



The Law of the Sea

**Maritime Boundary Agreements
(1970-1984)**



**Office for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea
United Nations**

Office for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea



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Maritime Boundary Agreements
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INTRODUCTION

The Office for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea is currently engaged in preparing publications dealing with the practice of States in relation to subject-matters covered by the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea adopted in 1982. It is essential, especially at a time when the Convention has not yet entered into force (as of 30 September 1987, there were 34 ratifications), to observe such a practice and gather all information in relation to it, particularly in the field of national legislation or bilateral agreements.

The delimitation of maritime boundaries, although not a new phenomenon, has certainly become an important element of the practice of States in the modern law of the sea. During the last ten years numerous agreements have been adopted, and it is estimated that over one hundred boundary-delimitation issues around the world await some form of resolution.

The reason for such an increase in pending boundary-delimitation issues is to be found in the provisions of the 1982 Convention on the Law of the Sea relating to the extension of zones under national jurisdiction, namely the right to establish the breadth of the territorial sea up to 12 miles (art. 3), the adoption of the concept of an exclusive economic zone which may extend up to 200 miles (art. 57) and the definition of the continental shelf which may, in some cases, extend up to 350 miles or 100 miles from the 2,500 metre isobath (art. 76).

The coastal State will enjoy a variety of sovereign rights and jurisdiction over these areas which translate into important economic and political interests.

The adoption of new limits for areas under national jurisdiction, which in some cases may have created overlapping claims, has forced States to seek agreement with their neighbours with a view to establishing precise boundaries and to define clearly the zones in which they are entitled to exercise their sovereignty in the case of the territorial sea or their sovereign rights or jurisdiction in the case of the continental shelf or the exclusive economic zone.

In the United Nations Law of the Sea Convention, the applicable provisions are contained in articles 15, 74 and 83 dealing respectively with the delimitation of the territorial sea between States with opposite or adjacent coasts, the delimitation of the exclusive economic zone and the delimitation of the continental shelf.

In the case of the territorial sea, the median line is the method to be used, unless an agreement stipulates otherwise. Such procedure does not apply in cases of historic titles or other special circumstances. This provision closely corresponds to article 12 of the Geneva Convention of 1958 on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone.

Article 15 reads as follows:

"Article 15
Delimitation of the territorial sea between States with
opposite or adjacent coasts

Where the coasts of two States are opposite or adjacent to each other, neither of the two States is entitled, failing agreement between them to the contrary, to extend its territorial sea beyond the median line every point of which is equidistant from the nearest points on the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial seas of each of the two States is measured. The above provision does not apply, however, where it is necessary by reason of historic title or other special circumstances to delimit the territorial seas of the two States in a way which is at variance therewith."

In the case of the delimitation of the continental shelf or the exclusive economic zone, three elements are contained in articles 74 and 83 dealing with this question, namely:

- (a) The delimitation should be effected by agreement;
- (b) Such agreement shall be reached on the basis of international law;
- (c) An equitable solution should be achieved.

These provisions depart from article 6 of the Geneva Convention of 1958 on the Continental Shelf whereby the principle of equidistance applies in the absence of an agreement, unless another boundary line is justified by special circumstances.

As the wording of article 74 is identical to that of article 83, with the exception that the words exclusive economic zone are substituted for continental shelf, only article 83 is reproduced below.

"Article 83
Delimitation of the continental shelf between States
with opposite or adjacent coasts

1. The delimitation of the continental shelf between States with opposite or adjacent coasts shall be effected by agreement on the basis of international law, as referred to in Article 38 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, in order to achieve an equitable solution.
2. If no agreement can be reached within a reasonable period of time, the States concerned shall resort to the procedures provided for in Part XV.

3. Pending agreement as provided for in paragraph 1, the States concerned, in a spirit of understanding and co-operation, shall make every effort to enter into provisional arrangements of a practical nature and, during this transitional period, not to jeopardize or hamper the reaching of the final agreement. Such arrangements shall be without prejudice to the final delimitation.

4. Where there is an agreement in force between the States concerned, questions relating to the delimitation of the continental shelf shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of that agreement."

Article 121 dealing with the régime of islands also has to be mentioned in relation to the question of delimitation since it can have an effect on the establishment of boundaries. It reads as follows:

"Article 121
Régime of islands

1. An island is a naturally formed area of land, surrounded by water, which is above water at high tide.

2. Except as provided for in paragraph 3, the territorial sea, the contiguous zone, the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf of an island are determined in accordance with the provisions of this Convention applicable to other land territory.

3. Rocks which cannot sustain human habitation or economic life of their own shall have no exclusive economic zone or continental shelf."

Finally, one additional, very important aspect of the field of delimitation is the role played by the judicial decisions rendered either by the International Court of Justice or by an arbitral tribunal. Although defined as a subsidiary means by article 38 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, these decisions have contributed and still contribute to clarification of the elements which can be applicable in the search for an equitable solution.

Since 1982, the Court has rendered five Judgments in relation to three boundary disputes:

(a) 24 February 1982: Case concerning the continental shelf (Tunisia/Libyan Arab Jamahiriya);

(b) 10 December 1985: Judgment on the Application for Revision and Interpretation of 24 February 1982 in the case concerning the continental shelf (Tunisa/Libyan Arab Jamahiriya);

(c) 21 March 1984: Judgment of the International Court of Justice in respect of Italy's application for permission to intervene in the case concerning the continental shelf between Libya and Malta;

(d) 3 June 1985: Judgment of the International Court of Justice on the continental shelf (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya/Malta);

(e) 12 October 1984: Judgment of the International Court of Justice on the delimitation of the maritime boundary in the Gulf of Maine Area (Canada/United States of America).

On 14 February 1985, an arbitral tribunal rendered its award on the maritime delimitation between Guinea/Guinea-Bissau.

By a special agreement which entered into force on 1 October 1986, the Republic of El Salvador and the Republic of Honduras referred to a chamber to be constituted by the Court the resolution of two matters: the delimitation of parts of the land frontier between the two States; and the determination of the legal situation in islands and maritime areas.

The issue of maritime boundary delimitation has a long history, which can be viewed in three phases. The first period, which lasted from the eighteenth century to the start of the Second World War, witnessed the general acceptance of territorial seas extending the sovereignty of States off their coasts. Some basic principles of delimitation applying to these areas were developed during this time.

A second period, which commenced with the first agreement delimiting maritime areas beyond the territorial sea (the Treaty of the Gulf of Paria, 1942) and the Truman Declaration on the Continental Shelf (1945), saw the issue of maritime boundary delimitation expand to cover the continental shelf. It was highlighted by the conventional acceptance of the concept in the 1958 Geneva Convention and its full judicial recognition in the decisions of the International Court of Justice in the North Sea Continental Shelf cases in 1969.

From then on, the issue acquired a new dimension as the concept of exclusive economic zone and a new definition of the continental shelf were first introduced in negotiating texts prepared by the Conference on the Law of the Sea and subsequently embodied in the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

The present publication contains the texts of 74 agreements concluded during the third period, up to 1984. A list of 21 agreements concluded during the first and second periods is included in the annex for reference purposes and the texts of these agreements will be published in a separate volume.

The agreements reproduced in this publication, most of them in force and registered with the Secretary-General in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter, are first listed, for ease of reference, by region, i.e. Atlantic region (North and South), Caribbean region, Mediterranean region, Indian Ocean region and Pacific region (East and West), and organized within each region according to the States and the zones on which the delimitation is based. They are reproduced in extenso with maps* when available which are attached for purposes of illustration and which therefore do not have official status.

* The cartographic material as submitted for reproduction for the present publication did not allow for further improvement in its presentation.

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(1970-1984)

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I. ATLANTIC REGION

(a) North Atlantic

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE KINGDOM OF DENMARK
AND THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA RELATING TO THE DELIMITATION
OF THE CONTINENTAL SHELF BETWEEN GREENLAND AND CANADA
(17 December 1973)

The Government of the Kingdom of Denmark and the Government of Canada,

Having decided to establish in the area between Greenland and the Canadian Arctic Islands a dividing line beyond which neither Party exercising its rights under the Convention on the Continental Shelf of April 29 1958 will extend its sovereign rights for the purpose of exploration and exploitation of the natural resources of the continental shelf,

Have agreed as follows:

Article I. The dividing line in the area between Greenland and the Canadian Arctic Islands, established for the purpose of each Party's exploration and exploitation of the natural resources of that part of the continental shelf which in accordance with international law appertains to Denmark and to Canada respectively, is a median line which has been determined and adjusted by mutual agreement.

Article II. 1. In implementation of the principle set forth in article I, the dividing line in the area between latitude 61°00' N and latitude 75°00' N (Davis Strait and Baffin Bay) shall be a series of geodesic lines joining the following points:

Point No.	Latitude	Longitude
1	61° 00' 0	57° 13' 1
2	62° 00' 5	57° 21' 1
3	62° 02' 3	57° 21' 8
4	62° 03' 5	57° 22' 2
5	62° 11' 5	57° 25' 4
6	62° 47' 2	57° 41' 0
7	63° 22' 8	57° 57' 4
8	63° 28' 6	57° 59' 7
9	63° 35' 0	58° 02' 0
10	63° 37' 2	58° 01' 2
11	63° 44' 1	58° 58' 8
12	63° 50' 1	57° 57' 2

Point No.	Latitude	Longitude
13	63° 52' 6	57° 56' 6
14	63° 57' 4	57° 53' 5
15	64° 04' 3	57° 49' 1
16	64° 12' 2	57° 48' 2
17	65° 06' 0	57° 44' 1
18	65° 08' 9	57° 43' 9
19	65° 11' 6	57° 44' 4
20	65° 14' 5	57° 45' 1
21	65° 18' 1	57° 45' 8
22	65° 23' 3	57° 44' 9
23	65° 34' 8	57° 42' 3
24	65° 37' 7	57° 41' 9
25	65° 50' 9	57° 40' 7
26	65° 51' 7	57° 40' 6
27	65° 57' 6	57° 40' 1
28	66° 03' 5	57° 39' 6
29	66° 12' 9	57° 38' 2
30	66° 18' 8	57° 37' 8
31	66° 24' 6	57° 37' 8
32	66° 30' 3	57° 38' 3
33	66° 36' 1	57° 39' 2
34	66° 37' 9	57° 39' 6
35	66° 41' 8	57° 40' 6
36	66° 49' 5	57° 43' 0
37	67° 21' 6	57° 52' 7
38	67° 27' 3	57° 54' 9
39	67° 28' 3	57° 55' 3
40	67° 29' 1	57° 56' 1
41	67° 30' 7	57° 57' 8
42	67° 35' 3	58° 02' 2
43	67° 39' 7	58° 06' 2
44	67° 44' 2	58° 09' 9
45	67° 56' 9	58° 19' 8
46	68° 01' 8	58° 23' 3
47	68° 04' 3	58° 25' 0
48	68° 06' 8	58° 26' 7
49	68° 07' 5	58° 27' 2
50	68° 16' 1	58° 34' 1
51	68° 21' 7	58° 39' 0
52	68° 25' 3	58° 42' 4
53	68° 32' 9	59° 01' 8
54	68° 34' 0	59° 04' 6
55	68° 37' 9	59° 14' 3
56	68° 38' 0	59° 14' 6
57	68° 56' 8	60° 02' 4
58	69° 00' 8	60° 09' 0
59	69° 06' 8	60° 18' 5
60	69° 10' 3	60° 23' 8

Point No.	Latitude	Longitude
61	69° 12' 8	60° 27' 5
62	69° 29' 4	60° 51' 6
63	69° 49' 8	60° 58' 2
64	69° 55' 3	60° 59' 6
65	69° 55' 8	61° 00' 0
66	70° 01' 6	61° 04' 2
67	70° 07' 5	61° 08' 1
68	70° 08' 8	61° 08' 8
69	70° 13' 4	61° 10' 6
70	70° 33' 1	61° 17' 4
71	70° 35' 6	61° 20' 6
72	70° 48' 2	61° 37' 9
73	70° 51' 8	61° 42' 7
74	71° 12' 1	62° 09' 1
75	71° 18' 9	62° 17' 5
76	71° 25' 9	62° 25' 5
77	71° 29' 4	62° 29' 3
78	71° 31' 8	62° 32' 0
79	71° 32' 9	62° 33' 5
80	71° 44' 7	62° 49' 6
81	71° 47' 3	62° 53' 1
82	71° 52' 9	63° 03' 9
83	72° 01' 7	63° 21' 1
84	72° 06' 4	63° 30' 9
85	72° 11' 0	63° 41' 0
86	72° 24' 8	64° 13' 2
87	72° 30' 5	64° 26' 1
88	72° 36' 3	64° 38' 8
89	72° 43' 7	64° 54' 3
90	72° 45' 7	64° 58' 4
91	72° 47' 7	65° 00' 9
92	72° 50' 8	65° 07' 6
93	73° 18' 5	66° 08' 3
94	73° 25' 9	66° 25' 3
95	73° 31' 1	67° 15' 1
96	73° 36' 5	68° 05' 5
97	73° 37' 9	68° 12' 3
98	73° 41' 7	68° 29' 4
99	73° 46' 1	68° 48' 5
100	73° 46' 7	68° 51' 1
101	73° 52' 3	69° 11' 3
102	73° 57' 6	69° 31' 5
103	74° 02' 2	69° 50' 3
104	74° 02' 6	69° 52' 0
105	74° 06' 1	70° 06' 6
106	74° 07' 5	70° 12' 5
107	74° 10' 0	70° 23' 1
108	74° 12' 5	70° 33' 7
109	74° 24' 0	71° 25' 7
110	74° 28' 6	71° 45' 8
111	74° 44' 2	72° 53' 0
112	74° 50' 6	73° 02' 8
113	75° 00' 0	73° 16' 3

The positions of the above-mentioned points have been computed from straight baselines along the coast of the Canadian Arctic Islands and of Greenland.

This part of the dividing line is illustrated on the chart attached to this Agreement as annex 1.

2. In "Nares Strait" the dividing line shall be two series of geodesic lines joining the following points:

	Point No.	Latitude	Longitude
Series A	114	76° 41' 4	75° 00' 0
	115	77° 30' 0	74° 46' 0
	116	78° 25' 0	73° 46' 0
	117	78° 48' 5	73° 00' 0
	118	79° 39' 0	69° 20' 0
	119	80° 00' 0	69° 00' 0
	120	80° 25' 0	68° 20' 0
	121	80° 45' 0	67° 07' 7
	122	80° 49' 2	66° 29' 0
	Series B	123	80° 49' 8
124		80° 50' 5	66° 16' 0
125		81° 18' 2	64° 11' 0
126		81° 52' 0	62° 10' 0
127		82° 13' 0	60° 00' 0

The positions of the above-mentioned points are defined by latitude and longitude on Canadian Hydrographic Service Charts 7071 of July 31, 1964 and 7072 of April 30, 1971.

This part of the dividing line has been drawn on the charts attached to this Agreement as annexes 2 and 3.

3. That portion of the dividing line joining point 113 to point 114 is a geodesic line.

4. For the time being the Parties have not deemed it necessary to draw the dividing line further north than point No. 127 or further south than point No. 1. The dividing line is illustrated on the plan attached to this Agreement as annex 4.

