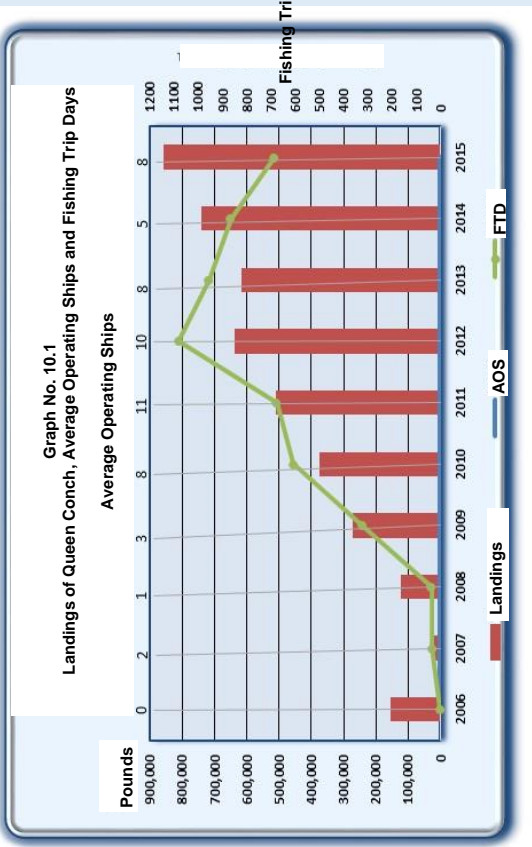


Industrial fishing landed 856,738 pounds, working 685 Fishing Trip Days (FTD) with 8 Average Operating Ships (AOS).

**Table No. 11.1**

**LANDINGS, EFFORT AND PERFORMANCE OF THE QUEEN CONCH IN THE CARIBBEAN SEA**

Years	INDUSTRIAL			
	Landings (Pounds)	Nominal Effort		Nominal Performance
		Fishing Trip Days (FTD)	Average Operating Ships (AOS)	Pounds/AOS
2006	155,062	*	*	
2007	25,749	34	2	757
2008	123,032	37	1	3,325
2009	271,845	322	3	844
2010	373,571	607	8	615
2011	510,603	676	11	755
2012	637,333	1,080	10	590
2013	616,154	955	8	645
2014	740,954	865	5	857
2015	856,738	685	8	1,251





## **Annex 16**

### **NICARAGUAN INSTITUTE FOR FISHING AND AQUACULTURE (INPESCA), FISHING RESOURCES DATA SHEETS FOR 2016**

*(Available at:*

*[http://www.inpesca.gob.ni/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=144:fichatecnicarecursospesqueros&catid=1:latest-news](http://www.inpesca.gob.ni/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=144:fichatecnicarecursospesqueros&catid=1:latest-news)*)



## DATA SHEET

**Resource Name:** Caribbean Coastal Shrimp

In the Caribbean Sea, coastal shrimp fishing is done by artisanal shrimp fishing in the estuaries and industrial fishing in the coastal area beyond three nautical miles with a fleet of 20 trawlers.

**Fishing Ban:** From 15 April to 15 May.

**Production 2016:** 1,780,443 pounds (807,604 kg)

**Exports 2016:**

Volume: 1,821,525 pounds (826,239 kg)

Values: US\$ 4,839,282 dollars



## DATA SHEET

**Resource Name:** Caribbean Queen Conch

It is an alternative fishery that fishermen profit during the lobster ban period and is regulated by means of a precautionary export quota, since this species is in the protected-species list in Appendix II.

**Fishing Ban:** From 1 June to 30 September.

**Production 2016:** 1,304,161 pounds (591,564 kg)

**Exports 2016:**

Volume: 1,410,203 pounds (639,664 kg)

Values: U\$ 8,063,171 dollars



## DATA SHEET

### **Resource Name:** Caribbean Lobster

It is the main fishing resource and commercial interest of the Nicaraguan Caribbean and represents an important source of employment for the population of this area, fishing is carried out through two modalities with traps or pots and by autonomous diving. In the last three years, the lobster industry has been under a technological transformation of the process, from selling lobster tails to the whole lobster. As a result of this transformation, fishing through diving has reduced considerably since the prices of whole lobster are more attractive.

**Fishing Ban:** From 1 March to 30 June.

**Production 2016:** 5,568,064 pounds (2,525,657 kg)

### **Exports 2016:**

Volume: 4,914,292 pounds (2,229,108 kg)

Values: U \$ 64,325,824 dollars





## DATA SHEET

**Resource Name:** Caribbean Fish

In the Caribbean Sea, the catch of fish takes place in the coastal lagoons and continental shelf by artisanal fishing with cayucos, boats with outboard engines and boats with integrated engines and in the deep areas by industrial vessels. Both modalities use hooks and gillnets and the industrial fishermen use only traps or pots.

**Fishing Ban:** No fishing ban

**Production 2016:** 6,389,471 pounds (2,898,245 kg)

**Exports 2016:**

Volume: 3,219,322 pounds (1,460,275 kg)

Values: U \$ 8,932,483 dollars



## DATA SHEET

**Resource Name:** Caribbean Sea Cucumber

Currently three species of cucumber are used mainly for artisanal fishing, it is a fishery that is in its expansion phase and is managed in a precautionary manner through an annual quota.

**Fishing Ban:** From 1 January to 28 February and from 1 June to 31 August.

**Production 2016:** 10,249,927 pounds (4,649,337 kg)

**Exports 2016:**

Volume: 1,362,056 pounds (617,825 kg)

Values: US\$ 10,099,513 dollars



**Annex 17**

**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, DECREE NO. 2256,  
4 OCTOBER 1991**

*(Official Journal No. 40.079, 4 October 1991)*



**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE**

4 October

Whereby Law 13 of 1990 is regulated

**THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC,**

In exercise of his constitutional and legal powers, in particular those conferred by Article 189 numeral 11 of the Political Constitution of Colombia

**DECREES**

(…)

**ARTICLE 12.** Fishing is classified:

1. By reason of where it takes place, in:
  - 1.1. Continental fishing, which can be:
    - 1.1.1. Fluvial: if it takes place in fresh water streams.
    - 1.1.2. Lacustrine: if it takes place in natural or artificial deposits of either fresh or brackish water.
  - 1.2. Marine fishing, which can be:
    - 1.2.1. Coastal: that carried out at no more than one nautical mile from the coast.
    - 1.2.2. Inshore: that carried out with vessels at no less than one mile and no more than twelve (12) nautical miles from the coast.

1.2.3. Offshore: that carried out at more than 12 miles from the coast.

2. By reason of its finality, in:

2.1. Subsistence fishing: that carried out non-profit, to provide food for the fisherman and its family.

2.2. Research fishing: that carried out with scientific and technological aims, including the experimentation of equipment, arts and methods as well as capture and processing systems.

2.3. Sports fishing: that carried out with recreational or entertainment purposes.

2.4. Commercial fishing: that carried out to obtain economic benefit and can be:

2.4.1. Artisanal: that carried out by fishermen, individually or organized in companies, cooperatives or other associations, with their personal independent work, with gear of a small-scale productive activity and by means of minor systems, arts and fishing methods.

2.4.2. Industrial: which is characterized by the intensive use of vessels with great autonomy, supported with major arts and



fishing methods, which allow them to operate in a wide range of action and obtain large volumes of catch.

For the purposes of this Decree, artisanal company is that dedicated to fishing activity with a mainly commercial purpose. These companies must be integrated by Colombian natural persons of which seventy (70%) percent, at least, must be primary extractors.

(...)

**BE IT PUBLISHED AND COMPLIED WITH**

Given in Santa Fe de Bogota on 4 October 1991.

**CESAR GAVIRIA TRUJILLO**

THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL DEFENCE  
**RAFAEL PARDO**

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND PUBLIC CREDIT  
**RUDOLF HOMMES**

THE MINISTER OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT  
**ERNESTO SAMPER**

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE  
**MARIA DEL ROSARIO SINTES**



**Annex 18**

**ARCHIPELAGO DEPARTMENT OF SAN ANDRÉS, PROVIDENCIA  
AND SANTA CATALINA, RESOLUTION NO. 2479, 13 JUNE 2006**

*(Archives of the Archipelago Department of San Andrés,  
Providencia and Santa Catalina)*



**ARCHIPELAGO DEPARTMENT OF SAN ANDRÉS,  
PROVIDENCIA AND SANTA CATALINA**

**SEAFLOWER BIOSPHERE RESERVE**

**DEPARTMENTAL BOARD ON FISHERIES AND  
AQUACULTURE**

**RESOLUTION No. 2479**

**(13 JUNE 2006)**

*“Which takes a decision on the merits of a request”*

The undersigned Governor of the Archipelago Department of San Andrés, Providencia and Santa Catalina acting in his capacity of Chair of the Departmental Board on Fisheries and Aquaculture and exercising the legal powers conferred by Law 47 of 1993 and Law 915 of 2004, and

**CONSIDERING**

That by letter dated 11 July 2005, Mr. **LENARD FRANCIS MOSQUITO CORONADO**, identified with ID No. 18.008.058 issued in San Andres Island, acting in his capacity of owner of the trade establishment “**PESQUERA ARIANA**”, requested the Departmental Board on Fisheries and Aquaculture a commercial industrial fishing permit.

[...]

## RESOLVES

**ARTICLE ONE. TO GRANT** commercial industrial fishing permit to Mr. **LENARD FRANCIS MOSQUITO CORONADO**, identified with ID No. 18.008.058 issued in San Andres Island, acting in his capacity of owner of the trade establishment “**PESQUERA ARIANA**”, as mentioned in the preamble of this Resolution.

[...]

**ARTICLE 2.** For the performance of the activity that this Resolution authorizes, the permit holder must comply with the following obligations and/or conditions:

### **1. Type of Fishery and Annual Fishing Quota:**

#### **Whitefish**

[...]

### **2. Destination of Products and Percentage**

**10%** of the catch will be destined to the Department's market, as ordered by Article 39 of Law 47 of 1993. The remaining product will be distributed as follows: **80%** for the national market and **10%** for the international market.

### 3. Area of Operations:

The area of operations is the Archipelago of San Andrés, Providencia and Santa Catalina (Banks of Roncador, Serrana, Quitasueño, Serranilla and Luna Verde and Alicia and Nuevo).

The permitholder's fleet cannot fish in the areas destined exclusively to artisanal fishing; therefore, it is warned that it **CANNOT** fish in Albuquerque Bank or Courtdown Bank in accordance to Agreement No. 004 of 8 August 2005 issued by the Departmental Board on Fisheries.

### 4. Port of Landing of the Fisheries Products.

The vessels which conform the permitholder's fleet must disembark the catch in the Port of San Andres Island.

[...]

**ARTICLE TEN.** This Resolution is effective as of the date of its execution.

**BE IT COMMUNICATED, NOTIFIED AND COMPLIED  
WITH**

Given in San Andres Island, on 13 June 2006

[Signed]

**ÁLVARO ARCHBOLD  
NUÑEZ**

President

[Signed]

**RICHARD FRANCIS  
BELTRAN**

Technical Secretary





**Annex 19**

**ARCHIPELAGO DEPARTMENT OF SAN ANDRÉS, PROVIDENCIA  
AND SANTA CATALINA, RESOLUTION NO. 20,  
13 NOVEMBER 2009**

*(Archives of the Archipelago Department of San Andrés,  
Providencia and Santa Catalina)*



**GOVERNORSHIP**  
**ARCHIPELAGO DEPARTMENT OF SAN ANDRÉS,**  
**PROVIDENCIA AND SANTA CATALINA**  
**SEAFLOWER BIOSPHERE RESERVE**  
**“LIVING ISLANDS FOR ALL”**

**RESOLUTION No. 020**

**(13 NOVEMBER 2009)**

*“Which takes a decision on the merits of a request”*

The undersigned Governor of the Archipelago Department of San Andrés, Providencia and Santa Catalina acting in his capacity of Chair of the Departmental Board on Fisheries and Aquaculture and exercising the legal powers conferred by Law 47 of 1993 and Law 915 of 2004, and

**CONSIDERING**

That by letter dated 15 July 2009 filed in this office of the Secretariat of Agriculture and Fishing of the Archipelago Department on 16 July 2009, Ms. **BREDYS LUNA MURILLO**, identified with ID No. 45.426.159 issued in San Andres (Island), owner of the trade establishment **PESQUERA SAN ANDRES**, registered with merchant registration No. 00020174 of 24 March 1998 in this city’s Chamber of Commerce, requesting the Departmental Board on Fisheries and Aquaculture the commercial industrial fishing permit for five (5) years.

[...]

## RESOLVES

**ARTICLE ONE. TO GRANT** the commercial industrial fishing permit to Ms. **BREDYS LUNA MURILLO**, identified with ID No. 45.426.159 issued in Cartagena, owner of the trade establishment **PESQUERA SAN ANDRES**, registered with merchant registration No. 00020174 of 24 March 1998, as mentioned in the preamble of this Resolution.

**ARTICLE 2.** For the performance of the activity that this Resolution authorizes, the permit holder must comply with the following obligations and/or conditions:

### **1. Type of Fishery and Annual Fishing Quota:**

- ✓ Whitefish
- ✓ Spiny lobster
- [...]

### **2. Destination of Products and Percentage**

The products will be sold as follows: 10% locally and 90% nationally.

### **3. Area of Operations:**

The area of operations is the Archipelago of San Andrés, Providencia and Santa Catalina (Banks of Roncador, Serrana, Quitasueño, Serranilla and Luna Verde and Alicia and Nuevo).

The permitholder's fleet cannot fish in the areas destined exclusively to artisanal fishing; therefore, it is warned that it **CANNOT** fish in Albuquerque Bank or Courtdown Bank in accordance to Agreement No. 004 of 8 August 2005 issued by the Departmental Board on Fisheries; moreover, it must abide by the zoning of the Marine Protected Areas System established by the Corporation for the Sustainable Development of San Andrés, Providencia and Santa Catalina.

#### **4. Port of Landing of the Fisheries Products.**

As per Law 47 of 1993, the vessels which conform the permitholder's fleet will land in the Port of San Andres Island at least **10%** of the total catch.

[...]

**ARTICLE SEVEN.** This Resolution is effective as of the date of its execution.

#### **BE IT COMMUNICATED AND COMPLIED WITH**

Given in San Andres Island, on 13 November 2009

[Signed]

**PEDRO GALLARDO**

**FORBES**

President

[Signed]

**LUIS VILORIA**

**HOWARD**

Acting Technical Secretary



**Annex 20**

**ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL OF SAN ANDRÉS, PROVIDENCIA  
AND SANTA CATALINA, JUDGMENT ON CASE NO. 88-001-23-  
31-003-2011-00011-00 FILED BY THE CORPORATION FOR THE  
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF SAN ANDRÉS, PROVIDENCIA  
AND SANTA CATALINA (CORALINA) AGAINST THE NATIONAL  
AGENCY OF HYDROCARBONS (ANH), 4 JUNE 2012**

*(Archives of the Administrative Tribunal of San Andrés,  
Providencia and Santa Catalina)*





**REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA**

**ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNAL OF SAN ANDRÉS,  
PROVIDENCIA AND SANTA CATALINA**

San Andrés Island, 4 June 2012

**PRESIDING JUDGE: Dr. JOSÉ MARÍA MOW HERRERA**

**Reference:** Case no. 88-001-23-31-003-2011-00011-00

**Type of Process:** Class action

**Claimant:** Corporation for the Sustainable  
Development of San Andrés, Providencia  
and Santa Catalina “CORALINA”

**Respondent:** National Agency of Hydrocarbons “ANH”

(...)

**DECIDES:**

(...)

**THIRD:** To order the National Agency of Hydrocarbons – ANH –, to suspend the process initiated for the exploration and exploitation that must be carried out as a result of the awarding of blocks Cayos 1 and 5 in the area covered by this action.

(...)

**Annex 21**

**DEPARTMENT FOR SOCIAL PROSPERITY, RESOLUTION  
No. 02117, 21 DECEMBER 2012**

*(Archives of the Colombian Department for Social Prosperity)*



**DEPARTMENT FOR SOCIAL PROSPERITY  
PROSPERITY FOR EVERYONE**

**RESOLUTION No. 02117 OF 21 DECEMBER 2012**

*“Whereby a subsidy is granted to the fishermen who belong to the Artisanal Fishing Component of the Plan Archipelago of San Andres, Providencia and Santa Catalina”*

**THE DIRECTOR OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE  
DEPARTMENT  
FOR SOCIAL PROSPERITY**

In exercise of his legal powers and in special those conferred by Article 10 numerals 16 and 18 of Decree 4155 of 3 November 2001 and

**CONSIDERING**

That on 19 November 2012 the International Court of Justice rendered final judgment in the proceedings instituted by the Nicaraguan Government against Colombia for the jurisdiction over the cays, banks and other formations, as well as the maritime delimitation of the area comprising the Archipelago of San Andrés, Providencia and Santa Catalina.

That Article 2 of the Political Constitution indicates, among others, as essential purposes of the State to serve the community, promote general prosperity and assure the effectivity of the principles, rights and duties enshrined in the Constitution.

That the different organs of the State have separate functions but collaborate harmoniously to the achievement of its purposes, in accordance with Article 113 of the Political Constitution.

That the Political Constitution in Article 209 dictates that the administrative function is at the service of the general interest and its exercise is based on the principles of equality, morality, efficacy, economy, celerity, impartiality and publicity and further establishes that administrative authorities must coordinate their activities for the adequate compliance of the State's purposes.

That Article 5 of Law 489 of 1998 establishes that the purpose of the administrative function is to seek for the satisfaction of the general needs of all the inhabitants, in accordance with the principles, purposes and aims enshrined in the Political Constitution, by which the organs, institutions and people in charge of the exercise of administrative functions must perform them consulting the general interest.

That Decree 4155 of 3 November 2011 transformed the Presidential Agency for Social Action and International Cooperation into the Administrative Department for Social Prosperity, with the aim of strengthening social policy and attending poor and vulnerable population.

That the National Government in Council of Ministers held on 5 December 2012 in the Archipelago Department of San Andrés, Providencia and Santa Catalina analyzed the situation which, on

the occasion of the ruling rendered by the ICJ, was caused to the inhabitants and fishermen of the area, seeking alternatives to overcome this issue.

That this analysis led to the approval of the implementation of the Plan San Andrés, Providencia and Santa Catalina, which includes immediate relief actions for the fishermen by means of a social investment program which grants a subsidy for one million eight hundred thousand pesos (\$1.800.000) for each of them for a period of six (6) months.

That the Governor of the Archipelago Department of San Andrés, Providencia and Santa Catalina issued Decree 087 of 2012 whereby “Support and Monitoring Committees for the Artisanal Fishing Component of Plan Archipelago of San Andrés, Providencia and Santa Catalina are created”.

That the Administrative Department for Social Prosperity through the Directorate of Productive Inclusion and Sustainability has the function of “implementing policies, plans, programs, strategies and projects aimed at achieving social and economic development as well as the productive inclusion of the target population of the Administrative Sector of Social Inclusion and Reconciliation, leading processes of capacity-building, restoring means of subsistence, creating opportunities and access of target population to sustainable goods and services”.

That the Department for Social Prosperity, as the public administration's main organ of the Administrative Sector of Social Inclusion and Reconciliation, on the occasion of the ruling rendered by the International Court of Justice – ICJ – is no stranger to the harm caused to the fishermen of the area comprising the Archipelago of San Andrés, Providencia and Santa Catalina, due to the decrease in their fishing activities and consequently in their income, given the area defined by the said ruling.

By virtue of the foregoing,

## **RESOLVES**

**ARTICLE 1.** To grant a monthly subsidy to the fishermen of the area comprising the Archipelago of San Andrés, Providencia and Santa Catalina of ONE MILLION EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND PESOS (\$1.800.000) for a period of six (6) months.

**ARTICLE 2.** To be granted this subsidy, the fishermen must meet the following requirements:

1. To be certified by the Secretariat of Agriculture of the Archipelago Department of San Andrés, Providencia and Santa Catalina as associated or independent.
2. That the cooperatives issue certificates to the fishermen who habitually and regularly exercise commercial artisanal fishing.



3. The subsidies will be granted to commercial artisanal fishermen organized in associations or cooperatives which have participated in the certification processes aimed at registering fishermen in the general record of fishing and aquaculture, or that have participated in the Seaflower Keepers program or the productive chain of fishing.
4. The current independent fishermen must, within two months, join a fishermen association or cooperative mentioned in the second numeral and attend and participate in the trainings on organizational and cooperative strengthening.
5. The program's beneficiary organizations will commit themselves to: a) accepting independent fishermen who were certified by them to receive the subsidy; b) assuring that their associates attend and participate in the trainings on organizational and cooperative strengthening.
6. Continue maintaining the activity, which will be verified through the monitoring of the Secretariat with support of the Monitoring Committee.
7. Public servants and private employees will not be considered as beneficiaries of the subsidy.
8. Judicialized or currently-convicted fishermen are not eligible for the subsidy.
9. Oversight will be carried out with the legal representative of the beneficiary association or cooperative, as evidenced in the certificate of the Chamber of Commerce, and with

the presence of the Ombudsman and the Secretariat of Agriculture and Fishing of the Department.

**ARTICLE 3.** Fishermen certified by the Secretariat of Agriculture and Fishing of the Archipelago Department of San Andres, Providencia and Santa Catalina will, in the two months following the issuance of this Resolution, undertake a basic course on associativity and submit the respective certification to the Monitoring Committee for the Artisanal Fishing Component of Plan Archipelago of San Andrés, Providencia and Santa Catalina.

**ARTICLE 4.** The present Resolution is effective as of the date of its publication.

**BE IT PUBLISHED, COMMUNICATED AND  
COMPLIED WITH**

21 December 2012

**THE DIRECTOR OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE  
DEPARTMENT FOR SOCIAL PROSPERITY**

*[Signed]*

**BRUCE MAC MASTER**

**Annex 22**

**ARCHIPELAGO DEPARTMENT OF SAN ANDRÉS, PROVIDENCIA  
AND SANTA CATALINA, LIST OF BENEFICIARIES OF THE  
ARTISANAL FISHERMEN SUBSIDY IN SAN ANDRÉS,  
9 APRIL 2013**

*(Available at:*

*[http://www.sanandres.gov.co/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=1183&Itemid=1](http://www.sanandres.gov.co/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=1183&Itemid=1)*)





**GOVERNORSHIP**  
**ARCHIPELAGO DEPARTMENT OF SAN ANDRES, PROVIDENCIA AND SANTA CATALINA**  
**SEAFLOWER BIOSPHERE RESERVE**

Nit: 892.400.038-2

**SUPPORT AND MONITORING COMMITTEE TO THE ARTISANAL FISHING COMPONENT OF THE PLAN ARCHIPELAGO OF SAN ANDRES, PROVIDENCIA AND SANTA CATALINA**

Nº	LAST NAMES		FIRST NAMES		TYPE OF ID	ID NUMBER	TYPE OF FISHERMAN	COOPERATIVE / ASSOCIATION
1	HUMPHRIES	SJOGREEN	AARON	THOMAS	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18010698	INDEPENDIENTE	SEALAND
2	OZUNA	VEGA	JULIAN		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	92226858	INDEPENDIENTE	COOPESBI
3	ABRAHAMS	STAALMAN	GEORGE	ALEXANDER	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	9058741	INDEPENDIENTE	SEALAND
4	ABRAHAMS	TOUS	VICTOR	HERBERT	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18002893	INDEPENDIENTE	SEALAND
5	ABRAHAMS	MARTINEZ	ANDREW		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18011345	INDEPENDIENTE	SAN LUIS BAY
6	ACOSTA	WEBSTER	RAFAEL	ENRIQUE	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15242582	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS BAY
7	AGUILAR	CASTELL	JOHN	ANGEL	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	1123621486	INDEPENDIENTE	COOPESBI
8	ALARCON	PADILLA	ISIDRO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	73092132	ASOCIADO	PALACE WARF
9	ALMONACID	BENT	HUMBERTO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	4034307	ASOCIADO	ASOMUTUAL
10	ALMONACID	LEVER	HUMBERTO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	1123620559	ASOCIADO	ASOMUTUAL
11	ALVARADO	FORBES	GREGORIO	ELMO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15240309	ASOCIADO	SEALAND
12	ALVARADO	DE AVILA	MIGUEL	ANGEL	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	73080700	ASOCIADO	PALACE WARF
13	ALVARADO	PALOMINO	NARCISO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	73084283	ASOCIADO	COOPESBI
14	ANAYA	MIRANDA	AMADO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15244233	ASOCIADO	PALACE WARF
15	ANGULO	GONZALEZ	JIMMY		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	91423431	ASOCIADO	PALACE WARF
16	ANTONIO		DELVIN		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18003636	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
17	ARANGO	SAAVEDRA	YESID	ALBERTO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	1123628190	ASOCIADO	SEALAND
18	ARCHBOLD	ARCHBOLD	ILMO	FRANCISCO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15242106	INDEPENDIENTE	SEALAND
19	ARCHBOLD	HUNTER	RODOLFO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15242656	ASOCIADO	PALACE WARF
20	ARCHBOLD	DUFFIS	CESAR	ARTURO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15244034	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
21	ARCHBOLD	SUAREZ	ALVARO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18000140	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
22	ARCHBOLD	SIMS	LUIS	ANTONIO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18003282	INDEPENDIENTE	SAN LUIS BAY
23	ARCHBOLD	DAWKINS	AHART		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18005143	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
24	ARCHBOLD	LERMA	JAVIER		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18008025	INDEPENDIENTE	COVE SEA SIDE
25	ARCHBOLD	LERMA	TERENCE		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18009136	ASOCIADO	ASPESEASTAR
26	ARCHBOLD	ESTRADA	CESAR	ARTURO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	1123622827	INDEPENDIENTE	SAN LUIS BAY
27	ARCHBOLD	JOHNSON	AGUSTIN	ENRIQUE	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	1123627803	INDEPENDIENTE	COVE SEA SIDE
28	ARCHBOLD	SANDOVAL	CASSIUS	MARCELLUS	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18008085	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS BAY
29	ARCHBOLD	HOWARD	WILLESLEY		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15240025	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
30	ARCHBOLD	SUAREZ	ELOY		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15243463	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
31	ARCHBOLD	SUAREZ	BRINEL		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15244983	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
32	AREIZA	VILLA	WARREN		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18011840	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS BAY
33	ARIAS	RODRIGUEZ	HECTOR	EMILIO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15244144	INDEPENDIENTE	SEALAND
34	ARIGAN	FORBES	ARMANDO	ALFONSO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18009778	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS BAY
35	ARISTIZABAL	MAYO	ANDRES	FELIPE	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18596709	ASOCIADO	PALACE WARF
36	ARIZA	WILLIAMS	GILBERTO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18003251	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS BAY
37	ARROYO	SEQUEDA	RAFAEL	HUMBERTO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15663290	ASOCIADO	ASOMUTUAL
38	ARROYO	SEQUEDA	GERMAN	ANTONIO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15669200	INDEPENDIENTE	COOPESBI
39	ARROYO	NEWBALL	ERLID	RAFAEL	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18004953	INDEPENDIENTE	SEALAND
40	ASIS	YEPES	RICARDO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15243841	ASOCIADO	SEALAND
41	AVILA	GALVIS	GERMAN	ADOLFO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18004681	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS BAY
42	BADILLO	FIGUEROA	SELWIN		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18003517	INDEPENDIENTE	SEALAND
43	BAENA	PACHECO	JOSE		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18009875	ASOCIADO	PALACE WARF
44	BAHOQUEZ	NUÑEZ	DANNY		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	1123626386	INDEPENDIENTE	SAN LUIS BAY
45	BAIN	EDEN	ALFREDO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15240167	INDEPENDIENTE	PALACE WARF
46	BARD	BECCERRA	MARTIN	JOHNSON	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18002475	INDEPENDIENTE	COOPESBI
47	BARKER	JAMES	CALTON	CARLOS	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18001873	ASOCIADO	ASOMUTUAL
48	BARKER	GUERRERO	ANGEL	RUFFIN	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18004290	INDEPENDIENTE	SAN LUIS BAY
49	BARKER	GUERRERO	JUAN	CARLOS	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18004798	INDEPENDIENTE	SAN LUIS BAY
50	BARKER	ROBINSON	JAVIER		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18008121	ASOCIADO	SEALAND
51	BARKER	GRINARD	EDMUNDO	JUNIOR	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	1123626729	INDEPENDIENTE	COVE SEA SIDE
52	BARKER	DOWKINS	ERROL		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18004085	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS BAY
53	BARKER	FORBES	ENRIQUE	EDUARDO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	4033737	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
54	BARRANCO	PEREZ	FIDEL	ARTURO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15242174	INDEPENDIENTE	COOPESBI
55	BARRIOS		JOSE	ANTONIO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15242821	ASOCIADO	PALACE WARF
56	BARRIOS		JUAN	CARLOS	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18011283	INDEPENDIENTE	SEALAND
57	BARRIOS	ZUÑIGA	VLADIMIR		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18010589	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS BAY
58	BECCERRA	GUTIERREZ	ALONSO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15242786	ASOCIADO	PALACE WARF
59	BECCERRA	GUTIERREZ	JHON	ALEXANDER	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18002323	ASOCIADO	PALACE WARF
60	BELÉÑO	GAMARRA	NIHT	MIGUEL	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	1123625009	ASOCIADO	PALACE WARF
61	BENT	WILLIAMS	ALFREDO	EMILIO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18010684	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS BAY
62	BENT	FORTH	JORGE	AGUSTIN	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	4034339	ASOCIADO	ASOMUTUAL
63	BENT	FORBES	ALFREDO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	4034416	ASOCIADO	COVE SEA SIDE
64	BENT	ESCALONA	ROMEL		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15240903	INDEPENDIENTE	SEALAND

65	BENT	DAWKINS	KAVEN		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15241478	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
66	BENT	LIVINGSTON	ZETRY	ARCADIO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15241535	ASOCIADO	PALACE WARF
67	BENT	ARCHBOLD	WEST	KAMBLE	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15241967	ASOCIADO	SEALAND
68	BENT	ARCHBOLD	NEWMAN		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15243101	INDEPENDIENTE	COVE SEA SIDE
69	BENT	REED	LEOPOLDO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	17147299	INDEPENDIENTE	ASPESEASTAR
70	BENT	ARCHBOLD	TRUEMAN	GIPSON	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18000897	INDEPENDIENTE	SEALAND
71	BENT	BRYAN	RAFAEL	ARTURO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18001028	ASOCIADO	SEALAND
72	BENT	MANRIQUE	ABRAHAM	LINCOLN	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18001472	INDEPENDIENTE	SEALAND
73	BENT	DUFFIS	CAROLIN		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	40987123	ASOCIADO	ASPESEASTAR
74	BENT	PEREZ	GUSTAVO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	79685097	INDEPENDIENTE	SAN LUIS BAY
75	BENT	FORBES	DICK	LEONARD	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	1123621859	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS BAY
76	BENT	RUIZ	GEORGE	JHEFRE	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	1123626048	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS BAY
77	BENT	FORBES	LEONEL		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18011723	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS BAY
78	BENT	DE ARMAS	NICOLAY	NESTOR	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18003975	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS BAY
79	BENT	REID	RUEL	ANTONIO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	4034441	INDEPENDIENTE	ASPESEASTAR
80	BENT	FORBES	JHONNATHAN	ALEXIS	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	1123621799	INDEPENDIENTE	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
81	BERNARD	BOWDEN	EDUARDO	ENRIQUE	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15241271	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
82	BERNARD		EUGENIO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	4033472	INDEPENDIENTE	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
83	BERNARD	MITCHELL	MICHAEL	TEADORO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18011546	INDEPENDIENTE	COOPESBI
84	BERRIO	PERALTA	JUAN	CARLOS	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18008723	INDEPENDIENTE	COOPESBI
85	BETANCUR	ROMAN	PETER	LISANDRO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	1036636083	INDEPENDIENTE	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
86	BISCON	BRYAN	DIONICIO	ANTONIO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18003394	ASOCIADO	SEALAND
87	BLANCO	MATUTE	JULIAN		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18003605	ASOCIADO	ASOMUTUAL
88	BLANCO	ZUÑIGA	NICOLAS		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18003813	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS BAY
89	BOLAÑOS	FIGUEROA	FREDYS	MANUEL	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15244335	INDEPENDIENTE	COOPESBI
90	BORDEN	DAWKINS	ROSANO	ALONSIO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18005137	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
91	BOWDEN	REID	REIS		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18000797	INDEPENDIENTE	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
92	BOWIE	MARTINEZ	ANSEL	EVERAL	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18010788	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS BAY
93	BOWIE	POMARE	WINSTON		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	7431043	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
94	BOWIE	BRANDT	JOSE		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15241287	ASOCIADO	COVE SEA SIDE
95	BOWIE	MCNISH	DAGOBERTO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18001943	INDEPENDIENTE	COVE SEA SIDE
96	BOWIE	FORBES	LESTER	SAMUEL	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	79957482	INDEPENDIENTE	COVE SEA SIDE
97	BOWIE	BRANDT	VENON	ORWIN	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15243027	ASOCIADO	SEALAND
98	BOWIE	STEPHENS	HERNANDO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15244985	INDEPENDIENTE	PALACE WARF
99	BOWIE	TAYLOR	ORWIN	KERVIN	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18011393	INDEPENDIENTE	SEALAND
100	BOXTON	MOISES	SOLVIN	RICARDO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15243441	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS BAY
101	BRACKMAN	YATES	SOLIS		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15241667	INDEPENDIENTE	PALACE WARF
102	BRACKMAN	RODRIGUEZ	FRANCO	JUNIOR	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18003910	INDEPENDIENTE	SEALAND
103	BRACKMAN	GORDON	ODELIO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15240767	INDEPENDIENTE	ASPESEASTAR
104	BRANT		LEONARDO	ANTONIO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18001182	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
105	BRANT	TUESCA	LUIS		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18003457	ASOCIADO	COOPESBI
106	BRANT	GOMEZ	DANE		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18004461	INDEPENDIENTE	SEALAND
107	BRANT	HUDSON	JUAN	VICENTE	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	1123624790	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS BAY
108	BRITTON	STEEL	GARVIS	FRANCISCO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	4034686	INDEPENDIENTE	COVE SEA SIDE
109	BRITTON	LEVER	ALFONSO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18001717	INDEPENDIENTE	SEALAND
110	BRITTON	YEPES	RICHARD	ALEXI	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18003921	INDEPENDIENTE	SEALAND
111	BRITTON	DE ALBA	GENIS	RAFAEL	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18011914	ASOCIADO	ASPESEASTAR
112	BRITTON	ROBINSON	LEONEL		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	91428899	INDEPENDIENTE	COOPESBI
113	BRITTON	WILLIAMS	KIM		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18011429	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS BAY
114	BROCK	GUERRERO	ALFREDO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18008329	INDEPENDIENTE	COVE SEA SIDE
115	BROWN	GONZALEZ	CLOVIS		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15240897	ASOCIADO	SEALAND
116	BROWN	DIXON	RICARDO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18001870	ASOCIADO	PALACE WARF
117	BRYAN	DARRIL	JUSTO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15243230	ASOCIADO	COOPESBI
118	BRYAN	HAWKINS	LESTADO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	4033849	ASOCIADO	COOPESBI
119	BRYAN	DARELL	CASTILLO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15241672	ASOCIADO	ASOMUTUAL
120	BRYAN	DORREL	WILFORD		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15241025	ASOCIADO	ASOMUTUAL
121	BRYAN		CARLOS	ALBERTO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18004023	INDEPENDIENTE	SEALAND
122	BRYAN		MARCO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18011819	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
123	BRYAN	WILSON	JEFFRY	ALLAN	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18003979	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS BAY
124	BRYAN	DARRIL	CARLOS	ENRIQUE	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15242618	INDEPENDIENTE	COOPESBI
125	BUSTO	VELEZ	FREDDY	ANTONIO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18003738	ASOCIADO	ASOMUTUAL
126	CABEZA	ARCHBOLD	DIOMIRO	MARTIN	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	4034784	ASOCIADO	SEALAND
127	CABEZA	LEWIS	GEORGE	FAUSTEN	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	1123624901	INDEPENDIENTE	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
128	CABEZAS	CORTES	JOSE	IGNACIO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	5357846	ASOCIADO	PALACE WARF
129	CAICEDO	ROJAS	DAGOBERTO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	16470221	INDEPENDIENTE	PALACE WARF
130	CALLE	PEREZ	JUAN	CARLOS	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18004962	ASOCIADO	ASPESEASTAR
131	CAMPO	HERNANDEZ	CAMPO	ELIAS	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15243285	ASOCIADO	PALACE WARF
132	CAMPO	HERNANDEZ	JOSE	MARIA	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18001530	ASOCIADO	PALACE WARF
133	CAMPO	BALDIRIS	JEISON	JOSE	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	1123627228	ASOCIADO	PALACE WARF
134	CAMPOS	HERNANDEZ	CARLOS	EMILIO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18001567	ASOCIADO	PALACE WARF
135	CANO	SHARP	WILLIAM	FERNANDO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15244668	ASOCIADO	ASPESEASTAR
136	CANO	SHARP	CARLOS	JULIO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	72161378	ASOCIADO	ASPESEASTAR
137	CANTILLO	CORTECERO	CRISTOBAL		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18003455	ASOCIADO	PALACE WARF
138	CANTILLO	VELOZA	JEISON	FRANCISCO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	1123623099	ASOCIADO	ASPESEASTAR
139	CANTILLO	RODRIGUEZ	JORGE	LEONARDO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	1045231084	INDEPENDIENTE	COOPESBI