Article III. In view of the inadequacies of existing hydrographic charts for certain areas and failing a precise determination of the low-water line in all sectors along the coast of Greenland and the eastern coasts of the Canadian Arctic Islands, neither Party shall issue licences for exploitation of mineral resources in areas bordering the dividing line without the prior agreement of the other Party as to exact determination of the geographic co-ordinates of points of that part of the dividing line bordering upon the areas in question.

Article IV. 1. The Parties undertake to co-operate and to exchange all relevant data and measurements with a view to obtaining and improving the hydrographic and geodetic knowledge necessary for more precise charting and mapping of the region covered by this Agreement. When knowledge is obtained enabling the Parties to estimate the datum shift between the 1927 North American Datum and the Qornoq Datum, the geographic co-ordinates of points listed in article II shall be adjusted and re-listed in relation to both the 1927 North American Datum and the Qornoq Datum.

2. If new surveys or resulting charts or maps should indicate that the dividing line requires adjustment, the Parties agree that an adjustment will be carried out on the basis of the same principles as those used in determining the dividing line, and such adjustment shall be provided for in a Protocol to this Agreement.

Article V. If any single geological petroleum structure or field, or any single geological structure or field of any other mineral deposit, including sand and gravel, extends across the dividing line and the part of such structure or field which is situated on one side of the dividing line is exploitable, wholly or in part, from the other side of the dividing line, the Parties shall seek to reach an agreement as to the exploitation of such structure or field.

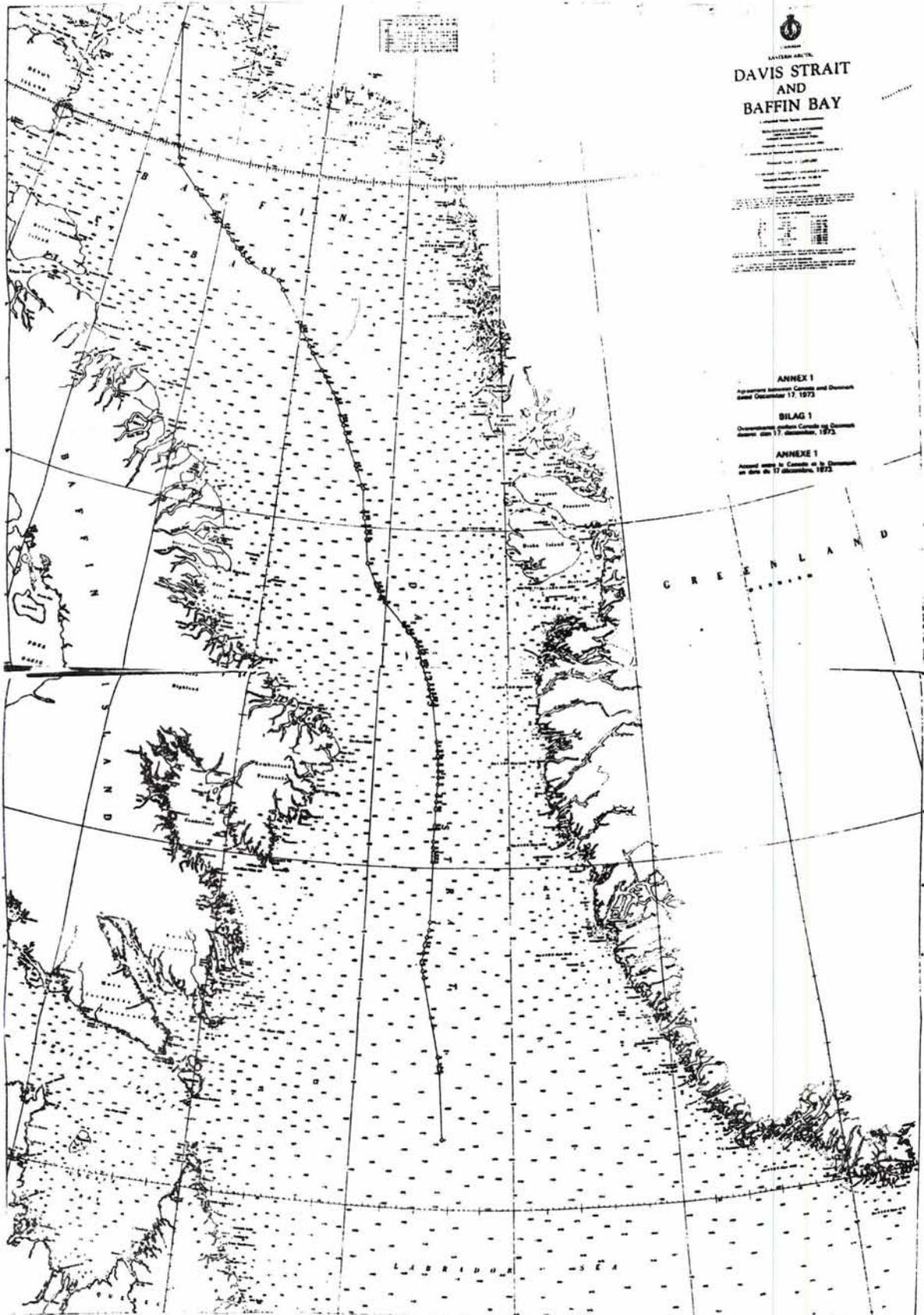
Article VI. Should international law concerning the delimitation of national jurisdiction over the continental shelf be altered in a manner acceptable to both Parties which could have an effect upon the dividing line in the area between 67° and 69° North latitude, each of the Parties shall waive jurisdiction over any part of the continental shelf which appertains to the other Party on the basis of the new agreed rules of international law concerning the delimitation of national jurisdiction over the continental shelf.

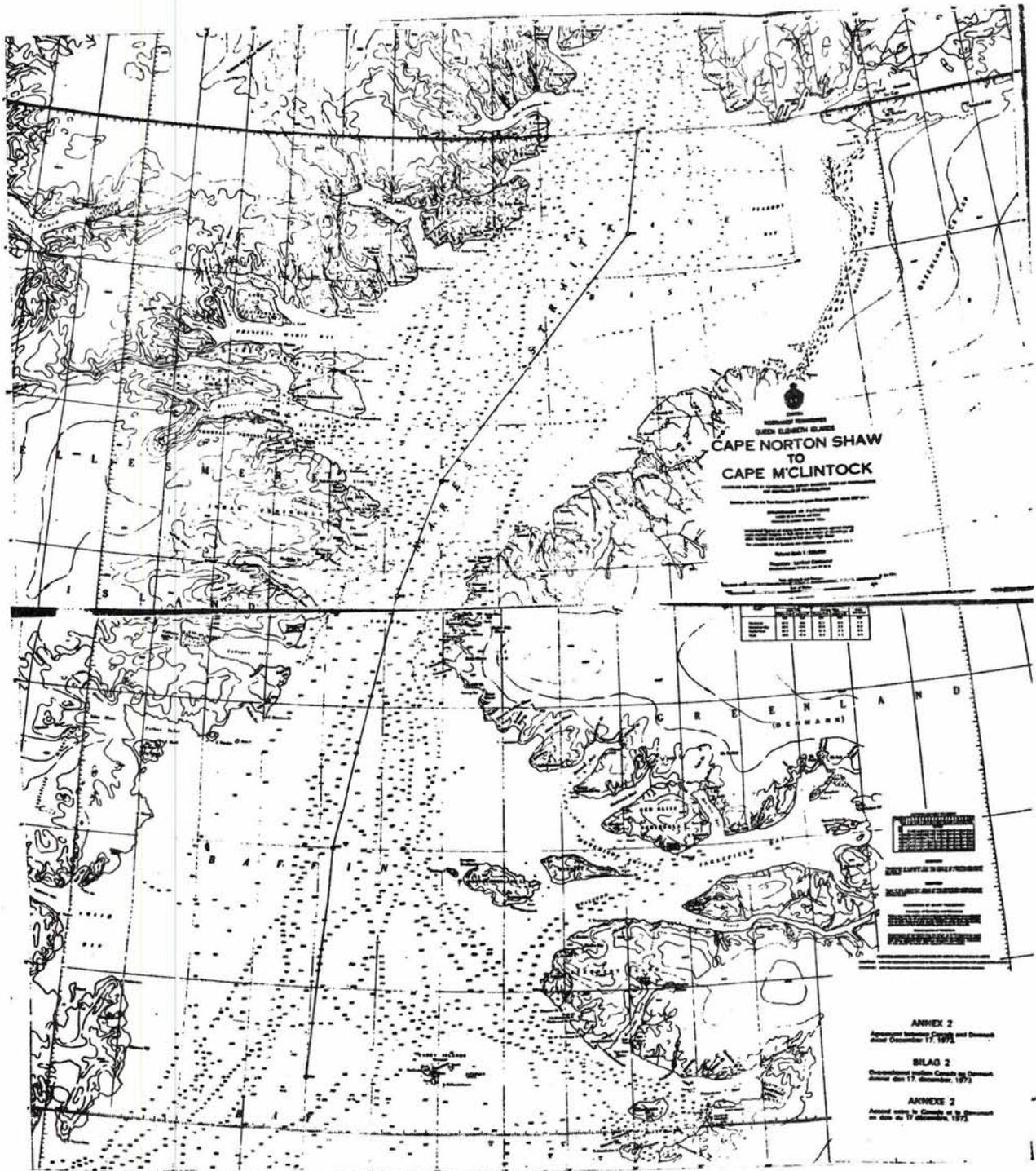
Article VII. 1. This Agreement is subject to ratification. Instruments of ratification shall be exchanged at Copenhagen as soon as possible.

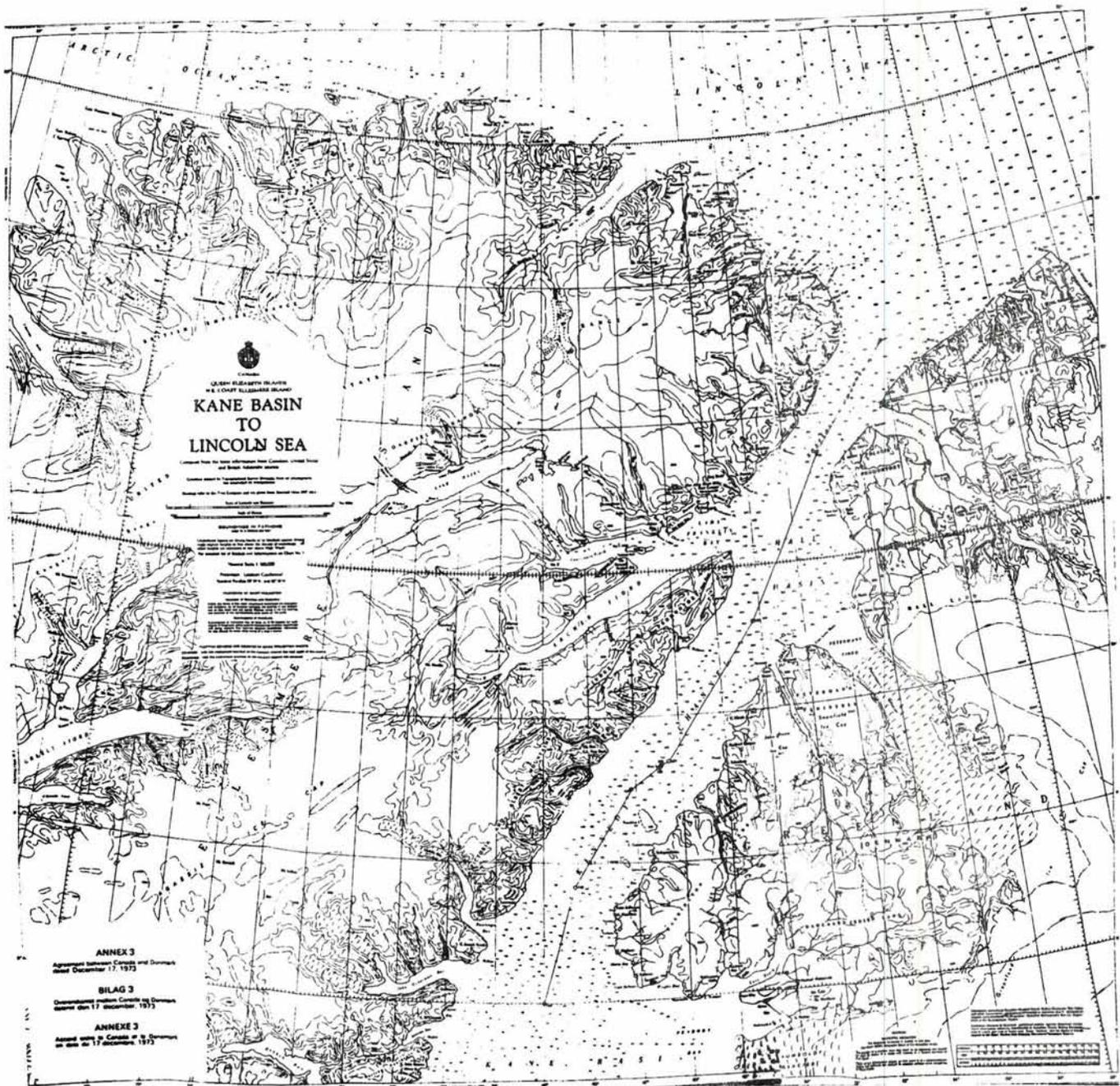
2. This Agreement shall enter into force on the date of the exchange of instruments of ratification.