140	CARDONA	ARCILA	GUSTAVO	ANTONIO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	70129655	ASOCIADO	PALACE WARF
141	CARRILLO	ALTAMAR	JAIRO JOSE		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	72099899	INDEPENDIENTE	COOPESBI
142	CASH	LEVER	CHARLES		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15244600	INDEPENDIENTE	COOPESBI
143	CASTRO	WELDEFOODT	JAIRO	ENRIQUE	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	12546999	INDEPENDIENTE	SEALAND
144	CASTRO	STEELE	LUIS	ANTONIO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15240294	ASOCIADO	PALACE WARF
145	CASTRO	FRANCIS	EDUARDO	IRMINIO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	8271696	INDEPENDIENTE	COOPESBI
146	CHICA	MORA	LEONARDO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	71776172	ASOCIADO	PALACE WARF
147	CHIQUILLO	JULIO	CARLOS		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18010593	ASOCIADO	COOPESBI
148	CHOW	PAJARO	SANDOR		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18004599	INDEPENDIENTE	SAN LUIS BAY
149	CHOW	WONG	CHESTER	FRANCISCO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	4033473	ASOCIADO	PALACE WARF
150	CHOW	FORBES	CARVAN	WINSTON	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15241575	ASOCIADO	PALACE WARF
151	CHOW	FIGUAIRE	BERNARDO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15243492	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
152	CHOW	DAVIS	TRUMAN		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15243619	ASOCIADO	PALACE WARF
153	CHRISTOPHER	TINOCO	ARNULFO	ENRIQUE	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15241158	ASOCIADO	COOPESBI
154	CHRISTOPHER	BERNARD	ALFREDO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15240910	ASOCIADO	COVE SEA SIDE
155	CHRISTOPHER	ESCALONA	NOEL		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18000058	ASOCIADO	COOPESBI
156	CHRISTOPHER	LEWIS	RESTREPO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	4033913	ASOCIADO	COOPESBI
157	CHRISTOPHER	THYME	JEFFRY	ALLEN	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18011903	INDEPENDIENTE	SEALAND
158	CHRISTOPHER	TINOCO	JANSEN	JESUS	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15242764	INDEPENDIENTE	COOPESBI
159	CLARK	BENT	JOSE	ALBERTO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15242494	ASOCIADO	SEALAND
160	COBA	FIGUEROA	KELVIN	JOSE	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18008292	INDEPENDIENTE	SAN LUIS BAY
161	COBA	FIGUEROA	KEVIN	JOSE	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	1123620342	INDEPENDIENTE	SAN LUIS BAY
162	COLMENARES	ARCHBOLD	ALFREDO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18008491	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS BAY
163	CONEO	SOLAR	JORGE	ENRIQUEZ	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	92226362	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS BAY
164	CORPUS	FLOREZ	ADRIAN	MAURICIO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18008719	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS BAY
165	CORPUS	GOMEZ	CRISTIAN		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18010332	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS BAY
166	CORPUS	STEELE	DOYLE	ADAM	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18009743	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS BAY
167	CORPUS	STEPHENS	RENE	ANTONIO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18002249	ASOCIADO	ASPESEASTAR
168	CORPUS	O NEILL	GUSTAVO	ANTONIO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18003198	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
169	Corpus	Martinez	Alonso		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15244651	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
170	CORPUS	SMITH	ELOY	ERNESTO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18001682	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
171	Corpus	Forbes	Amparo		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	40985175	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
172	CORTES	MONROY	ALFONSO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18004038	INDEPENDIENTE	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
173	COTTRELL	CAMPBELL	MYRON	OLIVER	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18010807	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS BAY
174	CUADRADO	SALGUEDO	NELSON	FELIX	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	9053829	ASOCIADO	SEALAND
175	CUETO		JUAN	CARLOS	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18009992	ASOCIADO	ASOMUTUAL
176	DARWICH	NEWBALL	ALFREDO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15244791	INDEPENDIENTE	SEALAND
177	DAVIS	FORBES	SIXTO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15241515	ASOCIADO	PALACE WARF
178	DAVIS	POMARE	RICHI	ALBERT	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18010705	ASOCIADO	PALACE WARF
179	DAWKINS	DUFFIS	ANSELMO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	991290	ASOCIADO	COVE SEA SIDE
180	DAWKINS	WHITAKER	RICHARD	ANDERSON	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	4034779	ASOCIADO	COOPESBI
181	DAWKINS	O'NEILL	EFRAIN	CAMILO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	72184698	INDEPENDIENTE	SAN LUIS BAY
182	DE ALBA	BAKER	CESAR	FRANCISCO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15243104	ASOCIADO	COOPESBI
183	DE ALBA	BARKER	JORGE	DE LA CRUZ	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15241603	ASOCIADO	COOPESBI
184	DE AVILA	FORBES	JAVIER		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18011286	INDEPENDIENTE	SAN LUIS BAY
185	DE LA CRUZ	BRANT	ONASIS		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18008869	ASOCIADO	COVE SEA SIDE
186	DE LA CRUZ	BRANT	LEADIT		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	40991408	INDEPENDIENTE	COVE SEA SIDE
187	DIARCO	HENRY	LUCIO	ANTONIO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	1123620941	INDEPENDIENTE	SAN LUIS BAY
188	DIAZ	BOLAÑOS	ALBERTO	ALEJANDRO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18004412	ASOCIADO	SEALAND
189	DILBERT	HENRY	LAURENT		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18008983	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS BAY
190	DOWNS	DOWNS	VICTOR		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	4034226	ASOCIADO	SEALAND
191	DOWNS	JAMES	JACK		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18009159	ASOCIADO	SEALAND
192	DOWNS	CHRISTOPHER	STEVE	GARVEY	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18010200	INDEPENDIENTE	SEALAND
193	DUFFIS	ARCHBOLD	CARLTON	ALCIDES	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	1123626800	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS BAY
194	DUFFIS	BARKER	VALENTINO	EUSEBIO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15242018	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
195	DUFFIS	HOOKER	ORLANDO	JUNIOR	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18000397	INDEPENDIENTE	SEALAND
196	DUFFIS	PEREZ	JACOBO	ALCIDES	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18000529	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS BAY
197	DUFFIS	NEWBALL	RICARDO	EDUARDO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	72128476	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS BAY
198	DUFFIS		LINO	ALFONSO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	4034735	INDEPENDIENTE	SEALAND
199	DUKE	NEIRA	EDUARDO	JAVIER	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18008423	INDEPENDIENTE	SAN LUIS BAY
200	DUKE	BUSH	RANDOLPH		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	1123621852	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS BAY
201	DUKE	GARCIA	RANDY	WALT	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18008969	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS BAY
202	DUKE	NEIRA	WAYNE	ALLEN	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18009658	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS BAY
203	DUKE	HOOKER	NED		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18003185	INDEPENDIENTE	SEALAND
204	EDEN	WATS	MARVIN	MELBON	CEDULA DE EXTRAJNERIA	275721	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS BAY
205	EDEN	WATTS	MELVIN	MARLON	CEDULA DE EXTRAJNERIA	323.993	INDEPENDIENTE	SEALAND
206	ESCALONA	MARTINEZ	AVELINO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18000008	ASOCIADO	SEALAND
207	ESCALONA	GORDON	VENACIO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18000807	INDEPENDIENTE	COOPESBI
208	ESCOBAR	ALCALA	ELIGIO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15242067	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS BAY
209	ESCOVITCH	ARCHBOLD	JOHNNY		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15242251	ASOCIADO	SEALAND
210	ESPINOSA	VILLARREAL	ALVARO	SEGUNDO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15243460	ASOCIADO	ASPESEASTAR
211	ESQUINA	ECHEVERRIA	LUIS	RAMON	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18000807	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS BAY
212	FAJARDO	PUELLO	RAUL	DE JESUS	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	9071023	INDEPENDIENTE	PALACE WARF
213	FERNANDEZ	HOOKER	HERNANDO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	7428405	ASOCIADO	COOPESBI
214	FERNANDEZ	WHITTAKER	NUNEZ	FRANCISCO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	991961	ASOCIADO	COOPESBI

215	FERNANDEZ	MC LAUGHLIN	TOMAS		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15244104	INDEPENDIENTE	COVE SEA SIDE
216	FERNANDEZ	JUDGE	THOMAS		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18000113	ASOCIADO	COOPESBI
217	FERNANDEZ	MITCHELL	IKEN	ALFONSO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	1123622371	INDEPENDIENTE	SAN LUIS BAY
218	FERNANDEZ	JUDGE	OSLIN		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18000503	INDEPENDIENTE	COOPESBI
219	FIGUEROA	GONZALEZ	JOHN	JAIRO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18002867	INDEPENDIENTE	SAN LUIS BAY
220	FIGUEROA	MESINO	DARWIN	JOSE	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	72259886	INDEPENDIENTE	SAN LUIS BAY
221	FIGUEROA	GONZALES	JHON	JAIRO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18002867	INDEPENDIENTE	SAN LUIS BAY
222	FLOREZ	MARTINEZ	EDGAR	ENRIQUE	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	1123624955	ASOCIADO	ASOMUTUAL
223	FORBES	MAY	ALFONSO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	4033226	ASOCIADO	COOPESBI
224	FORBES	TINOCO	RICARDO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15242297	ASOCIADO	COOPESBI
225	FORBES	MITCHELL	AUSTIN	GARY	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15244962	ASOCIADO	SEALAND
226	FORBES	ESCALONA	RADFORD		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18000395	ASOCIADO	COVE SEA SIDE
227	FORBES	MITCHELL	DORRY	ORLANDO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18000607	INDEPENDIENTE	ASPESEASTAR
228	FORBES		JUAN	CARLOS	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18008816	INDEPENDIENTE	SAN LUIS BAY
229	FORBES	MITCHELL	ADELAR		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	39151436	ASOCIADO	COVE SEA SIDE
230	FORBES	ROBINSON	ALVIS LEE		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	1120980466	ASOCIADO	COVE SEA SIDE
231	FORBES	MARTINEZ	ARDONIS		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18000150	ASOCIADO	ASPESEASTAR
232	FORBES	YEPES	RICARDO	LEONCIO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18004547	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS BAY
233	FORBES	GRANDESON	CARLOS		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	4034157	ASOCIADO	SEALAND
234	FORBES	ESCALONA	CESAR		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15242346	ASOCIADO	COVE SEA SIDE
235	FOX	LINRD	CASTILLO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	4033843	ASOCIADO	COVE SEA SIDE
236	FOX	VIZCAINO	DENNY		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15242164	ASOCIADO	COOPESBI
237	FOX	MARTINEZ	JEFRY	ORLANDO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	1123624036	ASOCIADO	ASOMUTUAL
238	FOX	FORBES	ORLANDO	VENISMO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18000732	ASOCIADO	COOPESBI
239	FOX	FORBES	RODRIGO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18003989	ASOCIADO	ASOMUTUAL
240	FOX	FORBES	SILFREDO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15244162	ASOCIADO	COOPESBI
241	FOX	MANUEL	REYNALDO	MANUEL	CONTRASEÑA	1123632540	INDEPENDIENTE	ASPESEASTAR
242	FOX	LOPEZ	ALFRED		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	1123623413	INDEPENDIENTE	COOPESBI
243	FRANCIS	JAMES	EARL		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	990529	ASOCIADO	ASPESEASTAR
244	FRANCIS	POWELL	ORLANDO	EDUARDO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15242658	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
245	FRANCIS	MENDOZA	FAUSTO	FERNANDO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15243382	ASOCIADO	COOPESBI
246	FRANCIS	BERRY	VANSTON	DENOVA	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15244880	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
247	FRANCIS	SALAZAR	RENNY	OCTAVIO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	73112613	INDEPENDIENTE	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
248	FRANCIS	MARTINEZ	LIARD	JAYSON	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	1123623799	ASOCIADO	ASPESEASTAR
249	FUENTES	RAMIREZ	RENE		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	4034146	INDEPENDIENTE	COOPESBI
250	FUERTES	JAY	FRANZ	WILLY	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	1123624872	ASOCIADO	COVE SEA SIDE
251	GAITAN	TOBAR	HERMAN	HUMBERTO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18004996	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS BAY
252	GAITAN	TOQUICA	JAIME	EDUARDO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18000273	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS BAY
253	GARCIA	HOOKER	LEVI	RAIMOND	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	4034408	ASOCIADO	COOPESBI
254	GARCIA	PUELLO	ROGER		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18004307	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
255	GAVIRIA	MARID	JUAN	CARLOS	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	73163934	INDEPENDIENTE	SEALAND
256	GODOY	LUNA	YAIR	MIGUEL	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18010900	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS BAY
257	GOMEZ	HERNANDEZ	SAID		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18008544	ASOCIADO	SEALAND
258	Gomez	Pomare	VILBERT	HILBERT	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15242213	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
259	Gomez	Pomare	VINBURN	ALBERTO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15244532	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
260	GONZALES		OMAR		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18002325	INDEPENDIENTE	SAN LUIS BAY
261	GONZALEZ	LIVINGSTON	LUCAS		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15240519	ASOCIADO	ASOMUTUAL
262	GONZALEZ	FORBES	LEONARDO	FABIO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18002413	ASOCIADO	SEALAND
263	GORDON	FIQUIARE	JAIME	ANTONIO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15244864	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
264	GORDON	BENT	RODOLFO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18002926	ASOCIADO	COVE SEA SIDE
265	GORDON	ANTONIO	JAYSON	ANDRES	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18011467	INDEPENDIENTE	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
266	GORDON	FOX	DEVON	ASHKELON	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	1123622726	INDEPENDIENTE	SEALAND
267	GORDON	JACSON	ARTHUR	WILLIAM	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15241079	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
268	GORDON	BENT	JHON	ALEXANDER	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18011501	INDEPENDIENTE	COVE SEA SIDE
269	GORDON		VIRGINIA	LEONOR	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	23247796	INDEPENDIENTE	COVE SEA SIDE
270	GRENARCK	WILSON	FAUSTO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18010913	INDEPENDIENTE	SAN LUIS BAY
271	GRINARD	STRUCKMAN	MELBURN		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15243667	ASOCIADO	SEALAND
272	GRINARD	HENRY	ANIVAL		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18003838	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
273	GRINARD	STRUKMAN	SALOMON		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	4034006	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
274	GUERRERO	DIAZ	LISANDRO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18002610	INDEPENDIENTE	SAN LUIS BAY
275	GUERRERO	DIAZ	ARNALDO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	73091331	ASOCIADO	PALACE WARF
276	GUTIERREZ	CASTELLON	LUIS		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	7465605	ASOCIADO	PALACE WARF
277	GUTIERREZ	CHAVEZ	JAIME	RAMON	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15243755	INDEPENDIENTE	SEALAND
278	HALFORD	ARCHBOLD	DEVORN		CEDULA DE EXTRAJERIA	255669	ASOCIADO	PALACE WARF
279	HALL	MYLES	MARCK	ANTONIO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18000553	INDEPENDIENTE	SAN LUIS BAY
280	HARRIS	HUDSON	JAYSON		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18003464	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS BAY
281	HARVEY	CORPUS	CESAR	AUGUSTO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18000141	ASOCIADO	COOPESBI
282	HARVEY	ARCHBOLD	MARCOS		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	4034236	ASOCIADO	COOPESBI
283	HAWKINS	MANUEL	EUGENIO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15242219	ASOCIADO	COOPESBI
284	HAWKINS	MANUEL	LINCOLN	RAMIRO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	19096715	ASOCIADO	COOPESBI
285	HAWKINS	POMARE	ALLON	JEMISON	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	1123621153	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
286	HAWKINS	MANUEL	CARLOS	ENRIQUE	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15241637	INDEPENDIENTE	COOPESBI
287	HENRY	BENT	FERNANDO	EMILIANO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18010598	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS BAY
288	HENRY	SARMIENTO	LUIS	ALBERTO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	1113926	ASOCIADO	ASPESEASTAR
289	HENRY	CHRISTOPHER	AMAURY	HUMBERTO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18002368	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM



290	HENRY	HUDSON	ORIS	OMAR	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18009152	INDEPENDIENTE	SEALAND
291	HENRY	FERNANDEZ	ADELA		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	39151543	ASOCIADO	ASPESEASTAR
292	HENRY	CHRISTOPHER	EDUARDO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18002438	INDEPENDIENTE	SEALAND
293	HENRY	GARNICA	GREK		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	1123620534	ASOCIADO	ASPESEASTAR
294	HERNADEZ	SANCHEZ	EDER	ANDRES	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15244407	ASOCIADO	PALACE WARF
295	HERRERA	JAY	EDGAR	ARTURO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18002164	ASOCIADO	SEALAND
296	HINESTROZA	MACARIZ	RENO	RICARDO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18000662	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
297	HOOKER	POWELL	CHARLY	ARTURO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18004499	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS BAY
298	HOOKER	PUSEY	JOSEPH		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	991345	ASOCIADO	COVE SEA SIDE
299	HOOKER	FORBES	AMADOR	RAMIREZ	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15240640	ASOCIADO	SEALAND
300	HOOKER	DAWKINS	WILBORTH		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15240740	ASOCIADO	COVE SEA SIDE
301	HOOKER	DAWKINS	WILLIS		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15240967	ASOCIADO	COVE SEA SIDE
302	HOOKER	DOWNER	BERNARDO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15241193	ASOCIADO	ASPESEASTAR
303	HOOKER	BRITTON	EBORT	MONROE	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15243088	INDEPENDIENTE	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
304	HOOKER	DAVIS	ANTONIO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15243347	ASOCIADO	PALACE WARF
305	HOOKER		CARLOS	ALBERTO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15244180	INDEPENDIENTE	SEALAND
306	HOOKER	LEWIS	RICARDO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15244256	ASOCIADO	SEALAND
307	HOOKER	FORBES	LUIS	ERNESTO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18001035	ASOCIADO	COVE SEA SIDE
308	HOOKER	MANUEL	RICHARD	BERNARDO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18008667	INDEPENDIENTE	COVE SEA SIDE
309	HOOKER	RIVERA	WILLIS	JOSE	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18010640	ASOCIADO	COVE SEA SIDE
310	HOOKER	HOWARD	IVETTE	ELIZABETH	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	23248948	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
311	HOOKER	FORBES	LESTER		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	73108544	ASOCIADO	COVE SEA SIDE
312	HOOKER	WILSON	LINO RUFINO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	991515	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
313	HOOKER	DE ARMAS	LINO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	4033001	INDEPENDIENTE	SEALAND
314	HOOKER	WILLIAMS	ERNESTO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	4033336	ASOCIADO	COVE SEA SIDE
315	HOOKER	JESSIE	RICARDO	ALEJANDRO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	4034268	INDEPENDIENTE	SEALAND
316	HOOKER	FORBES	ROMEL	WALIS	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15243489	INDEPENDIENTE	PALACE WARF
317	HOWARD	DAVIS	JUAN		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	4033230	ASOCIADO	PALACE WARF
318	HOWARD	BERNARD	HALBORTH		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	4034021	ASOCIADO	ASOMUTUAL
319	HOWARD	HOWARD	ARNOLD	RODRIGO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18000101	ASOCIADO	COOPESBI
320	HOWARD	JAMES	GIOVANNI	GUISEPP	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18009074	ASOCIADO	COOPESBI
321	HOWARD	HOWARD	ORESTE		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18000095	ASOCIADO	ASOMUTUAL
322	HOWARD	RANKINS	ROBERTO	LINDLEY	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15240152	ASOCIADO	COOPESBI
323	HOWARD	HOWARD	EDWARD	VICTORIANO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18001735	ASOCIADO	ASOMUTUAL
324	HOWARD	HOOKER	MARCO	ANTONIO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18008196	ASOCIADO	SEALAND
325	HOWARD	RANKIN	ROOSEVELT	BARTOLOME	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	4034611	ASOCIADO	COOPESBI
326	HOWARD	BISCOM	IBZAN	GIOVANY	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18010488	INDEPENDIENTE	ASPESEASTAR
327	HOWARD	SMITH	TITO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18000120	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS BAY
328	HOWARD	HOWARD	FRANKLIN		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	990811	INDEPENDIENTE	COOPESBI
329	HOY	HOOKER	ROOSEVELT	ALONZO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	4034802	ASOCIADO	SEALAND
330	HUDGSON	BRANDT	WALSON	ODICIO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15242417	ASOCIADO	COVE SEA SIDE
331	HUDGSON	MARTINEZ	MARCELINO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15242488	ASOCIADO	COVE SEA SIDE
332	HUDGSON	WILLIAMS	MELIO	ALBERTO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15244911	INDEPENDIENTE	COVE SEA SIDE
333	HUDGSON		AVELINO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18001322	ASOCIADO	COVE SEA SIDE
334	HUDGSON	MARTINEZ	SAULO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18008124	INDEPENDIENTE	COVE SEA SIDE
335	HUDGSON		RUBEN		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18008164	ASOCIADO	COVE SEA SIDE
336	HUDGSON	BENT	SHARLON	ALLEN	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18010243	INDEPENDIENTE	SEALAND
337	HUDGSON	BRANT	GEORGE	ROBERTO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	91428919	INDEPENDIENTE	SAN LUIS BAY
338	HUDGSON	CHRISTOPHER	LLOYD		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18002404	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS BAY
339	HUDGSON	RODRIGUEZ	ARNOL		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18010112	INDEPENDIENTE	SEALAND
340	HUDGSON	BRANDT	FERGOSON		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	19417643	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
341	HUDGSON		GEOVANNIE	ALLEN	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18004574	INDEPENDIENTE	PALACE WARF
342	HUDSON	GORDON	CAMILO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18003918	ASOCIADO	COVE SEA SIDE
343	HUDSON	MARTINEZ	LANVIN	JOSE	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	2701237	ASOCIADO	COVE SEA SIDE
344	HUMPHREYS	HODGSON	LARUE	TOMAS	CEDULA DE EXTRAJNERIA	215539	ASOCIADO	SEALAND
345	HUMPHRIES	MARTINEZ	OSCAR		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18004244	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS BAY
346	HUMPHRIES	FORBES	GALVIS		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	1123622373	INDEPENDIENTE	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
347	HYMAN	ARCHBOLD	ERWIN		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	4033823	ASOCIADO	ASPESEASTAR
348	JAMES	POMARE	ALDRIX	ALFONSO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15242329	ASOCIADO	COOPESBI
349	JAMES	BERNARD	ODALDO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	991060	ASOCIADO	SEALAND
350	JAMES	AVILA	ALDRIX	STEVE	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18010009	ASOCIADO	COOPESBI
351	JAMES	BARKER	ALFREDO	ANTONIO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15240993	ASOCIADO	COOPESBI
352	JAMES	HOWARD	ANDERSON		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15241913	ASOCIADO	COOPESBI
353	JAMES	BERNARD	DUDLY		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	4033646	ASOCIADO	PALACE WARF
354	JAMES	ARCHBOLD	CARLOS	ARTURO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15243216	ASOCIADO	COOPESBI
355	JAMES	SMITH	ELARICO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	990534	ASOCIADO	COOPESBI
356	JAMES	BARKER	HENALES	OCTAVIO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15243650	ASOCIADO	COOPESBI
357	JAMES	SJOGREEN	SIMON		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15242833	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
358	JAMES	SMITH	MC KENLY		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18000757	ASOCIADO	COOPESBI
359	JAMES	SMITH	MURVIN		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	4033595	ASOCIADO	COOPESBI
360	JAMES	BARKER	ODALGO	LOZANO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	3557676	ASOCIADO	COOPESBI
361	JAMES	BRITTON	WILLIAM		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	16271540	ASOCIADO	SEALAND
362	JAMES	BERNARD	ORLANDO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	2701002	ASOCIADO	ASOMUTUAL
363	JAMES	BRANT	ANDRES		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18002747	INDEPENDIENTE	COVE SEA SIDE
364	JAMES	MARTINEZ	KENETH	ALEXANDER	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18004570	INDEPENDIENTE	SAN LUIS BAY

365	JAMES	BROWN	RODOLFO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15244139	ASOCIADO	COOPESBI
366	JAMES	GALLARDO	SIMON		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18010861	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
367	JAMES	BENT	JHON	JAIRO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	1123621683	INDEPENDIENTE	COVE SEA SIDE
368	JAMES	BOWDEN	MARIANO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	4033963	INDEPENDIENTE	COOPESBI
369	JAMES	POMARE	JOELIN		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	1123622080	ASOCIADO	SEALAND
370	JAY	ROBINSON	DAYA		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15242264	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS BAY
371	JAY	ROBINSON	CHING	SANG	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	4034250	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
372	JAY	ROBINSON	HENRY		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	7882206	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
373	JAY		FERNANDO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15240986	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
374	JAY	MITCHELL	RAMON		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15243012	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
375	JAY	ROBINSON	AURELIO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15244506	INDEPENDIENTE	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
376	JAY	MITCHELL	AIDEL	ARLINA	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	39151657	ASOCIADO	COVE SEA SIDE
377	JAY	PADILLA	MORVIN		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18004644	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS BAY
378	KELLY	BROWN	AGUIRRE	ALFONSO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18002438	ASOCIADO	ASOMUTUAL
379	KELLY	TORRES	ARNOLD	HAYWARD	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18010259	INDEPENDIENTE	SEALAND
380	KELLY	CONTRERAS	LUIS	ANTONIO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18010455	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS BAY
381	KELLY	BALDONADO	MARLON		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15244997	ASOCIADO	SEALAND
382	KURE	CUESTA	LUIS	AMADO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15242583	ASOCIADO	PALACE WARF
383	LAMBIS	LOPEZ	RAFAEL	ENRIQUE	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	1123621602	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS BAY
384	LEONI	PEDROZA	ALBERTO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15244784	INDEPENDIENTE	SEALAND
385	LEVER	SILVA	DAVY	ROBERTO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18009229	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS BAY
386	LEVER	STEPHENS	LANSWELL		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	991459	ASOCIADO	COVE SEA SIDE
387	LEVER	WILLIAMS	MARIO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	4033835	INDEPENDIENTE	COVE SEA SIDE
388	LEVER	CORPUS	ANGELO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15240598	INDEPENDIENTE	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
389	LEVER	MC GOWAN	DELTON	FRANCISCO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15240667	ASOCIADO	COVE SEA SIDE
390	LEVER	VANTULL	LUCIO	VANCE	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15241241	ASOCIADO	SEALAND
391	LEVER	MC GOWAN	DIONICIO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15242664	ASOCIADO	COVE SEA SIDE
392	LEVER	POMARE	VICTOR		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18001830	INDEPENDIENTE	SAN LUIS BAY
393	LEVER	LIVINGSTON	DOILY	EDUARDO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18003887	ASOCIADO	SEALAND
394	LEVER	OROZCO	FREDERICK	ALBORTH	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18009838	ASOCIADO	PALACE WARF
395	LEVER	POMARE	ANGINSON		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	1123621191	INDEPENDIENTE	SAN LUIS BAY
396	LEVER	BOWDEN	JERY	DIONICIO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	1123623420	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
397	LEVER	FIQUARE	WILFORD		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18010087	INDEPENDIENTE	ASPESEASTAR
398	LEVER	BOWDEN	ORANO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15240276	ASOCIADO	SEALAND
399	LEVER	MARTINEZ	ELIN ASTRID		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	40987469	INDEPENDIENTE	COVE SEA SIDE
400	LIVINGSTON	HOWARD	TOMAS		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15240212	INDEPENDIENTE	SEALAND
401	LIVINGSTON	POMARE	ORLY	RODOLFO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15243102	INDEPENDIENTE	COVE SEA SIDE
402	LIVINGSTON	POMARE	PETER	PHILLIP	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15244210	ASOCIADO	COVE SEA SIDE
403	LIVINGSTON	HOWARD	PEDRO	FERNANDO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18001910	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
404	LIVINGSTON	FERNANDEZ	DEAN	DORIAN	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	1123622008	INDEPENDIENTE	COVE SEA SIDE
405	LIVINGSTON	JAMES	JMLOAI		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	1123623091	INDEPENDIENTE	SAN LUIS BAY
406	LIVINGSTON	AYALA	MELVIN		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	1123623381	INDEPENDIENTE	SAN LUIS BAY
407	LIVINGSTON	BOWIE	UCAL		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18000065	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS BAY
408	LONDOÑO	BUSTAMANTE	HERNANDO	DE JESUS	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	3401174	ASOCIADO	COOPESBI
409	MALO	CORPUS	FELIX		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18000746	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS BAY
410	MANCHEGO	SIERRA	JORGE	ELIECER	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15243346	INDEPENDIENTE	SEALAND
411	MANCHENA	SANTIAGO	ADEMIR		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18008377	INDEPENDIENTE	SAN LUIS BAY
412	MANJARRES	DIAZ	SANTIAGO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	9287821	ASOCIADO	SEALAND
413	MANUEL	FORBES	OSORIO	ERNESTO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15243607	ASOCIADO	SEALAND
414	MANUEL	CUBILLOS	MANUEL		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15243705	ASOCIADO	COOPESBI
415	MANUEL	FAIQUARE	ALFREDO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15244515	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
416	MANUEL	HOOKER	LUCIO	EMILIO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15244898	ASOCIADO	ASPESEASTAR
417	MANUEL	ROBINSON	MICHAEL		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18002981	ASOCIADO	SEALAND
418	MANUEL	OSORIO	RONALD	MAURICIO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18010760	INDEPENDIENTE	SEALAND
419	MANUEL	AYALAS	BEATRIZ		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	40992770	ASOCIADO	ASPESEASTAR
420	MANUEL	CUBILLOS	KENITH	SEGUNDO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	4034982	INDEPENDIENTE	COOPESBI
421	MARENGO	CARRILLO	WILMER		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18000762	ASOCIADO	PALACE WARF
422	MARENGO	CARRILLO	WILLIAM		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15244327	ASOCIADO	PALACE WARF
423	MARIN	AREIZA	NELSON	ANDRES	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	79602562	INDEPENDIENTE	PALACE WARF
424	MARTINEZ	HAWKINS	ENITO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18002412	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS BAY
425	MARTINEZ	THYME	JEFFREY	ALLEN	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	1123621453	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS BAY
426	MARTINEZ	DIAZ	ALFREDO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15241491	ASOCIADO	PALACE WARF
427	MARTINEZ	HENRY	ERNESTO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15242484	INDEPENDIENTE	COOPESBI
428	MARTINEZ		VINSON		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15242591	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
429	MARTINEZ	LOPEZ	BAYARDO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15244081	ASOCIADO	SEALAND
430	MARTINEZ	JAMES	GUSTAVO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18002149	ASOCIADO	ASOMUTUAL
431	MARTINEZ	FOX	ALVERGO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18008388	ASOCIADO	COVE SEA SIDE
432	MARTINEZ	ROBINSON	ALEX		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18008926	ASOCIADO	COVE SEA SIDE
433	MARTINEZ	FORBES	OMAIRA		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	40991727	ASOCIADO	COVE SEA SIDE
434	MARTINEZ	ESPINOSA	CONLEY	FESSON	CEDULA DE EXTRAJNERIA	258856	ASOCIADO	SEALAND
435	MARTINEZ	ANGEL	AICARDO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15240018	ASOCIADO	COVE SEA SIDE
436	MATINEZ	MITCHELL	EFFORD		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15244625	ASOCIADO	COVE SEA SIDE
437	MATOS	RUIZ	SANTIAGO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	73103623	INDEPENDIENTE	COOPESBI
438	MATUTE	DE AVILA	JESUS	MARIA	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18000177	INDEPENDIENTE	PALACE WARF
439	MATUTE	DE AVILA	RAFAEL	JULIO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18001270	INDEPENDIENTE	PALACE WARF

440	MAY	RANKIN	DAVID	ALONSO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15241164	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS BAY
441	MC GOWAN	ARCHBOLD	HERNAN		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15242022	ASOCIADO	COVE SEA SIDE
442	MC KELLER	HUDGSON	MILFORD	DANLEY	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15243624	INDEPENDIENTE	COVE SEA SIDE
443	MC LAUGHLIN	HUDGSON	VIRGILIO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15244744	ASOCIADO	COVE SEA SIDE
444	MC LEAN	ARCHBOLD	ANGEL	ENRIQUE	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15243915	ASOCIADO	ASPESEASTAR
445	MC LEAN	ARCHBOLD	ARNOLD	JACINTO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18001835	ASOCIADO	ASPESEASTAR
446	MC NISH	HUDSON	TOMAS		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18000788	INDEPENDIENTE	COVE SEA SIDE
447	MC NISH	BRACKMAN	HENRY		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18009931	ASOCIADO	COVE SEA SIDE
448	Mc.LAUGHLIN	STEPHENS	RONIE		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18011680	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS BAY
449	Mc.LEAN	WATSON	VAN	HOCHINGSON	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	1123623589	INDEPENDIENTE	SAN LUIS BAY
450	MC'LEN	ARRIETA	SAMUEL	ANTONIO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18004949	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS BAY
451	MCLEAN	ARCHBOLD	JESUS	DELGADO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18001145	ASOCIADO	ASPESEASTAR
452	MCNISH		ELBERT		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15241872	INDEPENDIENTE	SAN LUIS BAY
453	MC'NISH	FRANCIS	NESTOR	DANIEL	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18008809	INDEPENDIENTE	SAN LUIS BAY
454	MEJIA	MONTE	LUIS	EDUARDO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18008011	INDEPENDIENTE	COOPESBI
455	MELLENDEZ	MARTINEZ	VICTOR		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	9042292	INDEPENDIENTE	SAN LUIS BAY
456	MELGAREJO	WALTERS	VICTOR	ENRIQUE	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	1123620272	INDEPENDIENTE	SAN LUIS BAY
457	MENDEZ	VILLALOBOS	MILTON		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18008711	ASOCIADO	ASOMUTUAL
458	MENDOZA	SARMIENTO	RAMON	JOSE	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	8637347	ASOCIADO	SEALAND
459	MERLANO	DE AVILA	GABRIEL		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18000608	INDEPENDIENTE	COOPESBI
460	MEYER	FORBES	CHARLES	LUIS	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18008548	ASOCIADO	COVE SEA SIDE
461	MEZA	RAYA	EDILBERTO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15241438	ASOCIADO	PALACE WARF
462	MEZA	VILLARREAL	WILSON		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18000080	ASOCIADO	ASOMUTUAL
463	MILES	HENRY	LONY LEE		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18012154	INDEPENDIENTE	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
464	MIRANDA	CHAVEZ	RONALD		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18009892	ASOCIADO	PALACE WARF
465	MIRANDA	SARAVIA	EDGAR	ANTONIO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18010778	INDEPENDIENTE	SAN LUIS BAY
466	MITCHELL	SMITH	JULIO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15242436	ASOCIADO	COOPESBI
467	MITCHELL	FORBES	CECILIO	CALVINO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18001157	INDEPENDIENTE	SEALAND
468	MITCHELL	HUDGSON	LUCIANO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18002088	ASOCIADO	COVE SEA SIDE
469	MITCHELL	HUDGSON	DIONICIO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18002372	ASOCIADO	COVE SEA SIDE
470	MITCHELL	HUDSON	NORMAN	GILBERTO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15241895	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS BAY
471	MITCHELL	PUSSEY	ALLIN		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	4033031	ASOCIADO	COVE SEA SIDE
472	MITCHELL	MCNISH	VERNEL		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	4034020	INDEPENDIENTE	San Luis Bay
473	MONSALVE	GRAU	JEFFERSON		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18009499	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS BAY
474	MORALES	SANCHEZ	RUBEN	DARIO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	70413982	ASOCIADO	PALACE WARF
475	MORELO	RODRIGUEZ	WILFRIDO	DE JESUS	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15241179	ASOCIADO	COOPESBI
476	MORELO	PEREZ	JOSE LUIS		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	1123621915	INDEPENDIENTE	COOPESBI
477	MOSQUERA	POMARE	DANNY	ALEXIS	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18009753	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
478	MOSQUERA	BERMUDEZ	EDINSON		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18010614	INDEPENDIENTE	SAN LUIS BAY
479	MOSQUITO	DONADO	JEFFREY	YAMIL	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	80093267	INDEPENDIENTE	SEALAND
480	MOW	FRANCIS	JOSE	MARCOS	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15242388	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
481	MOW	DAVIS	MARIO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	19133283	ASOCIADO	ASPESEASTAR
482	MULLER	WRIGHT	MARCIANO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18001808	ASOCIADO	ASPESEASTAR
483	MUÑOZ	REEVES	ESTEBAN		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	1123626967	INDEPENDIENTE	SAN LUIS BAY
484	MYLES	PALMA	RUPERT		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	4033544	ASOCIADO	COVE SEA SIDE
485	MYLES	CHRISTOPHER	DAVEY	ENSON	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18003556	INDEPENDIENTE	ASPESEASTAR
486	MYLES	SINCLAIR	YOSHIRO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18009186	INDEPENDIENTE	SAN LUIS BAY
487	MYLES	BARKER	JESUS	MARCIANO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	1123625634	INDEPENDIENTE	SAN LUIS BAY
488	MYLES	HOOKER	JOSHUA	ALEXANDER	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	1123622151	ASOCIADO	SEALAND
489	NELSON	GORDON	MAIQUER		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18010296	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS BAY
490	NELSON	HENRY	NELCIDO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15242994	ASOCIADO	COVE SEA SIDE
491	NELSON	JAMES	HEMBLIS		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15243558	ASOCIADO	SEALAND
492	NELSON	WILLIAMS	ANTONIO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15244164	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
493	NELSON	WILLIAMS	VICENTE		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18002558	INDEPENDIENTE	COVE SEA SIDE
494	NELSON	FORBES	NOEL	ALLEN	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18010392	INDEPENDIENTE	SAN LUIS BAY
495	NELSON	HUDSON	ALFONSO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	4033057	ASOCIADO	COVE SEA SIDE
496	NELSON	MITCHELL	ENRIQUE		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	4033062	ASOCIADO	COVE SEA SIDE
497	NELSON	WATSON	LINDEL	ARVIN	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15240210	INDEPENDIENTE	SEALAND
498	NELSON	HENRY	ALFONSO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18003057	ASOCIADO	COVE SEA SIDE
499	NEWBALL	ARCHBOLD	ANTONIO	GUILLERMO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	990508	ASOCIADO	PALACE WARF
500	NEWBALL	ROBINSON	EDBURN		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	9074105	ASOCIADO	COVE SEA SIDE
501	NEWBALL	WILLIAMS	ARMANDO	ELIGIO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18003021	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
502	NEWBALL	WILLIAMS	ANGELO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	1123623283	INDEPENDIENTE	COOPESBI
503	NEWBALL	ABRAHAMS	MARCO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	905344	INDEPENDIENTE	PALACE WARF
504	NEWBALL	WILLIAMS	SHERLA ESTELA		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	40986692	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
505	NEWMANN	HENRY	RONNY	DENVER	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	1123621592	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS BAY
506	NOEL	HERNANDEZ	ROBINSON		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	9051482	ASOCIADO	ASOMUTUAL
507	OLAVE	RUIZ	JAYSON		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	11449132	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS BAY
508	OLAVE	ARCHBOLD	JOSE	IGNACIO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18004932	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS BAY
509	OSPINA	MUÑOZ	JOHN	JAIRO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18001691	ASOCIADO	ASPESEASTAR
510	OSPINO	GALVIS	ORLANDO	ALBERTO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18004860	INDEPENDIENTE	SEALAND
511	OTERO	AMAYA	JONATHAN		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	1123621429	ASOCIADO	PALACE WARF
512	OVALLE	RENDON	ALVARO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18413613	INDEPENDIENTE	SAN LUIS BAY
513	PACHECO	BRITTON	ONEL		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15240893	ASOCIADO	ASOMUTUAL
514	PALACIO	HOWARD	FABIO	FAUSTINO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15242727	ASOCIADO	SEALAND