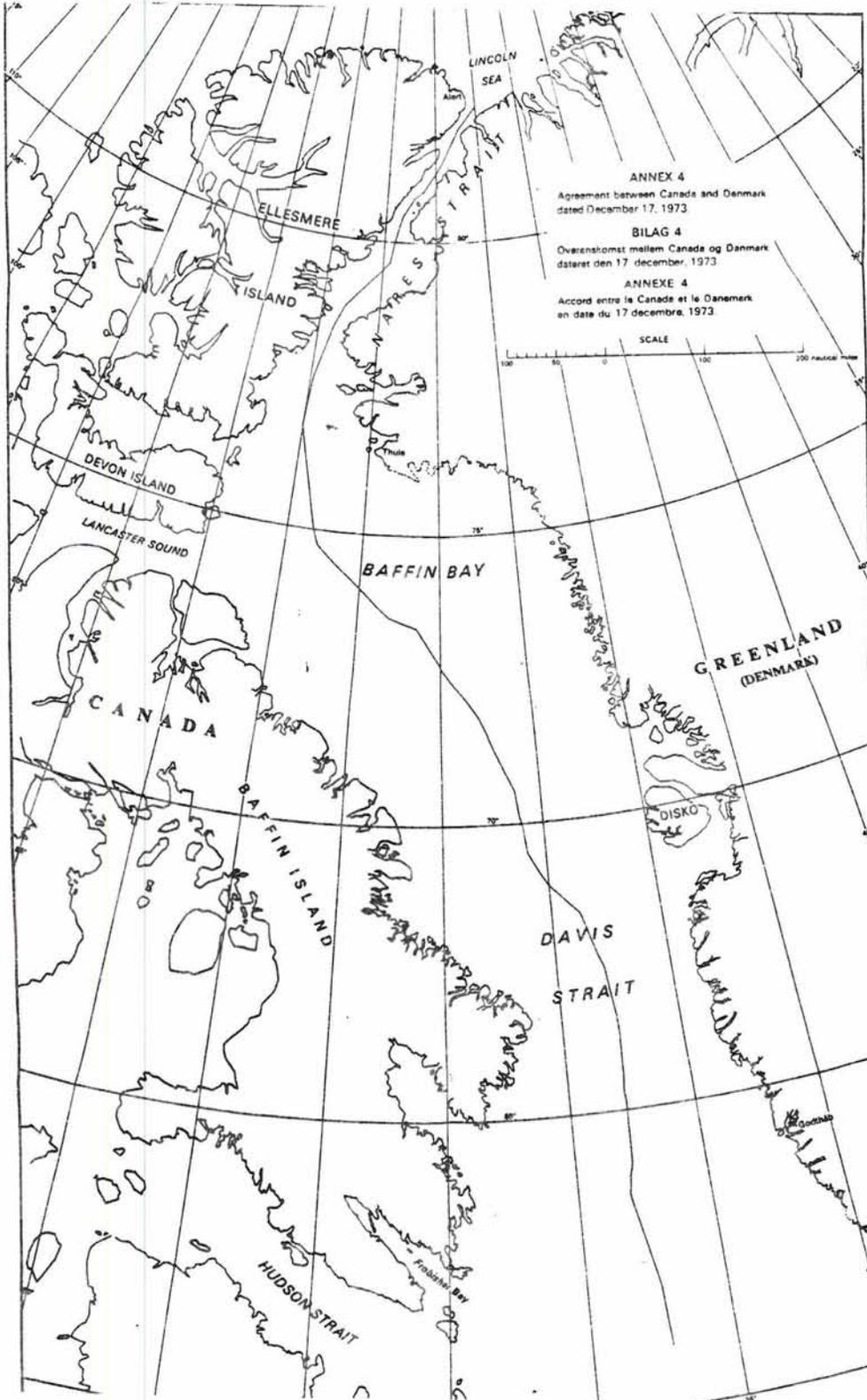
IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, duly authorized for this purpose by their respective Governments, have signed the present Agreement and affixed thereto their seals.

DONE in two copies at Ottawa in the English, French and Danish languages, each version being equally authentic, this 17th day of December 1973.









AGREEMENT BETWEEN DENMARK AND NORWAY RELATING TO THE DELIMITATION
OF THE CONTINENTAL SHELF
(8 December 1965)

[TRANSLATION]

The Government of the Kingdom of Denmark and the Government of the Kingdom of Norway, having decided to establish the common boundary between the parts of the continental shelf over which Denmark and Norway respectively exercise sovereign rights for the purposes of the exploration and exploitation of natural resources, have agreed as follows:

Article 1

The boundary between those parts of the continental shelf over which Denmark and Norway respectively exercise sovereign rights shall be the median line which at every point is equidistant from the nearest points of the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea of each Contracting Party is measured.

Article 2

In order that the principle set forth in article 1 may be properly applied, the boundary shall consist of straight lines (compass lines) through the following points, in the sequence given below:

Point 1.	58° 15.8' N.	10° 02.2' E.
Point 2.	57° 59.3' N.	9° 23.0' E.
Point 3.	57° 41.8' N.	8° 53.3' E.
Point 4.	57° 37.1' N.	8° 27.5' E.
Point 5.	57° 29.9' N.	7° 59.0' E.
Point 6.	57° 10.5' N.	6° 56.2' E.
Point 7.	56° 35.5' N.	5° 02.0' E.
Point 8.	56° 05.2' N.	3° 15.0' E.

The geographical co-ordinates specified above refer to the annexed Norwegian hydrographic chart No. 301, 1941 edition, printed in November 1963, on which the dividing line has been drawn. The chart constitutes an integral part of this Agreement.

Article 3

The termination points of the Danish-Norwegian dividing line shall be the points at which the said line meets the dividing line delimiting those parts of the continental shelf which appertain to other States.

The Contracting Parties intend, if need be, to make a final determination of the said points after consultation with the third countries concerned.

Article 4

If it is established that natural resources on the sea-bed or in its subsoil extend on both sides of the dividing line between the areas of the continental shelf appertaining to the Contracting Parties in such a way that resources situated in the area of one Party are exploitable, wholly or in part, from the area of the other Party, an agreement shall be made, at the request of either Contracting Party, concerning the exploitation of the said natural resources.

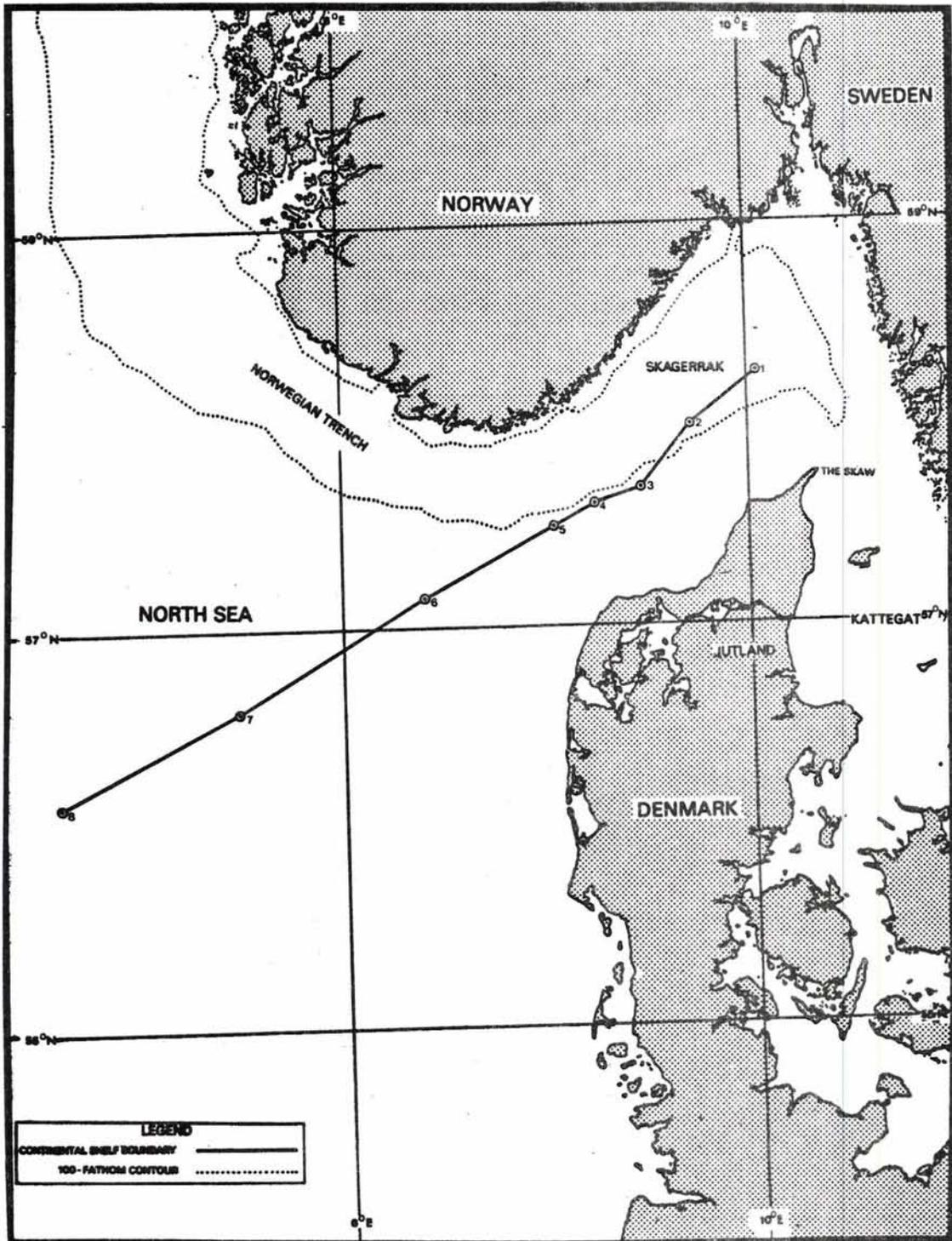
Article 5

The present Agreement has been drawn up in duplicate in the Danish and Norwegian languages, both texts being equally authentic.

The Agreement shall be ratified, and the exchange of the instruments of ratification shall take place at Copenhagen.

The Agreement shall enter into force on the date of the exchange of instruments of ratification.

Oslo, 8 December 1965.



EXCHANGE OF NOTES CONSTITUTING AN AGREEMENT
AMENDING THE ABOVE-MENTIONED AGREEMENT
(4 June 1974)

[TRANSLATION]

I

ROYAL MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
THE MINISTER

Oslo, 4 June 1974

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to earlier correspondence between the Norwegian and Danish Governments, most recently a note from the Royal Danish Embassy dated 12 December 1973, concerning the amendment of the Agreement of 8 December 1965 between Norway and Denmark relating to the delimitation of the continental shelf, and also to refer to the conversations on the subject between the chiefs of the hydrographic offices of the two countries, and I propose that article 2 of the Agreement of 8 December 1965 should be amended to read as follows:

"Article 2. In order that the principle set forth in article 1 may be properly applied, the boundary shall consist of arcs of great circles through the following points, in the sequence given below:

Point 1.	58° 15' 41.2" N.	10° 01' 48.1" E.
Point 2.	57° 59' 18.0" N.	9° 23' 00.0" E.
Point 3.	57° 41' 48.0" N.	8° 53' 18.0" E.
Point 4.	57° 37' 06.0" N.	8° 27' 30.0" E.
Point 5.	57° 29' 54.0" N.	7° 59' 00.0" E.
Point 6.	57° 10' 30.0" N.	6° 56' 12.0" E.
Point 7.	56° 35' 30.0" N.	5° 02' 00.0" E.
Point 8.	56° 05' 12.0" N.	3° 15' 00.0" E.

The positions of the points specified above are defined in degrees of latitude and longitude referred to the European Datum (first correction, 1950). The dividing line has, by way of illustration, been drawn on the annexed Norwegian hydrographic chart No. 301, 1941 edition, printed in November 1963."

I further propose that this note and your note of reply should constitute an agreement between the Norwegian and Danish Governments, that the said Agreement should enter into force on this date and that the amended text of article 2 of the Agreement of 8 December 1965 should be deemed as from this date to be a part of that Agreement.

[TRANSLATION]

II

ROYAL DANISH EMBASSY

Oslo, 4 June 1974

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your note of 4 June 1974, which reads as follows:

[See note I]

I further have the honour to confirm that the Danish Government accepts the proposed amendment to article 2 of the Agreement of 1965 relating to the delimitation of the continental shelf between Denmark and Norway and agrees that your note of this date and this note of reply should constitute an agreement between our two Governments in the matter.

[TRANSLATION]

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE KINGDOM OF DENMARK AND THE
GOVERNMENT OF THE KINGDOM OF NORWAY CONCERNING THE DELIMITATION OF
THE CONTINENTAL SHELF IN THE AREA BETWEEN THE FAROE ISLANDS AND
NORWAY AND CONCERNING THE BOUNDARY BETWEEN THE FISHERY ZONE NEAR
THE FAROE ISLANDS AND THE NORWEGIAN ECONOMIC ZONE
(15 June 1979)

The Government of the Kingdom of Denmark and the Government of the
Kingdom of Norway,

Having decided to delimit the continental shelf in the area between the
Faroe Islands and Norway,

Having decided that, for the time being, they will not establish the
boundary farther north than to the point which lies 200 nautical miles from
the nearest points of the baselines from which the width of the Contracting
Parties' territorial sea is measured, and,

Desiring at the same time to establish the boundary between the fishery
zone near the Faroe Islands and the Norwegian economic zone,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

The boundary between that part of the continental shelf in the area
between the Faroe Islands and Norway over which the Kingdom of Denmark and the
Kingdom of Norway respectively exercise sovereignty shall, in so far as the
exploration and exploitation of natural resources is concerned, be the
mid-line, which is defined as the line equidistant at each of its points from
the nearest points on the baselines from which the width of the Contracting
Parties' territorial sea is measured.

Article 2

1. In the application of the mid-line principle referred to in
article 1, the south end-point of the boundary line shall be defined as the
point (Point No. 1) which is equidistant from the nearest points on the
baselines from which the territorial sea of the Kingdom of Denmark near the
Faroe Islands, of the Kingdom of Norway and of the United Kingdom of Great
Britain and Northern Ireland is measured.

From Point No. 1, the boundary line is traced as the geodesic to the
point of intersection (Point No. 2) of the lines which lie 200 nautical miles
(1 nautical mile equals 1,852 metres) from the nearest points of the baselines
from which the width of the Contracting Parties' territorial sea is measured.

The positions of the aforementioned points are:

Point No. 1: 63° 53' 14.93" N., 0° 29' 19.55" W.
Point No. 2: 64° 25' 59.52" N., 0° 29' 12.22" W.

2. The positions referred to above are defined in geographical latitude and longitude with respect to the European Datum (first revision, 1950).

3. As an illustration, the boundary line is drawn on the map annexed to this Agreement.

Article 3

If it is found that natural resources on the sea-bed or in the subsoil thereof extend on both sides of the boundary between the shelf areas of the Contracting Parties in such a way that the resources situated in one Party's continental shelf area can be extracted in whole or in part from the other Party's area, an agreement concerning the exploitation of the natural resources in question shall be concluded at the request of either Contracting Party.

Article 4

The boundary between the fishery zone near the Faroe Islands and the Norwegian economic zone shall follow the boundary line referred to in article 2.