515	PALACIO	HENRY	MARIO	ALBERTO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15242921	ASOCIADO	SEALAND
516	PALMERA	ALMEIDA	HAYDER		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	1123624121	INDEPENDIENTE	COOPESBI
517	PALOMINO	DIAZ	JAVIER	EDUARDO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18000669	ASOCIADO	COOPESBI
518	PARDO	QUINTERO	EDUARDO	EMILIO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15241145	ASOCIADO	SEALAND
519	PEÑA	BENT	CARLOS		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	12.535.917	INDEPENDIENTE	COOPESBI
520	PEÑA	JESSIE	ALBERTO	ERLINGTON	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15242392	ASOCIADO	SEALAND
521	PEREIRA	BENT	JUAN	CARLOS	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18010552	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS BAY
522	PEREZ		MARTON		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18003534	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS BAY
523	PEREZ	BERRIO	CARLOS	EDUARDO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	6880945	ASOCIADO	COOPESBI
524	PEREZ	LEVER	JOSE	ANGEL	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18001102	INDEPENDIENTE	SEALAND
525	PEREZ	VILLANUEVA	WILFRIDO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18001526	ASOCIADO	SEALAND
526	PEREZ	HOWARD	HERNANDEZ		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18003025	ASOCIADO	SEALAND
527	PEREZ	GORDON	VLADIMIR		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18004310	INDEPENDIENTE	SEALAND
528	PETER	STEELE	DEMETRIO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18000028	INDEPENDIENTE	SAN LUIS BAY
529	POLE	WILLIAMS	URLATE	CERVERO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18008328	ASOCIADO	SEALAND
530	POLO	JESSIE	JOSE	EPIFANIO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15242539	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS BAY
531	POLO	RAMIREZ	GEFFRY		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18008934	INDEPENDIENTE	SAN LUIS BAY
532	POMARE	PUSEY	CHARLES		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	991453	ASOCIADO	ASPESEASTAR
533	POMARE	CORPUS	MICHEAL		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15240414	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
534	POMARE	MC LAUGHLIN	VENALES		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15240605	ASOCIADO	COVE SEA SIDE
535	POMARE	CORPUS	LUIS		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15240649	INDEPENDIENTE	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
536	POMARE	CORPUS	ANDRES	ELARIO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15240757	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
537	POMARE	MC LAUGHLIN	VICTOR		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15240985	ASOCIADO	COVE SEA SIDE
538	POMARE	BRAND	CALVIN		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15241391	ASOCIADO	SEALAND
539	POMARE	ARCHBOLD	ELIAS		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15241521	ASOCIADO	ASPESEASTAR
540	POMARE	MC LAUGHLIN	VENLY		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15242363	ASOCIADO	COVE SEA SIDE
541	POMARE	LEVER	MILTON		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18000420	INDEPENDIENTE	COVE SEA SIDE
542	POMARE	STEELE	GUSTAVO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18000441	INDEPENDIENTE	COVE SEA SIDE
543	POMARE	ESCALONA	NEWTON	BEETMAN	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18002019	INDEPENDIENTE	SEALAND
544	POMARE	BOWDEN	JOSE	LUIS	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18002971	INDEPENDIENTE	COVE SEA SIDE
545	POMARE	DE AVILA	HIPSON		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18003462	INDEPENDIENTE	COVE SEA SIDE
546	POMARE	BRITTON	ABELARDO	IVAN	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18004042	INDEPENDIENTE	SEALAND
547	POMARE		BENIAMIN	EDUARDO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18008219	ASOCIADO	COVE SEA SIDE
548	POMARE	ARCHBOLD	HARTINES		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	39154322	ASOCIADO	ASPESEASTAR
549	POMARE	MYLES	HERNANDO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	4033134	INDEPENDIENTE	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
550	POMARE	STEELE	RAFAEL		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15240730	ASOCIADO	COVE SEA SIDE
551	POMARE	MARTINEZ	BRENTON		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18001707	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
552	POMARE	ZAPATA	EDISON	ENRIQUE	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18009719	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
553	POMARE	SMITH	KLEITON		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18010201	INDEPENDIENTE	COVE SEA SIDE
554	POMARE	ZAPATA	YOLEYT		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	39151426	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
555	POMARE	LEVER	RONALD	EMENDEZ	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	1026285904	INDEPENDIENTE	COVE SEA SIDE
556	POWELL	POMARE	JUAN	ROBERTO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18003439	ASOCIADO	ASOMUTUAL
557	PUELO	FRIAS	AUGUSTO	RAFAEL	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15244875	ASOCIADO	SEALAND
558	PUSEY	HENRY	EFRAIN		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18009404	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS BAY
559	PUSEY	BERNARD	CONROY		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15240019	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
560	PUSEY	MORO	RUBEN	NAZARIO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15244011	INDEPENDIENTE	COVE SEA SIDE
561	QUEEMAN	CARDENAS	ALEJANDRO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18002919	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS BAY
562	QUEEMAN	DERBY	ALEJANDRO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	4033884	ASOCIADO	SEALAND
563	QUEJADA	HOWARD	YESID		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	1123622888	INDEPENDIENTE	SEALAND
564	QUEJADA	POMARE	JESUS		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18001926	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
565	QUIMBAYO	CASTRO	OSCAR	JAVIER	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18009434	ASOCIADO	PALACE WARF
566	REALES	LOPEZ	ANDRES		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	73572898	ASOCIADO	PALACE WARF
567	REID	DILBERT	AUBRELIO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15242455	ASOCIADO	ASPESEASTAR
568	REID	DILBERT	JEFFREY	ROMAN	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	1123621280	ASOCIADO	ASPESEASTAR
569	RHENALS	MEDRANO	LUIS	FERNANDO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	78690885	ASOCIADO	PALACE WARF
570	RIVAS	CASTILLO	ESTILITO	MANUEL	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	73116288	INDEPENDIENTE	COOPESBI
571	RIVERA	ORJUELA	LUIS CARLOS	DE LA CRUZ	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18003736	ASOCIADO	SEALAND
572	RODAS	KIRCHMAN	LOGAN	ROBERTO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	17153973	INDEPENDIENTE	SEALAND
573	RODRIGUEZ	REID	VENIS	ENRIQUE	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15241596	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
574	RODRIGUEZ	GARCIA	RAFAEL		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18002298	INDEPENDIENTE	SAN LUIS BAY
575	RODRIGUEZ	POMARE	VERNAL		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	2701273	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
576	RODRIGUEZ	POMARE	MACARDEL		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	4033533	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
577	ROJAS	TERAN	FABIAN		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15241926	ASOCIADO	ASOMUTUAL
578	ROSERO	MITCHELL	STEVE		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18011679	ASOCIADO	SEALAND
579	RUDAS	RIOS	ALVARO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18008520	INDEPENDIENTE	SEALAND
580	RUIZ	GUETO	NADER		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18009921	INDEPENDIENTE	SEALAND
581	SAAMS	HOOKER	LEO	GABRIELSON	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	4033582	ASOCIADO	COOPESBI
582	SAAMS	SANDERS	ROGELIO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	990991	ASOCIADO	COOPESBI
583	SAAMS	HOY	ANSELMO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18000668	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
584	SANCHEZ	MC NABB	DOMINGO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15242603	ASOCIADO	PALACE WARF
585	SANCHEZ	VALDELAMAR	FELIX		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15243114	INDEPENDIENTE	COOPESBI
586	SANCHEZ	VALDERAMAR	JAIRO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15242492	INDEPENDIENTE	COOPESBI
587	SANCHEZ	QUINONEZ	CARLOS	ARTURO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	94449759	ASOCIADO	PALACE WARF
588	SARMIENTO	CABARCAS	JOVANIS		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	8602972	INDEPENDIENTE	SEALAND
589	SARMIENTO	LOPEZ	OMAR	ANTONIO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18003318	INDEPENDIENTE	SEALAND

590	SIERRA	JESSIE	ALCIBIADES	NEMECIO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	73107361	ASOCIADO	SEALAND
591	SIMPS	MONTAÑO	MARK	CALVIN	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18004657	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
592	SINCLAIR	CHRISTOPHER	EDGAR		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18002567	ASOCIADO	SEALAND
593	SJOGREEN	PABLO	ANTONIO	ALEJANDRO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15243804	ASOCIADO	SEALAND
594	SJOGREEN	SMITH	DITA	DIANA	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	39150981	ASOCIADO	COOPESBI
595	SLATE	BROWN	SANTIAGO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18002706	ASOCIADO	COOPESBI
596	SMITH	VARGAS	FRANKY		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18003901	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS BAY
597	SMITH	SJOGREEN	MARVIN		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	4033604	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS BAY
598	SMITH		MAURICIO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15244271	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS BAY
599	SMITH	BENT	NORVEL	PARIS	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	4033651	ASOCIADO	COOPESBI
600	SMITH	BOWDEN	ELIODORO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15241856	ASOCIADO	ASPESEASTAR
601	SMITH	BERNARD	EGBERTH		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15243050	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
602	SMITH	POMARE	DOUGLAS		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18000130	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
603	SMITH	ABRAHAMS	MARK	ANTHONY	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18003202	ASOCIADO	SEALAND
604	SMITH	ABRAHAMS	CHARLES	ARNOLD	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18011156	ASOCIADO	SEALAND
605	SMITH	VARGAS	SHORVIN	MARVIN	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18003194	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS BAY
606	SMITH	VARGAS	WILLIAM		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18002856	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS BAY
607	SMITH	BOWDEN	CARLOS	HENRY	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	10229998	ASOCIADO	SEALAND
608	SMITH	DOWNS	NORVEL	URBOS	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15243488	ASOCIADO	PALACE WARF
609	STEEL	BENT	VINICIO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18003708	ASOCIADO	PALACE WARF
610	STEELE	GUTIERREZ	FABIAN	DE JESUS	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18011035	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS BAY
611	STEELE	PEREZ	JAMES		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15243860	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS BAY
612	STEELE	MARTINEZ	EDUARDO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15242987	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
613	STEELE	MARTINEZ	EMILIO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15243220	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
614	STEELE	VILLALOBOS	ERNESTO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18002821	INDEPENDIENTE	COVE SEA SIDE
615	STEELE	ACOSTA	EDUARDO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18011578	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
616	STEELE	MARTINEZ	DANIEL		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15241606	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
617	STEELE	BENT	EMILIO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18011326	INDEPENDIENTE	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
618	STEELE	BARKER	ASBORN	EDUARDO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	1123625356	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
619	STEPHENS	BENT	KENNETH		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15246278	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
620	STEPHENS	STEELE	JORGE		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15243119	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
621	STEPHENS	BOWIE	RAFAEL	FERNANDO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15243328	ASOCIADO	SEALAND
622	STEPHENS	CORPUS	GUSTAVO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15243679	ASOCIADO	ASPESEASTAR
623	STEPHENS	STEELE	HENRY		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15244921	INDEPENDIENTE	SEALAND
624	STEPHENS	STEELE	HULIS		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18001341	ASOCIADO	SEALAND
625	STEPHENS	BOWIE	GUSTRAVO	MANASSAAH	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18001695	INDEPENDIENTE	SEALAND
626	STEPHENSON	MITTCHELE	LISTEL		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15243186	INDEPENDIENTE	COOPESBI
627	STEWART	WILLIAMS	BARNABY		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18011030	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
628	STEPHENS	BOWIE	RAFAEL		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18004669	ASOCIADO	SEALAND
629	SUAREZ	SIMS	JAVIER	EUSTACIO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18001039	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS BAY
630	SUAREZ	BRACKMAN	JOHN	DANNY	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18004680	ASOCIADO	ASPESEASTAR
631	TAYLOR	BRITTON	LARRY	DWANE	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18004204	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS BAY
632	TAYLOR	NUÑEZ	LINVIL	JOAQUIN	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	16271504	ASOCIADO	SEALAND
633	TAYLOR	BRITTON	HANG	ANGEL	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18003933	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
634	TAYLOR	MORGAN	EDWARD	SPICER	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	1123631242	INDEPENDIENTE	SAN LUIS BAY
635	TAYLOR	BOWIE	VIRGILIO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15242180	ASOCIADO	COVE SEA SIDE
636	TAYLOR	BENT	GILBERTO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15244672	INDEPENDIENTE	COVE SEA SIDE
637	TAYLOR	CORPUS	VIRGILIO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18010251	ASOCIADO	COVE SEA SIDE
638	TEJEDOR	SILVA	JORDAO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18011384	INDEPENDIENTE	PALACE WARF
639	TELLEZ	WILLIAMS	PORCIVAL	EUCARIO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18004646	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
640	THYME	JAMES	ORNUILDO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15241452	ASOCIADO	SEALAND
641	THYME	JAMES	ELVIS		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15244871	ASOCIADO	SEALAND
642	THYME	JAMES	CARLOS	ANTONIO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18000233	ASOCIADO	SEALAND
643	THYME	OJEDA	LUIS	FERNANDO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	1123622570	ASOCIADO	SEALAND
644	THYME	POMARE	HERICK		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	4033048	INDEPENDIENTE	COVE SEA SIDE
645	TIBAVIJO	ZUÑIGA	FANOR		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18008012	INDEPENDIENTE	SEALAND
646	TOBAR	DUKE	ALCIRA		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	39152260	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS BAY
647	TOBAR	DUKE	RICHARD		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	1123624402	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS BAY
648	TOBAR	DUKE	WYMAN		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	1123621982	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS BAY
649	TORRES	PAUTT	CESAR		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	9064648	ASOCIADO	PALACE WARF
650	TORRES		ELBOR	LUIS	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18003604	ASOCIADO	ASPESEASTAR
651	TORRES	NAVARRO	CARLOS	SEGUNDO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	73539260	ASOCIADO	ASPESEASTAR
652	TOUS	GONZALEZ	JOHN	ALEXANDER	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	1123621099	ASOCIADO	PALACE WARF
653	UPTEGROVE	DUFFIS	EARL	ALBERT	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18011315	INDEPENDIENTE	SAN LUIS BAY
654	VACEANNIE	ROBINSON	LUIS	CORDELIO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18010604	INDEPENDIENTE	SEALAND
655	VALENCIA	JULIO	OMAR		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	72190599	ASOCIADO	COOPESBI
656	VALVERDE	WALTERS	JUAN	ALBERTO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	1123621521	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS BAY
657	VARGAS	CAÑAVERA	PEDRO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	14316919	ASOCIADO	ASPESEASTAR
658	VASQUEZ	ESCOBAR	GABRIEL	JAIME	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	70108633	ASOCIADO	PALACE WARF
659	VENNER	WALTERS	VINDEL	CHAPLES	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18010237	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS BAY
660	VENNER	ARCHBOLD	JEANT	GEORGE	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18005662	ASOCIADO	SEALAND
661	VENNER	SMITH	JOVANNI	GEOVAN	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18010845	ASOCIADO	SEALAND
662	VENNER	SMITH	JENNER	GILBERTO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	1123621531	ASOCIADO	SEALAND
663	VILLA	DAVIS	ARY		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18004521	INDEPENDIENTE	SEALAND
664	VILLA	MARTINEZ	EDINSON		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	73097293	INDEPENDIENTE	COOPESBI

665	VILLAR	ORTEGA	WILFRIDO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15242080	INDEPENDIENTE	SEALAND
666	VIVERO	GUERRERO	JOSE	MARIA	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	73074466	ASOCIADO	SEALAND
667	WARD	WHITAKER	ELOY	HERNANDEZ	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15240621	INDEPENDIENTE	SEALAND
668	WARD	O'NEILL	JERRY	RANDOLPH	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15244320	INDEPENDIENTE	SEALAND
669	WATSON	TAYLOR	MARCELO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	990976	ASOCIADO	COOPESBI
670	WATSON	DAVIS	ROBERT		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15244982	ASOCIADO	SEALAND
671	WATSON	SILGADO	ARTURO	JAVIER	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18000489	ASOCIADO	SEALAND
672	WEBSTER	ARCHBOLD	AGUSTIN	ANTONIO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	4034755	ASOCIADO	COOPESBI
673	WEBSTER	PUSEY	WILSON	EDUARD	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15242113	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
674	WHITTAKER	BENT	EUSEBIO	FERNANDO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15242312	ASOCIADO	PALACE WARF
675	WILLIAMS	DUKE	RICKIE	AUGUSTO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15243710	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS BAY
676	WILLIAMS	WALTERS	JAVAN		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	4034242	ASOCIADO	COVE SEA SIDE
677	WILLIAMS	CORPUS	ARISTIDES		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15240082	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
678	WILLIAMS	HUDGSON	SELVIN		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15242709	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
679	WILLIAMS	DOWNES	LADRIK	IVAN	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15243514	INDEPENDIENTE	SEALAND
680	WILLIAMS	JESSIE	DIEGO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18000085	ASOCIADO	ASPESEASTAR
681	WILLIAMS	BRANT	SANTIAGO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18010963	INDEPENDIENTE	SEALAND
682	WILLIAMS	POMARE	DARWIN		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	1123621615	INDEPENDIENTE	COVE SEA SIDE
683	WILLIAMS	MENA	CARLOS	VIRGILIO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	991344	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
684	WILLIAMS	BRYAN	EMIL		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	4033912	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
685	WILLIAMS	HUDGSON	OLNEY ORBAN		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15243077	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
686	WILLIAMS	HUDGSON	ALMILTON		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15243092	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
687	WILLIAMS	MCLAUGHLIN	DIONICIO	CARLOS	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18001786	INDEPENDIENTE	COVE SEA SIDE
688	WILLIAMS	MC'KELLER	BERNILZA	ALCINA	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	4099808	ASOCIADO	SEALAND
689	WILLIAMS	BRACKMAN	OSCAR ANTONIO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	1123622266	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
690	WILLIAMS	JESSIE	ALCIANO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15244429	ASOCIADO	ASPESEASTAR
691	WILSON	HOOKER	RAMON		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	991960	ASOCIADO	ASOMUTUAL
692	WILSON	HOOKER	BENJAMIN		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	4034100	ASOCIADO	ASOMUTUAL
693	ZABIAN	NELSON	NAYD		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	1123629025	ASOCIADO	COVE SEA SIDE
694	ZUÑIGA	SANTOYA	FERNANDO	JOSE	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18002586	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS BAY
695	ZUÑIGA	BELEÑO	XAVIER		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18011747	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS BAY
696	ZUÑIGA	BELEÑO	WILMAN		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18009493	ASOCIADO	ASOMUTUAL
697	ZUÑIGA	ROMERO	MARIO	ENRIQUE	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	73148241	ASOCIADO	PALACE WARF
698	BENT	JAY	JAZMIN	ELENA	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	40986848	ASOCIADO	COVE SEA SIDE
699	HOWARD	ARCHBOLD	ADRIAN	JOSE	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18003916	INDEPENDIENTE	COVE SEA SIDE
700	OROZCO	MONTIEL	LINO	ALFONSO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	1123624361	ASOCIADO	ASPESEASTAR
701	RAMIREZ	JAMES	JORGE	LUIS	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18001081	INDEPENDIENTE	ASPESEASTAR
702	HYMAN	TAYLOR	LINCON		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18002254	INDEPENDIENTE	ASPESEASTAR
703	CHRISTOPHER	MARTINEZ	ALVERDA		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	39150623	INDEPENDIENTE	ASPESEASTAR
704	BOWDEN	GORDON	JUAN	CARLOS	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18003128	INDEPENDIENTE	ASPESEASTAR
705	ESCALONA	MARTINEZ	ELOSTINO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15242442	ASOCIADO	ASPESEASTAR
706	MYLES	HUDGSON	JOSE		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15244149	INDEPENDIENTE	ASPESEASTAR
707	GARCIA	MILES	GALINDO	AQUINO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15240514	ASOCIADO	PALACE WARF
708	DILBERT	WATSON	JOSE	MIGUEL	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15243345	ASOCIADO	PALACE WARF
709	SEPULVEDA	ALCAZAR	FERNANDO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	91428339	ASOCIADO	PALACE WARF
710	TORREGLOSA	TORRES	RAMON		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18009497	ASOCIADO	PALACE WARF
711	CASTELLON	GUITIERREZ	LUIS		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	7465605	ASOCIADO	PALACE WARF
712	NOVAGLIA	HOOKER	NEMESIO	GUISEPPE	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15243894	ASOCIADO	PALACE WARF
713	WILLIAMS	NELSON	DIDO	DIXON	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18000580	INDEPENDIENTE	PALACE WARF
714	NASSER	BETANCURT	JOHN	MITCHELL	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	94455163	ASOCIADO	PALACE WARF
715	MONTE	HERRERA	EDWIN	ANTONIO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	73154285	INDEPENDIENTE	PALACE WARF
716	MALDONADO	TORRES	BERNARDO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	9089560	ASOCIADO	PALACE WARF
717	HENRY	LIVINGSTON	ALFREDO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15241875	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
718	ESCALONA	PETERSON	ARTLAND JOAB		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	1123624752	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
719	ARCHBOLD	MITCHELL	DANSEL		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18005259	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
720	FORBES	WILLIAMS	LANCELOT	ERNESTO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15244764	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
721	GREENARD	WALTERS	LARIAVO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15243769	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
722	WILSON	MC'LAUGHLIN	MARCOS		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18000377	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
723	JAY	MITCHELL	OVALDO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15244163	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
724	HOWARD	CARTER	RICHARD		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18010154	INDEPENDIENTE	SEALAND
725	CASTRO	HOOKER	LADISLAO	GASPAR	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15243668	INDEPENDIENTE	SEALAND
726	STEELE	PARRA	WINSTON	ZEPHANIAH	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18000526	ASOCIADO	SEALAND
727	KINGSBERRY		STANFORD		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	C.E. 209.661	INDEPENDIENTE	SEALAND
728	ABRAHAMS	REYES	ERICK	ANTHONY	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18002753	INDEPENDIENTE	SEALAND
729	NELSON	WILLIAMS	EUGENIO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15244718	INDEPENDIENTE	SEALAND
730	KELLY	MANUEL	HAYWARD	KELVIN	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15240181	ASOCIADO	SEALAND
731	DOWNES		JACK		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15242111	INDEPENDIENTE	SEALAND
732	ARCHBOLD	BARKER	JOSE	FERNANDO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18000988	INDEPENDIENTE	SEALAND
733	LIVINGSTON	HENRY	JUAN	EDGAR	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18005349	INDEPENDIENTE	SEALAND
734	BONILLA	MARIMON	LIDA	DEL CARMEN	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	40990435	ASOCIADO	SEALAND
735	STEPHENS	STEELE	NICOLAS		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15243672	INDEPENDIENTE	SEALAND
736	NELSON	WATSON	RANDIE		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15242380	ASOCIADO	SEALAND
737	JAMES	BRANDT	ROBERT		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18002775	INDEPENDIENTE	SEALAND
738	AVILA	TOBAR	GABRIEL	JAIME	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15240835	INDEPENDIENTE	SEALAND
739	HOWARD	ARCHBOLD	PAUL	ANDRES	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18005503	INDEPENDIENTE	SEALAND

740	TAHA		NASSIB	ALI	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	1123625446	ASOCIADO	SEALAND
741	STEEL	ANTONIO	BARNABI		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	1123625011	INDEPENDIENTE	SEALAND
742	DOWNS	BENT	ERNEST		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	2701150	INDEPENDIENTE	SEALAND
743	GARCIA	NUÑEZ	ESTER	MARIA	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	40985479	ASOCIADO	SEALAND
744	ARCHBOLD	MATTOS	FRANCISCO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18003891	INDEPENDIENTE	SEALAND
745	FOX	GUZMAN	MICHAEL		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	1123632137	INDEPENDIENTE	COOPESBI
746	BRUCE		FRANCISCO	ANTONIO	CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18001195	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
747	SMITH	FERNANDEZ	KAEYLE		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	1123627800	ASOCIADO	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
748	MCNISH	WILLIAMS	UDEL		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15240482	INDEPENDIENTE	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
749	WILLIAMS	MARTINEZ	SIDNEY		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15240157	INDEPENDIENTE	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
750	NELSON	POMARE	ROGINO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18004604	INDEPENDIENTE	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
751	LLAMAS	CANTILLO	HERNANDO		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15244794	ASOCIADO	PALACE WARF
752	BRYAN	BRITTON	OVID		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18005386	INDEPENDIENTE	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
753	SMITH	LAMADRID	ORLINTON		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15243445	INDEPENDIENTE	PALACE WARF
754	REEVES	DOWNS	ALVIS		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	15241654	INDEPENDIENTE	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM
755	MARSIGLIA	GONZALEZ	EDWIN		CEDULA DE CIUDADANIA	18002551	INDEPENDIENTE	SAN LUIS FISH & FARM

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**Annex 23**

**ARCHIPELAGO DEPARTMENT OF SAN ANDRÉS, PROVIDENCIA  
AND SANTA CATALINA, LIST OF BENEFICIARIES OF THE  
ARTISANAL FISHERMEN SUBSIDY IN PROVIDENCIA,  
9 APRIL 2013**

*(Available at:*

*[http://www.sanandres.gov.co/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=1183&Itemid=1](http://www.sanandres.gov.co/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=1183&Itemid=1)*)





**GOVERNORSHIP**  
**ARCHIPELAGO DEPARTMENT OF SAN ANDRES, PROVIDENCIA AND SANTA CATALINA**  
**SEAFLOWER BIOSPHERE RESERVE**

Nit: 892.400.038-2

**SUPPORT AND MONITORING COMMITTEE TO THE ARTISANAL FISHING COMPONENT OF THE PLAN ARCHIPELAGO OF SAN ANDRES, PROVIDENCIA AND SANTA CATALINA**

**APPROVED BENEFICIARIES - FINAL LIST TO APPROVE SECOND INSTALLMENT OF THE SUBSIDY - 8 APRIL 2013**

N°	CODE	LAST NAMES		FIRST NAMES		TYPE OF ID	ID NUMBER	COOPERATIVE / ASSOCIATION
1	1	WATLLER	ROBINSON	BARRINGTON	ESPEDITO	C.C.	990.567	FISH & FARM COOP.
2	2	ARCHBOLD	ROBINSON	JONATHAN		C.C.	991.555	FISH & FARM COOP.
3	3	TAYLOR	HENRY	JIMIE		C.C.	991.733	ASOPESBOTH
4	4	HOWARD	HOWARD	NICANOR	MARIOS	C.C.	991.805	ASOPESBOTH
5	6	HENRY	BRYAN	AMOS		C.C.	991.967	ASOPESBOTH
6	7	ARCHBOLD	HOWARD	ANTONIO	RODRIGO	C.C.	3.786.900	FISH & FARM COOP.
7	9	WEBSTER	ARCHBOLD	CLIFFORD		C.C.	4.033.474	FISH & FARM COOP.
8	10	LUNG	WHITAKER	RAIMUNDO		C.C.	4.033.844	PESPROISLAS
9	12	HOWARD	RANKIN	RAUL	FAUSTINO	C.C.	4.034.484	FISH & FARM COOP.
10	13	HUFFINGTON	NEWBALL	MERRIN	BALFORD	C.C.	4.034.502	PESPROISLAS
11	14	ARCHBOLD	HOWARD	NOEL	BELISARIO	C.C.	4.034.514	FISH & FARM COOP.
12	15	McLEAN	MYLES	ALVAN		C.C.	4.034.523	ASOPESBOTH
13	16	HOWARD	RANKIN	IVIN C		C.C.	4.034.537	PESPROISLAS
14	17	HOWARD	ARCHBOLD	WELLIFRED	ROBERTO	C.C.	4.034.540	FISH & FARM COOP.
15	18	WHITAKER	McLEAN	JOSEPH	THOMAS	C.C.	4.034.553	ASOPESBOTH
16	19	NEWBALL	MAY	ARTURO	VICENTE	C.C.	4.034.557	ASOPESBOTH
17	20	HOWARD	RANKIN	GLASFORD	STEVENSON	C.C.	4.034.560	FISH & FARM COOP.
18	21	ROBINSON	GARCIA	HURBIE		C.C.	4.034.562	PESPROISLAS
19	22	KELLY	HAWKINS	BORKLIF	TIAFULO	C.C.	4.034.565	FISH & FARM COOP.
20	23	DUFFIS	GUERRERO	CLEMAS	JAMES	C.C.	4.034.567	ASOPESBOTH
21	24	ARCHBOLD	ARCHBOLD	WASHINGTON	SILVESTRE	C.C.	4.034.573	PESPROISLAS
22	25	ROBINSON	ARCHBOLD	URBANO	MORRIS	C.C.	4.034.574	ASOPESBOTH
23	26	FERNANDEZ	HOY	BELTRAN	JUVENCIO	C.C.	4.034.575	FISH AND FARM
24	27	WHITAKER	McLEAN	GILBERT	OFELIO	C.C.	4.034.584	ASOPESBOTH
25	29	ROBINSON	O'NEILL	ORLANDO	FEDERICO	C.C.	4.034.590	ASOPESBOTH
26	30	ARCHBOLD	JACOB	VICENTE		C.C.	4.034.591	PESPROISLAS
27	31	ARCHBOLD	GALLARDO	ROQUE	JULIO	C.C.	4.034.596	PESPROISLAS
28	32	BRYAN	BRYAN	NICOLAS	OSWALD	C.C.	4.034.597	FISH & FARM COOP.
29	33	FERNANDEZ	HOY	ARMANDO	FRANCISCO	C.C.	4.034.602	PESPROISLAS
30	34	GOMEZ	LIVINGSTON	MANUEL		C.C.	4.034.615	ASOPESBOTH
31	35	HENRY	LIVINGSTON	ORBAIN	SORVANTE	C.C.	4.034.625	ASOPESBOTH
32	36	ARCHBOLD	SANCHEZ	RICARDO	MARTINEZ	C.C.	4.034.626	ASOPESBOTH
33	37	BARKER	DUFFIS	RICARDO	PABLO	C.C.	4.034.634	FISH & FARM COOP.
34	38	STEELE	BORDEN	WALLINGFORD	GONZALEZ	C.C.	4.034.645	FISH & FARM COOP.
35	39	TAYLOR	GARNICA	FRANKLIN	HOLDEN	C.C.	4.034.652	FISH AND FARM
36	40	FORERO	WHITAKER	ALFONSO	FIDEL	C.C.	4.034.653	PESPROISLAS
37	41	STEELE	BORDEN	RICARDO	ROBERTO	C.C.	4.034.669	FISH & FARM COOP.
38	42	ARCHBOLD	ARCHBOLD	SAMUEL	JAMES	C.C.	4.034.672	PESPROISLAS
39	44	MAY	DAVIS	ALVARO	ARTURO	C.C.	4.034.690	ASOPESBOTH
40	45	BARKER	DUFFIS	BRUCE	BLAKE	C.C.	4.034.692	FISH & FARM COOP.
41	47	HENRY	ARCHBOLD	JESUS	OBRELIO	C.C.	4.034.703	ASOPESBOTH
42	48	BERNARD	DAWKINS	LINZALE	LEVAR	C.C.	4.034.704	ASOPESBOTH
43	49	LIVINGSTON	HENRY	WILBERT	CANEDY	C.C.	4.034.706	ASOPESBOTH
44	50	NEWBALL	SJOGREEN	LEONARDO	ALFREDO	C.C.	4.034.708	PESPROISLAS
45	51	TAYLOR	HAWKINS	SELEDONIO	ANTONIO	C.C.	4.034.721	PESPROISLAS
46	52	TAYLOR	LIVINGSTON	ARDEN		C.C.	4.034.729	ASOPESBOTH
47	53	ARCHBOLD	GALLARDO	SIMON	DAVID	C.C.	4.034.739	PESPROISLAS
48	54	TAYLOR	BRYAN	ROLANDO	MARLON	C.C.	4.034.744	FISH & FARM COOP.
49	55	ARCHBOLD	BUSH	INOCENCIO	MODESTO	C.C.	4.034.750	FISH & FARM COOP.
50	58	BERNARD	HENRY	FERNANDO		C.C.	4.034.766	ASOPESBOTH
51	59	WHITAKER	HENRY	WILLIE	WELLINGTON	C.C.	4.034.769	ASOPESBOTH
52	60	HENRY	STEELE	CONROY	ELON	C.C.	4.034.773	ASOPESBOTH
53	61	BERNARD	HENRY	BERNARDO	EVARISTO	C.C.	4.034.774	PESPROISLAS
54	66	BRYAN	ROBINSON	FORERO	LEROY	C.C.	4.034.801	PESPROISLAS
55	67	WEBSTER	ARCHBOLD	EUSEBIO	DAVID	C.C.	4.034.810	PESPROISLAS
56	68	HENRY	BRITTON	MARSHAL	MCHAM	C.C.	4.034.815	ASOPESBOTH
57	69	STEELE	BORDEN	URIAH	ALEXANDER	C.C.	4.034.820	PESPROISLAS
58	70	HOWARD	BERNARD	ALONSO	GONZALEZ	C.C.	4.034.829	ASOPESBOTH
59	71	NEWBALL	MAY	AMADEO		C.C.	4.034.831	ASOPESBOTH
60	72	BORDEN	BRYAN	MIGUEL	BENITEZ	C.C.	4.034.835	PESPROISLAS
61	74	ROBINSON	ARCHBOLD	NICOLAS	RODRIGUEZ	C.C.	4.034.847	FISH & FARM COOP.
62	75	LIVINGSTON	HOY	UCAL		C.C.	4.034.859	ASOPESBOTH

63	76	JAY	ARCHBOLD	HILIRIO	FRANCISCO	C.C.	4.034.867	FISH & FARM COOP.
64	77	HOWARD	BERNARD	ALVARISTO		C.C.	4.034.871	ASOPESBOTH
65	78	SJOGREEN	KNYLN	CROMUEL	JAMES	C.C.	4.034.872	PESPROISLAS
66	80	BRYAN	BERNARD	DIOMEDES		C.C.	4.034.896	ASOPESBOTH
67	81	CARDALES	TAYLOR	MIGUEL		C.C.	4.034.898	ASOPESBOTH
68	82	ROBINSON	BRYAN	ACHELAUS	AGUSTO	C.C.	4.034.904	PESPROISLAS
69	83	FERNANDEZ	HOY	ATANASIO	POLOMINO	C.C.	4.034.926	FISH & FARM COOP.
70	87	POMARE	WASHINGTON	ANTHONY	ANSELMO	C.C.	4.034.983	PESPROISLAS
71	88	MCLEAN	HENRY	REMTON	MILER	C.C.	4.034.631	ASOPESBOTH
72	89	SJOGREEN	NEWBALL	HERIC	THEODORE	C.C.	7.437.672	FISH & FARM COOP.
73	90	HOWARD	DUFFIS	DONALDO	LEONARDO	C.C.	7.460.448	FISH & FARM COOP.
74	92	HOWARD	MARTINEZ	ATANACIO		C.C.	8.674.090	FISH & FARM COOP.
75	94	ROBINSON	ARCHBOLD	REINALDO	DELANO	C.C.	9.060.037	FISH & FARM COOP.
76	96	CABALLERO	TORRES	DANIEL		C.C.	9.292.886	PESPROISLAS
77	97	URREGO	ORTEGA	NOLBERTO	DE JESUS	C.C.	10.196.196	ASOPESBOTH
78	98	ORTIZ	ARIAS	LUIS	BERNARDO	C.C.	10.265.090	FISH & FARM COOP.
79	99	HUDGSON	LEWIZ	ERNESTO	LEONARDO	C.C.	12.530.024	PESPROISLAS
80	100	DIAZ	PABA	TOMÁS	ROBERTO	C.C.	12.550.580	PESPROISLAS
81	101	NEWBALL	ROBINSON	HAWTHORNE	SILVESTRE	C.C.	12.561.365	FISH & FARM COOP.
82	102	HOWARD	FORBES	LORIS	VENCE	C.C.	15.240.185	FISH & FARM COOP.
83	103	ARCHBOLD	ARCHBOLD	LUIS	RAUL	C.C.	15.240.418	FISH & FARM COOP.
84	104	BROWN	HAWKINS	GALVIS	JACINTO	C.C.	15.240.596	FISH & FARM COOP.
85	105	BENT	LIVINGSTON	WALBORN	ALONSO	C.C.	15.240.597	ASOPESBOTH
86	106	HAWKINS	VENNER	MANUEL	RUFORD	C.C.	15.240.611	FISH & FARM COOP.
87	107	FERNANDEZ	HOY	VIMBURN	AUGUSTO	C.C.	15.241.315	FISH & FARM COOP.
88	109	JAY	ARCHBOLD	ISMAEL	ENRIQUE	C.C.	15.241.709	FISH & FARM COOP.
89	110	HAWKINS	BUTLER	CHARLES		C.C.	15.241.759	PESPROISLAS
90	112	BROWN	HAWKINS	HERNANDEZ	MELENDEZ	C.C.	15.242.179	FISH & FARM COOP.
91	115	BRITTON	LABRADOR	JAVIER	HUMBERTO	C.C.	15.242.680	PESPROISLAS
92	117	ROBINSON	BRYAN	CLARENCE	GUSTAVO	C.C.	15.243.580	PESPROISLAS
93	118	BROWN	HAWKINS	LISTORN	GUILLERMO	C.C.	15.244.043	FISH & FARM COOP.
94	119	TAYLOR	JAY	SANTIAGO	VICENTE	C.C.	15.244.135	FISH & FARM COOP.
95	120	STEELE	MARTINEZ	RALFIE		C.C.	15.244.391	PESPROISLAS
96	121	HOOKER	NEWBALL	BENIGNO	ORLANDO	C.C.	15.244.863	FISH & FARM COOP.
97	122	LIVINGSTON	HOY	OCTAVIO		C.C.	15.244.907	ASOPESBOTH
98	123	BRYAN	EDEN	ROLANDO		C.C.	18.000.561	FISH & FARM COOP.
99	124	LIVINGSTON	BERNARD	WILBOR		C.C.	18.000.621	PESPROISLAS
100	125	JAY	STEPHENS	EDGAR	JAVIER	C.C.	18.001.176	PESPROISLAS
101	126	HOWARD	BOWIE	IVENCIO	ALFONSO	C.C.	18.001.209	FISH & FARM COOP.
102	127	JAY	NEWBALL	WILLEY	ANTONIO	C.C.	18.001.689	FISH & FARM COOP.
103	128	GOMEZ	BERNARD	FIDELINO		C.C.	18.002.260	PESPROISLAS
104	131	HOOKER	MYLES	ELADIO	ELARICO	C.C.	18.005.005	ASOPESBOTH
105	132	NEWBALL	HYMAN	CASIMIRO	OSWALDO	C.C.	18.005.022	PESPROISLAS
106	133	HENRY	ARCHBOLD	ORLANDO	FLORENTINO	C.C.	18.005.024	ASOPESBOTH
107	134	BAUQUE	ORTÍZ	RODRIGO	ANTONIO	C.C.	18.005.036	PESPROISLAS
108	136	HOWARD	BRITTON	JAIRO	JULIO	C.C.	18.005.052	FISH & FARM COOP.
109	137	NEWBALL	HENRY	NORBERTO	GENARO	C.C.	18.005.053	ASOPESBOTH
110	138	ROBINSON	DOMINGUEZ	ROY	REYNALDO	C.C.	18.005.080	FISH & FARM COOP.
111	139	McLEAN	STEELE	HERNANDO	OBdulio	C.C.	18.005.084	ASOPESBOTH
112	141	DOGUE	SMITH	ROSENDO		C.C.	18.005.086	PESPROISLAS
113	142	ROBINSON	HOWARD	JULIUS	ARMANDO	C.C.	18.005.089	ASOPESBOTH
114	143	NAVARRO	ARCHBOLD	EDUARDO	EUSEBIO	C.C.	18.005.090	PESPROISLAS
115	144	GARCIA	ARCHBOLD	VIRIGILIO	DENIS	C.C.	18.005.094	PESPROISLAS
116	145	LIVINGSTON	BERNARD	TOMAS	EDUARDO	C.C.	18.005.095	PESPROISLAS
117	147	WALTERS	DAWKINS	ORNULDO	RODOLFO	C.C.	18.005.106	FISH & FARM COOP.
118	148	ROBINSON	WATLER	NIMROD		C.C.	18.005.112	PESPROISLAS
119	149	ROBINSON	DOMINGUEZ	DAGOBERTO	ALFONSO	C.C.	18.005.118	PESPROISLAS
120	151	CARDENAS	MC'LEAN	ELIAS	GONZALO	C.C.	18.005.135	ASOPESBOTH
121	153	BROWN	WEBSTER	ALFONSO	ROSENDO	C.C.	18.005.158	PESPROISLAS
122	154	NEWBALL	MAY	GRAYBURN	CLARENCE	C.C.	18.005.160	FISH & FARM COOP.
123	155	McLEAN	STEELE	ALITO		C.C.	18.005.167	ASOPESBOTH
124	156	ARCHBOLD	ARCHBOLD	BERNARDO	ENRIQUE	C.C.	18.005.169	FISH & FARM COOP.
125	160	ROBINSON	ARCHBOLD	JOSE	ALBERTO	C.C.	18.005.192	PESPROISLAS
126	164	HUFFINGTON	NEWBALL	CESAR	VICENTE	C.C.	18.005.204	PESPROISLAS
127	166	HOWARD	REED	WILLIAM		C.C.	18.005.214	PESPROISLAS
128	167	HOWARD	DAVIS	IRVIN	LEONARDO	C.C.	18.005.222	PESPROISLAS
129	169	HOWARD	BERNARD	NICANOR	MARIO	C.C.	18.005.234	ASOPESBOTH
130	171	McLEAN	LIVINGSTON	ALFONSO	ROBERTO	C.C.	18.005.244	ASOPESBOTH
131	172	WHITAKER	ARCHBOLD	FELICIANO	BELISARIO	C.C.	18.005.245	ASOPESBOTH
132	173	HOOKER	NEWBALL	BENITO	ERNESTO	C.C.	18.005.247	FISH & FARM COOP.
133	174	NEWBALL	MAY	JORGE	RAMÓN	C.C.	18.005.255	PESPROISLAS
134	175	McLEAN	HENRY	PEDRO	REYNALDO	C.C.	18.005.258	ASOPESBOTH
135	177	WEBSTER	CUTBORT	MAURICIO	ALEJANDRO	C.C.	18.005.267	FISH & FARM COOP.
136	179	O'NEILL	SMITH	RICHARD	FRANCISCO	C.C.	18.005.286	FISH & FARM COOP.
137	181	TAYLOR	REID	ELKIN		C.C.	18.005.301	ASOPESBOTH
138	182	JAY	NEWBALL	FABIO	GIMSTON	C.C.	18.005.304	FISH & FARM COOP.
139	183	ROBINSON	MARTINEZ	FEDERICO	ORLANDO	C.C.	18.005.306	ASOPESBOTH
140	184	BRITTON	ARCHBOLD	LESLY	BALDWIN	C.C.	18.005.311	FISH & FARM COOP.

141	185	WHITAKER	ARCHBOLD	AVELINO	OSORIO	C.C.	18.005.324	FISH & FARM COOP.
142	187	HENRY	HOWARD	ARNAL	ALBERTO	C.C.	18.005.332	FISH & FARM COOP.
143	188	BORDEN	ARCHBOLD	CHROUSHMAN	LEMUEL	C.C.	18.005.335	FISH & FARM COOP.
144	189	BRITTON	HENRY	ELBERTH	ELYSHA	C.C.	18.005.350	ASOPESBOTH
145	191	ARENAS	ROBINSON	ALAN	FABIAN	C.C.	18.005.369	FISH & FARM COOP.
146	192	MAY	MCLEAN	JACINTO	ARTURO	C.C.	18.005.374	ASOPESBOTH
147	195	ARCHBOLD	HOWARD	SILVIO	ANDRES	C.C.	18.005.399	PESPROISLAS
148	197	BUSH	VILLAREAL	KIDSON	JOSEPHIN	C.C.	18.005.416	PESPROISLAS
149	198	SUAREZ	BORDEN	BALTAZAR	ANTONIO	C.C.	18.005.441	PESPROISLAS
150	200	DAWKINS	NEWBALL	ARISTIDES	ROMELIO	C.C.	18.005.449	ASOPESBOTH
151	201	WATLER	EDMON	JOSELIN	DARELITO	C.C.	18.005.454	PESPROISLAS
152	202	HOWARD	STEELE	ACHELLIS	EMILIANO	C.C.	18.005.455	FISH & FARM COOP.
153	204	TAYLOR	MAY	DAVID	JAIME	C.C.	18.005.467	FISH & FARM COOP.
154	206	BRITTON	ARCHBOLD	MICHAEL	LEE	C.C.	18.005.484	PESPROISLAS
155	207	ARCHBOLD	ARCHBOLD	HERNANDO	MARTIN	C.C.	18.005.485	FISH & FARM COOP.
156	208	BENT	BARKER	MARIO	ALIN	C.C.	18.005.486	ASOPESBOTH
157	209	BENT	WILLIAMS	FRANCISCO	ALBERTO	C.C.	18.005.489	ASOPESBOTH
158	210	JAY	HENRY	JUAN	PEDRO	C.C.	18.005.505	FISH & FARM COOP.
159	211	ARCHBOLD	ARCHBOLD	JOHN	ANTHONY	C.C.	18.005.506	PESPROISLAS
160	212	OLAVE	ARCHBOLD	RICARDO	ORFIDIO	C.C.	18.005.519	PESPROISLAS
161	214	MAY	MCLEAN	TORIBIO	ROBERTO	C.C.	18.005.550	ASOPESBOTH
162	215	WEBSTER	DAWKINS	ANGEL	ROGAN	C.C.	18.005.570	FISH & FARM COOP.
163	216	BRANDT	ARCHBOLD	DAVID	CESAR	C.C.	18.005.580	FISH & FARM COOP.
164	218	LEON	WATSON	GLEN	ALBERTO	C.C.	18.005.585	FISH & FARM COOP.
165	219	WEBSTER	ARCHBOLD	JEAN	LOUIS MARTIN	C.C.	18.005.611	PESPROISLAS
166	221	JAY	ROBINSON	TAISHANG	LEE	C.C.	18.005.634	FISH & FARM COOP.
167	222	MAY	MCLEAN	CARLOS	ANDERSON	C.C.	18.005.650	ASOPESBOTH
168	223	BRYAN	LIVINGSTON	LORENZO	ANTONIO	C.C.	18.005.651	ASOPESBOTH
169	224	ARCHBOLD	BORDEN	JAISEL	JOHAN	C.C.	18.005.655	FISH & FARM COOP.
170	225	FORBES	BRYAN	WILMER	C.C.	18.005.660	PESPROISLAS	
171	226	WATLER	WEBSTER	JAYSSON	LEE	C.C.	18.005.666	PESPROISLAS
172	227	GUERRERO	ROBINSON	MICHAEL		C.C.	18.005.669	FISH & FARM COOP.
173	228	HENRY	LIVINGSTON	ADAN	ALEC	C.C.	18.005.671	FISH & FARM COOP.
174	229	BROWN	WEBSTER	FITBORTH	ANDERSON	C.C.	18.005.673	FISH & FARM COOP.
175	231	PEREZ	SINCLAIR	KENNEDY	FENTON	C.C.	18.005.691	PESPROISLAS
176	232	BORDEN	SUAREZ	SAMIR	MIGUEL	C.C.	18.005.692	FISH & FARM COOP.
177	233	PEÑA	ARCHBOLD	JOHN	JAIRO	C.C.	18.005.694	PESPROISLAS
178	234	ARCHBOLD	ROBINSON	ANDREW	CALEB	C.C.	18.005.700	FISH & FARM COOP.
179	235	BRYAN	HENRY	HARLY		C.C.	18.005.705	ASOPESBOTH
180	236	HAWKINS	HOOKER	RUDOLPH	ALEX	C.C.	18.005.708	PESPROISLAS
181	237	HUFFINGTON	HENRY	ALEX	HADERT	C.C.	18.005.710	ASOPESBOTH
182	238	GUTIERREZ	NEWBALL	DANIEL		C.C.	18.005.711	FISH & FARM COOP.
183	240	HAWKINS	HOOKER	CHARLES	ALEXANDER	C.C.	18.005.728	PESPROISLAS
184	242	TRIANA	ARCHBOLD	ENGELBERT	RODARI	C.C.	18.005.755	FISH & FARM COOP.
185	243	SUAREZ	BORDEN	BENJAMIN	ALLISTER	C.C.	18.005.761	PESPROISLAS
186	245	ROBINSON	VASQUEZ	DANY	DANILO	C.C.	18.005.783	PESPROISLAS
187	246	BRACKMAN	FERNANDEZ	RIKIE	ANDERSON	C.C.	18.005.787	FISH & FARM COOP.
188	248	CORPUS	ARCHBOLD	ELKIN	DE JESUS	C.C.	18.005.805	ASOPESBOTH
189	249	McLAUGHLIN	NEWBALL	JOSE	MANUEL	C.C.	18.005.810	PESPROISLAS
190	250	BARKER	BROWN	MALCON	MALVIN	C.C.	18.005.820	FISH & FARM COOP.
191	251	WARD	BRITTON	MCNEIL	MCCAUL	C.C.	18.005.830	PESPROISLAS
192	253	ESCORCIA	CASTILLO	DAVIS	MANUEL	C.C.	18.005.849	FISH & FARM COOP.
193	254	ARCHBOLD	NEWBALL	OLIN	FERNANDO	C.C.	18.005.850	FISH & FARM COOP.
194	256	GARCIA	ALEGRÍA	ASHBAN	MANUEL	C.C.	18.005.857	PESPROISLAS
195	257	HOOKER		JEFF	ALLAN	C.C.	18.005.858	PESPROISLAS
196	258	HAWKINS	ARCHBOLD	TESLY	VANDANE	C.C.	18.005.872	FISH & FARM COOP.
197	259	JAY	HENRY	JOHRMAN	JANSSSEN	C.C.	18.005.875	FISH & FARM COOP.
198	260	HOOKER	CABEZA	IGNACIO	AGENOR	C.C.	18.005.881	FISH & FARM COOP.
199	261	EVANS	WEBSTER	JOHN	MARK	C.C.	18.005.883	FISH & FARM COOP.
200	262	MCNISH	STEPHENSON	ELBERT	GASSAN	C.C.	18.008.481	ASOPESBOTH
201	263	BOWIE	BROWN	ALFIOS	ANTONIO	C.C.	18.009.461	FISH & FARM COOP.
202	266	PEREZ	SINCLAIR	SIDNEY	ENRIQUE	C.C.	18.010.456	FISH & FARM COOP.
203	267	RODRIGUEZ	STEELE	DANNY		C.C.	18.011.705	PESPROISLAS
204	268	RODRIGUEZ	HOWARD	FRANCK	ALIRIO	C.C.	18.011.987	ASOPESBOTH
205	269	ARCHBOLD	ARCHBOLD	NAZARIO	JESUS	C.C.	19.169.403	FISH & FARM COOP.
206	270	BRYAN	HOWARD	LORENZO		C.C.	19.208.322	ASOPESBOTH
207	273	OROZCO	LEYVA	HERNÁN		C.C.	19.792.331	ASOPESBOTH
208	275	BORDEN	BRYAN	SANDRA	CAROLA	C.C.	23.248.695	PESPROISLAS
209	276	BORDEN	BRYAN	FHEONIX	ZEBUDA	C.C.	23.248.701	FISH & FARM COOP.
210	278	HOY	ARIAS	JESUSITA	ROSITA	C.C.	23.248.782	FISH AND FARM
211	281	DAWKINS		CONCHA	MARIA	C.C.	29.639.457	PESPROISLAS
212	282	GALARZA	ARCHBOLD	CARMEN	ERCILIA	C.C.	33.124.787	FISH & FARM COOP.
213	284	ARCHBOLD	ESCALONA	NINFA		C.C.	40.988.121	ASOBESBOTH
214	285	TORO	OSORIO	JOSE	MANUEL	C.C.	73.094.102	PESPROISLAS
215	288	WATTS	PEÑA	HERNAN		C.C.	73.164.099	ASOPESBOTH
216	289	MARTÍNEZ	WARD	BERNIE	ELOY	C.C.	73.203.190	FISH & FARM COOP.
217	290	FELIPE	VISBAL	NELSON	ENRIQUE	C.C.	85.250.046	PESPROISLAS
218	291	HOOKER	CORPUS	STEEVE	KERRY	C.C.	88.310.099	ASOPESBOTH

219	292	HOWARD	RANKIN	SIMON	CAMARGO	C.C.	91.214.404	PESPROISLAS
220	293	ARCHBOLD	HOY	JESSY		C.C.	91.427.372	FISH & FARM COOP.
221	294	MORELO	MARQUEZ	ERENIO		C.C.	92.448.231	PESPROISLAS
222	295	MARTINEZ	RODRIGUEZ	RONAL		C.C.	92.450.508	FISH & FARM COOP.
223	297	ROBINSON	BRYAN	KILDREN	GREGG	C.C.	1.120.980.038	PESPROISLAS
224	298	VENNER	ROBINSON	KEIVIN	ELYAN	C.C.	1.120.980.039	PESPROISLAS
225	299	ROBINSON	ARCHBOLD	JORGE	LUIS	C.C.	1.120.980.041	FISH & FARM COOP.
226	300	BERNARD	MCLEAN	ROYNEL	MENDIZ	C.C.	1.120.980.054	ASOPESBOTH
227	301	ARCHBOLD	NEWBALL	JOE	FREDY	C.C.	1.120.980.067	PESPROISLAS
228	302	WRIGHT	NEWBALL	FLOREZ	CARDONA	C.C.	1.120.980.092	PESPROISLAS
229	303	HENRY	CORREA	BRUCE		C.C.	1.120.980.132	FISH & FARM COOP.
230	304	BRYAN	MAY	RUFINO	JONATHAN	C.C.	1.120.980.141	PESPROISLAS
231	305	JAY	ROBINSON	LING	JAMES	C.C.	1.120.980.169	PESPROISLAS
232	308	MYLES	HENRY	WELLINGTON	LORENTE	C.C.	1.120.980.200	FISH & FARM COOP.
233	309	BORDEN	ARCHBOLD	MARLON	FRANZ	C.C.	1.120.980.217	FISH & FARM COOP.
234	310	GARCIA	ALEGRÍA	JUAN	CAMILO	C.C.	1.120.980.220	PESPROISLAS
235	313	STEPHENSON	BRITTON	ROCKY	MORGAN	C.C.	1.120.980.233	ASOPESBOTH
236	314	BRITTON	CARDONA	OLIVE	GEENNTH	C.C.	1.120.980.241	PESPROISLAS
237	315	WATSON	DAWKINS	ALBORTH	CHRISTIAN	C.C.	1.120.980.246	ASOPESBOTH
238	317	WARD	BROWN	DAYSON	GREGORY	C.C.	1.120.980.289	FISH & FARM COOP.
239	318	BRYAN	HERRERA	COLMAN	HUGO	C.C.	1.120.980.319	FISH & FARM COOP.
240	319	ROBINSON	ARCHBOLD	FRANCISCO	JAVIER	C.C.	1.120.980.383	PESPROISLAS
241	320	BLANQUISETT	BROWN	JHORSY	JORMAN	C.C.	1.120.980.602	ASOPESBOTH
242	321	URREGO	CARRILLO	NOLBERTO	DE JESUS	C.C.	1.120.980.449	FISH & FARM COOP.
243	322	BRANT	MAX	HUSTON		C.C.	1.120.980.473	FISH & FARM COOP.
244	325	ERAZO	HOWARD	NICK	SEVER	C.C.	1.120.980.522	ASOPESBOTH
245	326	GALVÁN	BERNARD	ALVARO	ENRIQUE	C.C.	1.120.980.529	FISH & FARM COOP.
246	327	TAYLOR	SMITH	ROLANDO	MARLON	C.C.	1.120.980.546	FISH & FARM COOP.
247	328	TAYLOR	NUZA	JHAN	POUL	C.C.	1.120.980.549	ASOPESBOTH
248	332	BARKER	CABEZA	DEBRAN	DOUGLAS	C.C.	1.120.980.644	PESPROISLAS
249	333	CANTILLO	MAY	LUIS	EDUARDO	C.C.	1.120.980.669	ASOPESBOTH
250	334	TAYLOR	NUZA	JORDAN	BROOKS	C.C.	1.120.980.698	ASOPESBOTH
251	335	LLAMAS	LIVINGSTON	GREIDYSON		C.C.	1.120.980.746	ASOPESBOTH
252	337	HUDGSON	BRITTON	RALBORT	AUGUSTO	C.C.	1.120.980.835	ASOPESBOTH
253	339	BORDEN	LIVINGSTON	NACIR	PRESLY	C.C.	1.123.622.293	PESPROISLAS
254	340	BENT	WALTERS	LORENO	ELIJAH	C.C.	1.123.625.770	ASOPESBOTH
255	341	HOWARD	STEPHENSON	ERICK	NAZARIO	C.C.	1.123.626.453	ASOPESBOTH
256	342	BENT	HOWARD	RAZNY	THOMAS	C.C.	1.123.626.767	FISH & FARM COOP.
257	343	BRYAN	BRITTON	WALLACE	ALEJANDRO	C.C.	1.123.627.606	PESPROISLAS
258	344	TAYLOR	HAWKINS	PABLO	MORALES	C.C.	4.034.851	FISH AND FARM
259	345	HOWARD	LIVINGSTON	ALONSO	WILLIAM	C.C.	18.005.635	ASOPESBOTH
260	347	ARCHBOLD	AMAYA	LUCIO	GULLIERMO	C.C.	18.005.385	FISH AND FARM
261	348	VASQUEZ	FRANCO	EFREN		C.C.	73.083.789	ASOPESBOTH
262	349	ZUÑIGA	RODRIGUEZ	ELVIS	DAVID	C.C.	1.120.980.209	FISH AND FARM
263	350	HENRY	TAYLOR	MARK	MACOLY	C.C.	1.120.980.425	FISH AND FARM
264	351	HENRY	ARCHBOLD	WILLARD	NELSON	C.C.	4.034.941	ASOPESBOTH
265	352	HOWARD	ARCHBOLD	NICASIO	HERNANDEZ	C.C.	4.034.660	FISH AND FARM
266	356	BRITTON	BERNARD	ASTLEY		C.C.	4.033.573	ASOPESBOTH
267	357	BRITTON	ARCHBOLD	WALLACE	ALEJANDRO	C.C.	4.034.589	ASOPESBOTH
268	358	HOOKER	CAR	ALDOR		C.C.	991.776	ASOPESBOTH
269	359	CORPUS	BUSH	THOMAS	JOSEPH	C.C.	4.034.619	ASOPESBOTH
270	360	HENRY	BERNARD	ESTEBAN		C.C.	991.833	ASOPESBOTH
271	361	BRITTON	DAVIS	ARTIMAS		C.C.	991.821	ASOPESBOTH
272	362	HENRY	MCLEAN	OBRELIO		C.C.	991.721	ASOPESBOTH
273	363	TAYLOR	NEWBALL	SAMUEL		C.C.	991.682	ASOPESBOTH
274	364	WARD	BRYAN	OLARIO		C.C.	4.034.644	FISH AND FARM
275	365	BUSH	AMAYA	RENLYTT	ANDRES	C.C.	18.005.115	FISH AND FARM

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San Andrés Isla, Colombia

**Annex 24**

**MINISTRY OF LABOUR, NOTE TO THE ILO IN RELATION TO  
THE APPLICATION BY COLOMBIA OF CONVENTION NO. 169,  
2 SEPTEMBER 2013**

*(Archives of the Colombian Ministry of Labour)*





**MINISTRY OF LABOR  
REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA**

[RECEIVED  
12 OCT 2013  
NORMES  
198357]

Bogota, D.C., 2 September 2013

Doctor  
CLEOPATRA DOUMBIA-HENRY  
Director  
DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL LABOR  
STANDARDS  
ILO  
Geneva, Switzerland

SUBJECT: Lack of application of Convention 169. CGT No.  
93971 of 17 May 2013.

Dear Madam Director,

On 18 February 2013, the General Confederation of Labor (CGT) sent its allegations concerning the lack of application of Convention No. 169 on indigenous and tribal peoples, 1989, due to the alleged noncompliance by the Colombian State of the rights of the Raizal people affected by the Judgment rendered by the International Court of Justice on 19 November 2012, in communication ACD 19-2-1-14 received with number 93971 of 17 May 2013 and requested to transmit the observations that the

Government of Colombia deems it appropriate to submit in this regard.

## FACTS

The CGT considers that not consulting the Raizal people for the submission of its pleadings related to their fundamental rights in the case between Colombia and Nicaragua before the International Court of Justice of The Hague, has violated its rights.

## SUBMISSIONS

- That the ILO declares that the Colombian State is responsible for violating ILO Conventions No. 87 on freedom of association, No. 111 on non-discrimination (employment and occupation) and No. 169 on indigenous and tribal peoples.
- Compensate the damages caused to the Raizal people, considering the ILO Conventions are part of the constitutional bloc, for the lack of consultation.
- Equality of opportunities and rights, according to ILO Convention No. 111, for workers dedicated to artisanal fishing.
- Restoration of the rights of Raizal people.

## THE GOVERNMENT'S REPLY

ILO Convention No. 169 of 1989 on indigenous and tribal peoples in independent countries, ratified by Colombia and incorporated into domestic law through Law 21 of 1991, creates

obligations upon States, particularly that of consulting with ethnic communities every time they adopt legislative or administrative measures that affect them directly. However, the referred ruling by the International Court of Justice (ICJ) is not a legislative or administrative measure by the Colombian State, but rather a decision by the principal judicial organ of the United Nations, which must rule based on international law. The ICJ's judgment is a decision of its judges and escapes the control or will of the Colombian State. Besides, the own ICJ had established in its 2007 Judgment its competence for this case based on the American Treaty on Pacific Settlement (Pact of Bogota), to which Colombia was a party from 1968 until its denunciation on 27 November 2012.

As it relates to States, Convention No. 169 includes among its guiding principles that of non-discrimination, recognition of the ways of life, customs, traditions, institutions, customary laws, modes of using land and forms of social organization of these peoples; while it establishes the need of adopting special measures to safeguard the persons, institutions, assets, work, cultures and environment of these peoples.

In Colombia, the 1991 Political Constitution recognized and guaranteed the plurality of ethnicities settled in the national territory, as well as the need to safeguard the intrinsic value of their cultures as part of the national identity. This is how it is a State's duty to guarantee the defense of indigenous and afro-descendent communities and to promote the respect and

prevalence of their cultural, ancestral, linguistic, artistic, religious, social and political values.

In this regard, it is worth noting that the population of San Andrés includes a differentiated ethnic group, the Raizales, with a dialect and culture which evolved from African, European and Caribbean roots. A strong cultural identity differentiates this group from the rest of the Colombian population. The Raizales have their own language, the *Criole*. They represent around 30% of the 80.000 inhabitants of the Archipelago. Nowadays, the Raizales recognize themselves as a differentiated ethnic group, whose identity is based on a strong sense of belonging over the Archipelago, and this character has been recognized in the Colombian constitution. The National Government is committed to the development of the Archipelago and the wellbeing of its inhabitants, through specific initiatives which are part of the San Andrés, Providencia and Santa Catalina Program. To this extent, all the actions by the Colombian State in the Department are aimed at making the Archipelago a sustainable region which provides its inhabitants with all the development opportunities they deserve, and are framed in investments up to \$285.000 million pesos announced by the President of the Republic for 2013. These actions have been identified in working groups with the community and the local government, as well as from specific requests made by the islands' inhabitants.

Thus, there have been meetings with President Juan Manuel Santos, Vice-president Angelino Garzón, the Secretary-General

of the Office of the President and various ministers, from which there have arisen requests by the community and the local governments. In this sense, there have been, among others, the following meetings:

- Participatory workshop with the community and the “Borders for Prosperity” Plan, 5 March 2012.
- Council of Ministers, 16 July 2012.
- Second participatory workshop with the community and the Borders for Prosperity Plan, July 2012.
- Social Dialogue with the Vice-president of the Republic, 16 and 17 November 2012.
- Meetings with President Santos, local government and community: 19 and 20 November 2012.
- Council of Ministers in Providencia and meetings of President Santos with the local government and the community: 5 December 2012.
- Visit of President Santos, meetings with local government and the community and opening of the new ICETEX premises: 18 February 2013.
- Visit of Vice-president Angelino Garzón, meeting with the Governor and the community: 9 March 2013.
- Accountability meeting of President Juan Manuel Santos with the local government of San Andrés and Providencia, deputies to the Departmental Assembly and representatives of the community.

In the first participatory workshop with all local actors (departmental and municipal authorities, representatives of certain economic sectors and leaders of the Raizal community), in the framework of the “Borders for Prosperity” Plan (PFP) led by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, María Ángela Holguín Cuéllar, there was a local identification of the main problems, as well as the lines of action to solve them.

In July 2012, the PFP team visited again the islands to advance in the formulation of projects with social and economic impact and designed 12 projects in the areas of fishing, tourism, health, education, culture, sport, basic sanitation, governability and institutional strengthening. These projects were formulated according to the General Adjusted Simplified Methodology – GMAS – as required by the National Department of Planning for the funding through the General Royalty System. Out of these 12 projects, the PFP and several institutions of the national and departmental governments have co-funded 4, which already have 100% of their funding: 1) Project of modernization of engines and boats for artisanal fishermen of the Department of San Andrés, Providencia and Santa Catalina; 2) Project of purchase of computers for schools in Providencia and Santa Catalina; 3) Project of telemedicine in the islands of Providencia and Santa Catalina; 4) Project of co-funding the IV Sea and Beach Games in the Department of San Andrés, Providencia and Santa Catalina. It is worth noting that the implementation of these development programs in the Department of San Andrés, Providencia and Santa Catalina was made possible by the Tax Reform (Law 1607

of 2012) which establishes in its Chapter IX, six articles the aim of which is to foster job creation and economic growth in the Archipelago. Article 151 created a San Andrés, Providencia and Santa Catalina sub-account, which allows the viability of, among others, several of the projects mentioned earlier. Besides, Articles 152, 153, 154 and 155 of the said Law, created a series of benefits for Public-Private Alliances installed there and which, undoubtedly, will benefit the Department.

With the aim of guiding its functioning, Decree 226 of 20 February 2013 (modified by Decree 471 of 14 March 2013) created the “Intersectoral Commission for the guidance and support of the funding of investment programs and projects of the subaccount of the Archipelago Department of San Andrés, Providencia and Santa Catalina”, whose members were selected according to their active participation in the Archipelago’s development and their capacity of representing the diverse sectors of the Raizal population.

This Commission is composed by the Minister of Interior or its delegate, the Minister of Foreign Affairs or its delegate, the Director of the Administrative Department of the Office of the President or its delegate (who presides it), the Director of the National Department of Planning or its delegate, the Governor of San Andrés, Providencia and Santa Catalina, the Major of Providencia and 5 representatives of the President of the Republic (Rudolf Hommes, Kent Francis James, the Director the San Andrés campus of the National University, Johannie James Cruz,

the Director of the San Andrés Chamber of Commerce, Alain Manjarrés Flórez, and Dr. Nicanor Restrepo).

This way, the Colombian State, following the proposals made by the Intersectoral Commission, has implemented the following actions to protect the Raizal identity and guarantee the effective enjoyment of the rights of this ethnic group:

### **Civil and Political Rights**

#### ***Freedom of Movement***

To facilitate transportation, especially of the Raizales, agreements were concluded with Satena, the catamaran and Decameron, from which over 15.000 passengers have benefited. The Raizales have a preferential rate in all these means of transportation. This initiative represents an estimated investment of \$5.000 million pesos.

Besides, there are on-going works for repairing the roads that encircle San Andrés (\$24.000 million pesos) and Providencia (\$12.000 million pesos).

In relation to the right of the inhabitants of the Department to access the traditional fishing grounds, it is worth clarifying that the fishing areas are located precisely around the cays and these have not been affected in any way by the ruling of the International Court of Justice of 19 November 2012, because it corresponds to the territorial sea that the Court recognized to



Colombia, along with the sovereignty over the three islands and the seven cays.

Neither is there any obstacle for the fishermen to navigate freely to Quitasueño and Serrana, according to International Law, since there is freedom of navigation. The access to the cays of Quitasueño and Serrana does not have nor can have any restriction of any kind. In this sense, the inhabitants of the Archipelago, as well as any other Colombian national, have no limitation to access that territory.

In these circumstances, the islands' fishermen will continue fishing as they have traditionally done so in the waters around all the islands and cays of the Archipelago and the National Navy will continue taking all necessary measures to assure that the fishing trips are carried out without any inconvenience, including the accompaniment of fishermen in their transit to Quitasueño, Serrana, Serranilla and Bajo Nuevo.

## **Economic, Social and Cultural Rights**

### ***Right to work***

- Support to artisanal fishing: marine aquaculture alternatives in Providencia (\$1.383 million pesos) and in San Andrés (\$3.000 million pesos) are being designed to provide employment opportunities and productivity to islander fishermen. In support, there are on-going training and programs on cooperatives to strengthen the

fishermen's organizational capacities. Moreover, artisanal fishermen have received 225 maritime safety kits (which include flashlights, flashes, life vests, satellite locators, panic alarms and communications radio) and 50 four-stroke engines, with an estimated investment of 596 million pesos, to improve the current fishing conditions.

Additionally, an experimental farming project is being developed with the National Learning Service (SENA) with aquaponics technology, which will also lead to the creation of jobs for islanders. While these initiatives are underway, six payments of \$1.800.000 pesos will be made to each of the artisanal commercial fishermen who habitually engaged in this activity before 19 November 2012.

- Support to industrial fishing: industrial fishermen benefit from a series of incentives, such as a fuel subsidy (for 914 million pesos), a contingency fund for insuring fishing and assuring the safety conditions for the adequate development of this activity (635 million pesos), Agrarian Bank loans to fund the year's second fishing trip (738 million pesos) and the expedition of courtesy visas to the vessels' crew. In addition, Bancoldex opened a new credit line for up to 3.000 million pesos for industrial reconversion of the fishermen who want to change productive activity.

- Support to commerce and tourism: given the touristic potential of the Department and its native cultural richness, there is an ongoing project to support native inns in Providencia (\$200 million pesos) and a spa will be constructed in Providencia (\$2.100 million pesos), which will be managed by Raizal people. It is also planned to build a trail to the Peak and a Marina in Providencia (\$4.000 million pesos), as well as the docks of The Cove (\$6.700 million pesos), Johnny Cay and Lancheros (\$3.247 million pesos) in San Andrés. Moreover, the construction of “El Isleño” Hotel and Convention Center is on its way (which in alliance with the private sector represents an investment of approximately \$50.000 million pesos).

Therefore, the State finds it appropriate to clarify that it has given full compliance to the provisions of ILO Conventions No. 87 and 111 by adopting adequate measures in benefit of islander fishermen.

### ***Right to education and professional training***

In December 2012, 4.500 tablets were given to students in 6<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup> grades (\$3.805 million pesos), also internet access is being subsidized for strata 1 and 2 and the implementation of the “Vive Digital” Program started in San Andrés with investments up to \$5.000 million pesos. Moreover, satellite internet connectivity

has been improved in Providencia with an estimated investment of 1.200 million pesos.

Likewise, schools in Providencia received an endowment of 280 computers in alliance with “Computers for Education” and the Ministry of Information and Communication Technologies. This project had a total cost of \$232 million pesos, of which the Ministry of Foreign Affairs contributed with \$113 million. This project benefited the three schools in the Municipality.

603 scholarships were granted for undergraduate programs and 100 for graduate programs, with the Colombian Institute of Student Loans and Studies Abroad (ICETEX), with an estimated investment of \$34.000 million pesos for five years. Besides, the Ministry of Education appropriated \$5.286 million pesos to upgrade 11 schools in the Department in 2013.

Similarly, a bilingualism program is being implemented with the National Institute for Technical and Professional Training (INFOTEP) and the National University of Colombia, Caribbean Campus, to do standard English immersion programs in the islands, with an investment of \$15.000 million pesos for 3 years. In the first cohort participated 9 tutors, 59 families who own native inns and 33 drivers, who trained 176 teachers from all the country. Besides, given the importance of strengthening the Raizal cultural identity, a program will be carried out to promote the written and verbal use of *Criole* and another program to strengthen basic skills of students in Providencia.

***Right to participate, in equal conditions, in cultural activities***

The Rainbow Fest is being reactivated in Providencia (approximately \$450 million pesos), while the Midnight Dream Theater of Providencia is being intervened (\$3.400 million pesos). Likewise, the renovation of the cultural house of The Hill in San Andrés is completed (\$474 million pesos) and studies and designs will be carried out for the construction of the cultural house of North End in San Andrés.

As it relates to sports, a skate park is being constructed (\$1.000 million pesos) as well as a baseball stadium for children (\$725 million pesos). Besides, in 2014 the Caribbean Games will take place (\$11.000 million pesos) and on 23 August 2013 the Sea and Beach Games started, to which the national government contributed with approximately 3.200 million pesos.

***Right to public health***

The Governorship has received 4.000 million pesos to strengthen the health equipment of the “Amor de Patria” Hospital. Besides, along with the Interamerican Development Bank, a project is on its way to rethink the island, structuring long-term projects to improve, among others, the provision of public services, urban renovation of the islands and its promotion as a sustainable tourism destination. The Nation will take a loan for up to USD \$65 million.

Likewise, a telemedicine facility has been installed, completely funded by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, for \$30 million pesos and benefiting over 5.000 people.

Besides, on 18 February 2013 the contract was signed for the aqueduct of Providencia (\$17.247 million pesos) and a project is being undertaken to increase the coverage of the sewage system of San Andrés for \$28.000 million pesos (10.000 from the National Unit for Disaster Risk Management, 13.653 from the Ministry of Housing and 4.347 from the Departmental Water Plan). Moreover, there are have been appropriations for \$21.000 million pesos for dredging the access to the ports of San Andrés and Providencia.

### **About the issue of previous consultation**

ILO Convention No. 169 requires that indigenous and tribal peoples are consulted about the legislative and administrative measures that affect them. It also requires that these peoples can participate in an informed, previous and unrestricted manner in the formulation and development processes of the policies that affect them.

It refers to policies, legislative or administrative measures that originate from the State. In the instant case, the General Confederation of Labor presents a claim to the ILO for the alleged lack of consultation to the ethnic communities of San Andrés

before the adoption of the Judgment on maritime delimitation between Colombia and Nicaragua, rendered by the principal judicial organ of the United Nations, the International Court of Justice.