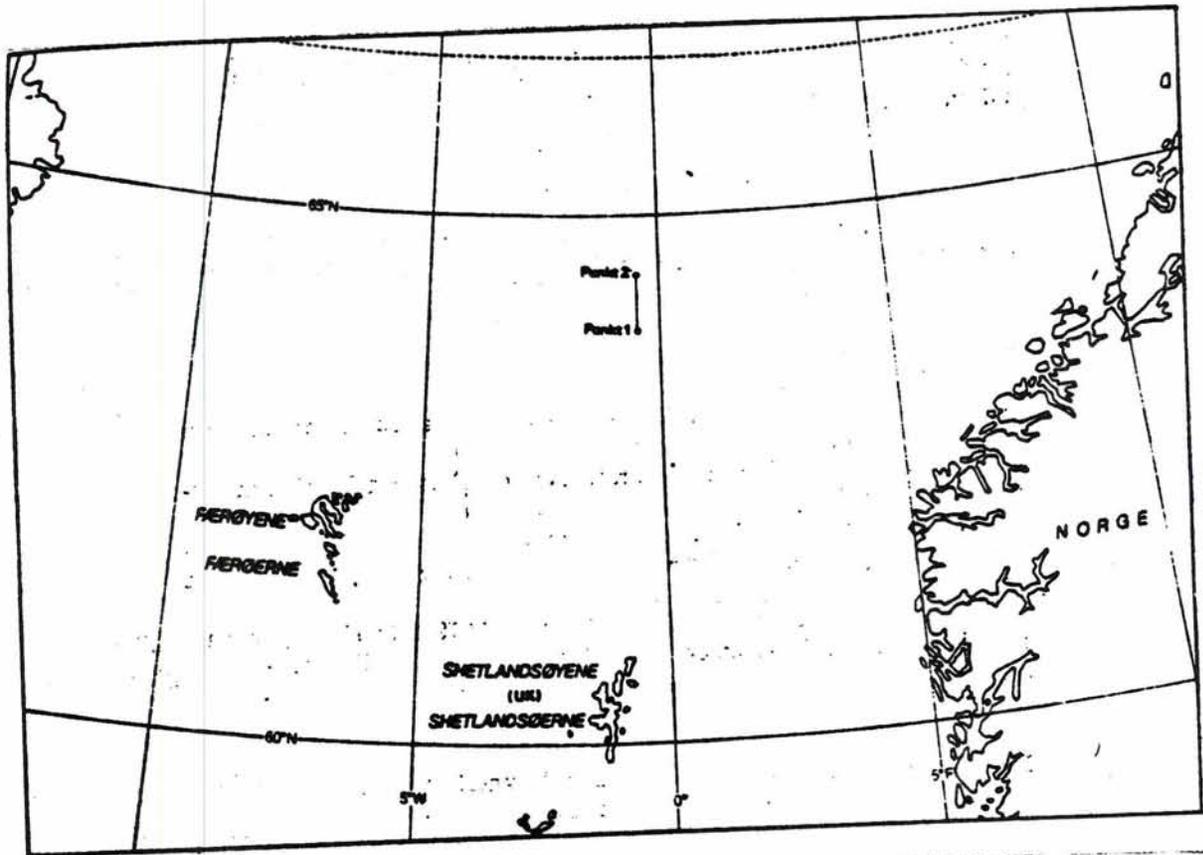
Article 5

The Agreement shall be ratified. The exchange of the instruments of ratification shall take place at Oslo.

The Agreement shall enter into force on the date of the exchange of the instruments of ratification.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this Agreement.

DONE at Copenhagen on 15 June 1979, in duplicate in the Danish and Norwegian languages, both texts being equally authentic.



[TRANSLATION]

EXCHANGE OF NOTES CONSTITUTING AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN DENMARK AND
SWEDEN CONCERNING THE DELIMITATION OF THE TERRITORIAL WATERS
BETWEEN DENMARK AND SWEDEN
(25 June 1979)

I

Copenhagen, 25 June 1979

Sir,

As of 1 July 1979, Sweden will extend its territorial sea to 12 nautical miles or in certain areas to the median line between the Swedish baselines and the baselines of other States. If Denmark should extend its territorial sea in the same manner, certain channels between Sweden and Denmark would be wholly comprised within Swedish and Danish territorial waters.

In order to maintain the same freedom of passage in these waters, Sweden intends to limit Sweden's territorial sea in the channels between the Swedish coast and the Danish coast at Skagen, as well as at Laeso, Anholt and Bornholm, so that on the Swedish side of the median line between the Swedish and Danish baselines there is an area of high sea at least three nautical miles wide.

In order to facilitate continued free access to the Sound (Oresund), Sweden intends to institute an arrangement in the areas immediately north and south of the Sound, which will make it possible for foreign vessels and foreign aircraft to pass through and over high seas.

This presupposes that Denmark's territorial sea in the aforesaid waters will be limited in the same manner.

If the Swedish Government should subsequently wish to extend Sweden's territorial sea in the aforesaid waters beyond the area specified above, the Swedish Government, provided that the Danish Government undertakes to do likewise, shall so notify the Danish Government at least 12 months before such extension takes effect.

If the Danish Government agrees to the foregoing, I propose that this note and your reply to that effect shall constitute an agreement between our Governments which shall enter into force on the date on which each State notifies the other that the constitutional requirements for entry into force have been fulfilled.

Copenhagen, 25 June 1979

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your note of 25 June 1979, reading as follows:

[See note I]

I have the honour to inform you that the Danish Government agrees to the proposal contained in the above note and also agrees that your note and this reply shall constitute an agreement between the two Governments.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN SWEDEN AND DENMARK ON THE DELIMITATION*
OF THE CONTINENTAL SHELF AND FISHING ZONES
(9 November 1984)

The Government of the Kingdom of Sweden and the Government of the Kingdom of Denmark,

Who have decided to confirm the demarcation line on the continental shelf between the two States, and

Who simultaneously wish to confirm the border between the fishing zones of the two States,

Have in accordance with the Geneva Convention of 29 April 1958 on the continental shelf agreed to the following:

Article 1

The demarcation line between the areas of the continental shelf, over which Sweden and Denmark respectively exercise sovereign rights regarding exploration and extraction of natural resources, shall, in principle, be the median line between the two States.

Article 2

In accordance with the principle mentioned in article 1, but with exceptions motivated by practical and other considerations, the demarcation line shall be drawn as straight lines (geodetic lines) between points mentioned in articles 3 and 5 below.

The positions for these points have been determined bearing in mind the geographical length and width according to the European Datum (first revision 1950).

The demarcation line is rendered on the map enclosed with this Agreement.

Article 3

Between Skagerrak and Kattegat, the demarcation line is drawn through the following points in the following order:

Point A	58° 15' 41,2" N,	10° 01' 48,1" E
Point B	58° 08' 00,1" N,	10° 32' 32,8" E
Point C	57° 49' 00,6" N,	11° 02' 55,6" E
Point D	57° 27' 00,0" N,	11° 23' 57,4" E
Point E	56° 30' 32,3" N,	12° 08' 52,1" E
Point F	56° 18' 14,1" N,	12° 05' 15,9" E
Point G	56° 12' 58,9" N,	12° 21' 48,0" E

Article 4

In Oresund the demarcation line from point G in article 3 to point H in article 5 coincides with the demarcation line decided in the declaration of

* Unofficial translation.

30 January 1932 between Sweden and Denmark regarding certain border-conditions in Oresund or later changes therein.

Article 5

In the Baltic Sea the demarcation line from the southernmost point of the demarcation line in Oresund is drawn in accordance with the provisions of article 4 through the following points in the following order:

Point H	55° 20' 14,2" N, 12° 38' 31,0" E
Point I	55° 18' 30,0" N, 12° 38' 20,0" E
Point J	55° 15' 00,0" N, 12° 40' 38,0" E
Point K	55° 10' 00,0" N, 12° 47' 41,6" E
Point L	55° 03' 54,0" N, 13° 03' 20,0" E
Point M	55° 00' 35,2" N, 13° 08' 45,0" E

From point M the demarcation line continues as a straight line up until a point on which agreement is met with the third party in question.

Thereafter the demarcation line is drawn as a straight line from a point on which an agreement is reached with the third party, and continues through the following points in the following order:

Point P	54° 57' 49,1" N, 13° 59' 40,0" E
Point Q	55° 18' 44,0" N, 14° 27' 36,0" E
Point R	55° 41' 29,4" N, 15° 02' 34,4" E
Point S	55° 21' 18,6" N, 16° 30' 29,7" E

From point S the demarcation line continues as a straight line up to a point on which an agreement is made with the third party in question.

Article 6

If it is established that natural resources on the sea-bed or below the sea-bed lie on both sides of the demarcation line between the shelf areas in such a way that resources that lie within the area of one State, totally or partially, can be extracted from the area of the other State, the two Parties to the Agreement shall on request by either Party try to reach an agreement about the conditions for the extraction of the natural resources in question.

Article 7

The demarcation line mentioned in articles 3-5 shall also be the demarcation line between the fishing zones of the two States.

Article 8

The Agreement shall be ratified and the ratification instruments exchanged in Stockholm.

The Agreement will come into force the day when the ratification instruments are exchanged.

DONE in Copenhagen on 9 November 1984 in two original copies in Swedish and Danish, the two texts being equally authentic.

[TRANSLATION]

TREATY BETWEEN THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC AND
THE KINGDOM OF SWEDEN ON THE DELIMITATION OF THE
CONTINENTAL SHELF (WITH PROTOCOL)
(22 June 1978)

The German Democratic Republic and the Kingdom of Sweden,

Desirous of developing their mutual relations and co-operation in accordance with the principles of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe,

Endeavouring to promote the exploration and exploitation of the natural resources of the continental shelf between the two States in conformity with established international law,

With a view to determining the common boundary of the continental shelf between the two States on the basis of the provisions of the Convention on the Continental Shelf of 29 April 1958,

Have agreed to conclude the following Treaty:

Article 1

The boundary line between the continental shelf of the German Democratic Republic and the continental shelf of the Kingdom of Sweden shall be that line of which every point is equidistant from the nearest points of the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea of either Contracting Party is measured.

Article 2

1. In accordance with the principle set out in Article 1 and with regard to deviations that are necessary for an appropriate and practical boundary line, the boundary shall be drawn as a straight line (geodetic lines) throughout the following points in the given order:

A. In the system of sea-charts of the German Democratic Republic:

- | | | | |
|----|---------------|---------------|---|
| 1. | 55° 00' 36" N | 13° 09' 23" E | (Sea-chart of the German Democratic Republic No. 152) |
| 2. | 55° 01' 15" N | 13° 47' 05" E | (Sea-chart of the German Democratic Republic No. 152) |
| 3. | 54° 57' 52" N | 13° 59' 12" E | (Sea-chart of the German Democratic Republic No. 152) |

B. In the system of sea-charts of the Kingdom of Sweden:

- | | | | |
|----|---------------|---------------|----------------------------|
| 1. | 55° 00' 36" N | 13° 09' 26" E | (Swedish sea-chart No. 83) |
| 2. | 55° 01' 15" N | 13° 47' 08" E | (Swedish sea-chart No. 83) |
| 3. | 54° 57' 52" N | 13° 59' 15" E | (Swedish sea-chart No. 83) |

2. West of point 1 and East of point 3 the boundary line shall extend to the outer points which will have to be agreed with the third State concerned.

3. The course of the boundary line is shown on the attached charts, which shall be an integral part of the present Treaty.

Article 3

Where natural resources located on the sea-bed or in the subsoil extend on both sides of the boundary of the continental shelf between the two Contracting Parties, and where natural resources located on the continental shelf of the one Contracting Party can be wholly or in part exploited from the continental shelf of the other Contracting Party, the Contracting Party shall, at the request of either of them and prior to such exploitation, enter into negotiations for the purpose of agreeing on the conditions for the exploitation of these resources.

Article 4

The provisions of the present Treaty shall in no way affect the legal status of the waters above the continental shelf nor that of the air space above these waters.

Article 5

The present Treaty shall be registered with the Secretariat of the United Nations in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

Article 6

The present Treaty shall be subject to ratification and shall enter into force on the day of the exchange of the instruments of ratification, which shall take place at Stockholm.

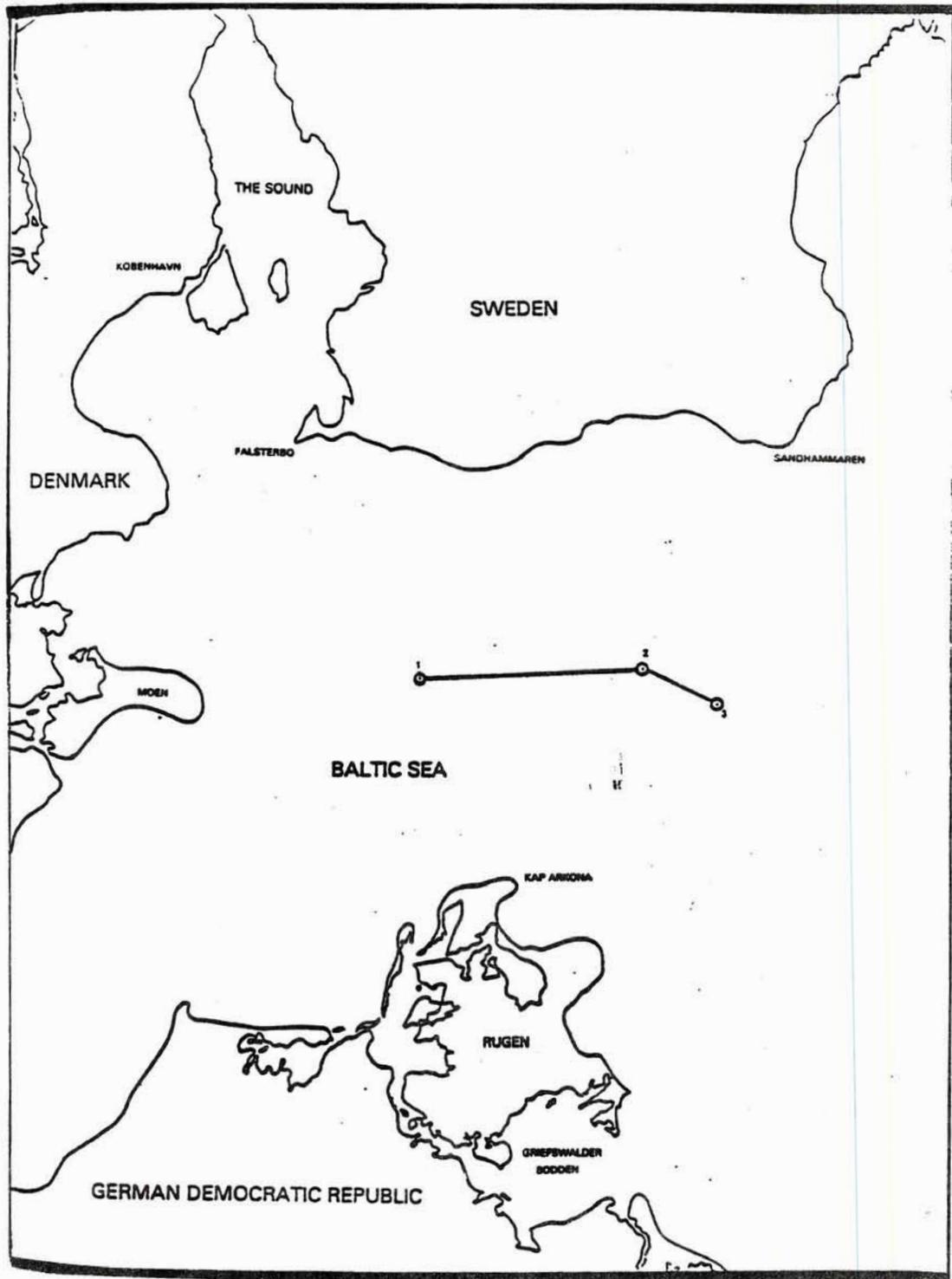
DONE at Berlin on 22 June 1978 in two copies, each in the German and Swedish languages, both texts being equally authentic.

PROTOCOL

to the Treaty between the German Democratic Republic and the Kingdom of Sweden on the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf

The German Democratic Republic and the Kingdom of Sweden have agreed that the boundary line as determined in Articles 1 and 2 of the Treaty referred to above shall also form the boundary line between the fishing zones of the two States.

Berlin, 22 June 1978.