The delimitation is an essential issue for the State, which involves its territorial sovereignty, its foreign relations and the interest of all Colombians, regardless of their ethnicity, political affiliation or religion. On this regard, the Constitutional Court in its Judgment C-1022 of 16 December 1999, Record LAT-163 and deciding on a lawsuit filed by the same Raizal community who alleged that there was a duty to consult with them about the maritime delimitation agreed in a treaty with Honduras, established that there was no legal obligation to consult the Raizal community in issues of maritime delimitation. The Court ruled the following:

*“The Court considers that this tension in matters of [approval of] treaties, the Constitution itself solves it in favor of the unitary nature of the State and national authorities, since no constitutional provision establishes that local authorities or specific communities must be consulted when approving treaties. The established procedure is purely national, which shows that there is a clear choice of the Constitution, in this regard, for the national and unitary treatment of treaties. Therefore, in principle, in our legal system, treaties do not have to be particularly consulted with specific communities, although obviously, it might be desirable that these consultations take place. But one thing is*

*that these consultations are desirable and have constitutional basis; and a very different one that they are mandatory, which is not true, because the participation of the citizenship as it relates to treaties is centralized in the debates in the national representation organ, which is the Congress of the Republic.”*

*“These previous criteria lead to reject the claimant’s objection to the constitutionality of the treaty [of maritime delimitation between Colombia and Honduras] for lack of consultation, since, as has been stated previously, this treaty delimits maritime boundaries, for which is not indispensable to conduct the said consultation, especially if one bears in mind that the delimitation of maritime boundaries and the settlement of the dispute with Honduras has an effect of legally stabilizing the situation and allows a better economic and social development in the area, to the extent that there is greater legal certainty about the control of those borders and the management of those territories.”*

Nevertheless, if there is an issue in which there has been a State policy, is undisputedly the defense of the sovereignty over the Colombian Caribbean. The design and execution of the legal strategy of Colombia before the International Court of Justice was possible thanks to the wide national consensus achieved on this issue.

Since Nicaragua filed its Application before the ICJ on 6 December 2001, bearing in mind the crucial importance of this issue which involves the highest interests of the Nation, the



Ministry of Foreign Affairs has engaged in numerous consultations, especially with regional authorities and prominent people from San Andrés and Providencia. Likewise, with former Presidents of the Republic and former Ministers of Foreign Affairs, congressmen, especially of the Senate and House of Representative's Second Commissions, Presidents of the high courts, representatives of the control bodies, political leaders, members of the Business Council, representatives of the country's most important universities, media, the Colombian Academy of History, the Geographic Society and the Colombian Academy of Jurisprudence. Moreover, throughout the proceedings there were consultations with the Corporation for the Sustainable Development of the Archipelago of San Andrés, Providencia and Santa Catalina, CORALINA, and support documents were requested to the National University, San Andrés campus.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has also been counseled by notable islanders. Kent Francis James (former Intendent and Governor of San Andrés and former Ambassador of Colombia to Belize and Jamaica), Ricardo Vargas Taylor (one of the directors of the Association of Caribbean States, ACS, former Ambassador of Colombia to Jamaica and member of the negotiating team of the maritime delimitation treaty with Jamaica, who presided the Colombian-Jamaican Neighborhood Commission) have participated in several stages of the procedure and done specific contributions to this national cause. Similarly, islander congressmen like Representative Julio Eugenio Gallardo

Archbold, have participated in various meetings of the Advisory Commission on Foreign Affairs between 2003 and 2007.

Thus, during the proceedings, representatives of the Archipelago's population were regularly informed and consulted. Some of these meetings are:

1. Dr. Julio Eugenio Gallardo Archbold (member of the House of Representatives) attended the following meetings of the Advisory Commission on Foreign Affairs in which Nicaragua's claim was discussed: 17 June 2003, 19 February 2004, 29 November 2005, 16 June 2006, 25 April 2007, 5 December 2007.
2. In 2002, Foreign Minister Carolina Barco informed Dr. Kent Francis James and Ricardo Vargas Taylor that the national government in Memorandum DM 38113 of 8 October 2002 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, had appointed them to contribute in the preparation of the defense of Colombia's position in the proceedings instituted by Nicaragua before the International Court of Justice. Mr. James was requested a monograph about the San Andrés Archipelago and a research about fishing and traditional navigation by islanders and its authorities in the cays of Roncador, Quitasueño, Serrana and Serranilla and its maritime spaces. This to establish the tradition and ties between the islanders and the area, as well as the exercise of sovereignty there. Thirdly, he was requested a

study about the attitude and ties of the inhabitants of San Andrés and Providencia with the central government since 1822. They informed the Foreign Minister that in San Andrés, the 20<sup>th</sup> of July [Colombia's Independence Day] is especially celebrated. Likewise, Dr. Francis committed to analyze the jurisdiction and the traditional ties between the islanders and their authorities with the Corn Islands and the Miskito's coast.

Dr. Ricardo Vargas was also requested to contribute with a monograph about the San Andrés Archipelago and to work closely with Dr. Francis. Likewise, to study the jurisdiction and traditional ties between the islanders and their authorities with the Corn Islands and the Miskito's coast.

3. Between 2002 and 2003 Doctors Ricardo Vargas and Kent Francis, per request of Minister Barco, assisted in the analysis of the scope of the preliminary objections and the problems that might arise. These analyses were duly considered in the pleadings submitted by Colombia to the International Court of Justice.
4. In 2003 the following people attended to the informative and advisory meetings:
  - Julio Gallardo
  - Kent Francis James, Ambassador of Colombia to Jamaica;

- Ricardo Vargas Taylor, former Ambassador of Colombia and researcher;
  - Jackeline Howard Pardo, national co-director of the Liberal Party;
  - Randy Bent hooker, director of the Office of Circulation and Residence OCRE;
  - Adriana Santos Martinez, director of the National University, San Andrés campus.
5. In early 2007 there was a visit to San Andrés and meetings were held with the 11 members of the Departmental Assembly, Governor Álvaro Archbold, the Major of Providencia, Dr. Cesar James Bryan, the director of CORALINA, Dr. Elizabeth Taylor and the military and policy authorities in the island, the commander of the Specific Command of San Andrés and Providencia, CESYP.
6. On 17 July 2012, there was a meeting in San Andrés to socialize the advances in the proceedings before the International Court of Justice. Participated: María Ángela Holguín Cuéllar, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Aury Socorro Guerrero Bowie, Governor of the San Andrés Department; Roberto García Márquez, Commander of the Navy, César A Narváez A, Navy; María Said Darwich, member of the Departmental Assembly; Marcela Sjogreen Velazco, Secretary of Agriculture and Fishing; Jim Reeves Pomare, Departmental Assembly; Julio

Gallardo Archboldd, Congressman; Freddy José Herazo Ricardo, Departmental Assembly; Steve Jessie Martínez, Departmental Assembly; Julio César Gallardo, Departmental Assembly; Arturo A Robinson Dawkins, Major; Frank Escalona Rondón, Departmental Assembly; Aminta Thyme Pomare, representative to the advisory; Katia Elena Outten Lynton, OCCRE; Marcelino Hudson, Priest of the San Francis of Assisi Church; Kent Francis James; Erica Castro, Office of the Governor; Emiliano Bernard Stephenson, Office of the Governor; Hidalgo May García; civic leaders; Oscar Bowie Stephen, Departmental Assembly; Fidel Corpus Suarez, Ombudsman. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Navy were represented by: Sonia Pereira Portilla; Julio Londoño Paredes, Agent before the ICJ, Jorge Guzmán González, Otto Gutiérrez, Carlos Barriga, Franciso José Coy, Mirza Gnecco Plá, Andelfo García and Captain William Pedroza of the National Navy.

Now, as it relates to issues dependent on the will and internal competences of the State, the Constitutional Court<sup>1</sup> has indicated that previous consultation is a process of intercultural dialogue and concertation between two notions of development, which arises as a fundamental right of members of indigenous, afro-Colombian, black, “palenquero” and Raizal communities and permits to identify and determine actions to follow in respect to a

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<sup>1</sup> Ruling SU 039/97

project, work or activity that is to be carried out inside their territory and affects their ethnic and cultural integrity.

In Colombia, Presidential Directive No. 1 of 2010 established responsibilities and mandatory procedures for institutions and organs of the national level with the aim of guaranteeing the right to previous consultation of ethnic groups. Likewise, Law 1437 of 2001, which issues the Administrative Procedure Code, establishes in Article 46 the mandatory consultation when the Constitution or the law dictate the undertaking of consultations before adopting an administrative decision: that consultation must be carried out as dictated in the respective norms or otherwise the decision will be null.

For the right to previous consultation to apply, the rights of the ethnic communities must be affected in a concrete and identifiable way and those impacts define the object of the consultation. Therefore, as always when it relates to rights, each concrete case must be assessed in accordance with the norms, principles and jurisprudence on the matter.

In this sense, the National Government will continue complying with ILO Convention No. 169 and the Ministry of Interior will conduct the previous consultation processes required according with the criteria mentioned above, where appropriate. For this reason, after the judgment, all actions and facts related show that this government has kept an open, honest and constructive dialogue with the local governments of San Andrés and

Providencia as well as with the Raizales and in general the islander community, always with the aim of improving the quality of life in the islands and assuring a sustainable future for the Department.

In conclusion, Colombia has not violated the freedom of association nor the rights to work or equality of the artisanal fishermen of the Raizal community of the Archipelago on the occasion of the ruling of the International Court of Justice of 19 November 2012 in the case concerning the Territorial and Maritime Dispute between Colombia and Nicaragua, as claims the complainant. To the contrary, even though the artisanal fishermen were not affected by the ICJ's judgment because the waters where they have traditionally fished still appertain to Colombia, the State has made significant investments in projects and programs aimed at strengthening this sector and improving their life and work conditions. Likewise, Colombia will continue defending the historical fishing rights. Therefore, Colombia has not violated ILO Conventions No. 87, 111 and 169.

Sincerely,

**GLORIA BEATRIZ GAVIRIA RAMOS**  
Head, Office of Cooperation and International Relations





**Annex 25**

**NOTE VERBALE NO. S-DVAM-16-010292 FROM THE  
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF COLOMBIA TO THE  
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF NICARAGUA,  
1 FEBRUARY 2016**

*(Archives of the Colombian Ministry of Foreign Affairs)*



[Seal]

REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA  
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

**S-DVAM-16-010292**

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Colombia – Viceministry for Multilateral Affairs, presents its compliments to the Honourable Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Nicaragua in order to refer to its Note Verbale No. MRE/VM-AJ/0025/01/16 of 16 January 2016, and further to Note Verbale No. S-DVAM-16-006718 dated 25 January 2016.

As indicated in the latter, the Ministry proceeded to request to the respective entities the corresponding information in order to elucidate the matters referred to in your Note.

On the basis of the results of the initial investigations, the Ministry found that the Navy of the Republic of Colombia observed Nicaraguan patrol boats on 11 and 12 January 2016 – and not on 12 and 13 January as stated in your Note – and that communications between the vessels were conducted in an amicable and professional manner. While the Ministry continues conducting its investigation with the relevant entities, the Republic of Colombia reserves its position in relation to the matters raised in the referred-to Note.

The Republic of Colombia reiterates its willingness to promote constant dialogue in order to maintain a cooperative relationship between our two nations within the framework of respect for international law.

Insofar as the Republic of Nicaragua considered it appropriate to transmit its Note of 16 January 2016 to the Registrar of the International Court of Justice, copy of the present Note will likewise be transmitted to the Registrar.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Honourable Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Nicaragua, the assurances of its highest and most distinguished consideration.

[Initialed illegibly]  
Bogotá, D.C., 1 February 2016

To the Honourable  
**Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua**  
Managua.



**Annex 26**

**NATIONAL NAVY OF COLOMBIA, MARITIME TRAVEL REPORT,  
A.R.C. “INDEPENDIENTE”, 2 JANUARY 2014**

*(Archives of the Colombian Ministry of Defence)*

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**Annex 27**

**NATIONAL NAVY OF COLOMBIA, MARITIME TRAVEL REPORT,  
A.R.C. “INDEPENDIENTE”, 6 AND 7 JANUARY 2014**

*(Archives of the Colombian Ministry of Defence)*

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**Annex 28**

**NATIONAL NAVY OF COLOMBIA, MARITIME TRAVEL REPORT,  
A.R.C. "INDEPENDIENTE", 27 JANUARY 2014**

*(Archives of the Colombian Ministry of Defence)*

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**Annex 29**

**NATIONAL NAVY OF COLOMBIA, COMMUNICATION No. 009-  
MDN-CGFM-CARMA-SECAR-JONA-CFNC-CCESYP-  
N3CESYP, 28 JANUARY 2014.**

*(Archives of the Colombian Ministry of Defence)*

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**Annex 30**

**NATIONAL NAVY OF COLOMBIA, MARITIME TRAVEL REPORT,  
A.R.C. "INDEPENDIENTE", 29 JANUARY 2014**

*(Archives of the Colombian Ministry of Defence)*

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**Annex 31**

**NATIONAL NAVY OF COLOMBIA, MARITIME TRAVEL REPORT,  
A.R.C. "INDEPENDIENTE", 1 FEBRUARY 2014**

*(Archives of the Colombian Ministry of Defence)*

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**Annex 32**

**NATIONAL NAVY OF COLOMBIA, MARITIME TRAVEL REPORT,  
A.R.C. “20 DE JULIO”, 2 FEBRUARY 2014**

*(Archives of the Colombian Ministry of Defence)*

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**Annex 33**

**NATIONAL NAVY OF COLOMBIA, MARITIME TRAVEL REPORT,  
A.R.C. "20 DE JULIO", 5 FEBRUARY 2014**

*(Archives of the Colombian Ministry of Defence)*

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**Annex 34**

**NATIONAL NAVY OF COLOMBIA, MARITIME TRAVEL REPORT,  
A.R.C. "20 DE JULIO", 6 FEBRUARY 2014**

*(Archives of the Colombian Ministry of Defence)*

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**Annex 35**

**NATIONAL NAVY OF COLOMBIA, MARITIME TRAVEL REPORT,  
A.R.C. "ALMIRANTE PADILLA", 3 MARCH 2014**

*(Archives of the Colombian Ministry of Defence)*

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**Annex 36**

**NATIONAL NAVY OF COLOMBIA, COMMUNICATION NO. 024  
MD-CGFM-CARMA-SECAR-JONA-CFNC-CFSUCA-  
JDOMK-29.60, 13 MARCH 2014**

*(Archives of the Colombian Ministry of Defence)*

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**Annex 37**

**NATIONAL NAVY OF COLOMBIA, COMMUNICATION NO. 024  
MD-CGFM-CARMA-SECAR-JONA-CFNC-CCESYP-  
N3CESYP, 7 APRIL 2014**

*(Archives of the Colombian Ministry of Defence)*

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**Annex 38**

**NATIONAL NAVY OF COLOMBIA, NAVIGATION LOG, A.R.C.  
“20 DE JULIO”, 8 MAY 2014.**

*(Archives of the Colombian Ministry of Defence)*

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**Annex 39**

**NATIONAL NAVY OF COLOMBIA, COMMUNICATION NO. 021  
MD-CGFM-CARMA-SECAR-JONA-CFNC-CFSUCA-  
C5KMM-29, 22 JULY 2014.**

*(Archives of the Colombian Ministry of Defence)*

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**Annex 40**

**GENERAL MARITIME DIRECTION, SAILING RECORD, “LUCKY  
LADY”, 17 FEBRUARY 2015.**

*(Archives of the Colombian Ministry of Defence)*

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**Annex 41**

**NATIONAL NAVY OF COLOMBIA, MARITIME TRAVEL REPORT,  
A.R.C. "SAN ANDRÉS", 7 APRIL 2015.**

*(Archives of the Colombian Ministry of Defence)*

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**Annex 42**

**NATIONAL NAVY OF COLOMBIA, MARITIME TRAVEL REPORT,  
A.R.C. "PUNTA ESPADA", 10 MAY 2015.**

*(Archives of the Colombian Ministry of Defence)*

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**Annex 43**

**NATIONAL NAVY OF COLOMBIA, MARITIME TRAVEL REPORT,  
A.R.C. "ALMIRANTE PADILLA", 21 AUGUST 2016.**

*(Archives of the Colombian Ministry of Defence)*

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**Annex 44**

**GENERAL MARITIME DIRECTION, SAILING RECORD,  
“CAPT. GEOVANIE”, 5 NOVEMBER 2016**

*(Archives of the Colombian Ministry of Defence)*

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**Annex 45**

**NATIONAL NAVY OF COLOMBIA, CENTRE FOR  
OCEANOGRAPHIC AND HYDROGRAPHICAL RESEARCH  
(CIOH), *MONTHLY METEOMARINE BULLETIN OF THE  
COLOMBIAN CARIBBEAN, No. 49, JANUARY 2017***

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**Annex 46**

**EL UNIVERSAL, NAVY SEIZES NEAR ONE HUNDRED KILOGRAMS  
OF COCAINE IN MERCHANT SHIP, 19 APRIL 2011**

(Available at:

[http://www.eluniversal.com.co/cartagena/sucesos/armada-  
incauta-cerca-de-cien-kilos-de-cocaina-en-buque-mercante-  
20278](http://www.eluniversal.com.co/cartagena/sucesos/armada-incauta-cerca-de-cien-kilos-de-cocaina-en-buque-mercante-20278))



## **Navy seizes about one hundred kilograms of cocaine in merchant ship**

EL UNIVERSAL | SAN ANDRÉS ISLANDS | 19 April 2011

The operation was coordinated between the National Navy and the National Police, after the merchant ship ‘Niasky’, with Colombian flag, was intercepted and transferred to the Port Society of the San Andrés Island. Five individuals were captured during the operation.

The operation started offshore, approximately 50 nautical miles southeast from the Island of San Andrés, when an Immediate Response Unit from the National Navy intercepted and boarded the ship ‘Niasky’.

The ship’s search had to be done in land, which implied the relocation of the ship to the Port Society’s pier in the island of San Andrés, being retained for more than 16 hours by the Coast Guard Units from the National Navy.

During the inspection, performed in coordination with the counter-drug personnel and the National Police’s Judicial Investigation Unit - Sijin, four bulks with drugs hidden inside a water tank were found.

The ship ‘Niasky’ sailed from Barranquilla and was destined to San Andrés island.

It is presumed that the seized drug was going to be transshipped offshore in a speedboat that would take it to the Central American shores, where the value would reach up to two and a half million dollars approximately.

The five captured individuals, alongside the drugs and the ship, were handed over to the General Prosecutor of the Nation.



**Annex 47**

**EL NUEVO SIGLO, COLOMBIA AND CANADA IN ANTI-DRUG  
ACTIVITIES, 20 MARCH 2012**

(Available at:

<http://www.elnuevosiglo.com.co/articulos/3-2012-colombia-y-canada-en-ejercicios-antidroga>)



## **Colombia and Canada in anti-drug activities**

20 March 2012

Naval units from Colombia and Canada performed training activities and exchange of experiences in fighting against drug-trafficking in the Caribbean, as the Specific Command of the Navy located in the Colombian island of San Andres informed on Tuesday.

In a press release, the Command pointed out that the Colombian Archipelago of San Andres was the host of the ships HMCS 'Kingston' and HMCS 'Goose Bay' of the Canadian Navy, which alongside the local coast guard carried out naval maneuvers of visit and boarding of vessels, search and rescue, and maritime interdiction.

They also carried out technical maintenance of surfaces units, in an effort to strengthen strategies for fighting drug trafficking at sea, added the press release.

The ships 'Kingston' and 'Goose Bay' have served the Canadian military forces since 1996 and 1998, respectively. Each one is 55 meters long and 11 meters wide, and they are powered by two engines that allow them to reach speeds of up to 15 knots.

The mission of these ships is to guard the coast in order to defend sovereignty and to carry out patrol training. Initially, they were

designed with the purpose of tracking underwater mines and deactivating them.

**Annex 48**

**LA NACIÓN, *TWO COSTA RICAN AND TWO NICARAGUAN ARE CAPTURED IN A SPEEDBOAT FULL OF MARIHUANA, 17 JULY 2012***

(Available at:

<https://www.nacion.com/sucesos/caen-dos-ticos-y-dos-nicas-con-lancha-repleta-de-marihuana/2GNY23I2OJBJ7O5UZHHFXV6NHU/story/>)



## **Two Costa Ricans and two Nicaraguans are captured in a boat full of marihuana**

17 July 2012

The shipment was of 1.630 kilograms of marihuana distributed in 81 packages.

On Saturday, the National Navy of Colombia intercepted a speedboat with two Costa Ricans and two Nicaraguans, with a shipment of 1.630 kilograms of marihuana.

The police action deployed between the Serrana and Quitasueño cays, near the island of San Andrés, in the Caribbean Sea of Colombia.

In a press release issued by the National Navy of Colombia, it was informed that the boat was traveling at high speed towards Central America.

The Viceminister of Foreign Affairs, Carlos Roverssi Rojas, informed yesterday that, initially, the captured people claimed to be Costa Rican, but didn't present any documentation. It was later established that they were two Costa Ricans whose surnames were Blake, 42 years old, and Salazar, 31 years old. Both of them appear to be from Limon.

There are also two Nicaraguans whose surnames were Kooper, 39 years old, with residence in Limon, and another person whose identity was not confirmed, but was said to be a resident.

Roverssi said that, meanwhile, it is guaranteed that the four of them will have a public defender for the process.

“They are in the island of San Andrés, where they will be tried. I have been told that they are facing a minimum penalty, if found guilty, of five years in jail. Once they are condemned, apparently, they will serve their sentence in a jail in Barranquilla”, he said.

**Operative.** Reporters from *El Isleño* digital journal of San Andrés informed that the seizing of the speedboat happened when there was a strong police deployment in the area, due to the visit of the Colombian President, Juan Manuel Santos.

In the press releases, the National Navy pointed out that the operative was carried out when the Colombian Ministry of Defence, Juan Carlos Pinzón, was visiting the troops in the Archipelago of San Andrés and Providencia.

A naval helicopter detected the speedboat and reported the situation to the ARC frigate ‘Antioquia’ and the 20 de Julio patroller.



According to the Colombian Police report, due to the illegal ship's refusal to comply, warning shots were fired and it was subsequently immobilized.

Some packages were thrown overboard by the crewmembers, but the police officers were able to recover them.

The drug was distributed in 81 sacs. Members of the Sectional of Judicial Investigation unit (Sijin) tested the confiscated packages because they had doubts about the type of drug, and it turned out to be marihuana.

According to Colombian authorities, the drug was going to be taken to a storage center in Central America, to be sent to the United States afterwards.

The Ministry of Public Safety, Mario Zamora, said he was awaiting information from the Colombian authorities about the criminal records of the captured people.

Moreover, he pointed out that it is important to know the origin of the drug because, given the route taken, it could come from Jamaica.



**Annex 49**

**EL HERALDO, NAVY SEIZES A TON OF COCAINE IN SAN ANDRÉS  
ISLAND, 11 SEPTEMBER 2012**

(Available at:

<https://www.elheraldo.co/judicial/armada-se-incauta-de-una-tonelada-de-cocaina-en-san-andres-islas-81365>)



## **Navy seizes a ton of cocaine in San Andrés Islands**

JUDICIAL | 11 September 2012

National Navy Press office: “the people, the seized drug and the boat were at the disposal of the Sijin of the National Police of San Andrés.

After an offshore chase, units of the National Navy seized 956 kilograms of cocaine hydrochloride transported in a speedboat late at night, east of the San Andres Island”, as was informed through a press release.

According to the authorities, “a unit of immediate reaction of the Coast Guard detected the speedboat named ‘Pez Caribe’, manned by four people that, when they felt the presence of the military personnel, tried to escape while throwing several packages to the sea”.

The speedboat was intercepted by Coast Guard units, four nautical miles east of San Andrés Island, with the support of the National Navy’s maritime patrolling plane.

“In the speedboat, the people were transporting 38 bags with 950 packages of alkaloid, including part of what was thrown into the sea and recovered by members of the Naval Institution”, states the communication.

The speedboat, along with the four people and the cargo, were taken to the Coast Guard Station in San Andrés, where members of the Judicial Police tested the seized substance to the Initial Preliminary Homologated Test, obtaining a positive result for high purity cocaine hydrochloride.

The alkaloid, which is worth around 30 million dollars in the black market, was going to be taken to a storage center in Central America.

**Annex 50**

**EL UNIVERSAL, *DRUG SEIZED IN THE CARIBBEAN SEA,*  
23 OCTOBER 2012**

(Available at:

<http://www.eluniversal.com.co/cartagena/sucesos/incautan-droga-en-el-mar-caribe-95645>)





## **Drug seized in the Caribbean Sea**

Cartagena, Colombia | 23 October 2012

The Naval Force seized more than a ton of cocaine hydrochloride in an anti-drug operation carried out in Caribbean Sea waters near to the San Andrés Island.

In a combined operation with the Aerial Unit of the United States Navy, the interception of a “go-fast” ship was possible.

### **The operation**

The events in question occurred when a ship was reaching high speeds in the region near the island of Serrana; one of the aircrafts belonging to the North American Navy started the operation for maritime interdiction after giving notice to the National Navy.

When the crewmembers were being chased by the authorities, they threw the merchandise to the sea and tried to get away from the area. When the army arrived, they found 56 bags containing 25 kilograms of cocaine hydrochloride.

It is believed that the drug was headed to Central America, and then to the United States.

The Commander of the Naval Force of the Caribbean, Vice Admiral Cesar Narvaez Arciniégas, pointed out: “this seizure is

worth around 30 million dollars in the international black market, which we have taken away from terrorism finances in Colombia”.

He also added: “we achieved the seizure of 2877 kilograms of cocaine in October during 6 operations in the Colombian coasts due to the maritime agreement with the United States”.

“Despite the fact that this operation didn’t produce detentions, the National Army has hit the financial and logistical structures of the illegal groups.”

## **Annex 51**

**EL 19 DIGITAL, ARMY: NICARAGUA FIRMLY AND PRUDENTLY  
EXERCISES ITS SOVEREIGNTY, 27 NOVEMBER 2012**

(Available at:

<https://www.el19digital.com/articulos/ver/titulo:5723-ejercito-nicaragua-ejerce-soberania-con-firmeza-y-prudencia>)



**Army: Nicaragua firmly and prudently exercises its  
sovereignty**

Tuesday November 27, 2012 / Pedro Ortega Ramírez

(...)

The words of Avilés were pronounced within the commemoration of the “Day of the Soldier of the Motherland” with the participation of the Command of the Nicaraguan Army, the National Police directorate, authorities of the Executive Power and military attachés from other nations with diplomatic representation, who placed floral offerings in the mausoleum located at the entrance of Loma de Tiscapa.

Avilés restated that the armed institution has the capacity to exercise sovereignty and vigilance duties in the zone restored by the ICJ, missions to be undertaken constantly and permanently.

He acknowledged that at the time there have not been any tensions in the Caribbean Sea and the Colombian Armed Forces, which have retreated from the Nicaraguan zone, have acted prudently.

(...)

“We have been in permanent communication with the commanders of the missions, which have developed in the way

we expected, firmly as we have stated, but above all prudently and with the caution required for these types of situations”.

**Annex 52**

**EL UNIVERSAL, *DRUG IS CONFISCATED IN THE CARIBBEAN SEA,*  
*TWO FOREIGNERS GET CAPTURED, 21 MARCH 2013***

(Available at:

<http://www.eluniversal.com.co/cartagena/sucesos/decomisan-droga-en-el-mar-caribe-dos-extranjeros-capturados-113186>)





## **Drug is confiscated in the Caribbean Sea, two foreigners captured**

Cartagena de Indias | 21 March 2013

During the maritime interdiction operation, 828 packages of cocaine hydrochloride have been seized.

Three people and 828 packages of cocaine hydrochloride were delivered offshore to the National Navy by a Coast Guard unit from the United States that was performing an operation of maritime interdiction in the Caribbean Sea.

The operation was carried out approximately 200 nautical miles northeast of San Andrés Island.

The operation, conducted due to information provided by Colombian intelligence services, allowed the seizure of 34 bags with 826 kilograms of cocaine hydrochloride.

The North American authorities established contact with the National Navy of Colombia, with the purpose of delivering two Hondurans and one Colombian, who were driving the boat, as well as the seized alkaloid.

The people and the material were transferred to the Coast Guard Station of San Andrés 'Capitan Samuel May Corpus', where people from the National Police's Sijin made the Initial

Preliminary Homologated Test, which was found to be positive for cocaine hydrochloride.

The two foreigners were handed over to Migration Colombia, and the Colombian person was handed over to the Sijin, together with the seized material.

The Specific Command of San Andrés and Providencia is carrying out operations against drug trafficking in the archipelago, and exhorts the community to inform any emergency or suspicious activities through line 146 and marine channel VHF 16.

**Annex 53**

**CARACOL RADIO, *THE NAVY SEIZED 900 KILOGRAMS OF  
COCAINE IN SAN ANDRÉS, 7 MARCH 2013***

(Available at:

[http://caracol.com.co/radio/2013/03/07/judicial/1362672720\\_855278.html](http://caracol.com.co/radio/2013/03/07/judicial/1362672720_855278.html))



## **The Navy seized 900 kilograms of cocaine in San Andres**

CARACOL RADIO | 7 March 2013

Four people from Santa Marta, Cartagena and Necoclí, along with the drugs, were transferred to the ship A.R.C. '20 de Julio' to the region of 'El Cove'.

938 packages of cocaine found in 38 bags were seized by the National Navy in an operation carried out with the support of a United States' maritime patrol in Colombian waters, east of the meridian 82 and the island of Quitasueño.

The drug was rescued from the sea after the people in a go-fast speedboat threw them overboard when they were detected by the American unit that informed the National Navy, which deployed a helicopter from one of the frigates that patrol the area.

The four people from Santa Marta, Cartagena and Necoclí, along with the drugs, were transferred to the ship A.R.C. '20 de Julio' to the region of 'El Cove', where the Judicial Police weighted the material in order to determine the exact quantity of the seized cocaine.

The captain of the ship, Luis Hernán Espejo, commander of the Specific Command of San Andrés and Providencia told [www.caracol.com.co](http://www.caracol.com.co) that the operation had the participation of

the artillery units recently delivered by the Ministry of Defense to the Specific Command of San Andres and Providencia.

“Undoubtedly this drug was destined to some point in the north of Central America and came from the Colombian continent”, said the Navy Commander in the Island.

**Annex 54**

**EL UNIVERSAL, SAN ANDRÉS' LARGEST FISHERY IS SHUTTING  
DOWN, 19 MAY 2013**

(Available at:

<http://www.eluniversal.com.co/cartagena/nacional/se-cierra-la-pesquera-mas-grande-de-san-andres-120033>)





## San Andrés' largest fishery is shutting down

COLPRENSA  
@EIUniversalCTG  
Bogotá  
19 May 2013, 12:01 am

The Colombian company Antillana, dedicated to fishing, cultivating, processing and selling fish and seafood, announced its closure due to the economic unsustainability of the industry after the loss of 75,000 square kilometers of maritime area in San Andrés.

This was confirmed by Luci Álvarez, manager of the company. “The ruling (of the International Court of Justice in The Hague) had direct repercussions on the activity that we carry out. Part of the waters that were lost are where the strategic sites of world fishing are located” she said, and explained that the volume of lobster and fish that they have collected in recent months has not been enough and their losses have been in the millions.

After its closure, some 280 people, who have witnessed the production changes in the last six months, will be unemployed. Also, Liberal Party Congressman Jack Housni Jaller expressed his concern about the situation, which he described as “serious”. “There are 30 families who depend directly on this company as well as the fishermen and single mothers who are linked to it” he regretted in *Noticias RCN*.

“This is just the tip of the iceberg of something that Colombia has not been able to understand. The economic impact of what was lost can only be assessed in the long term and will be incalculable, because, as the years go by, the value will increase impressively, because the future of a whole department has been cut off for its new generations” he said.

Finally, the parliamentarian called on the National Government to decide which will be the shock plan to be implemented. “If Colombia continues with the same historical position it has had since time immemorial, we will lose much more territory, as well as the already hurt feeling of nationality on the island” he added to the newscast.

The closing of the Antillana becomes a signal that small fishermen interpret as an alert on the productive unsustainability of the island.

**Annex 55**

**EL ISLEÑO, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE REGRETS THE CLOSURE  
OF ANTILLANA, 23 MAY 2013**

(Available at:

[http://www.xn--elisleo-9za.com/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=5757:camara-de-comercio-se-pronuncia-sobre-cierre-de-antillana&catid=60:actualidad&Itemid=96](http://www.xn--elisleo-9za.com/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=5757:camara-de-comercio-se-pronuncia-sobre-cierre-de-antillana&catid=60:actualidad&Itemid=96))



## **Chamber of Commerce regrets the closure of Antillana**

Thursday, 23 May 2013

16:21

The Chamber of Commerce of San Andrés and Providencia, headed by its Executive President, Alain Manjarres Flores (pictured), issued a press release in the last hours regretting the closure of the industrial fishing company Antillana S.A., as a first direct consequence of the “incoherent ruling by the International Court of Justice (ICJ) of The Hague”.

The text of the communication is as follows:

The San Andrés and Providencia Chamber of Commerce deeply regrets and at the same time is concerned with the closing of lobster operations (fishing, processing and export) as well as of some other species on the Antillana plant in San Andrés, which had been operating for over 25 years.

The company’s annual export of lobster was equivalent to USD 5 million (120 tons), that is, 25% of the company’s total income, creating 25 direct jobs and approximately 35 indirect jobs plus four Colombian crew per fishing vessel (15 vessels operating with Antillana).

It is clear that such decision was the result of the crisis currently being experienced by industrial fishing businessmen as well as

other businessmen in the sector who have received directly the strong impact of the incoherent ruling by the International Court of The Hague last 19 November, 2012.

Date in which not only did we lose an immense share of our sea and the marine biodiversity of our Archipelago was put at risk; but also, one of the main economic activities and the livelihood of dozens of islander families was put at risk.

This is the first industrial fishing company that closes its plant in the island as an immediate consequence of the ruling, thereby increasing the unemployment rate of the Department and with all the social implications that can arise in such a fragile community as ours.

This unprecedented event must lead to a strong call for attention to the National Government, demanding the prompt adoption of measures adjusted to the particular needs of an insular department, not resorting to temporary solutions that do not even mitigate the real problem.

ALAIN MANJARES FLORES

President

**Annex 56**

**EL UNIVERSAL, *COCAINE IS FOUND IN SPEEDBOAT NEAR THE ISLAND OF PROVIDENCIA, 12 AUGUST 2013***

(Available at:

<http://www.eluniversal.com.co/sucesos/hallan-cocaina-en-lancha-rapida-cerca-la-isla-de-providencia-130973>)





## **Cocaine is found in speedboat near the island of Providencia**

CARTAGENA DE INDIAS | 12 August 2013

While developing a joint operation between the Colombian Air Force and the National Navy, approximately 374 kilograms of cocaine were seized. They were being transported in a speedboat near Providencia, in the Colombian Caribbean.

The operation started when an aircraft from the Caribbean Aerial Group from the Air Force detected the speedboat with four crewmembers.

Immediately, the Specific Command of San Andrés and Providencia ordered the ARC frigate “Antioquia” to go to the area in order to conduct a maritime interdiction.

Three immediate response units of the coast guard were sent to the area, alongside a maritime patrol plane from the National Navy.

When the crewmembers became aware of the presence of the authorities, they escaped while throwing the packages with cocaine to the sea.

From the frigate, with help from the helicopter, the material was collected and subsequently transferred on board the A.R.C. “11

de Noviembre”, to the headquarters of the Coast Guard Station “Samuel May Corpus”.

The drug was handed over to the Sijin, which performed the Initial Preliminary Homologated Test, with a positive result for cocaine hydrochloride.

The Sijin is carrying out the weighting process to determine the exact quantity of the alkaloid.

The Air Force and the National Navy reassure their commitment to fighting transnational crime and to continue exercising sovereignty in the area, while at the same time they remind the community of the need to inform any suspicious act through channel 146.

**Annex 57**

**RADIO NACIONAL DE COLOMBIA, *ICJ* RULING JEOPARDIZES  
INDUSTRIAL FISHING IN SAN ANDRÉS, 13 AUGUST 2013**

(Available at:

<https://www.radionacional.co/documentales/fallo-de-la-haya-puso-en-jaque-la-pesca-industrial-de-san-andr-s>)



### **ICJ ruling jeopardizes industrial fishing in San Andrés**

“We work like you work on these boats, for 60 days, we go and we spend 60 days at sea, we return here with the product, we unload the catch here, we stay five days here and then we go back to the sea again”, says the fisherman.

Manuel used to work for Honduran ships that, with permits, reached Colombian waters in search of lobsters and snails in Luna Verde, in the northwest corner of the island.

It is an area of low intensity seas located in the 82<sup>nd</sup> meridian with parallel 15. For decades, it belonged to Colombia but with the new limits set by the International Court of Justice in The Hague, Luna Verde was given to Nicaragua. That was how Manuel and at least 70 other fishermen from the island of San Andrés were left without work.

“We have had problems to work because the ships have not come, most of them have stayed in Honduras and others in the neighboring country of Nicaragua. Normally about 15 or 20 boats used to come and now only two have come and only one Colombian is going there” denounces Manuel.

Two large Colombian fishing companies also depended on the productivity of the fish in Luna Verde, which have gradually suspended operations.

“Industrial fishing has been the most affected by the ruling, we have a company like Antillana which had most of its fishing fleet in the area of Luna Verde, which was the exclusive area that we used for lobster extraction and white fishing, they created 250 jobs, of which 200 are no longer in the plant because of the company’s decision to leave because they do not have security guarantees” says Alain Manjarrés, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the insular department.

The aggressiveness of the Nicaraguan coastguards has been the main difficulty faced by Colombian artisanal fishermen and foreigners who created jobs for the islanders.

“The area has been militarized by the Nicaraguan forces and they harass many of the fishermen of the islands, it is complicated to do the fishing trips, they take away their product or in some cases they can take the boat”, says Manjarrés.

As well as Antillana, the trader King Crab has also suspended operations gradually due to the loss of the Luna Verde fishing bank. The owner of the fishing company, Armando Basmagui, claims that his 32-year-old company is not operating since three months ago.

“Today there are a few fishing trips in Nicaragua’s international waters with the consent of Nicaragua, but with Nicaraguan vessels around us. The fishery was affected because production

dropped to almost 20%. Out of 26 boats, only three are still working" warns Basmagui.

The suspension of the fishing activities of the industrial sector has not only affected the fishermen and the workers of the companies. Given that before the ruling of The Hague, Antillana exported on average six million dollars of fish and King Crab, about four million, the Department of San Andrés, Providencia and Santa Catalina, has been affected.

That is why Governor Aury Guerrero says it is urgent to implement our fishing strategies.

“We have been doing surface fisheries but we have not done deep sea fisheries. There are resources which we are not accessing, that could generate other benefits. We do not fish squid, we do not know if they are any, we have not explored other species and we focus all the strength of the industrial fishery to the spiny lobster and the snail” says the departmental leader.

A frequent complaint among industrial fishermen is the apparent lack of government assistance. Although it is true that subsidies have been provided from Bogotá to support almost 1,300 artisanal fishermen, the industrial fishermen say that they have not received such support, a situation that for the president of the Chamber of Commerce of San Andrés is hard to understand.

Nine months have passed since the judges of The Hague ruled that the 82<sup>nd</sup> Meridian is not the border between Colombia and Nicaragua. Officially that ruling has not been implemented, but its effects are obvious. This week President Juan Manuel Santos will announce the strategy to mitigate the damages that the decision is causing to the inhabitants of San Andrés.



## **Annex 58**

**THE ARCHIPELAGO PRESS, *NATIONAL NAVY INTERCEPTS*  
*MOTORBOAT WITH COCAINE OFFSHORE*, 25 SEPTEMBER 2013**

(Available at:

<http://thearchipelagopress.co/armada-nacional-intercepto-motonave-con-cocaina-en-alta-mar/>)



### **National Navy intercepts motorboat with cocaine offshore**

A boat named 'Roco', with four foreign crewmembers that were allegedly performing illegal activities, was intercepted in the Caribbean Sea, 29 nautical miles southeast of the San Andrés Island in a joint and combined operation between the National Navy, the Colombian Air Force and an aircraft from the Southern Command of the United States.

The boat was initially detected by the North American plane 42 nautical miles east of Providencia. When the crewmembers noticed the presence of the aircraft, they threw several packages into the sea; presumably they were alkaloids.

A plane from the Colombian Air Force joined the operation and informed the National Navy, which immediately deployed the maritime patrol plane and several Coast Guard Immediate Response Units of the San Andrés and Providencia stations.

The National Navy plane guided the Coast Guard Units and they succeeded with the maritime interdiction, finding on board four crewmembers, three of them Costa Rican and one Nicaraguan.

The boat was transferred to the San Andrés Island, where the individuals and the motorboat were handed over to the competent authorities. Likewise, the National Navy alongside the Coast Guard Units continues monitoring the area where the packages were thrown.

The Specific Command of San Andrés and Providencia will continue carrying out operations with the other task forces and security organs from the State, as well as with authorities from other countries, in order to fight against all forms of transnational crime, especially those trying to use San Andrés Island for illicit conducts.

**Annex 59**

**NATIONAL NAVY, *COCAINE IS SEIZED DURING A JOINT  
OPERATION IN SAN ANDRÉS, 31 OCTOBER 2013***

(Available at:

<https://www.armada.mil.co/es/content/incautada-cocaina-en-operacion-conjunta-en-san-andres>)



## **Cocaine is seized during a joint operation in San Andrés**

31 October 2013

In developing a joint operation for maritime interdiction, units from the National Navy and from the Colombian Air Force, with the support from the Southern Command of the United States, seized 285 kilograms of cocaine hydrochloride 15 nautical miles east of Roncador Island.

The drug was being transported by two Honduran men, on board of a nameless ship, sailing in a route used by drug traffickers to transport illegal substances from South America to North America.

The drug, hidden inside the boat's hull, was handed over to the Technical Investigation Support – CTI of the General Prosecutor of San Andrés, entity in charge of performing the Initial Preliminary Homologated Test, with a positive result of cocaine hydrochloride.

The cocaine would be worth over 70 million dollars in the international black market.

The individuals, the material and the shipment were handed over to the competent authorities.

During the year elapsed, the National Navy has seized over 34 tons of cocaine in the Colombian Caribbean.

The Specific Command of San Andrés and Providencia will continue performing joint and coordinated operations to fight against all forms of transnational crime, especially those who pretend to use our Archipelago to commit their crimes.



**Annex 60**

**EL ESPECTADOR, *DRUG TRAFFICKERS AND THE CARIBBEAN  
ROUTE*, 31 MARCH 2014**

(Available at:

<https://www.elespectador.com/noticias/nacional/narcos-y-ruta-del-caribe-articulo-484100>)



## **Drug traffickers and the Caribbean route**

National | 31 March 2014

There are four harbors in the region from which drug dealers, mainly criminal gangs, “export” drugs to Central America, the United States and Europe. Only 30% of those captured are processed.

There were 290 kilograms of cocaine hydrochloride in the Jona. The merchant ship with Liberian flag that landed in Cartagena on 2 January had four metal cylinders attached to the ship’s hull where the substance was hidden and transported. Divers from the National Navy discovered the ‘torpedoes’, that according to the Commander of the Caribbean Coast Guard, Frigate Captain Germán Collazos, are one of the modalities recently discovered by the maritime authorities. The first case was known in March 2013, the second in July, the third in November, and the fourth one, a few months ago, is the biggest one to be found.

These drug dealers do not belong to the drug cartels that dominated the illegal market in the 70’s and 80’s. They are criminal gangs that terrorize and try to smug cocaine in any way to the United States, Central America and, in a smaller proportion, to Europe and some countries in Asia. Collazos assures that so far in the year, more than four tons of the alkaloid have been seized, a thousand kilograms more in comparison to the same period of 2013.

The counter-narcotics director, Major General Ricardo Restrepo, says that drug dealers in the Caribbean use four harbors to export cocaine hydrochloride, the main substance commercialized abroad. Barranquilla, Cartagena, Santa Marta and the Urabá Gulf are the points from where the “contaminated boats” sail, as Colombian authorities call the ships with this type of loads. Captain Collazos points out that the Guajira is another one of these areas. “The department doesn’t count with excellent infrastructure and the ‘merchandise’, most of the times, is transported by land and then on speedboats”.

In Barranquilla, Santa Marta and Cartagena, due to the more than 10 free trade agreements signed by the Government with other nations, the arrivals and departures of ships and boats are very frequent. Only in the capital of Bolívar, 5.628 ships sailed to different countries last year, according to data provided by the General Maritime Directorate (Dimar).

Precisely, the high ship traffic registered in these three harbors is harnessed by criminal organizations. Major General Ricardo Restrepo says that cocaine leaving the northern region of Colombia goes to Panama, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras and El Salvador. Then, the load transits towards Mexico and is finally sent to the United States and Europe. In the Atlantic Ocean route, the drug shipments are destined to Spain, Belgium, the Netherlands, Italy, France and the United Kingdom.

“In both routes, the Archipelago of San Andrés and Providencia is like a gas station in the middle of the sea, it is an alternative to search for fuel and logistical support”, says the Caribbean Coast Guard commander.

On September 2013, the Prosecutor’s Technical Investigation Unit (CTI) found 136 liters of liquid cocaine in an American ship abandoned in the Santa Marta harbor. Six cans contained 36 gallons of this substance. “The most ingenious modality detected in the harbors is the physical change of the cocaine from solid to liquid, to be diluted with other substances such as paint, gasoline, to subsequently extract it through other chemical process”, says the National Counterdrug Director of the National Police.

Criminal gangs are very ingenious when it comes to modalities to go across the Caribbean Sea or the Atlantic Ocean. ‘Voleo’ is the name the authorities use to refer to drug-trafficking groups that enter cargo trucks with bags filled with drugs in broad daylight, to then introduce them into containers. The shipment is thrown from one vehicle to another, while both are in motion.

### **Criminal gangs rule the business**

The criminal gang named ‘Los Urabeños’ commit crimes in the Urabá harbor – the main financial stronghold –, Cartagena and Santa Marta. The latter is disputed with the criminal organization ‘Oficina Caribe’. “There are criminal networks in Barranquilla from ‘Los Rastrojos’, that kept the business after the capture of

the Borré Barreto brothers. If a drug trafficking group different from the abovementioned wants to use these harbors, it must pay a ‘criminal tax’ per kilogram of between \$200.000 and \$300.000”, according to Major General Ricardo Restrepo. Frigate Captain German Collazos asserts that only 30% of those captured are prosecuted.

## **Annex 61**

**EL PAÍS, *SAN ANDRÉS IS A STRATEGIC CROSSING FOR DRUG TRAFFICKING: COMMANDER OF THE ISLAND*, 14 FEBRUARY 2014**

(Available at:

<https://www.elpais.com.co/judicial/san-andres-es-un-paso-estrategico-para-el-narcotrafico-comandante-de-la-isla.html>)





**San Andrés is a strategic crossing for drug trafficking:  
Commander of the island**

14 February 2014

The Commander of the Specific Command of San Andrés and Providencia, Rear Admiral Luis Hernán Espejo, explains how drug trafficking routes work.

“San Andrés is an island located in the middle of the Caribbean, we are the navel. That is why it is strategically and complexly important”. This is how the Commander of the Specific Command of San Andrés and Providencia, Rear Admiral Luis Hernán Espejo Segura, explains why the Archipelago is one of the drug trafficking routes in the country. In 2013, according to the Navy’s statistics, a successful seizure of around six tons and a half of cocaine and 1.2 tons of marihuana was possible. It was intended to be transported to Central and North America, and this year 1.2 tons of cocaine have been confiscated in the sea.

For Rear Admiral Espejo, although the criminal gangs ‘Rastrojos’ and ‘Urabeños’ don’t control the neighborhoods in San Andrés, they do have influence “through sporadic actions when they send one of their members from the continental zone to perform a vendetta for drug trafficking issues”. The Rear Admiral spoke to Colprensa and El País and explained the ‘modus operandi’ of these groups, besides the different modalities used for transporting and commercializing drug in maritime areas.

*What is the interference of drug traffic in San Andrés and Providencia?* We are considered as a transit area that goes from the Caribbean to Central America. This means that boats with drug transit through our waters and go to neighboring countries, whether the alkaloid comes from the country or from any other. San Andrés is a strategic crossing path for drug trafficking, mostly because here the boats are supplied with fuel to continue towards Central America.

*What is the modality that drug traffickers use for shipping and transporting drug abroad?* There are several modalities. Until now we have identified three: on the one hand, there is the air route, that fortunately is controlled; the second one is carrying the 'shipment' in the boats, and with this type of modality they can transport up to 16.000 kilograms of alkaloid, and another one is the maritime shipment in go-fast boats (speedboats) or in submersibles. We have been able to determine that using go-fast boats could be delaying the journey for them because they have low gasoline capacity, which forces them to hire other type of boat to provide fuel for them, allowing somehow, the authorities to capture and seize.

*Which is the profile of a person involved in drug trafficking?* They are usually young experts in maritime navigation, mostly they look for people in the island that are easily bought with easy money. These young people see an opportunity to get by this 'job' because they don't have another employment. They are people who know the sea. The second biggest reef bank, after Belize's,

is located in Providencia; the boatmen need big expertise for transiting by these areas. This is why the people in the island are contacted, because they are familiar with the sea.

*How do you fight crime?* We have several contingency groups in charge of guarding the waters. In addition, we have agreements with neighboring countries in order to monitor the waters. We use all of our technology in the air and the sea to stop drug traffickers. The maritime capture operations are 100% effective and respond to the needs of the judiciary systems in order to send those responsible to jail? No. Often the judge doesn't find enough cause to send a person to jail because when they are captured there is no video or enough evidence corroborating that a crime was being committed. Besides, most of the times they throw the shipments away or they even throw themselves into the water to avoid being captured. It is then when it stops being a confiscating operation and starts being a rescue operation. It is a challenge being able to supply the evidence to link the people with the crimes.

*Which are the causes for the existence of this crime in the island?* Some of it happens because of the dismantlement of criminal gangs in the continent. It has been found that it is attractive to be in control of the drug business. But, consequently, in 2011 there were 24 assassinations due to a conflict between members from the gangs 'Los Rastrojos' and 'Los Paisas'. This year complaints were filed due to the presence of criminal gangs in the island. It was mentioned that the conflict with 'Los Rastrojos' caused violence in the Archipelago. Moreover, several people from the

Valle del Cauca region, with criminal records, were detained. Regarding to criminal gangs, the Police handles the statistics, we have done accompaniment and support work, in which we have intensified the operations to capture drug traffickers. In 2011 these assassinations happened due to vendettas between drug dealers. After a police intervention in 2012, the statistics got lower and in the end of the year there were five murders by contract killers. Last year the situation got better. With the capture of AKA Mono Leder, a clan was dismantled which had a positive influence in the situation. In the statistics given by the Navy, it is mentioned a confiscation of 1.2 tons of marihuana.

*How is this traffic?* Marihuana is a tendency happening strongly in Central America. It is a route that has been detected due to the boats departing from Jamaica with the marihuana pretending to arrive to Central America, especially Costa Rica. We intercept them when they pass through out jurisdiction. As I have told you, we are a strategic crossing for drug trafficking in the Caribbean.

## **Annex 62**

**SEMANA, *MORE THAN HALF A TON OF COCAINE IS CONFISCATED,*  
10 NOVEMBER 2014**

(Available at:

<https://www.semana.com/nacion/articulo/en-el-caribe-interceptaron-una-lancha-con-media-tonelada-de-cocaina/405748-3>)



## **More than half a ton of cocaine is confiscated**

JUDICIAL | 10 November 2014

The event occurred 60 nautical miles from the Alta Guajira, and left three Colombian detained.

A joint operation between the Colombian Navy and the French Navy intercepted a speedboat in the Caribbean Sea traveling from the north of the country to the Dominican Republic, that was carrying more than half a ton of cocaine, according to official sources.

The shipment was located by a Navy aircraft, which informed two frigates, one Colombian and one French, altogether with the support from helicopters from both countries during the pursuit, according to a press release.

“The events occurred when the maritime patrol plane of the Navy detects a suspicious boat and immediately informs and guides the persecution through the Colombian frigate A.R.C. ‘Caldas’ and the French frigate ‘Germinale’, added the report.

Inside the boat, the soldiers found 23 packages with hidden drug and proceeded to detain the crewmembers of the boat, all of them with Colombian nationality.

Subsequently, they were transferred to the city of Riohacha, where they will be brought to the judicial authorities.



**Annex 63**

**LA PRENSA, *EL NIÑO DRIED FISHING*, 9 OCTOBER 2015**

(Available at:

<https://www.laprensa.com.ni/2015/10/09/economia/1915462-el-nino-seco-la-pesca>)



## El Niño “dried” Fishing

Exports of the aquaculture and fishing sector will not grow this year and the families dependent upon this activity are already resenting the impact in their economies.

Yohany López, 09/10/2015

(...)

For Laguna and for the President of the Fishing Chamber of Nicaragua (Capenic), Armando Segura, the most influential factor in the production and export decrease, were the effects of the “El Niño” phenomenon, which influenced in the overheating of the waters and affected animal reproduction.

“In global terms we are exporting less than last year because there is a decrease in shrimp and in some types of fish, all due to the ‘El Niño’ phenomenon which affected the behavior of aquifer mantle, the animal’s catch and their reproduction”, stated Segura.

Laguna explained that they have seen that the production levels have not only decreased for artisanal fishers, but also that the weather has affected industries with ponds because the water gets too hot.

(...)

### **INPESCA Confirms it**

The director of the Nicaraguan Institute for Fishing and Aquaculture (INPESCA), Danilo Rosales, confirmed to official media that the meteorological conditions and other phenomenon such as swell, have affected the projections for that sector that estimated 114 million pounds.

Rosales, after meeting with the National Production, Consumption and Commerce System, admitted that this year we hope to reach a production similar to last year's, maybe with a decrease by five percent regarding production volume and a reduction by six percent in exports value, considering the broad variety of fish that have migrated from our seas because of water overheat.

**Annex 64**

**LA PRENSA, *DANIEL ORTEGA DID NOT PRESENT RESULTS,*  
22 FEBRUARY 2017**

(Available at:

<https://www.laprensa.com.ni/2017/02/22/politica/2187128-daniel-ortega-no-presento-resultados>)



### **Daniel Ortega did not present results**

Designated President did not present details in his government's 2016 Report to Congressmen.

Lucía Navas, 22/02/2017

It was the second time in ten consecutive years being in the Presidency, that Daniel Ortega spoke before the Congressmen about his administration, but he did not detail any advances made in Education, Health, Transportation, Communications nor in poverty reduction.

(...)

### **He proposed to repeal tariff to Colombia**

One of the concrete measures announced by Ortega to the Congressmen was that he decided to repeal the so-called patriotic tariff on the import of Colombian products. To this end, he submitted in that session with the members of the National Assembly a bill to repeal Law 325, which created the 35% tariff on goods and services of Colombian or Honduran origin.

Law 325 was approved on December 6, 1999 to respond to the judicial proceedings on the territorial disputes that Nicaragua had

with Honduras and Colombia. The tax was later repealed to Honduras, but it remained for Colombian products.

“Here I bring the bill, with the explanatory statement, for the repeal of Law 325, which is the law that applies this patriotic tax, in such a way that this facilitates commercial relations with a sister nation such as Colombia, taking into account that the point that was stressing us in the dispute was already resolved by the International Court of Justice of The Hague and that Nicaragua is already exercising sovereignty in that territorial sea” concluded Ortega.



**Annex 65**

**EL NUEVO DIARIO, CONGRESSMEN REPEAL “PATRIOTIC  
TARIFF”, 8 MARCH 2017**

*(Available at:*

*[https://www.elnuevodiario.com.ni/nacionales/421080-  
diputados-derogan-impuesto-patriotico](https://www.elnuevodiario.com.ni/nacionales/421080-diputados-derogan-impuesto-patriotico)*)



### **Congressmen repeal “patriotic tariff”**

Trade. The decision aims to foster trade relations between Nicaragua and Colombia.

José Isaac Espinoza

The plenary of the National Assembly (AN) voted unanimously in favor of the repeal of the so-called “patriotic tariff” of 35% applied to products, goods and services imported from Colombia. The Legislative Power, with 90 votes in favour, repealed yesterday Law 325, which established that tariff imposed since December 1999 to imports from Colombia.

(...)

It is known as “patriotic tariff” because its application helped fund Nicaragua's legal expenses in its dispute with Colombia over the boundaries in the Caribbean Sea. This lawsuit was resolved by the International Court of Justice in 2012, when it ruled in favor of the country recognizing the “sovereignty of Nicaragua up to 200 nautical miles from its coasts in the Caribbean”, said (Congressman Wálmaro) Gutiérrez.



**Annex 66**

**DIÁLOGO, *OPERATION AMPHITRITE TRAVERSES THE SEAS OF  
COLOMBIA AND PANAMA, 18 JANUARY 2018***

(Available at:

<https://dialogo-americas.com/es/articles/operation-amphitrite-controls-seas-colombia-and-panama>)



## **Operation Amphitrite traverses the seas of Colombia and Panama**

18 January 2018

The first binational operation between the National Navy of Colombia and the National Aeronaval Service of Panama hit the drug trade.

Two countries united for one purpose: attacking the international criminal drug trafficking organizations. Months of planning, information and intelligence allowed the National Navy of Colombia and the National Aeronaval Service of Panama (SENAN) to use their skills to develop operation Amphitrite, a combined effort in the Caribbean Sea that hit the drug trafficking international organizations.

“We had a meeting with the SENAN, we made the proposal of the operation, they were open to the idea since the beginning, we developed the plan and agreed to a memorandum of understanding and today we have the results”, said the Navy Captain Norman Ivan Cabrera Martinez, anti-drugs Director of the National Navy of Colombia. “We interacted with Panama and accomplished the interoperability, the information and intelligence exchange. The operation allowed us to be more confident within the marines for this type of procedures”.

## **The operation**

Amphitrite, a name taken from the Greek mythology, is the goodness of the calm sea. The National Army used the name as a symbol of the serenity of waters to name the first binational operation between Colombia and Panama to counterattack the maritime drug traffic threats.

The operation was planned for several months and took place in October of 2017. During 30 days, Caribbean Navy Force of the Army and SENAN personnel overflow and patrolled the international waters and jurisdictional areas of Panama in order to detect the maritime traces of go-fast boats transporting drugs.

The Operation Anfitrite was made possible by the bilateral cooperation agreement between Colombia and Panama for the maritime operations in the Caribbean Sea and in the Pacific Ocean. Based on this agreement, both countries signed a memorandum of understanding. “The Colombia-Panama relations work very well in operational terms; the Panama team is very well trained”, said the Navy Captain Cabrera.

Colombia and Panama have been working together in order to fight against drug trafficking organizations trying to transport drugs from the shores of the Colombian Caribbean Sea to Panama, to be then taken to the United States. Besides Panama, the Navy has performed combined exercises with Honduras,



Ecuador and the Dominican Republic, among others, but it is the first time that a real joint operation against drugs is performed.

“It’s the start-up of the training. It is the first real action we have in a combined operation in the fight against drugs”, said the Navy Captain Cabrera. “We managed to have SENAN personnel boarded in our naval and aeronaval units and we accomplished a perfect interoperability between both countries”.

The Navy used the ship ARC Victoria, an Offshore Patrol Vessel for the maritime interdiction activities. It possesses a coast guard boat and a boarded Bell-212 helicopter. The operation also deployed the maritime patrol ARC803 for patrolling the area between the Colombian city of Barranquilla and Panama City. The success of the operation resulted in the seizure of 2.500 kilograms of cocaine hydrochloride, 500 kilograms of marihuana, 20 detained and the blockade of the speedboats that use these routes.

### **Amphitrite II?**

The Navy’s authorities analyze new possibilities to perform binational operations with allied countries to continue attacking the bases of criminal international organizations. “We are in ongoing conversations to continue with this type of operations where they include both scenarios, the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific Ocean, in order to close the gap that allows the exit of speedboats from Colombia”, said the Navy Captain Cabrera.

### **Example of bilateral cooperation**

“The Operation Amphitrite is an excellent example of a bilateral operation under Colombian leadership, specifically from the National Navy”, said the Coast Guard Frigate Captain from the United States Ian McConnell, link officer in Colombia. “These kinds of operations connect two countries with different levels and abilities and allow them to work together. These are very positive operations”.

Some of the procedures and tactics from the operation are based in the models used by the United States’ Coast Guard for its maritime interdiction operations, said Captain McConnell. Amphitrite follow the ‘Shiprider’ scheme that allows a security officer from an allied country (Panama) board a ship from another country (Colombia). The officer has judicial jurisdiction that enables him to perform cross-border maritime operations.

During the operation, as Captain McConnell informed, SENAN officers flew a Colombian aircraft to assure that maritime laws from their country are abided. This practice is part of the model created by the South Joint Inter-Agency Task Force, known as ‘Host Nation Rider’, equivalent to an aerial Shiprider. The interdictions were fulfilled under Panama’s jurisdiction, and Panamanian authorities prosecuted the detainees.

“This is a very advanced experience”, said Captain McConnell. “We need joint work with other countries because drug cartels don’t respect maritime boundaries. With Shipriders is possible to operate intelligently in the sea”.

The drug interdiction was not the only objective offshore. “Capturing cocaine doesn’t work for dismantling illegal networks; the goal is to dismantle illicit networks, and we need an extensive land investigation”, said Captain McConnell. “The investigation receives continuous feedback from the results of previous interdictions”.

Sharing information during combined operations is essential to weaken the criminal organizations. “Drug trafficking as a transnational crime moves faster. It is constantly mutating and has a big corruption power, so it is important that we share the intelligence information rapidly, said Navy Captain Cabrera. “We have to asphyxiate drug traffic in maritime routes”, he stressed. “That is why international cooperation is necessary”.



**Annex 67**

**GENERAL CONFEDERATION OF LABOUR, *SUBMISSION OF COMPLAINT ON BEHALF OF THE GENERAL CONFEDERATION OF LABOUR AND THE COOPERATIVES AND ASSOCIATIONS OF ARTISANAL FISHERMEN AND RAIZAL GROUPS OF THE ARCHIPELAGO OF SAN ANDRÉS, PROVIDENCIA AND SANTA CATALINA AGAINST THE COLOMBIAN STATE,***  
**18 FEBRUARY 2013.**

*(Archives of the Colombian Ministry of Labour)*



**General Confederation of Labour**

[Received  
18 Feb 2013  
libsynd]

Mr  
**Bernard Guy Ryder**  
Director General  
International Labour Organisation “ILO”  
Route des Morillons 4 ch-1211  
Geneva, Switzerland

**Subject:** Submission of complaint on behalf of the General Confederation of Labour CGT and the cooperatives and associations of artisanal fishermen and Raizal groups of the Archipelago of San Andrés, Providencia and Santa Catalina against the Colombian State.

**Respected Mr. Director:**

The GENERAL CONFEDERATION OF LABOUR “CGT”, third-level national organization, duly represented by the undersigned in my capacity of President, according to the statutes that govern it, with address for notifications Diagonal 39 A Bis No. 14 – 52 in Bogota, D.C., Colombia, phone 2881560, Fax 5101843, email [cgtcolombia@etb.net.co](mailto:cgtcolombia@etb.net.co), submit to you with all due respect the following complaint.

(...)

**Submissions**

**Declarative**

(...)

2. Declare that the COLOMBIAN STATE must take the necessary measures so that the artisanal fishermen workers of San Andrés and Providencia can exercise freely as before their activity of artisanal fishermen in order to seek to improve their social and economic situations, seriously affected by the ruling of the International Court of Justice when defining the maritime boundary between Colombia and Nicaragua.

(...)

**Facts:**

(...)

9. Likewise, the Nicaraguan government must adopt measures to allow the Raizal artisanal fishermen to fish in the waters recently adjudicated to that State that were being exploited by this Raizal community;

(...)

To the ILO Director, sincerely,

[Signed]  
JULIO ROBERTO GÓMEZ ESGUERRA  
President



**Annex 68**

**GENERAL CONFEDERATION OF LABOUR, *SUBMISSION OF  
COMPLAINT RELATING TO THE BREACH OF CONVENTION NO. 169  
BY THE COLOMBIAN STATE, 10 FEBRUARY 2014***

*(Archives of the Colombian Ministry of Labour)*



**General Confederation of Labour**

[RECEIVED  
10 FEB 2014  
LIBSYND]

Mr  
**Guy Ryder**  
Director General  
International Labour Office  
Route des Morillons 4 CH-1211  
Geneva, Switzerland

**SUBJECT:** Submission of Complaint, breach of  
Convention No. 169 by the Colombian State.  
Articles 24 and 25 of the ILO Constitution

**Respected Director:**

The General Confederation of Labour CGT, third-level national organization, duly represented by its President Julio Roberto Gómez Esguerra, according to the statutes that govern our organization, turn to you to submit a complaint based on Article 24 of the Constitution for the non-compliance by the Colombian State of ILO Convention No. 169, since it did not guarantee the right to previous consultation of the Raizal People (Tribal People) of the Archipelago of San Andrés, Providencia and Santa Catalina, in the proceedings before the International Court of Justice.

(...)

Sincerely,

**EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

[Signed]  
JULIO ROBERTO GÓMEZ ESGUERRA  
President

[Signed]  
MYRIAM LUZ TRIANA ALVIS  
Secretary-General

**General Confederation of Labour  
Complaint, Breach Convention 169**

**Facts**

**Context**

(...)

**The Ruling of the International Court of Justice**

(...)

17. The ruling gave to Nicaragua sovereignty and maritime rights over waters of 75.000 sq. km. of sea that used to belong to Colombia and surround the Cays of Serranilla, Bajo Nuevo, Quitasueño and Serrana, areas traditionally used by the Raizal People of the Archipelago to perform economic activities (fishing).

(...)

**Effects of the Ruling**

22. Fishing is the second economic activity of the islands, after tourism. The area lost by Colombia, especially in the northern sector in the limits with Honduras, was a great source of income because it is rich in fishing products. It is foreseen that there will be a strong social and economic impact for many families.

23. The living conditions of the fishermen of San Andrés and Providencia changed in a significant manner after 19 December 2012.

24. The Raizal People of the Archipelago consider that the Government of Colombia did not defend them, thus marginalizing their rights, acts and representativeness in the national and international levels.

25. The Raizal People feels their future is uncertain due to the ruling of The Hague, they feel fear, anger, sadness, because they feel that their families' livelihood has been taken away, thus deeming that they have "been murdered" (see documentary San Andrés and Providencia, fishing adrift, 5 minutes 42 seconds)<sup>1</sup>.

26. To get to Quitasueño Cay they now must go through Nicaraguan waters, which creates fear in the fishermen to traverse that part. Raizal fishermen are scared of crossing that area because they have already had to pay fines to get their boats back.

27. Raizal fishermen no longer fish with the tranquillity they had ancestrally done so. Now they go but with fear and not as often as they did before, which was weekly, now they "must watch the news" (see documentary San Andrés and Providencia, fishing

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8OQqUlVHRMM>

adrift, 8 minutes 17 seconds<sup>2</sup>) to see how the two countries are diplomatically.

28. They used to have boats that in each trip made between three and four million (pesos) each, they used to go four people, now only 500.000 pesos per person, some of them barely recover the expenses.

29. The area that was mostly affected is where the “Luna Verde Bank” is, rich in fisheries, there was the company Antillana which had to cease its operations, with a direct impact in the economy and employment of many Raizal workers. Around 100 families have been deprived of their livelihood which derived directly from fishing.

(...)

31. For the Raizal People there have been mixed feelings, because although they were never considered in the proceedings before the International Court (of Justice) now the late actions being implemented by the Government in defence of their sovereignty have not been consulted, in spite of knowing that those whose traditions and own survival are directly affected are the Archipelago’s Raizales.

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<sup>2</sup> <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8OQqUlVHRMM>

32. Since 19 November 2012, Raizal fishermen live in a situation of total uncertainty and feel hurt because they notice that a part of them, where they had circulated ancestrally and traditionally, is missing.

(...)

### **Compensation due for material and immaterial damages**

(...)

VI. The State must compensate “in the individual and community levels the consequences of the breaches” and when determining the material damage and the other claims submitted by the representatives, it must be considered the Raizal People’s worldview and the effect that being impaired of using, enjoying and providing from the sea that they had used ancestrally has produced in the People and its members and, among others consequences, of carrying out their traditional subsistence activities.

(...)

Sincerely,

[Signed]  
JULIO ROBERTO GÓMEZ ESGUERRA  
CGT President  
Member of the ILO Governing Body



**Annex 69**

**INTER-AMERICAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS, *ENVIRONMENT  
AND HUMAN RIGHTS, ADVISORY OPINION OC-23/17 REQUESTED  
BY THE REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA, 15 NOVEMBER 2017***  
**(EXCERPTS)**

(Available at:

[http://www.corteidh.or.cr/docs/opiniones/seriea\\_23\\_esp.pdf](http://www.corteidh.or.cr/docs/opiniones/seriea_23_esp.pdf))



**Inter-American Court of Human Rights*****Environment and Human Rights  
Advisory Opinion OC-23/17 requested by the Republic of  
Colombia*****15 November 2017**

“7. With the purpose of respecting and guaranteeing the rights of life and integrity of the people under their jurisdiction, States have the obligation to cooperate, in good faith, for the protection against significant transboundary harm caused to the environment.”

(...)

“47. This Court has recognised the existence of an undeniable relationship between the protection of the environment and the realisation of (other) human rights, since the environmental degradation and the adverse effects of climate change affect the effective enjoyment of human rights.”

(...)

“54. From this relationship of interdependence and indivisibility between human rights, the environment and sustainable development, multiple connecting points arise with regard to which, as expressed by the Independent expert, ‘all human rights are vulnerable to environmental degradation, in the sense that the full enjoyment of all human rights is contingent upon a

favourable environment.”

(...)

“242. (...)

- a. States are obligated to prevent significant environmental damages within and outside their territory.
- b. To comply with this obligation of prevention, States must regulate, supervise and monitor the activities under their jurisdiction that could cause significant damage to the environment; carry out environmental impact assessments when there is a risk of significant damage to the environment; prepare contingency plans in order to establish safety measures and procedures to minimize the possibility of major environmental disasters, and mitigate any significant environmental damage that could have occurred, even when this happened despite preventive actions by the State.”

**Annex 70**

**MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF COLOMBIA**  
***SAMPLE MARITIME DRUG INTERDICTION***  
***OPERATIONS BEFORE AND AFTER***  
***THE FILING OF NICARAGUA'S***  
***APPLICATION***



## **Sample Maritime Drug Interdiction Operations Before and After the Filing of Nicaragua's Application**

The following is a sample of maritime drug interdiction operations carried out by Colombia, either individually or jointly with partner States, in the Caribbean Sea and especially around the San Andres Archipelago, before and after the filing of Nicaragua's Application.

### **I. Maritime Drug Interdiction Operations before the filing of Nicaragua's Application**

1. In April 2011, 50 nautical miles southeast of San Andrés, the Navy seized a commercial vessel with around 100 kg of cocaine. Five people were captured. The drug was going to be sent in a speed boat from San Andrés to Central America, where it would be valued USD 2.5 million;<sup>1</sup>

2. In March 2012, Colombia and Canada conducted in the Archipelago training exercises on visit and boarding of vessels, search and rescue operations and maritime drug interdiction activities;<sup>2</sup>

3. In July 2012, between Quitasueño and Serrana, the Navy captured four foreigners and seized a speedboat with approximately 1.630 kg of marijuana. Apparently, it was going

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<sup>1</sup> CR, Vol. II, Annex 46: El Universal, *Navy seizes near one hundred kilograms of cocaine in merchant ship*, 19 April 2011.

<sup>2</sup> CR, Vol. II, Annex 47: El Nuevo Siglo, *Colombia and Canada in anti-drug activities*, 20 March 2012.

from Jamaica to Central America;<sup>3</sup>

4. In September 2012, four nautical miles east of San Andrés, the Navy intercepted a vessel with 956 kg. of cocaine hydrochloride, valued in over USD 30 million. Apparently, it was bound to Central America;<sup>4</sup>

5. In October 2012, a U.S. aircraft identified a speed boat near Serrana and gave notice to the Colombian Navy, which seized over 1 ton of cocaine. The drug was valued in over USD 30 million;<sup>5</sup>

6. In March 2013, 200 nautical miles northeast of San Andrés, the U.S. Coastguard captured two people and seized 826 kg. of cocaine, which were handed in to the Colombian authorities in San Andrés;<sup>6</sup>

7. In March 2013, the Colombian Navy, with support from a U.S. patrol, captured 4 people and seized 900 kg. of cocaine near Quitasueño;<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> CR, Vol. II, Annex 48: La Nación, *Two Costa Rican and two Nicaraguan are captured in a speedboat full of marihuana*, 17 July 2012.

<sup>4</sup> CR, Vol. II, Annex 49: El Heraldó, *Navy seizes a ton of cocaine in San Andres Island*, 11 September 2012.

<sup>5</sup> CR, Vol. II, Annex 50: El Universal, *Drug seized in the Caribbean Sea*, 23 October 2012.

<sup>6</sup> CR, Vol. II, Annex 52: El Universal, *Drug is confiscated in the Caribbean Sea, two foreigners get captured*, 21 March 2013.

<sup>7</sup> CR, Vol. II, Annex 53: Caracol Radio, *The Navy seized 900 kilograms of cocaine in San Andrés*, 7 March 2013.



8. In August 2013, an aircraft of the Colombian Air Force identified a speed boat near Providencia and gave notice to the Navy, which seized 374 kg. of cocaine;<sup>8</sup>

9. In September 2013, the Colombian Navy with U.S. air support identified a speed boat 42 nautical miles east of Providencia. When seized, 29 nautical miles southeast of San Andrés, they captured 4 foreigners who were trafficking cocaine;<sup>9</sup>

10. In October 2013, 15 nautical miles east of Roncador, the Colombian Navy and Air Force, with support from the U.S. Southern Command, seized 285 kg. of cocaine and captured two foreigners. The drug was valued in over USD 7 million;<sup>10</sup>

11. According to the Navy's Commander in San Andrés, in 2013, 6.5 tons of cocaine and 1.2 tons of marijuana intended to go to Central and North America were seized in the waters off the Archipelago.<sup>11</sup>

## **II. Maritime Drug Interdiction Operations after the filing of Nicaragua's Application**

12. In November 2014 and 60 nautical miles away of the

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<sup>8</sup> CR, Vol. II, Annex 56: El Universal, *Cocaine is found in speedboat near the island of Providencia*, 12 August 2013.

<sup>9</sup> CR, Vol. II, Annex 58: The Archipelago Press, *National Navy intercepts motorboat with cocaine offshore*, 25 September 2013.

<sup>10</sup> CR, Vol. II, Annex 59: National Navy, *Cocaine is seized during a joint operation in San Andrés*, 31 October 2013.

<sup>11</sup> CR, Vol. II, Annex 61: El País, *San Andrés is a strategic crossing for drug traffic: Commander of the island*, 14 February 2014.

Colombian Caribbean coast, Colombia and France seized a vessel going to the Dominican Republic with over 500 kg. of cocaine and captured three individuals;<sup>12</sup>

13. In November 2016, under Operation Tucan Royale, Colombia and France seized a speed boat 110 nautical miles north of the Colombian Guajira Peninsula with 750 kg. of cocaine apparently directed to the Dominican Republic. The drug was valued in around 47 million euros;<sup>13</sup>

14. In October 2017, Colombia and Panama conducted Operation Amphitrite both in the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific Ocean, resulting in the seizure of 2.500 kg of cocaine and 500 kg of marijuana and the arrest of 20 people.<sup>14</sup>

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<sup>12</sup> CR, Vol. II, Annex 62: *Semana, More than half a ton of cocaine is confiscated*, 10 November 2014.

<sup>13</sup> French Navy, *La frégate de surveillance Germinal intercepte un Go-Fast : 750 Kg de cocaïne saisies*, 19 November 2016, available at: <https://www.defense.gouv.fr/marine/a-la-une/la-fregate-de-surveillance-germinal-intercepte-un-go-fast-750-kg-de-cocaine-saisies> (last visited: 1 November 2018).

<sup>14</sup> CR, Vol. II, Annex 66: *Diálogo, Operation Amphitrite traverses the seas of Colombia and Panama*, 18 January 2018.