[TRANSLATION]

AGREEMENT BETWEEN SWEDEN AND NORWAY CONCERNING
THE DELIMITATION OF THE CONTINENTAL SHELF
(24 July 1968)

The Government of the Kingdom of Sweden and the Government of the Kingdom of Norway,

Having decided to establish the boundary between the areas of the continental shelf over which Sweden and Norway respectively exercise sovereign rights for the purposes of the exploration and utilization of natural resources,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1. The boundary between the areas of the continental shelf over which Sweden and Norway respectively exercise sovereign rights for the purposes of the exploration and utilization of natural resources shall in principle be a median line, drawn in such a way that every point on it is equidistant from the nearest points on the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea of Sweden and Norway respectively is measured.

Article 2. In accordance with the principles established in article 1 but with certain divergencies in order to arrive at a practical and expedient delineation, the boundary shall be drawn between the following five points:

1. The westernmost point of the outer boundary of Sweden's territorial sea in the direction of Norway. The point has the following co-ordinates:

58° 54' 50.2" N. 10° 45' 28.1" E.

2. The point where the boundary line established by the international arbitral award of 23 October 1909 fixing part of the sea frontier between Sweden and Norway intersects the outer boundary of the Norwegian territorial sea as drawn at a distance of one geographical mile (7,420 metres) from the Norwegian baseline established by the Royal Decree of 18 July 1952 concerning the fishery limit south of Traena (Norsk Lovtidend, 1952, part 2, pp. 824 et seq.). The point has the following co-ordinates:

58° 53' 34.0" N. 10° 38' 25.0" E.

3. The point of intersection between a line drawn at a distance of 12 nautical miles from the aforementioned Norwegian baseline and a line drawn at a distance of 12 nautical miles from the Swedish baseline established by the Royal Notice of 3 June 1966 specifying the particulars for the calculation of the Swedish territorial sea (Svensk författningssamling No. 375). The point has the following co-ordinates:

58° 45' 41.3" N. 10° 35' 40.0" E.

4. The point has the following co-ordinates:

58° 30' 41.2" N. 10° 08' 46.9" E.

5. The point has the following co-ordinates:

58° 15' 41.2" N. 10° 01' 48.1" E.

The positions of the above-mentioned five points are defined in relation to the European Datum (First Adjustment, 1950).

The boundary line shall be drawn between points 1, 2 and 3 in the form of straight lines (compass lines) and between points 3, 4 and 5 in the form of arcs of Great Circles.

Article 3. The positions of points 1 to 5 as defined in article 2 are indicated on the annexed chart (Norwegian Marine Chart No. 305), on which the boundary line specified in the same article is also shown.

Article 4. If natural resources on the sea-bed or in the subsoil thereof extend on both sides of the boundary line defined in article 2 and the natural resources situated in the area of the continental shelf belonging to one State can be exploited wholly or in part from the area belonging to the other State, both States shall at the request of either State endeavour to reach agreement on the most effective means of utilizing such natural resources and on the manner in which the proceeds are to be apportioned.

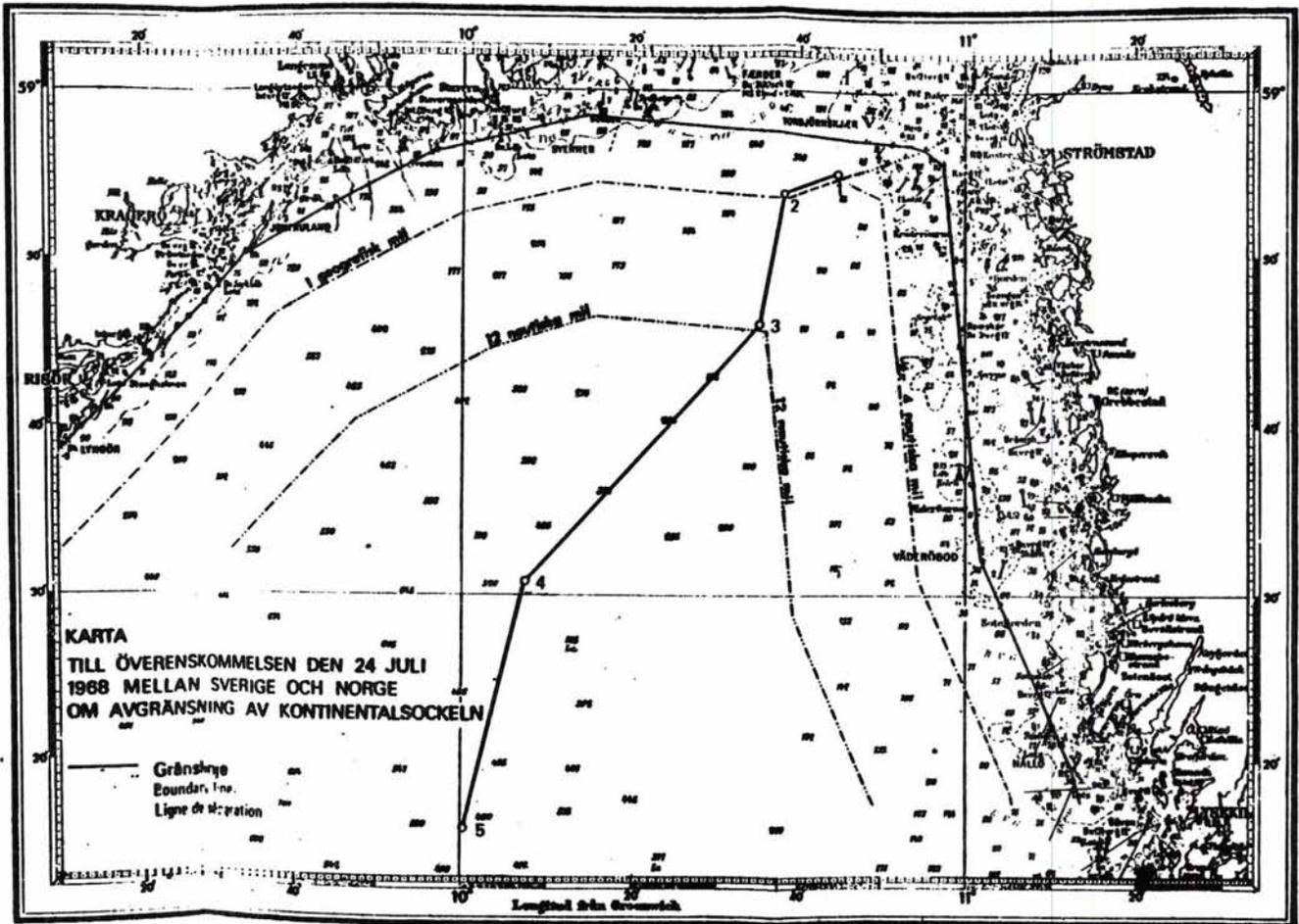
Article 5. The Agreement is to be ratified, and the instruments of ratification exchanged at Oslo.

The Agreement shall enter into force on the date of the exchange of the instruments of ratification.

DONE at Stockholm on 24 July 1968 in duplicate in the Swedish and Norwegian languages, both texts being equally authentic.

Chart for THE AGREEMENT OF 24 JULY 1968 BETWEEN SWEDEN AND NORWAY CONCERNING THE DELIMITATION OF THE CONTINENTAL SHELF

Carte accompagnant L'ACCORD DU 24 JUILLET 1968 ENTRE LA SUÈDE ET LA NORVÈGE RELATIF À LA DELIMITATION DU PLATEAU CONTINENTAL



[TRANSLATION]

AGREEMENT BETWEEN SWEDEN AND FINLAND CONCERNING
THE DELIMITATION OF THE CONTINENTAL SHELF IN THE
GULF OF BOTHNIA, THE BOTHNIAN SEA, THE ÅLAND SEA
AND THE NORTHERNMOST PART OF THE BALTIC SEA
(WITH PROTOCOL)
(29 September 1972)

The Government of the Kingdom of Sweden and the Government of the
Republic of Finland,

Having decided to establish the boundary between the areas of the
continental shelf in the Gulf of Bothnia, the Bothnian Sea, and Åland Sea and
the northernmost part of the Baltic Sea over which Sweden and Finland
respectively exercise sovereign rights for the purposes of the exploration and
utilization of natural resources,

Having regard to the provisions of the Geneva Convention of 1958 on the
Continental Shelf,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1. The boundary between the areas of the continental shelf over
which Sweden and Finland respectively exercise sovereign rights for the
purposes of the exploration and utilization of natural resources shall in
principle be a median line between the baselines from which the breadth of the
territorial sea of each country is measured. Departures from this principle
have, however, been made in order to take into account, as special
circumstances within the meaning of the Geneva Convention, the boundary lines
which were established; on the one hand, in the year of 1811 in the
topographic description of the frontier drawn up after the Peace of
Fredrikshamn (Hamina) and on the other hand, in the Convention of
20 October 1921 relating to the Non-Fortification and Neutralisation of the
Åland Islands. In order to arrive at a practical and expedient delineation of
the boundary, the boundary shall be drawn in the form of straight lines
between the points which are specified in articles 2 to 4.

Article 2. The northern starting point of the boundary shall be the
point where the outer boundary of the Swedish territorial sea meets the sea
frontier between Sweden and Finland. The co-ordinates of the point are:

65° 31.8' N 24° 08.4' E (point 1)

From this point, the boundary coincides with the Finnish sea frontier to
the point where the outer boundary of the Finnish territorial sea meets the
sea frontier. The co-ordinates of the point are:

65° 30.9' N 24° 08.2' E (point 2)

Article 3. From point 2 the boundary passes through the following points:

63° 40.0' N	21° 30.0' E (point 3)
63° 31.3' N	20° 56.4' E (point 4)
63° 29.1' N	20° 41.8' E (point 5)
63° 20.0' N	20° 24.0' E (point 6)
62° 42.0' N	19° 31.5' E (point 7)
60° 40.7' N	19° 14.1' E (point 8)
60° 22.5' N	19° 09.5' E (point 9)
60° 22.3' N	19° 09.5' E (point 10)

Point 9 is the point of intersection between the outer boundary of the Swedish territorial sea and the straight line between point 8 and Märket (point 16 in the 1921 Åland Convention).

From point 9 to point 10, the boundary coincides with the Swedish sea frontier. Point 10 is the point of intersection between the outer boundary of the Finnish territorial sea and the straight line between point 8 and Märket.

Article 4. South of point 10 the boundary resumes at the point where the territorial sea of Sweden and that of Finland cease to be contiguous. The co-ordinates of the point are:

60° 14.2' N 19° 06.5' E (point 11)

From point 11 the boundary coincides with the Finnish sea frontier to a point the co-ordinates of which are:

60° 13.0' N 19° 06.0' E (point 12)

From point 12 the boundary passes through the following points:

60° 11.5' N	19° 05.2' E (point 13)
59° 47.7' N	19° 39.4' E (point 14)
59° 47.5' N	19° 39.7' E (point 15)
59° 45.2' N	19° 43.0' E (point 16)
59° 26.7' N	20° 09.4' E (point 17)

Between points 14, 15 and 16 the boundary coincides with the Finnish sea frontier.

Article 5. Points 8, 13, 15 and 17 as defined in articles 3 and 4 are identical with points 17, 15, 14, and 13 respectively, in the 1921 Åland Convention.

Article 6. The positions of points 1 to 17 as defined in articles 2 to 4 are indicated on the three annexed Finnish charts, namely:

No. 3, scale 1:350,000, edition 1969 II;
No. 5, scale 1:350,000, edition 1971 II;
No. 904, scale 1:200,000, edition 1971 III;

All the co-ordinates given in this Agreement correspond to the co-ordinate systems of these charts.

Article 7. This Agreement shall be ratified. The Agreement shall come into force when the two Governments have notified each other through an exchange of notes, which shall take place at Helsinki, that they have ratified the Agreement.

DONE at Stockholm on 29 September 1972, in duplicate in the Swedish and Finnish languages, both texts being equally authentic.

PROTOCOL

In connexion with the signing this day of the Agreement between Sweden and Finland concerning the delimitation of the continental shelf in the Gulf of Bothnia, the Bothnian Sea, the Åland Sea and the northernmost part of the Baltic Sea, the undersigned plenipotentiaries have agreed that if natural resources on the sea-bed or in the subsoil thereof extend on both sides of the boundary line defined in articles 2 to 4 of the Agreement and the natural resources situated in the area of the continental shelf belonging to one State can be exploited wholly or in part from the area belonging to the other State, the Contracting States shall at the request of either State enter into discussions on the most effective means of utilizing such natural resources and on the manner in which the proceeds are to be apportioned.

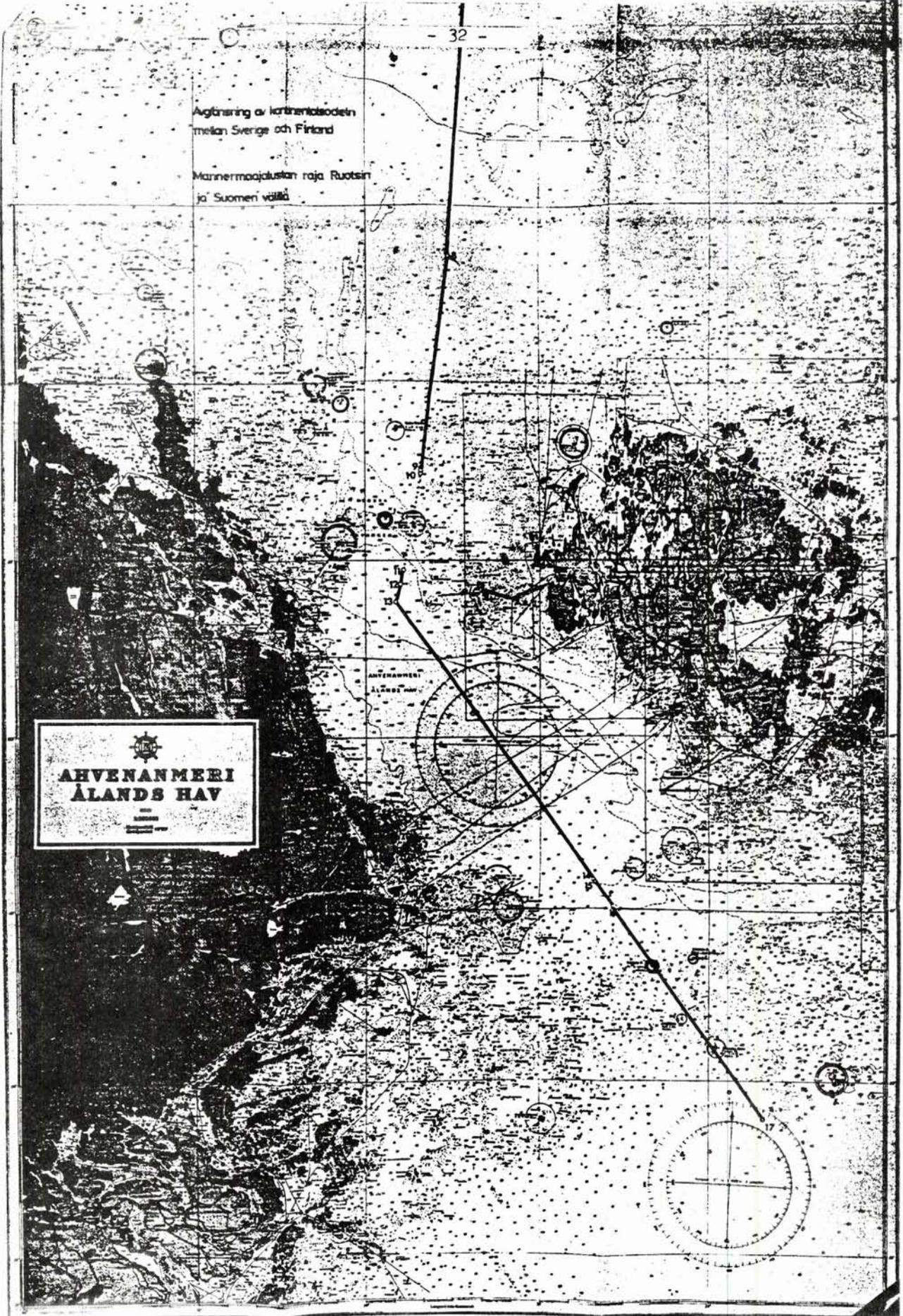
The plenipotentiaries have in addition agreed that the further extension of the boundary into the Baltic Sea will be taken up for discussion at a later time.