**Annex 71**

**MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF COLOMBIA**  
***REPORT ON NICARAGUAN FISHING STATISTICS***  
***IN THE CARIBBEAN SEA***



1. In its Reply, Nicaragua continues to claim that each individual alleged incident represents a piece of a larger pattern that, viewed as a whole, supposedly demonstrates Colombia's disregard for Nicaragua's sovereign rights and jurisdiction.<sup>1</sup>

2. Nonetheless, a simple comparison of the statistics regarding Nicaragua's annual fishing trip days with the total number of alleged incidents per year, reflects the absurdity of Nicaragua's claims for redress.

3. The following tables include the official information regarding the annual fishing trip days for 2013, 2014 and 2015, as published by the Nicaraguan Institute of Fisheries and Agriculture (INPESCA) in the Fisheries and Aquaculture Yearbook for 2015.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> NR, paras 4.44-4.45.

<sup>2</sup> CR, Vol. II, Annex 15: Nicaraguan Institute for Fishing and Aquaculture (INPESCA), Fishing and Aquaculture Yearbook for 2015.

4. The data for 2013 reads:<sup>3</sup>

<b>Fishing Resource</b>	<b>Fishing Trip Days</b>
Fish	948
Shrimp	3.423
Queen Conch	955
Lobster	8.782
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14.108</b>

5. Nicaragua alleges the occurrence of thirteen (13) events in the Caribbean Sea during 2013. Only three (3) of those events involve Nicaraguan fishing vessels on three (3) different days.<sup>4</sup> If the alleged events were to be true (*quod non*), the interaction of Nicaraguan fishing ships with the Colombian Navy would only account for 0.021%, that is twenty-one thousandths of a fraction, of its 2013 fishing trip days.

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<sup>3</sup> CR, Vol. II, Annex 15, pp. 16, 23, 27 and 29.

<sup>4</sup> NM, paras. 2.28-2.30 (“Cameron” and “Capitana” on 19 October 2013; “Lady Dee II” on 7 November 2013; and “Miss Sofia” on 17 November 2013).

6. The following table includes the same information for 2014:<sup>5</sup>

<b>Fishing Resource</b>	<b>Fishing Trip Days</b>
Fish	560
Shrimp	3.714
Queen Conch	865
Lobster	10.579
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15.718</b>

7. According to Nicaragua, twenty-three (23) events occurred during 2014 in the Caribbean Sea. However, only nine (9) of those alleged interactions involve Nicaraguan fishing ships in nine (9) different dates.<sup>6</sup> Considering the total of Nicaragua's 15.718 fishing trip days in 2014, if the occurrence of the nine (9) events were to be proven (*quod non*), this would barely represent 0.057%, that is fifty-seven thousandths of a fraction, of its total fishing days.

<sup>5</sup> CR, Vol. II, Annex 15, pp. 16, 23, 27 and 29.

<sup>6</sup> NM, para. 2.32 ("Caribbean Star" and "Al John" on 27 January 2014); para. 2.33 ("Snyder" on 29 January 2014); para. 2.36 ("Al John" on 12 March 2014 and "Marco Polo" on 13 March 2014); para. 2.37 ("Mister Jim" on 3 April 2014); para. 2.38 ("Miss Emilia", "Pescasa 35", "Marco Polo", "Miss Isabella", "Lucky Five", "Lucky Six", "Mister Kerry" on 20 July 2014); and Annex 18 ("Maddox" on 1 February 2014; "Nica Fish 4" on 5 February 2014; and "Doña Emilia" on 28 July 2014).

8. For its part, the data for 2015 shows:<sup>7</sup>

<b>Fishing Resource</b>	<b>Fishing Trip Days</b>
Fish	668
Shrimp	4.074
Queen Conch	685
Lobster	10.906
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16.333</b>

9. Nicaragua asserts that ten (10) events occurred during 2015 in the Caribbean Sea. Out of the ten (10) events, only three (3) concern Nicaraguan fishing vessels during three (3) different days of 2015.<sup>8</sup> Considering a total of 16.333 fishing days for 2015, if the events were to be true (*quod non*), they would scarcely account for 0.018% of Nicaraguan fishing days for 2015, that is eighteen thousandths of a fraction.

<sup>7</sup> CR, Vol. II, Annex 15, pp. 16, 23, 27 and 29.

<sup>8</sup> NR, paras. 4.122-4.124 (“Doña Emilia” on 26 March 2015; “Al John” on 10 May 2015 and “Snyder” on 13 July 2015).



10. Since Nicaragua stopped publishing its Fishing and Aquaculture Yearbook since 2015, the data on its fishing trip days for 2016 can be found in the Statistical Yearbook for 2016 issued by the National Institute of Development Information of Nicaragua (INIDE), as follows:<sup>9</sup>

<b>Fishing Resource</b>	<b>Fishing Trip Days</b>
Fish	576
Shrimp	4.454
Lobster	12.033
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>17.063</b>

11. Nicaragua claims that two (2) events occurred during 2016 in the Caribbean Sea with just one (1) event concerning the interaction with a Nicaraguan fishing ship.<sup>10</sup> In that regard, if the event were to be true (*quod non*), it would narrowly account for 0,005%, that is five thousandths of a fraction of the total of Nicaragua's 2016 fishing trip days.

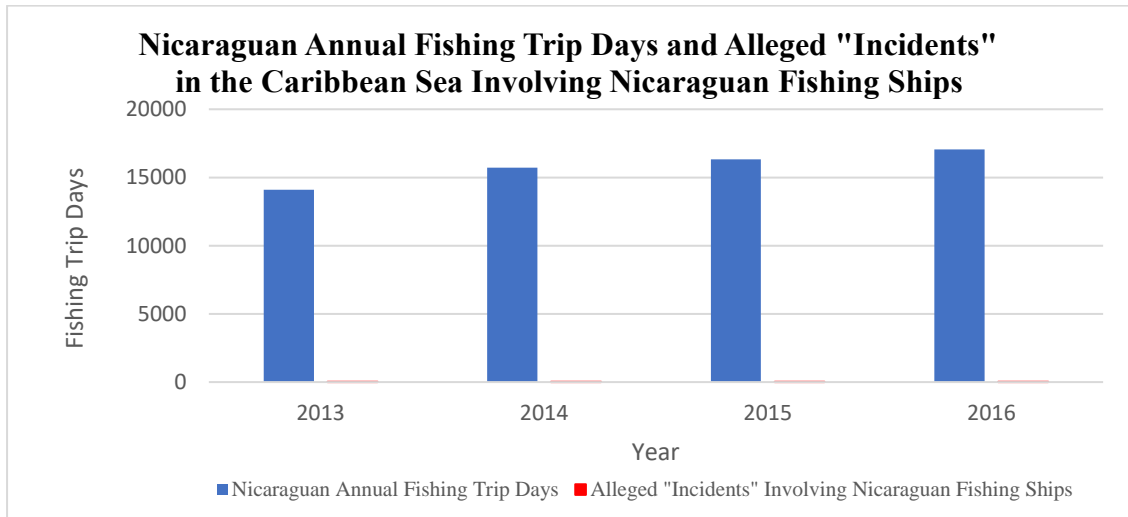
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<sup>9</sup> CR, Vol. II, Annex 13: National Institute of Development Information of Nicaragua (INIDE), Statistical Yearbook for 2016, p. 338.

<sup>10</sup> NR, para. 4.125 ("Marco Polo" on 21 August 2016).

12. The following figure summarizes the information presented above:

**Figure No. 1**



13. Consequently, it is conclusive that there is no systematic harassment by Colombia of Nicaragua's fishing vessels, as Nicaragua attempts to make a case out of nothing and the Court has already acknowledged the calm and stable situation in the Caribbean Sea.<sup>11</sup>

14. In addition, in its Reply, Nicaragua acknowledges that its fishing in the Caribbean Sea indeed increased after the 2012 Judgment, but erroneously claims that because of alleged "limitations imposed by Colombia" it is entitled to receive compensation due to an unfounded loss of expected profits.<sup>12</sup>

<sup>11</sup> Judgment, Preliminary Objections, p. 39, para. 100.

<sup>12</sup> NR, paras. 5.4-5.7.

15. This is yet again Nicaragua trying to make a case out of nothing, as can be seen in a simple analysis of the statistics published in 2015 by the Nicaraguan Institute for Fishing and Aquaculture (INPESCA),<sup>13</sup> updated with contemporaneous information for 2016 published by the National Institute of Development Information of Nicaragua (INIDE),<sup>14</sup> given that it stopped publishing its Fishing and Aquaculture Yearbook since 2015.

16. As will be seen, these statistics reflect an overall increase of the fishing production by Nicaragua in the Caribbean Sea, a considerable growth of Nicaragua's fishing production per species and a growth of both its industrial fishing fleet and annual fishing days.

17. Although in 2015 the fishing production slightly decreased – due to the effects of the meteorological event of “El Niño”<sup>15</sup> – still an overall increase of Nicaragua's industrial fishing in the Caribbean Sea can be seen between 2011 and 2016.

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<sup>13</sup> CR, Vol. II, Annex 15: Nicaraguan Institute for Fishing and Aquaculture (INPESCA), Fishing and Aquaculture Yearbook for 2015.

<sup>14</sup> CR, Vol. II, Annex 13.

<sup>15</sup> CR, Vol. II, Annex 63: La Prensa, *El Niño dried fishing*, 9 October 2015.

18. In this regard, the number of Nicaraguan industrial fishing ships increased by 11% from 80 in 2011 to 89 in 2016.<sup>16</sup> Likewise, the total its annual fishing days increased by 21% from 14.098 in 2011 to 17.063 in 2016.<sup>17</sup> As a result, there was an increase of 107% in its overall fishing production, passing from 12.207.688 pounds in 2011 to 25.292.066 pounds in 2016.<sup>18</sup>

19. The following table and figures below summarize Nicaragua's full enjoyment of its sovereign rights in its maritime spaces in the Caribbean Sea:

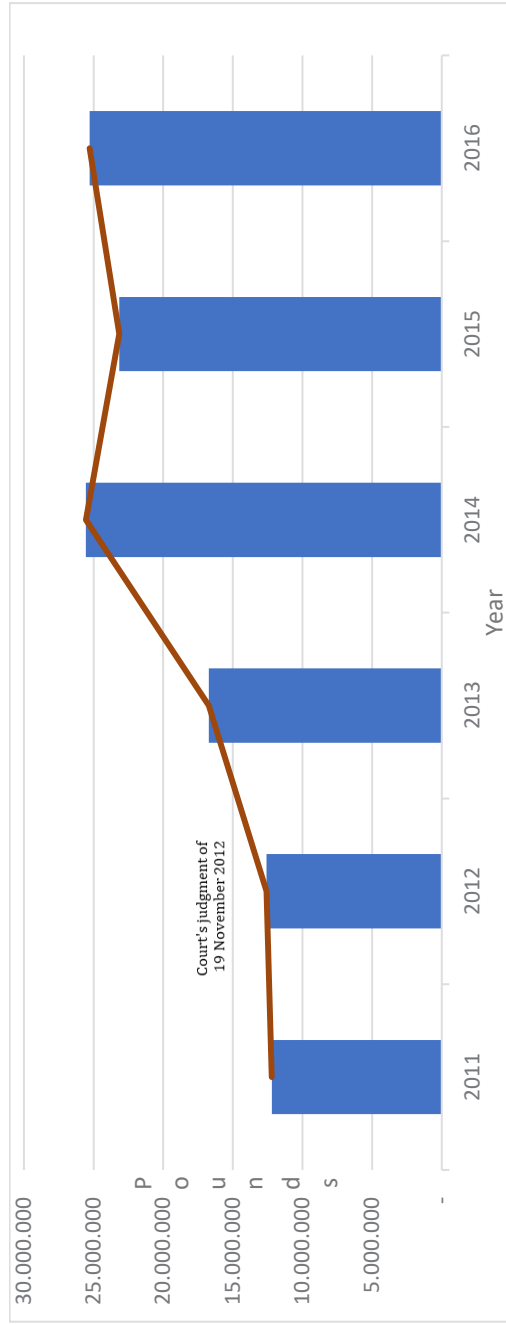
<b>Item</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>Increase Percentage</b>
Industrial Fishing Ships	80	89	11%
Annual Fishing Days	14.098	17.063	21%
Overall Fishing Production (pounds)	12.207.688	25.292.066	107%

<sup>16</sup> CR, Vol. II, Annex 8: National Institute of Development Information of Nicaragua (INIDE), Statistical Yearbook for 2011, p. 350; and CR, Vol. II, Annex 13, p. 338.

<sup>17</sup> CR, Vol. II, Annex 8, p. 350; and CR, Vol. II, Annex 13, p. 338.

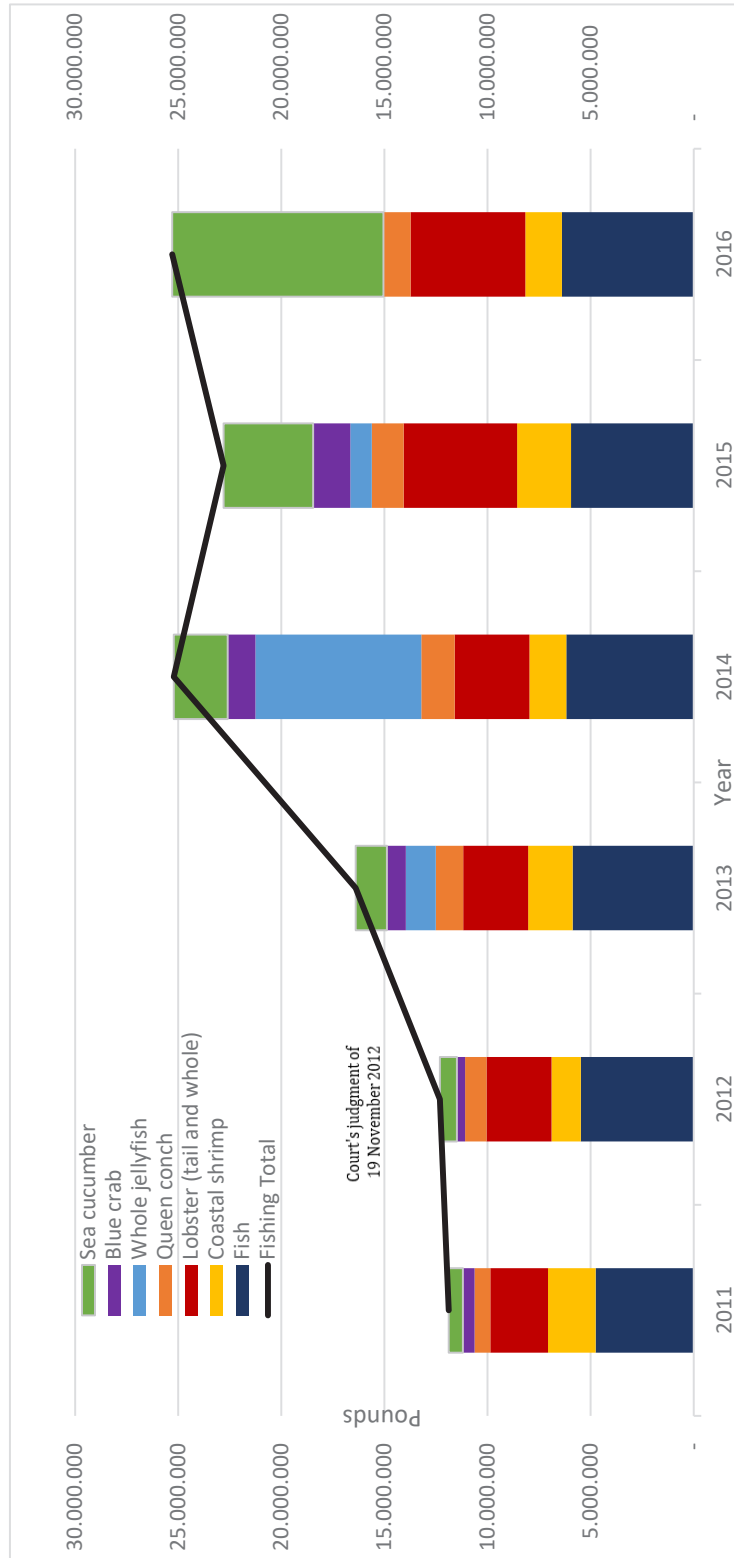
<sup>18</sup> CR, Vol. II, Annex 15, p. 11; and CR, Vol. II, Annex 16: Nicaraguan Institute for Fishing and Aquaculture (INPESCA), Fishing Resources Data Sheets for 2016.

**Figure No. 2**  
**Reported Overall Landing of Fishery Resources by Nicaragua in the Caribbean Sea 2011 - 2016.<sup>19</sup>**



<sup>19</sup> The data of 2011 to 2015 is from CR, Vol. II, Annex 15, p. 11; and the data of 2016 is from CR, Vol. II, Annex 16.

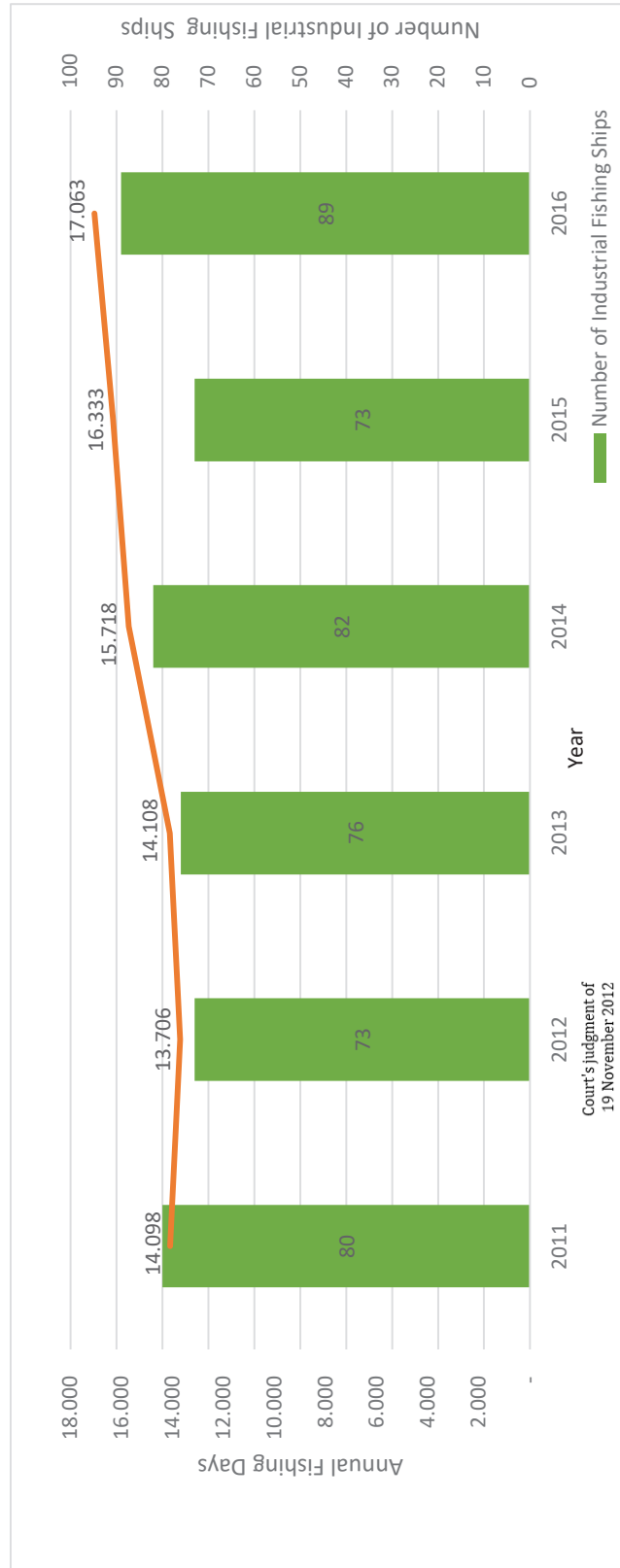
**Figure No. 3**  
**Reported Landing of Major Fishery Resources by Nicaragua in the Caribbean Sea 2011 - 2016 (by Species)**



**NOTE TO FIGURE No. 3:**

The data of 2011 to 2015 is from CR, Vol. II, Annex 15, p. 11; and the data of 2016 is from CR, Vol. II, Annex 16. However, there is no publicly-available information for 2016 regarding blue crab and whole jellyfish.

**Figure No. 4**  
**Nicaraguan Industrial Fishing Ships and Annual Fishing Days in the Caribbean Sea 2011 – 2016**





**NOTE TO FIGURE No. 4:**

The data of 2011 on annual fishing days is from CR, Vol. II, Annex 8, p. 350; the data of 2012 to 2015 on annual fishing days is from CR, Vol. II, Annex 15, pp. 16, 23, 27 and 29; and the data of 2016 on annual fishing days is from CR, Vol. II, Annex 13, p. 338.

The data of 2011 on industrial fishing ships is from CR, Vol. II, Annex 8, p. 350; the data of 2012 on industrial fishing ships is from CR, Vol. II, Annex 9: National Institute of Development Information of Nicaragua (INIDE), Statistical Yearbook for 2012, p. 340; the data of 2013 on industrial fishing ships is from CR, Vol. II, Annex 10: National Institute of Development Information of Nicaragua (INIDE), Statistical Yearbook for 2013, p. 348; the data of 2014 on industrial fishing ships is from CR, Vol. II, Annex 11: National Institute of Development Information of Nicaragua (INIDE), Statistical Yearbook for 2014, p. 332; the data of 2015 on industrial fishing ships is from CR, Vol. II, Annex 12: National Institute of Development Information of Nicaragua (INIDE), Statistical Yearbook for 2015, p. 334; the data of 2016 on industrial fishing ships is from CR, Vol. II, Annex 13: National Institute of Development Information of Nicaragua (INIDE), Statistical Yearbook for 2016, p. 338.

20. Once again, Nicaragua's claimed loss of profit is fictitious. A simple assessment of the growth of the number of its industrial fishing ships and annual fishing days, accompanied by an increase of its fishing production by more than 100% since the 2012 Judgment, demonstrates that Nicaragua has suffered no injury whatsoever. Colombia has never prevented Nicaraguan fishermen from engaging in their activities within Nicaragua's EEZ, even if they have been undertaking predatory fishing practices in the area, as Colombia has shown.

21. Furthermore, Nicaragua's argument is contradictory. As noted in its Judgment on Preliminary Objections, the Court recognized that although Nicaragua refers to a number of events which allegedly occurred at sea, members of Nicaragua's executive and military authorities have repeatedly confirmed that the situation at sea is actually calm and stable.<sup>20</sup>

22. Consequently, Nicaragua's position is inconsistent and misleading as it claims that Colombia has imposed limitations to its fishing activities, while its high-ranking officials have recognized that there has not been any tension with Colombia in the area.

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<sup>20</sup> Judgment, Preliminary Objections, p. 33, para. 76.

23. For instance, on 27 November 2012, at the commemoration of the National Soldier Day, General Julio César Avilés, Chief of the Nicaraguan Army, stated that:

“At the time, there have not been any tensions in the Caribbean Sea and the Colombian Armed Forces, which have retreated from the Nicaraguan zone, have acted prudently”.<sup>21</sup>

24. Similarly, on 14 August 2013, at the 33<sup>rd</sup> anniversary of the Nicaraguan Naval Force, President Ortega himself stated that:

“[W]e must recognize that in the middle of all this media turbulence, the Naval Force of Colombia, which is very powerful, that certainly has a very large military power, has been careful, has been respectful and there has not been any kind of confrontation between the Colombian and Nicaraguan Navy”.<sup>22</sup>

25. And again, on 18 November 2013, Admiral Marvin Elías Corrales, Chief of the Nicaraguan Naval Force, recognized that: “in one year of being there we have not had any problems with the Colombian Navy (...) we have not had any conflicts in those waters” and recalled that the Nicaraguan Naval Force “maintain[s] a continuous communication with the Colombian Navy as well as with the Chiefs of the Navy”.<sup>23</sup>

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<sup>21</sup> CR, Vol. II, Annex 51: El 19 Digital, “*Army: Nicaragua firmly and prudently exercises its sovereignty*”, 27 November 2012.

<sup>22</sup> CPO, Annex 11. See also Judgment, Preliminary Objections, p. 36, para. 76.

<sup>23</sup> CPO, Annex 43. See also Judgment, Preliminary Objections, p. 36, para. 76.

26. Hence, it is not reasonable for Nicaragua to claim that Colombia has imposed limitations to its fishing activities while the reality is that the situation at the Caribbean Sea has been calm, stable and Nicaragua has in effect fully exercised its fishing rights in the area, as Nicaraguan authorities, including President Ortega, have expressly recognized.

**Annex 72**

**KINGDOM OF SPAIN, MINISTRY OF DEFENCE, *LAW OF THE SEA*  
*MANUAL, VOLUME 1, 27 MAY 2015***

(Available at:  
<https://publicaciones.defensa.gob.es/manual-de-derecho-del-mar-i.html>)



[Pages 117-118]

## **Chapter 3**

### **Section III**

#### **“Navigation and Overflight in International Waters”**

In international waters, any State may conduct training and exercises with its naval forces, including with real fire, provided that the rights that other States have in such waters are respected.

#### **1. Contiguous Zone**

(...)

#### **2. Exclusive Economic Zone**

The exclusive economic zone of a coastal or archipelagic State is made up of international waters and, therefore, all ships and aircraft of any State, including those of warships and military aircraft, enjoy the freedom of navigation and overflight.

(...)

The activities (e.g. training) that take place in the exclusive economic zone of a third State must respect the purposes for which that exclusive economic zone has been declared.

#### **3. High Seas (...)**





**Annex 73**

**PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIAL, EVENT “CAPTAIN MADDOX”,  
1 FEBRUARY 2014**

*(Archives of the Colombian Ministry of Defence)*

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**Annex 74**

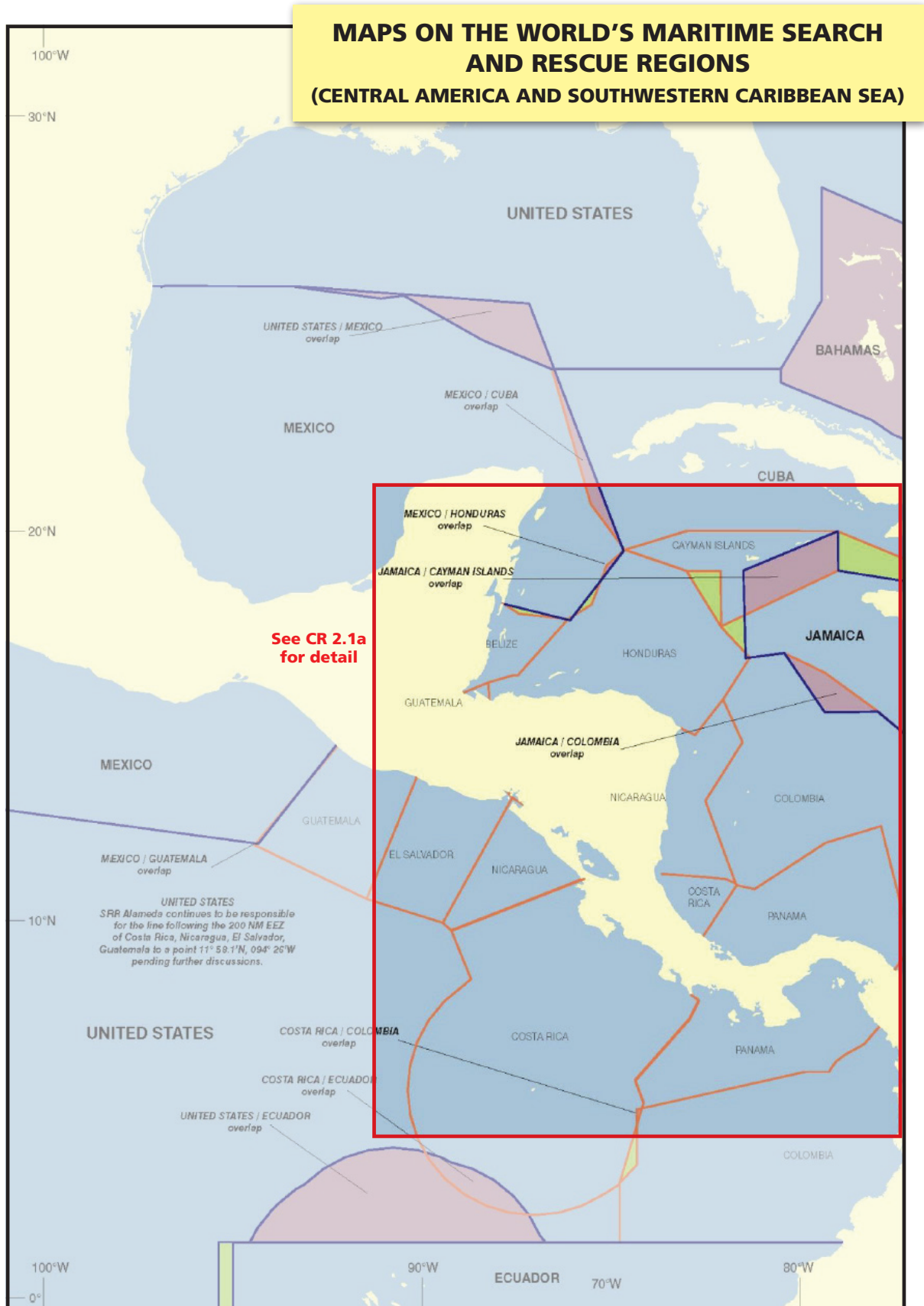
**PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIAL, EVENT “DORA MARÍA”,  
2 FEBRUARY 2014**

*(Archives of the Colombian Ministry of Defence)*

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## FIGURES, GRAPHICS AND TABLES