Stockholm, 29 September 1972.

Avgränsning av kontinentalsöden
mellan Sverige och Finland

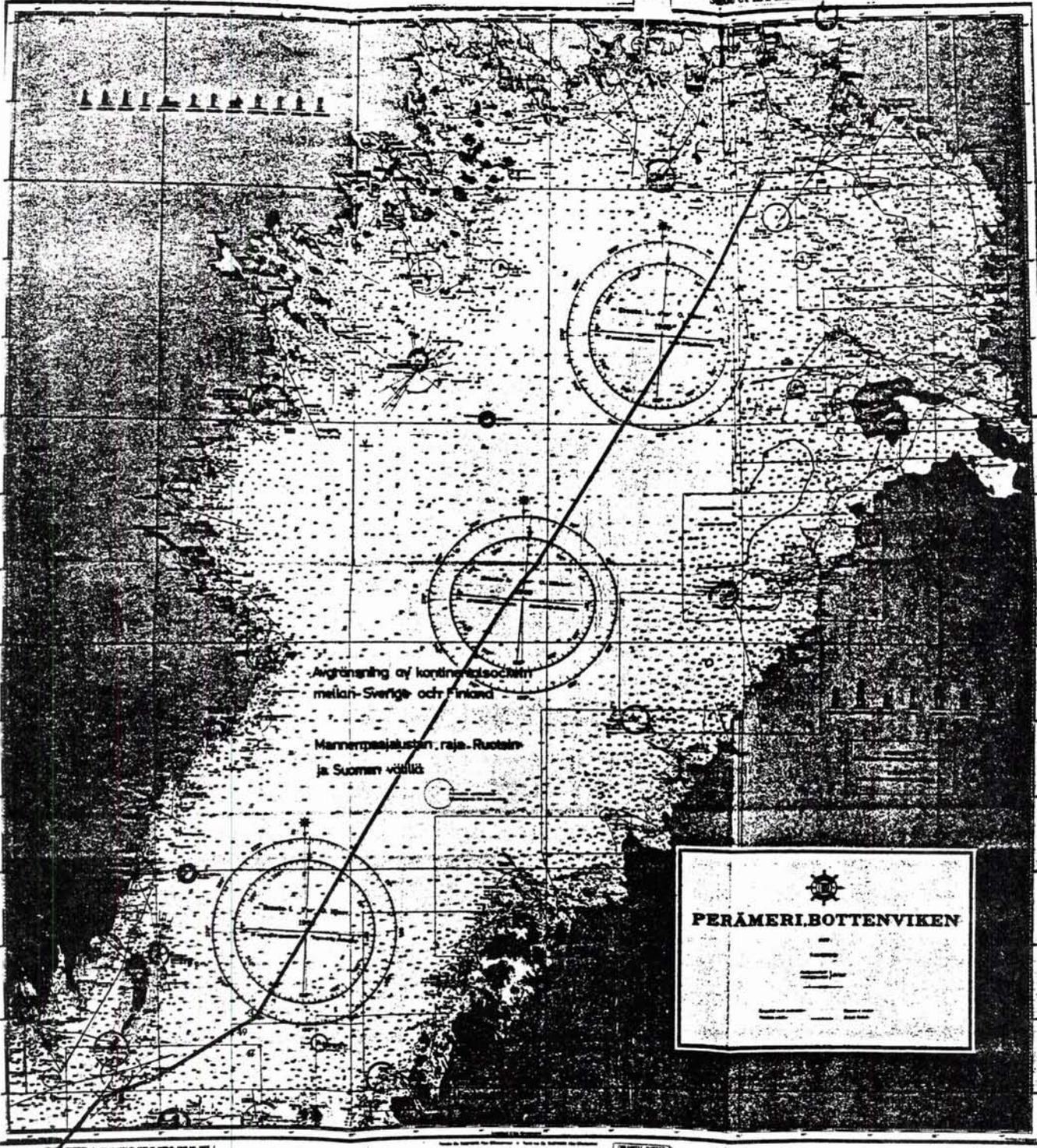
Männerrörelsegränserna mellan
Sverige och Finland


**AHVENANMERI
ÅLANDS HAV**
Svea
1917

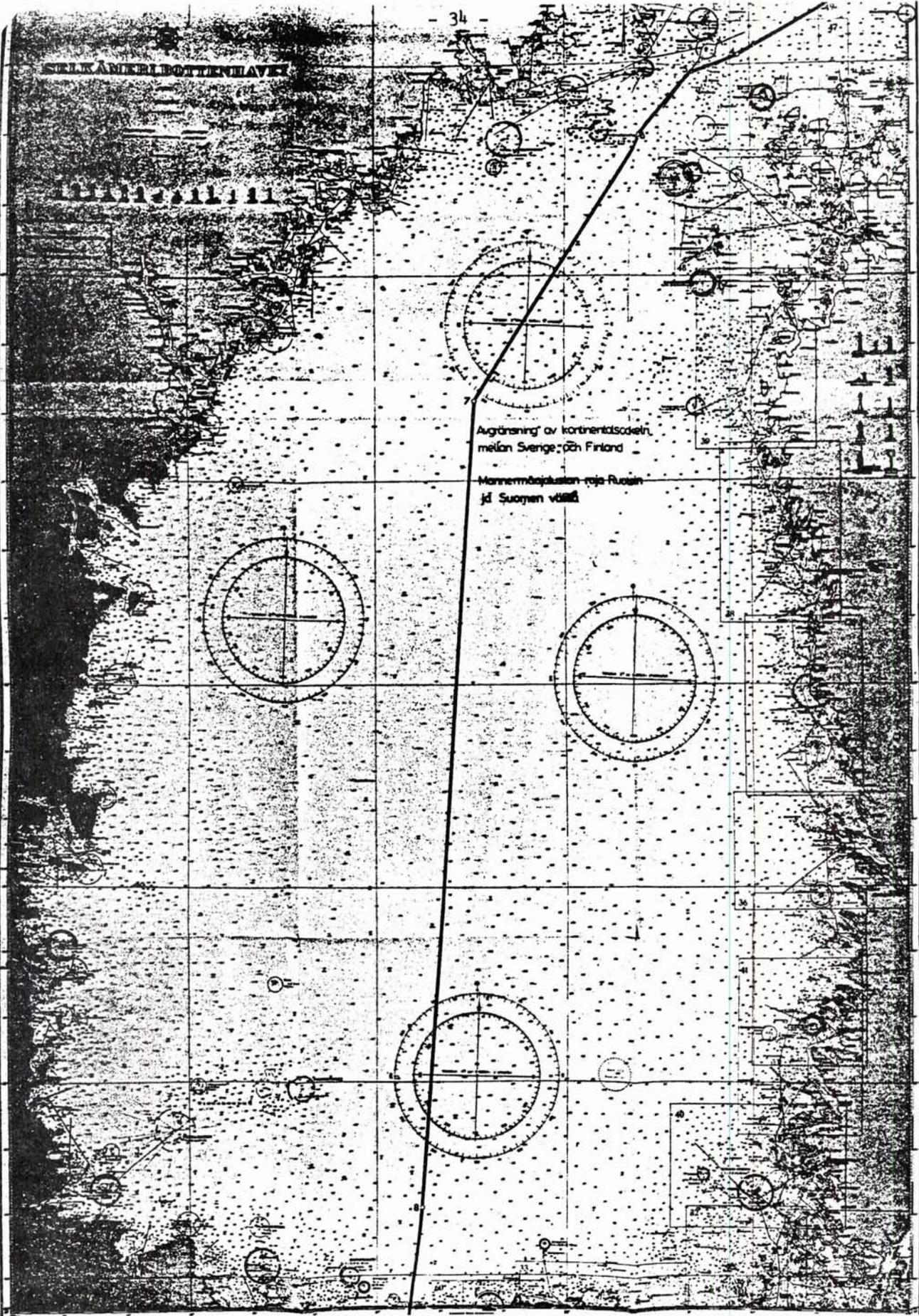


Agreement concerning the delimitation of the continental shelf in the Gulf of Bothnia, the Bothnian Sea, the Åland Sea and the northern most part of the Baltic Sea between Sweden and Finland.

Accord relatif à la délimitation du plateau continental dans le golfe de Botnie, la mer de Botnie, la mer d'Åland et la partie septentrionale de la mer Baltique entre la Suède et la Finlande.



STILKÄNNEBOTTENHAVET



Avgränsning av kontinentsösten,
mellan Sverige och Finland

Marinermätningen från Rusan
i Suomens vatten

[TRANSLATION]

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF FINLAND AND
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
REGARDING THE DELIMITATION OF THE AREAS OF FINNISH AND
SOVIET JURISDICTION IN THE FIELD OF FISHING IN THE
GULF OF FINLAND AND THE NORTH-EASTERN PART
OF THE BALTIC SEA
(25 February 1980)

The Government of the Republic of Finland and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,

Considering the friendly and good-neighbourly relations which exist between the two countries, and which are founded on the Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance between the Republic of Finland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics signed on 6 April 1948,

Having regard to the Agreement of 20 May 1965 between the Government of the Republic of Finland and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics concerning the Boundaries of Sea Areas and of the Continental Shelf in the Gulf of Finland, and the Agreement of 5 May 1967 between the Government of the Republic of Finland and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics concerning the Boundary of the Continental Shelf between Finland and the Soviet Union in the North-eastern Part of the Baltic Sea,

Bearing in mind the desire of both countries to ensure the conservation and rational exploitation of the fishery resources and other living resources in sea areas adjacent to their coasts,

Taking into account the work of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea on the elaboration of a new convention on the law of the sea,

Wishing to establish limits for the areas of Finnish and Soviet jurisdiction in the field of fishing in the Gulf of Finland and the north-eastern part of the Baltic Sea,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

The boundary defined in the Agreement of 20 May 1965 between the Government of the Republic of Finland and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics concerning the Boundaries of Sea Areas and of the Continental Shelf in the Gulf of Finland, and in the Agreement of 5 May 1967 between the Government of the Republic of Finland and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics concerning the Boundary of the Continental Shelf between Finland and the Soviet Union in the North-eastern Part of the Baltic Sea, shall also be the line delimiting the areas of Finnish and Soviet jurisdiction in the field of fishing in the above-mentioned areas.

Article 2

The line delimiting the areas of jurisdiction of the Republic of Finland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in the field of fishing in the north-eastern part of the Baltic Sea to the west of the boundary referred to in article 1 above shall be the median line beginning at the point whose co-ordinates are latitude 59° 19' 0" N and longitude 21° 47' 0" E, established by article 1 of the above-mentioned Agreement of 5 May 1967, which corresponds to the point whose co-ordinates are latitude 59° 18' 7" N and longitude 21° 46' 7" E in the system of co-ordinates on Soviet naval chart No. 1150, 1976 edition. This line subsequently runs in a westerly direction through the point whose co-ordinates are latitude 59° 11' 5" N and longitude 21° 11' 3" E on the said chart No. 1150, 1976 edition.

Article 3

The delimitation line referred to in article 2 above is shown on the section of Soviet naval chart No. 1150 (scale 1:500,000, 1976 edition) which is annexed to this Agreement.

Article 4

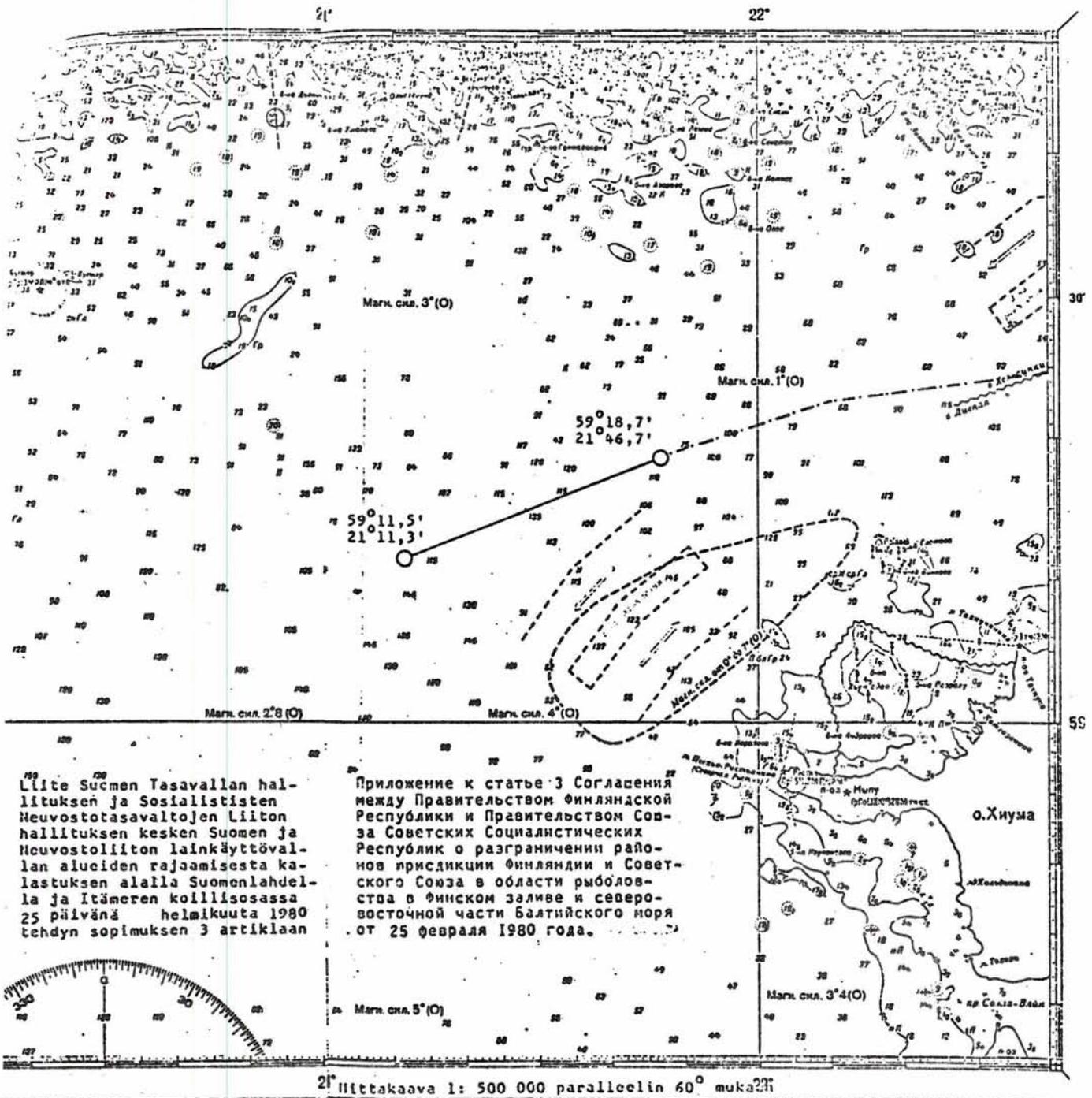
This Agreement shall be subject to ratification and shall enter into force on the date of the exchange of the instruments of ratification.