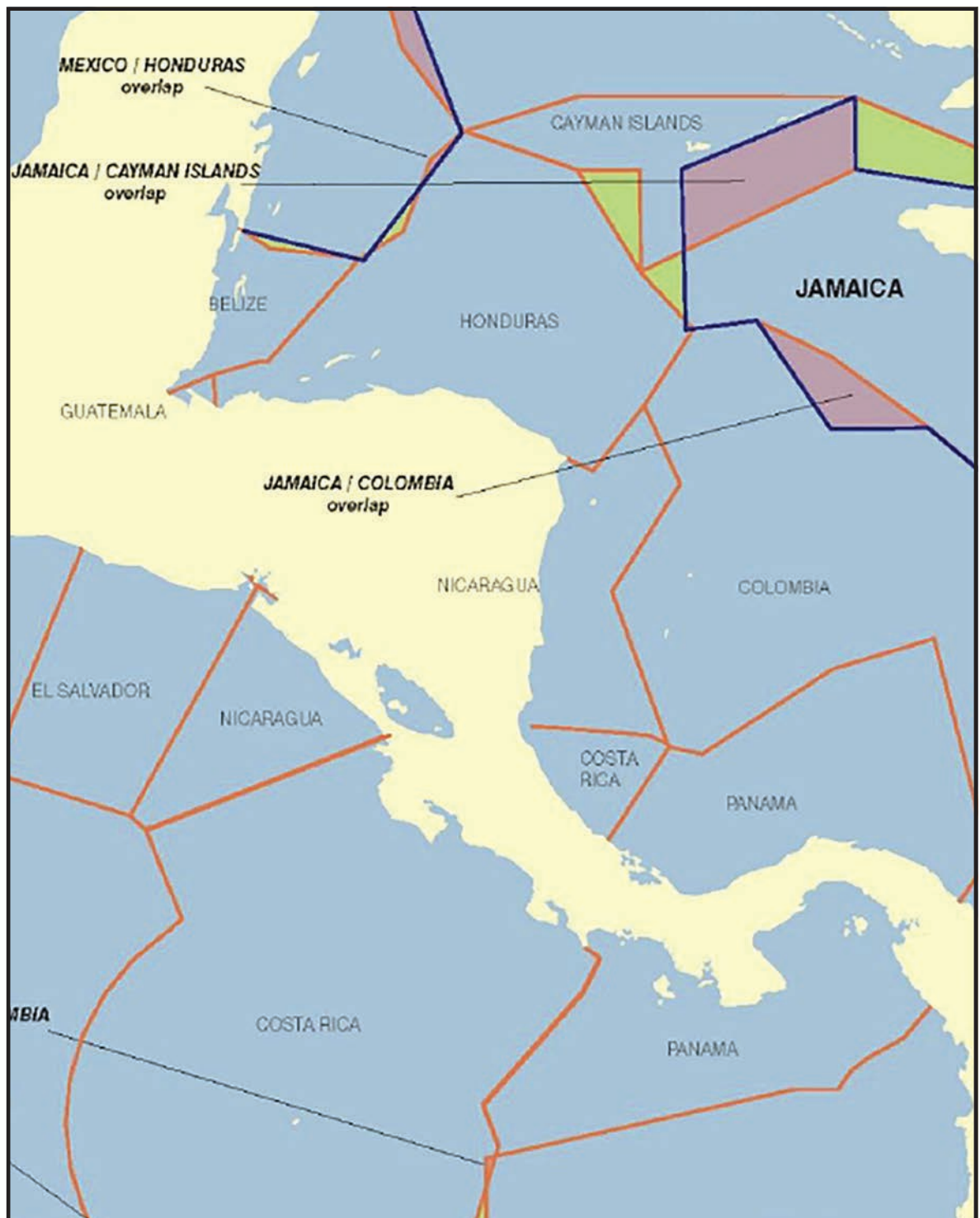




Source: <http://docs.imo.org/Shared/Download.aspx?did=75819>

Figure CR 2.1

**MAPS ON THE WORLD'S MARITIME SEARCH AND RESCUE REGIONS**  
(EXCERPT OF CENTRAL AMERICA AND SOUTHWESTERN CARIBBEAN SEA)



Source: <http://docs.imo.org/Shared/Download.aspx?did=75819>

Figure CR 2.1a



Figure CR 4.1

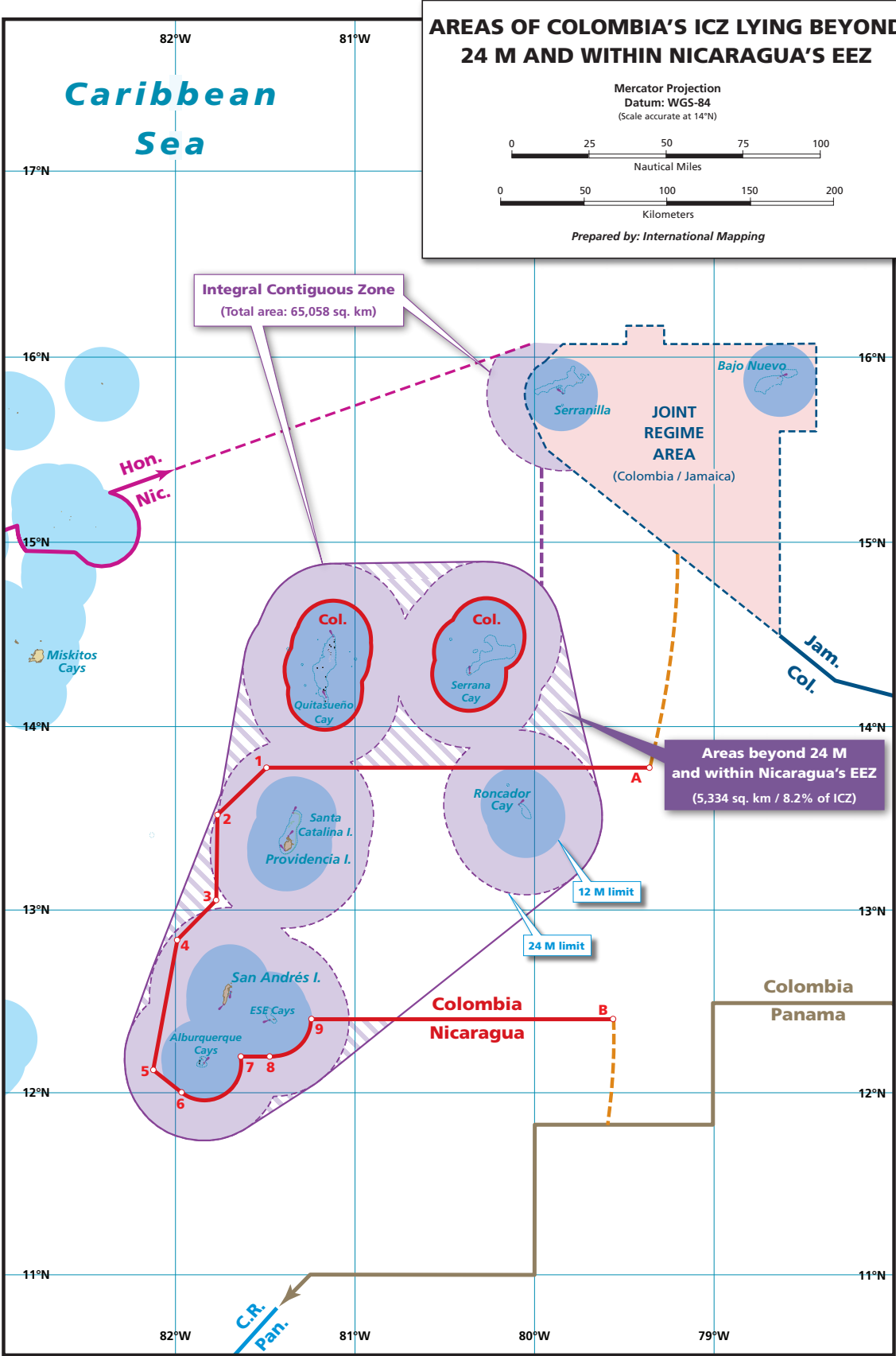


Figure CR 4.1

Figure CR 4.2

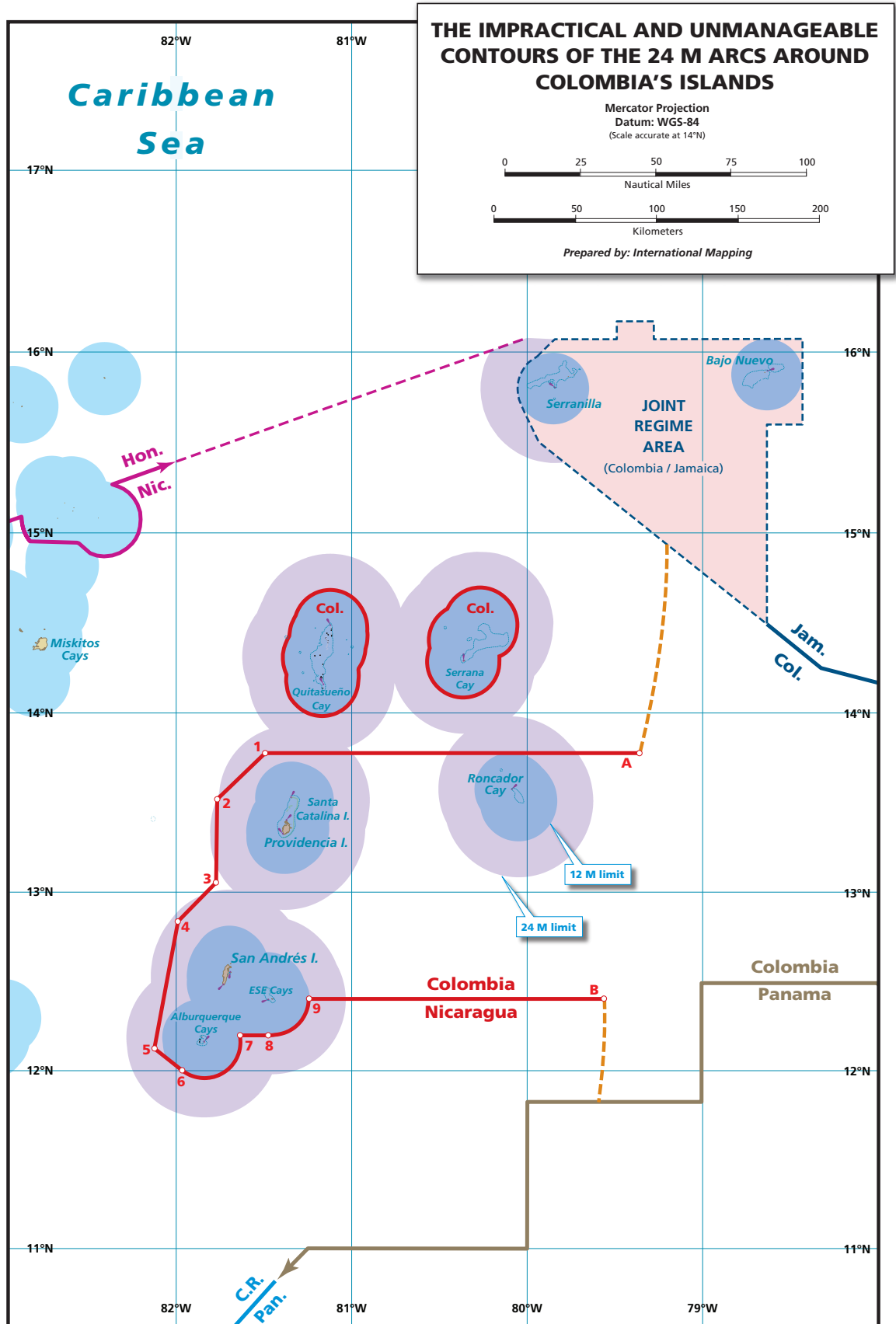


Figure CR 4.2

Figure CR 4.3

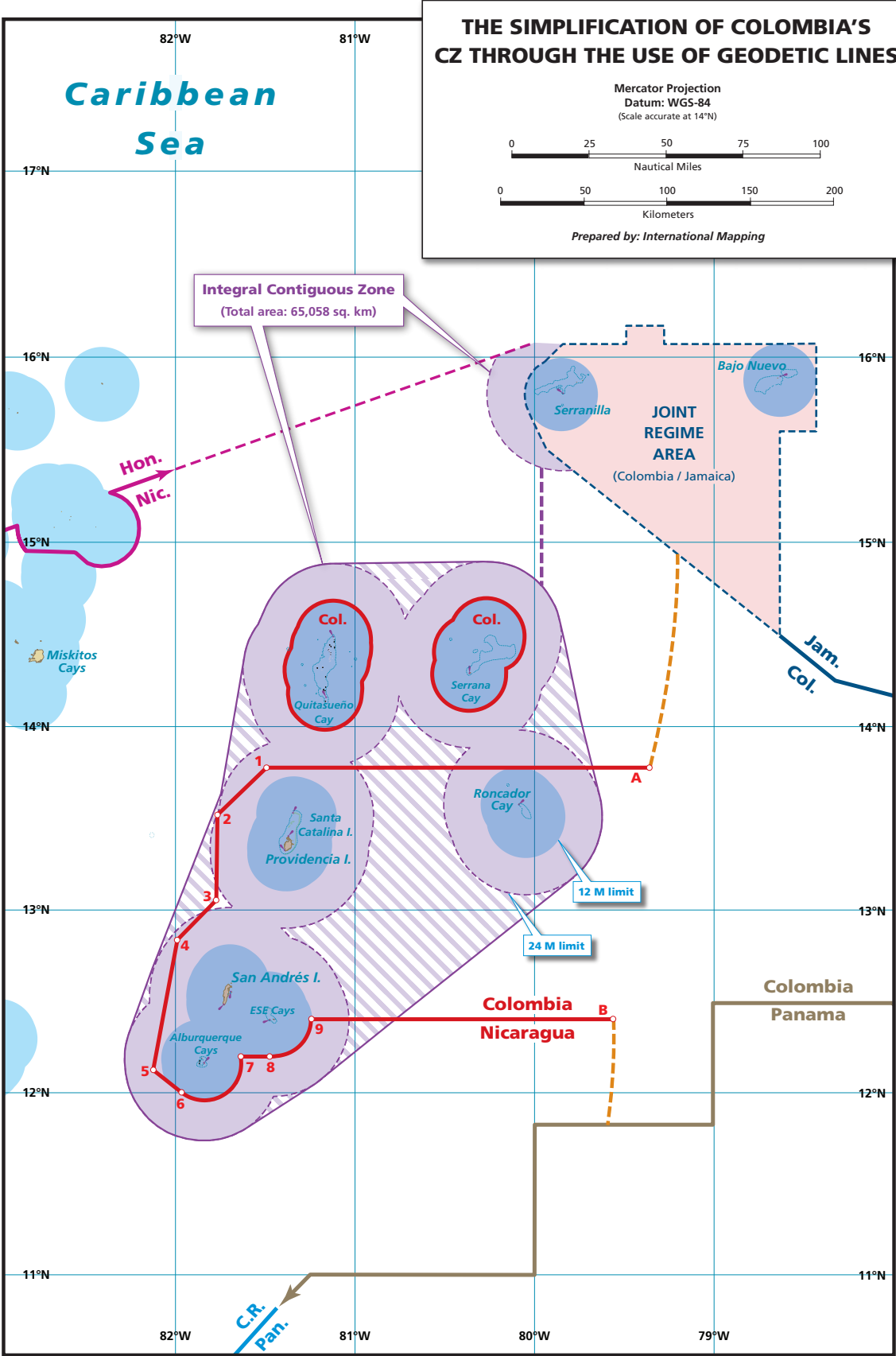


Figure CR 4.3

**FIGURE 7.9 OF NICARAGUA'S REPLY: NICARAGUA'S STRAIGHT BASELINES SHOWING AREAS OF INTERNAL WATERS MORE THAN 12 M FROM THE LOW WATER LINE**

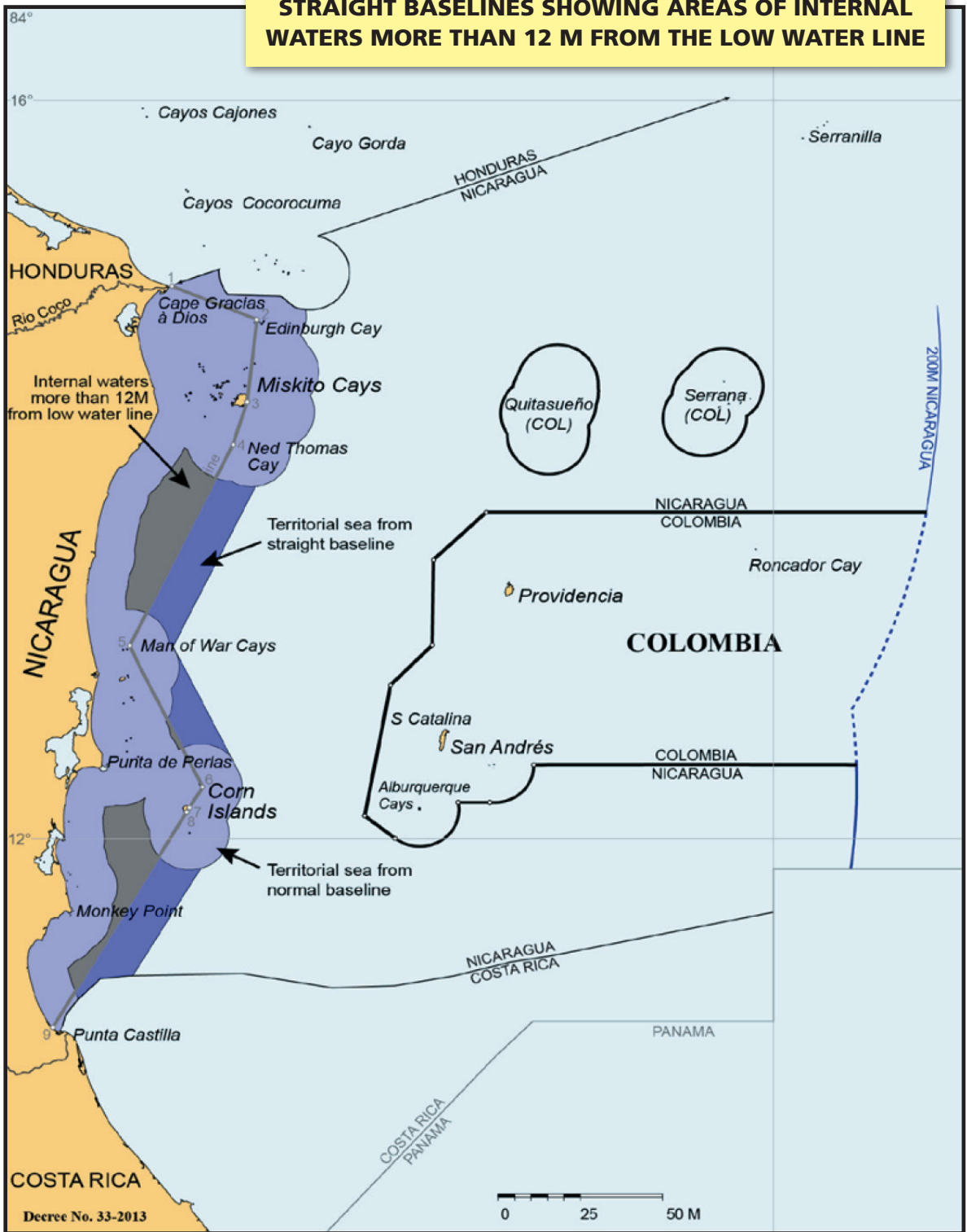


Figure CR 4.4

Figure CR 6.1

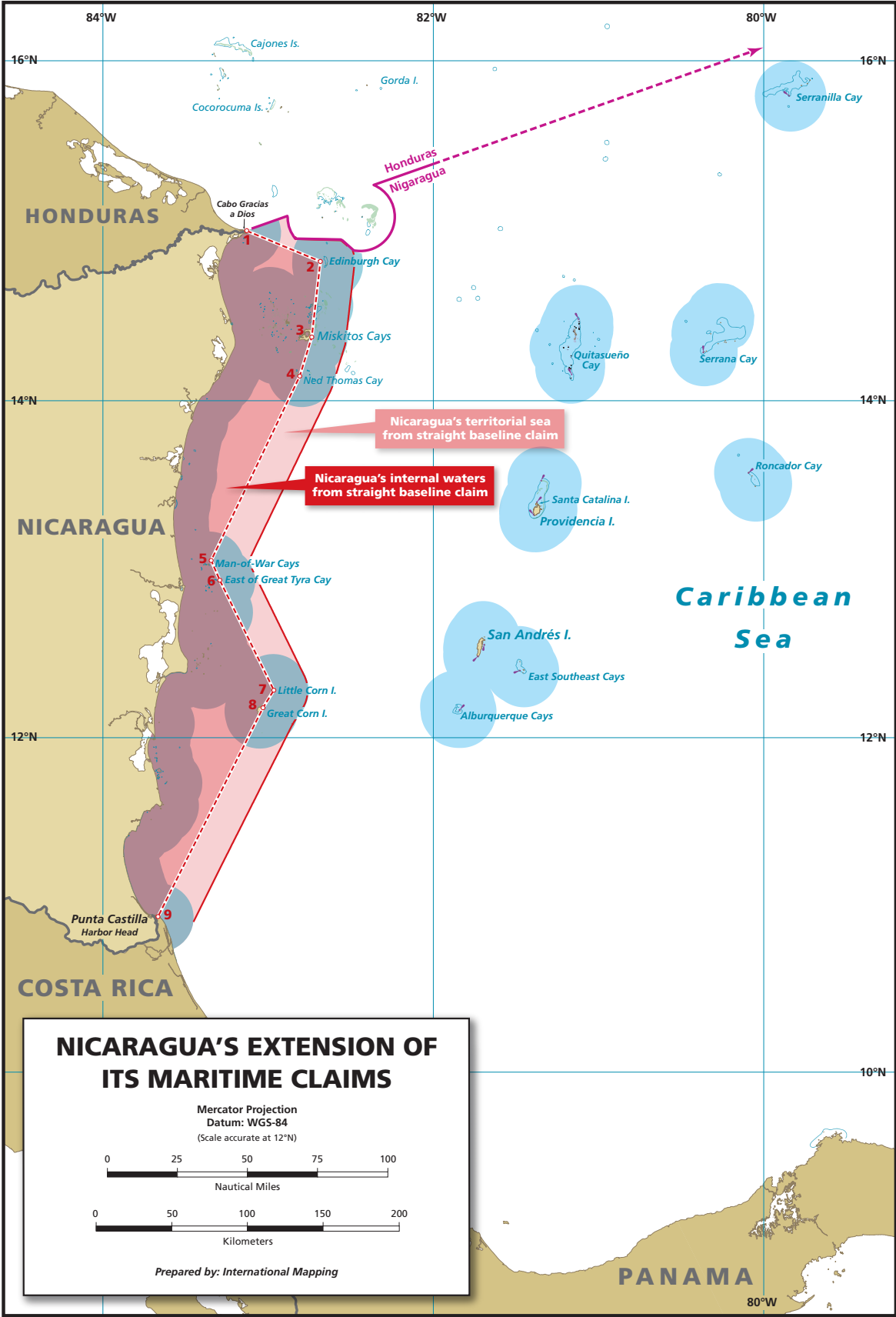


Figure CR 6.1

Figure CR 6.2

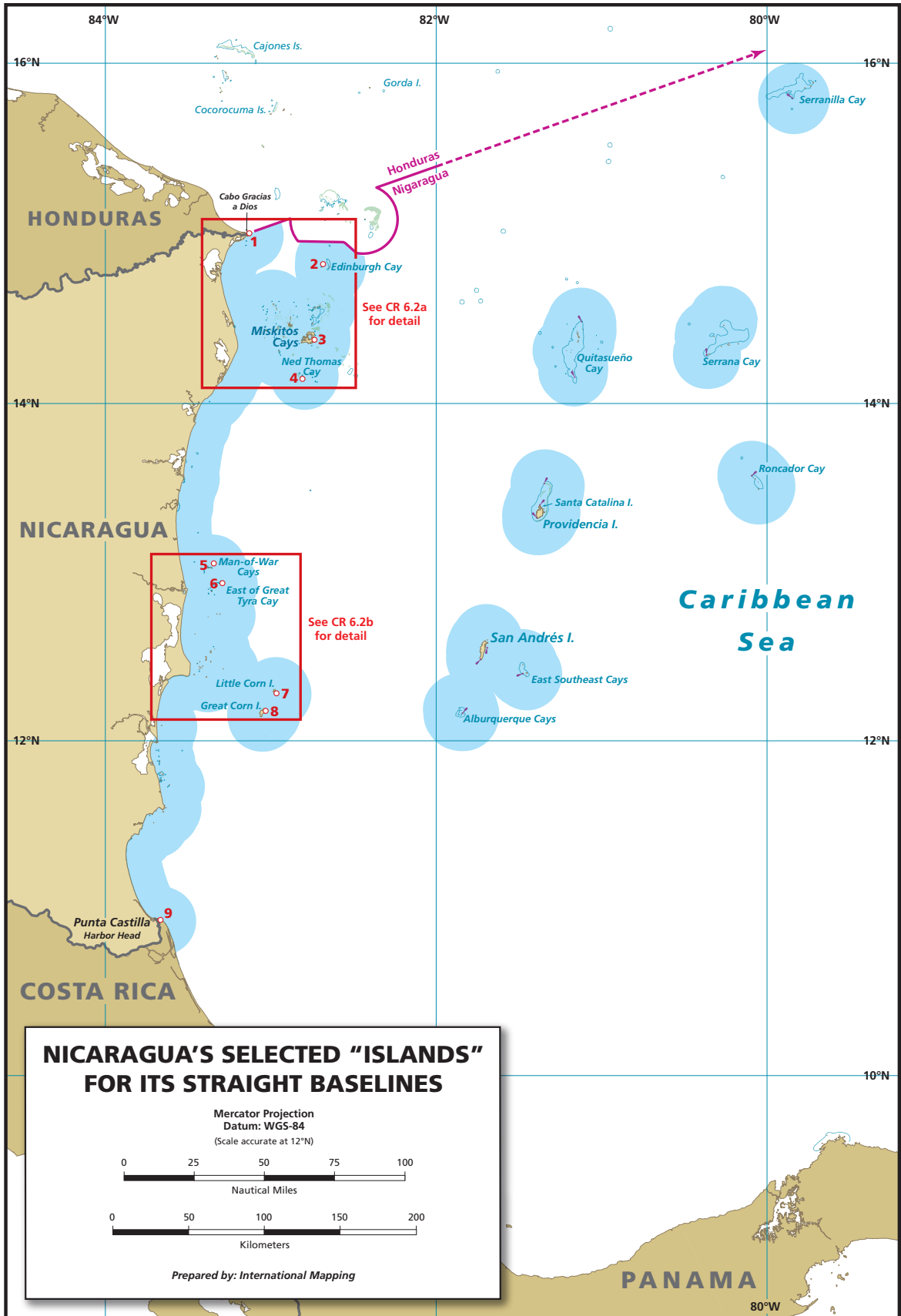


Figure CR 6.2

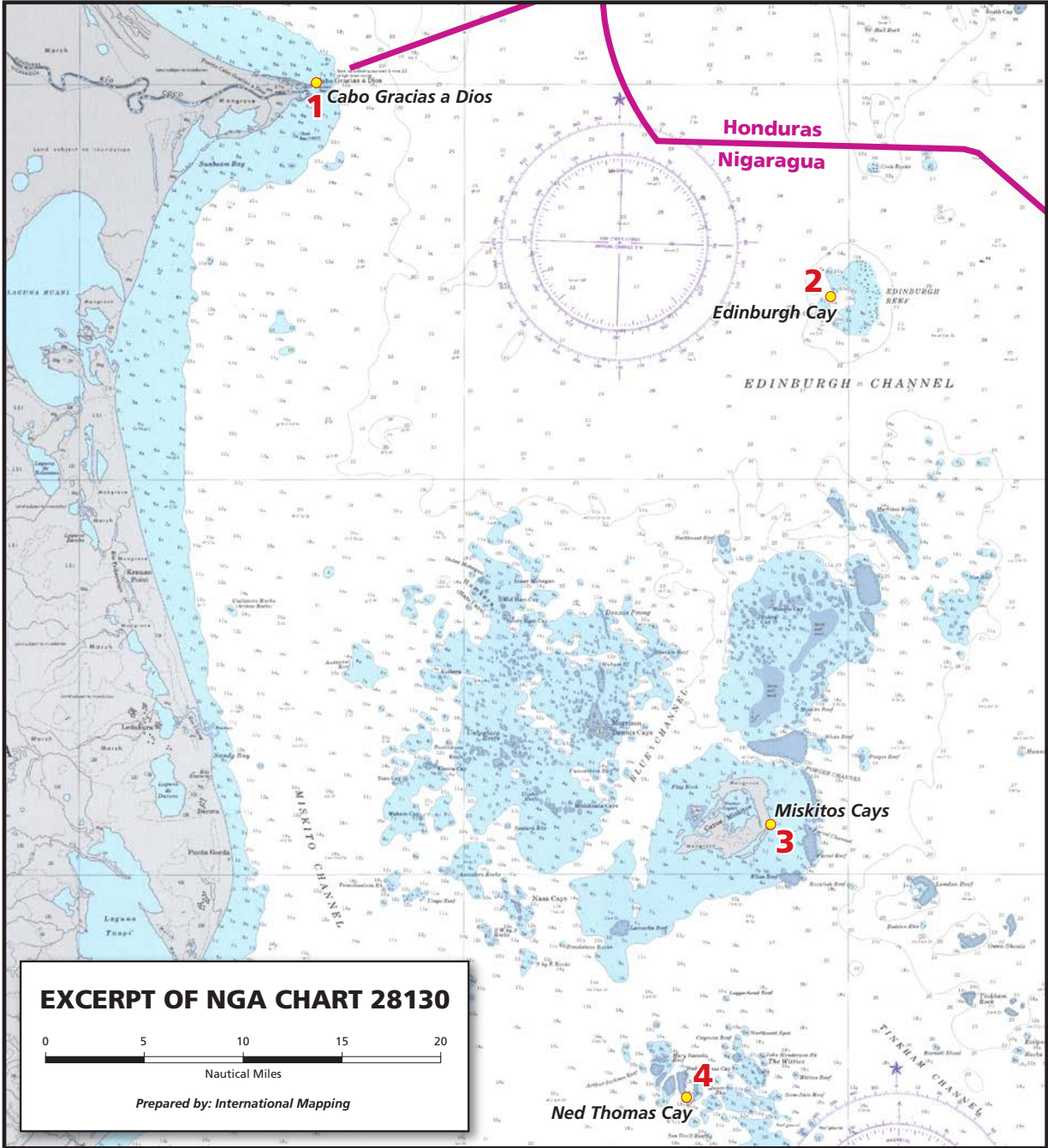


Figure CR 6.2a



Figure CR 6.2b

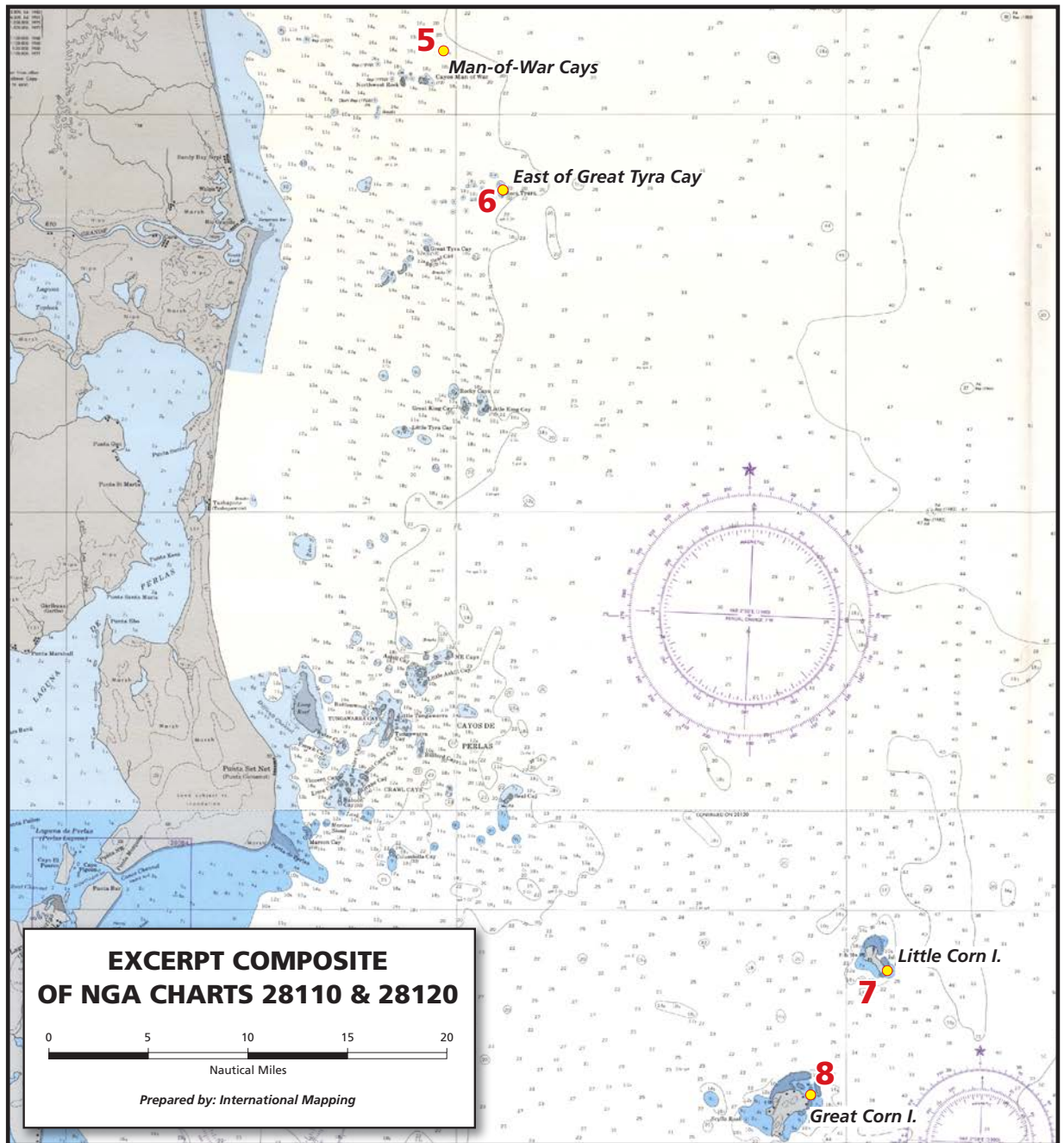


Figure CR 6.2b



Figure CR 6.3

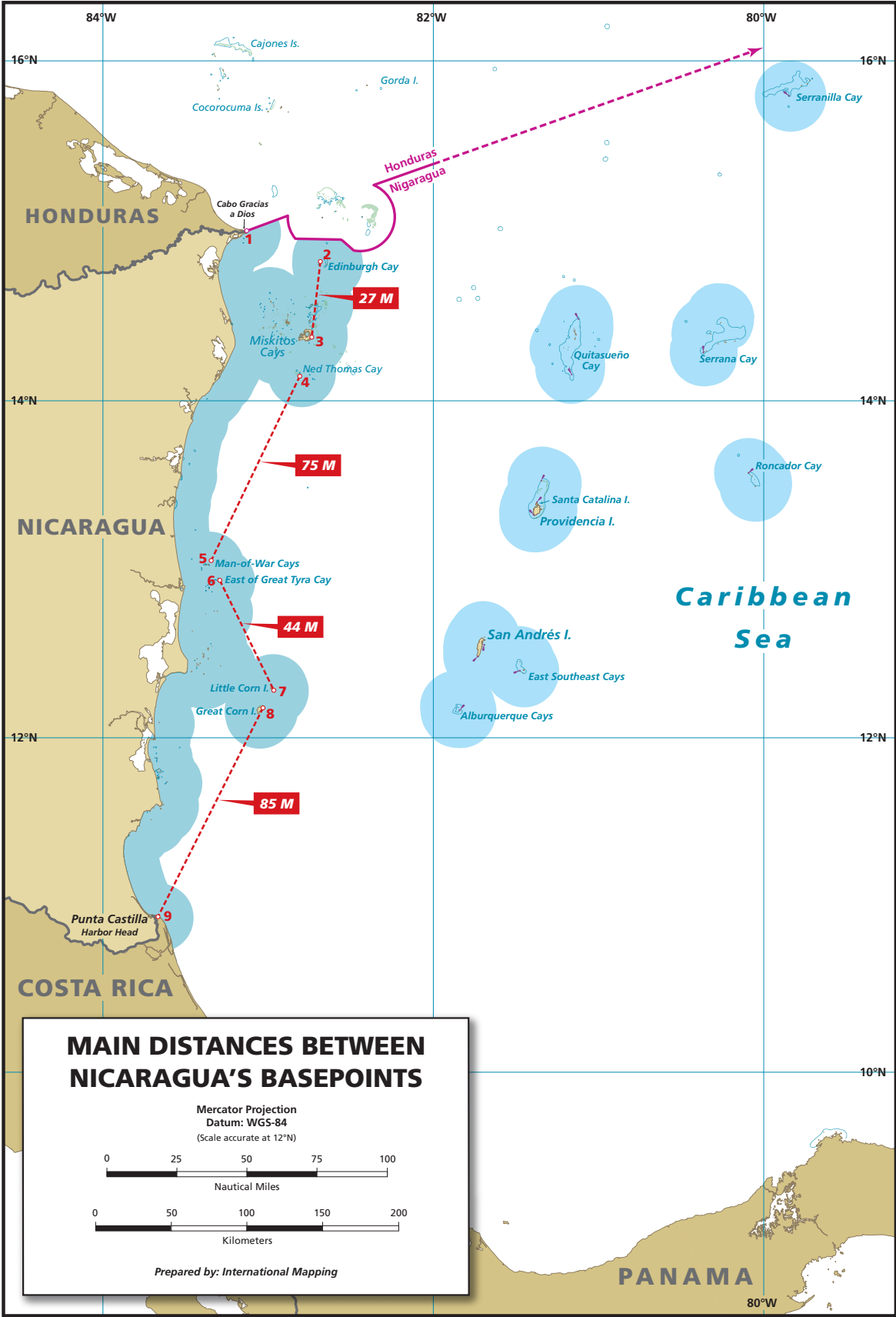
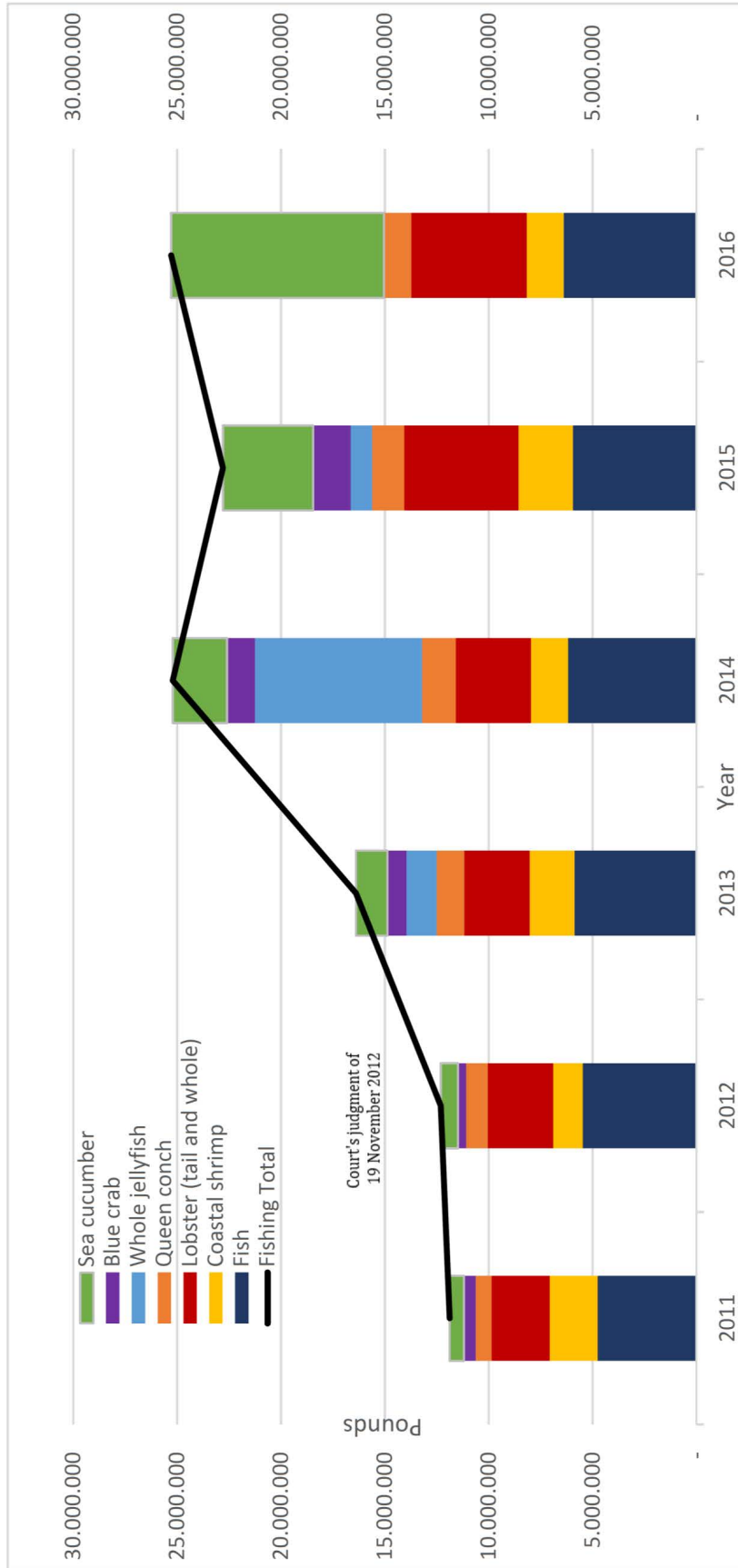
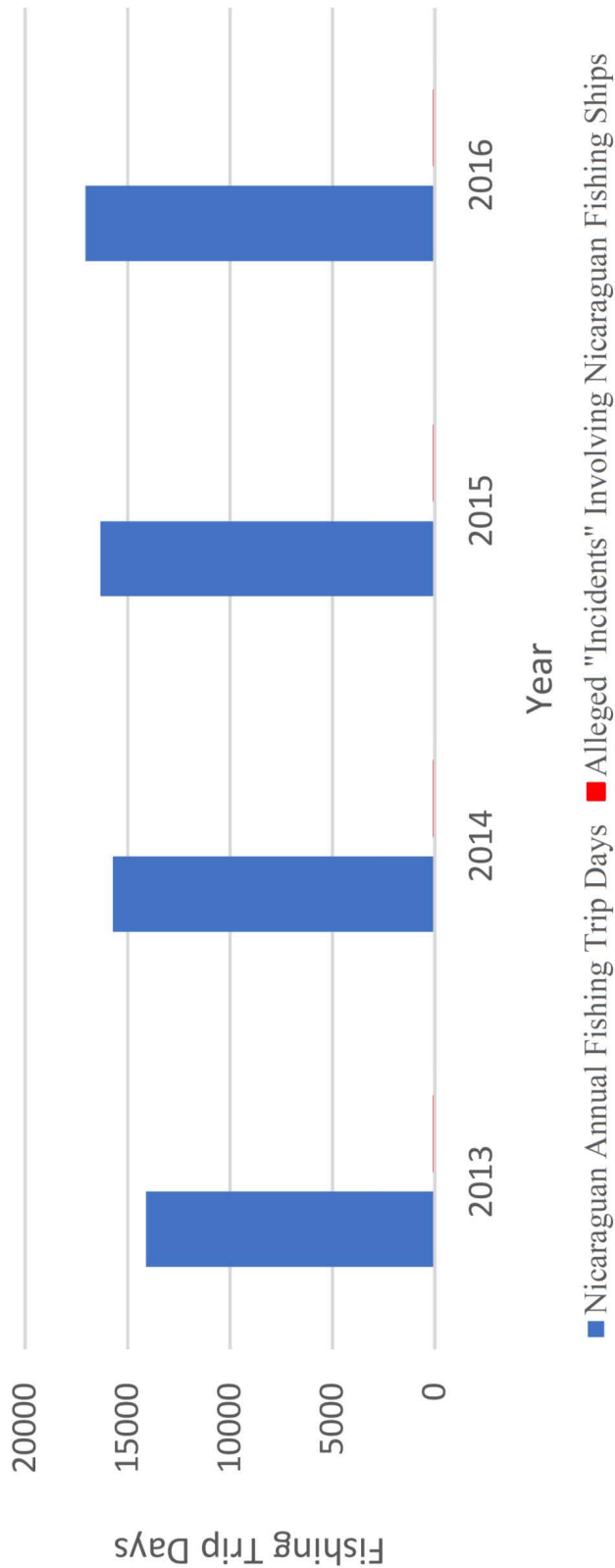


Figure CR 6.3

**Graphic CR 1**  
**Reported Landing of Major Fishery Resources by Nicaragua in the Caribbean Sea 2011-2016 (by Species)**



**Graphic CR 2**  
**Nicaraguan Annual Fishing Trip Days and Alleged "Incidents" in the Caribbean Sea Involving Nicaraguan Fishing Ships**



**Table CR 1**  
**Annex I to Nicaragua's decree No. 33-2013 of 19 August 2013**

<i>Item No.</i>	<i>Latitude (N)</i>		<i>Longitude (W)</i>		<i>Name</i>
	<i>Deg.</i>	<i>Min. Sec.</i>	<i>Deg.</i>	<i>Min. Sec.</i>	
1	15 00	05.9	083 07	43.0	Cabo Gracias a Dios
2	14 49	15.8	082 41	00.0	Edinburgh Cay
3	14 22	31.2	082 44	06.1	Miskito Cays
4	14 08	40.6	082 48	29.0	Ned Thomas Cay
5	13 03	11.6	083 20	38.6	Man of War Cays
6	12 56	10.8	083 17	31.9	East of Great Tyra Cay
7	12 16	55.5	082 57	54.0	Isla del Maiz Pequeña (Little Corn Island)
8	12 10	39.3	083 01	49.9	Isla del Maiz Grande (Great Corn Island)
9	10 55	52.0	083 39	58.1	Harbour Head