The exchange of the instruments of ratification shall take place at Helsinki as soon as possible.

DONE at Moscow on 25 February 1980, in duplicate in the Finnish and Russian languages, both texts being equally authentic.

Karttaote

Фрагмент карты



Liite Suomen Tasavallan hallituksen ja Sosialististen Neuvostotasavaltojen Liiton hallituksen kesken Suomen ja Neuvostoliiton lainkäyttövalan alueiden rajaamisesta kalastuksen alalla Suomenlahdella ja Itämeren koillisosassa 25 päivänä helmikuuta 1980 tehdyn sopimuksen 3 artiklaan

Приложение к статье 3 Соглашения между Правительством Финляндской Республики и Правительством Союза Советских Социалистических Республик о разграничении районов прудисдикции Финляндии и Советского Союза в области рыболовства в финском заливе и северо-восточной части Балтийского моря от 25 февраля 1980 года.

21° Штитакаава 1: 500 000 параллелин 60° muka 231

ICELAND-NORWAY: AGREEMENT ON THE CONTINENTAL SHELF
BETWEEN ICELAND AND JAN MAYEN*
(Done at Oslo, October 22, 1981;
entered into force, June 2, 1982)

The Governments of Iceland and of Norway,

Desiring to determine the delimitation line on the continental shelf in the area between Iceland and Jan Mayen,

Having agreed, by entering into the Agreement of May 28, 1980 on fishery and continental shelf questions, on the extension of the economic zone of Iceland to 200 nautical miles also in those areas between Iceland and Jan Mayen where the distance between the baselines is less than 400 nautical miles,

Having agreed in Article 9 of the above-mentioned Agreement that the Parties should jointly appoint a Conciliation Commission to submit recommendations with regard to the dividing line for the shelf area between Iceland and Jan Mayen and having jointly appointed such a Commission,

Having in May 1981 received the Conciliation Commission's unanimous recommendations to the effect that the delimitation line between the two Parties' parts of the continental shelf in the area between Iceland and Jan Mayen shall coincide with the delimitation line for the economic zones, and that co-operation between the two Parties be established in connection with the exploration for and exploitation of hydrocarbon resources in a specified area between Iceland and Jan Mayen on both sides of the delimitation line, and

Finding it possible to proceed on the basis of the Commission's recommendations,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

The delimitation line between the Parties' parts of the continental shelf in the area between Iceland and Jan Mayen shall coincide with the delimitation line for the Parties' economic zones.

Article 2

The provisions in Articles 3 to 9 apply in an area defined by the following co-ordinates:

70° 35' N
68° 00' N
10° 30' W
6° 30' W

* Source: International Legal Materials, Vol. XXI, p. 1222, November 1982.

Article 3

In the first exploration phase, aimed at a systematic geological mapping of the area defined in Article 2, the Parties shall jointly carry out seismic and, if necessary, magnetic surveys. The practical implementation of these surveys shall be the task of the Norwegian Petroleum Directorate on the basis of plans elaborated by the two Parties' experts jointly. The costs of the surveys shall be borne by the Petroleum Directorate/The Norwegian State, unless the Parties otherwise agree. Norwegian and Icelandic experts shall have the opportunity to participate in the surveys and in the assessment of the resulting data on an equal footing. The data and their assessment shall be submitted to the authorities of the two Parties. They shall be treated as confidential, unless the Parties otherwise agree.

If there is any net profit from the sale of seismic or magnetic data to companies or organizations, such net profit shall be shared by the two Parties on a basis agreed between them.

Article 4

If the surveys mentioned in Article 3 indicate that it is desirable to carry out more detailed surveys of special fields in the area, including more detailed seismic work and the commencement of drilling, any exclusive exploration and production licences in respect of such special fields shall be based on joint venture contracts, unless the Parties agree on some other form of contract. The Parties may agree to allow governmental or non-governmental petroleum companies to participate in such contracts.

Article 5

In the part of the area defined in Article 2 north of the delimitation line between the two Parties' economic zones (approximately 32 750 sq. km.), Iceland shall be entitled to participate with a share of 25 per cent in such petroleum activities as are referred to in Article 4. In negotiations with outside governmental or non-governmental petroleum companies, Norway shall seek to arrive at an arrangement whereby both the Norwegian and the Icelandic percentage of the costs of such petroleum activities are carried by the company (or companies) concerned up to the stage where commercial finds have been declared.

If it is not possible to obtain an arrangement whereby the two Parties' costs are carried by the company (or companies) concerned, the Parties shall initiate negotiations on the possibility of conducting the operations as a joint venture where each of them carries its own costs, or where they share the costs. If Iceland does not wish to participate on this basis, Norway may proceed on its own. If commercial finds are declared, Iceland shall be entitled, at this stage, to enter into participation with its share in return for reimbursing Norway for that share of the costs incurred up to this juncture which would correspond to Iceland's share if Iceland had participated from the outset.

Norwegian legislation, Norwegian petroleum policy and Norwegian regulations relating to the control of such activities, safety measures and environmental protection shall apply to the activities in the area referred to in the first paragraph. The Norwegian authorities shall also be responsible for enforcement and administration in the said area.

Article 6

In the part of the area defined in Article 2 south of the delimitation line between the two Parties' economic zones (approximately 12 720 sq. km.), Norway shall be entitled to participate with a share of 25 per cent in such petroleum activities as are referred to in Article 4. In negotiations with outside governmental or non-governmental petroleum companies, Iceland shall not be bound to seek to arrive at an arrangement whereby the Norwegian percentage of the costs of such petroleum activities are carried by the company (or companies) concerned.

Icelandic legislation, Icelandic petroleum policy and Icelandic regulations relating to the control of such activities, safety measures and environmental protection shall apply to the activities in the area referred to in the first paragraph. The Icelandic authorities shall also be responsible for enforcement and administration in the said area.

Article 7

After a find has been declared commercial, each of the Parties shall carry its costs in the further development of the field in proportion to its share under the contract concerned.

Article 8

If a hydrocarbon deposit lies on both sides of the delimitation line between the two Parties' economic zones, or lies in its entirety south of the delimitation line, but extends beyond the co-ordinates stated in Article 2, the usual unitization principles for the distribution and exploitation of the deposit shall apply. The more detailed rules to be applied in such cases shall be agreed between the Parties.

If a hydrocarbon deposit lies in its entirety north of the delimitation line, but extends beyond the co-ordinates stated in Article 2, the deposit shall in its entirety be considered to lie within the co-ordinates, cf. Articles 5, 6 and 7.

Article 9

If one of the Parties considers that the regulations relating to safety measures and environmental protection referred to in Articles 5 and 6 fail to provide adequate protection when exploration or production operations are carried out in the area defined in Article 2, the Parties shall consult each other, cf. Article 10 in the Agreement of 28 May 1980 on fishery and continental shelf questions. If, during such consultations, the Parties fail to agree, the question shall be referred to a Conciliation Commission consisting of three members. The Parties shall not commence or continue such operations before the Conciliation Commission's recommendation is available, unless there are weighty grounds for so doing.

Each of the Parties shall appoint one member of the Commission. The chairman of the Commission shall be appointed by the Parties jointly.

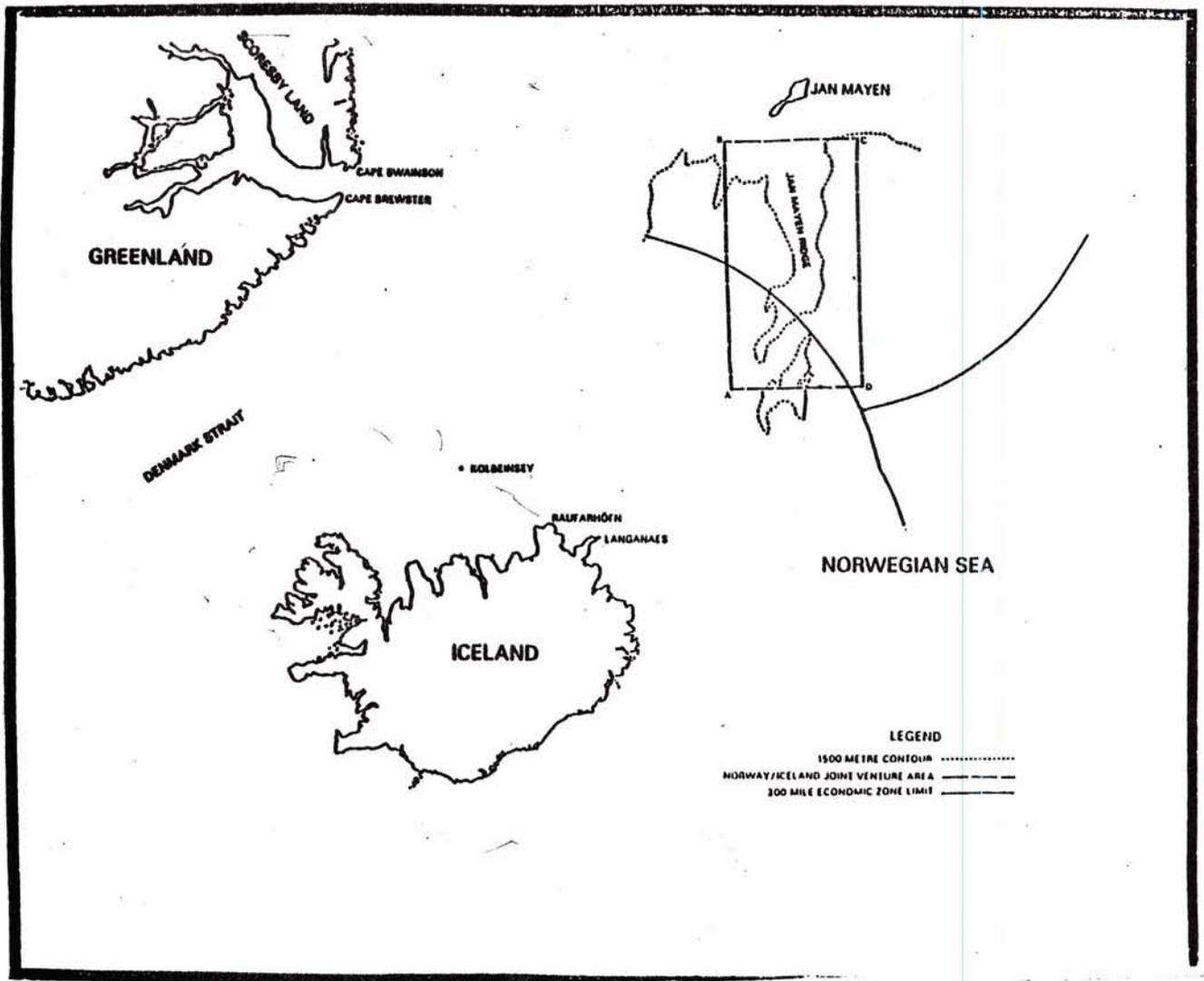
The Commission's recommendations shall be submitted to the two Governments at the earliest opportunity. The recommendations are not binding on the Parties, but during their further discussions the Parties shall pay reasonable regard to them.

Article 10

This Agreement shall enter into force when the Parties, by an exchange of notes, have notified each other that the necessary constitutional procedures have been completed.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned plenipotentiaries have signed this Agreement.

DONE at Oslo on October 22, 1981, in duplicate in the Icelandic and Norwegian languages, both texts being equally authoritative.



AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN
AND NORTHERN IRELAND AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE KINGDOM OF NORWAY
RELATING TO THE DELIMITATION OF THE CONTINENTAL SHELF BETWEEN
THE TWO COUNTRIES
(10 March 1965)

The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern
Ireland and the Government of the Kingdom of Norway;

Desiring to establish the boundary between the respective parts of the
Continental Shelf;

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

The dividing line between that part of the Continental Shelf which
appertains to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the
part which appertains to the Kingdom of Norway shall be based, with certain
minor divergencies for administrative convenience, on a line, every point of
which is equidistant from the nearest points of the baselines from which the
territorial sea of each country is measured.

Article 2

(1) In implementation of the principle set forth in Article 1, the
dividing line shall be arcs of Great Circles between the following points, in
the sequence given below:

Point 1.	56° 05' 12" N.,	3° 15' 00" E.
Point 2.	56° 35' 42" N.,	2° 36' 48" E.
Point 3.	57° 54' 18" N.,	1° 57' 54" E.
Point 4.	58° 25' 48" N.,	1° 29' 00" E.
Point 5.	59° 17' 24" N.,	1° 42' 42" E.
Point 6.	59° 53' 48" N.,	2° 04' 36" E.
Point 7.	61° 21' 24" N.,	1° 47' 24" E.
Point 8.	61° 44' 12" N.,	1° 33' 36" E.

The positions of the points in this Article are defined by latitude and
longitude on European Datum (1st Adjustment 1950).

(2) The dividing line has been drawn on the chart annexed to this
Agreement.

Article 3

(1) In the south the termination point of the dividing line shall be
point No. 1, which is the point of intersection of the dividing lines between
the Continental Shelves of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern
Ireland, the Kingdom of Norway and the Kingdom of Denmark. The position of
the above-mentioned point No. 1 shall be subject to acceptance by the Kingdom
of Denmark.

(2) For the time being the Contracting Parties have not deemed it necessary to draw the dividing line further north than point No. 8.

Article 4

If any single geological petroleum structure or petroleum field, or any single geological structure or field of any other mineral deposit, including sand or gravel, extends across the dividing line and the part of such structure or field which is situated on one side of the dividing line is exploitable, wholly or in part, from the other side of the dividing line, the Contracting Parties shall, in consultation with the licensees, if any, seek to reach agreement as to the manner in which the structure or field shall be most effectively exploited and the manner in which the proceeds deriving therefrom shall be apportioned.

Article 5

This Agreement shall not affect the status of the superjacent waters or air space above.

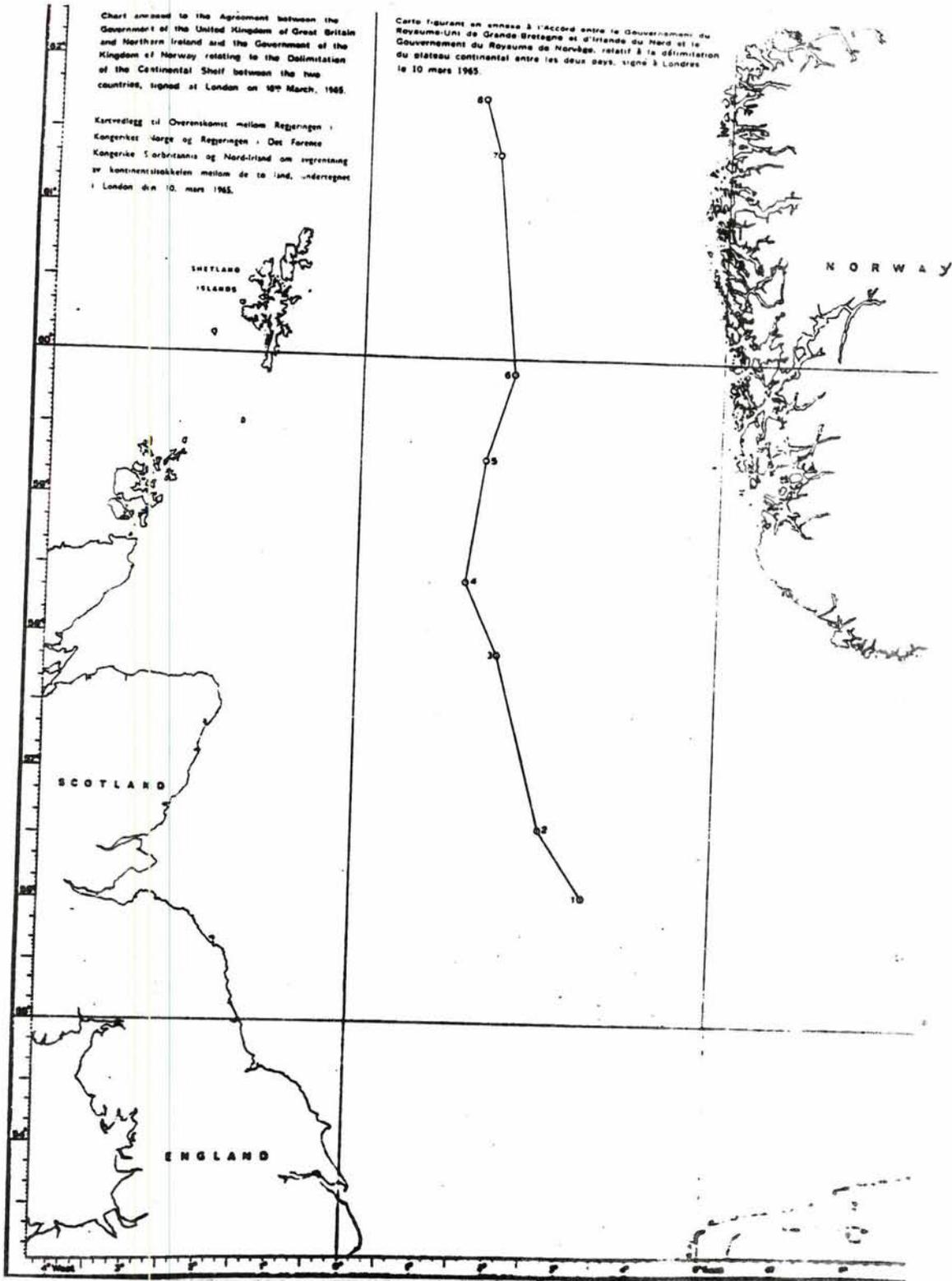
Article 6

(1) This Agreement shall be ratified. Instruments of ratification shall be exchanged at Oslo as soon as possible.

(2) The Agreement shall enter into force on the date of the exchange of instruments of ratification.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorised thereto by their respective Governments, have signed the present Agreement.

DONE in duplicate at London the 10th day of March 1965, in the English and Norwegian languages, both texts being equally authoritative.



PROTOCOL SUPPLEMENTARY TO THE AGREEMENT OF 10 MARCH 1965 BETWEEN THE
GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND
AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE KINGDOM OF NORWAY RELATING TO THE DELIMITATION
OF THE CONTINENTAL SHELF BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES
(22 December 1978)

The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern
Ireland and the Government of the Kingdom of Norway;

Having regard to the Agreement of 10 March 1965 relating to the
Delimitation of the Continental Shelf between the two Countries, hereinafter
referred to as "the Agreement";

Considering that Article 1 of the Agreement provides that the dividing
line between that part of the Continental Shelf which appertains to the United
Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and that part which appertains
to the Kingdom of Norway shall be based, with certain minor divergencies for
administrative convenience, on a line, every point of which is equidistant
from the nearest points of the baselines from which the territorial sea of
each country is measured;

Considering that, as recorded in Article 3, paragraph (2), of the
Agreement, the Contracting Parties did not deem it necessary at the time to
draw the dividing line further north than point No. 8 as established by
Article 2 of the Agreement;

Desiring to complete the delimitation of their respective parts of the
Continental Shelf;

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

1. The dividing line proceeding from point No. 8, as established by
Article 2 of the Agreement, shall be geodesics between the following points,
in the sequence given below:

Point 8.	61° 44' 12.00" N.,	1° 33' 36.00" E
Point 9.	61° 44' 12.00" N.,	1° 33' 13.44" E
Point 10.	62° 16' 43.93" N.,	1° 10' 40.66" E
Point 11.	62° 19' 40.72" N.,	1° 08' 30.96" E
Point 12.	62° 22' 21.00" N.,	1° 06' 28.21" E
Point 13.	62° 24' 56.68" N.,	1° 04' 25.86" E
Point 14.	62° 27' 32.82" N.,	1° 02' 17.70" E
Point 15.	62° 30' 09.83" N.,	1° 00' 05.92" E
Point 16.	62° 32' 47.29" N.,	0° 57' 48.32" E
Point 17.	62° 36' 20.75" N.,	0° 54' 44.78" E

Point 18.	62° 39' 57.99" N.,	0° 51' 29.48" E
Point 19.	62° 44' 16.31" N.,	0° 47' 27.69" E
Point 20.	62° 53' 29.49" N.,	0° 38' 27.91" E
Point 21.	62° 58' 21.06" N.,	0° 33' 31.01" E
Point 22.	63° 03' 20.71" N.,	0° 28' 12.51" E
Point 23.	63° 38' 10.68" N.,	0° 10' 59.31" W
Point 24.	63° 44' 12.83" N.,	0° 18' 08.35" W
Point 25.	63° 50' 26.89" N.,	0° 25' 47.30" W
Point 26.	63° 53' 14.93" N.,	0° 29' 19.55" W

2. The positions of the points in this Article are defined by latitude and longitude on European Datum (1st Adjustment 1950).

3. The dividing line as defined in this Protocol has been drawn on the chart annexed to this Protocol.

Article II

In the north, the termination point of the dividing line between the Continental Shelves of the United Kingdom and the Kingdom of Norway shall be point No. 26, the point which is equidistant from the nearest points of the baselines from which the territorial sea of the United Kingdom and the Kingdom of Norway and the Kingdom of Denmark, in respect of the Faroe Islands, is measured. The position of point No. 26 shall be subject to acceptance by the Government of the Kingdom of Denmark.

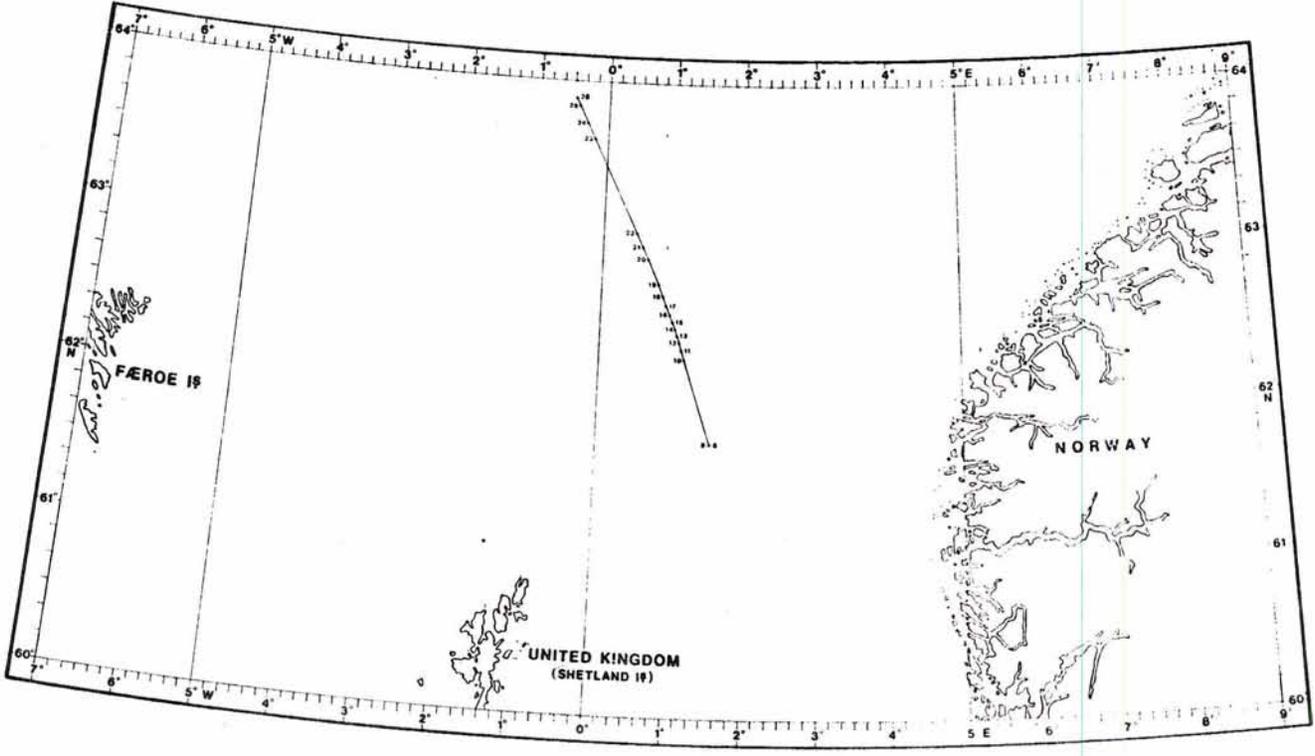
Article III

1. This Protocol shall be ratified. Instruments of ratification shall be exchanged at London as soon as possible.

2. The Protocol shall enter into force on the date of the exchange of instruments of ratification.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, duly authorised thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this Protocol.

DONE in duplicate at Oslo this twenty-second day of December 1978, in the English and Norwegian languages, both texts being equally authoritative.



AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC AND THE GOVERNMENT
OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND RELATING
TO THE DELIMITATION OF THE CONTINENTAL SHELF IN THE AREA EAST OF
30 MINUTES WEST OF THE GREENWICH MERIDIAN
(24 June 1982)

The Government of the French Republic and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

Considering that the boundary delimiting the parts of the continental shelf appertaining to France and to the United Kingdom, respectively, in the area west of 30 minutes west of the Greenwich Meridian out to the 1000 metre isobath, has been defined by the Decisions of the Court of Arbitration of 30 June 1977 and 14 March 1978, pursuant to the Agreement between the two Governments signed in Paris on 10 July 1975;

Having regard to the fact that it is declared in the preamble to the Agreement of 10 July 1975 that "agreement in principle has been reached between the two Governments on the delimitation of the portion of the continental shelf in the English Channel eastward of 30 minutes west of the Greenwich Meridian appertaining to each of them";

Desiring to define in precise terms the course of the continental shelf boundary eastward of 30 minutes west of the Greenwich Meridian;

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

1. Subject to Article 2 of this Agreement, the boundary between the parts of the continental shelf which appertain to the French Republic and the United Kingdom respectively, eastward of 30 minutes west of the Greenwich Meridian, shall be a line composed of loxodromes joining in the sequence given the points defined as follows by means of their co-ordinates:

1.	50° 07' 29" N	00° 30' 00" W
2.	50° 13' 13" N	00° 15' 30" W
3.	50° 14' 12" N	00° 02' 14" E
4.	50° 19' 41" N	00° 36' 12" E
5.	50° 23' 22" N	00° 46' 39" E
6.	50° 38' 38" N	01° 07' 26" E
7.	50° 47' 50" N	01° 15' 28" E
8.	50° 53' 47" N	01° 16' 58" E
9.	50° 57' 00" N	01° 21' 25" E
10.	51° 02' 19" N	01° 32' 53" E
11.	51° 05' 58" N	01° 43' 31" E
12.	51° 14' 27" N	01° 57' 18" E
13.	51° 19' 38" N	02° 01' 48" E
14.	51° 30' 14" N	02° 06' 51" E

2. The positions of points 1-14 in paragraph 1 are defined on European Datum (1st Adjustment 1950).

3. The boundary line defined in paragraph 1 is illustrated on the chart annexed to this Agreement.

Article 2

1. Point No. 1 corresponds to Point A defined in paragraph (1) of the dispositif of the Decision dated 30 June 1977 rendered by the Court of Arbitration established under the Agreement of 10 July 1975.

2. It has not been possible for the time being to complete the delimitation of the boundary beyond Point No. 14; it is however agreed between the Parties that the delimitation from Point 14 to the tripoint between the boundaries of the continental shelf appertaining to the Parties and to the Kingdom of Belgium shall be completed at the appropriate time by application of the same methods as have been utilized for the definition of the boundary line between Points Nos. 1 and 14.

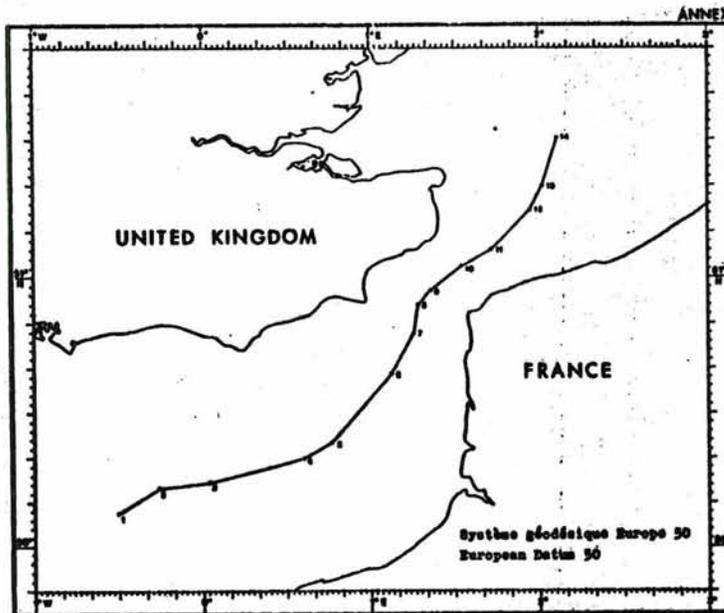
Article 3

1. This Agreement shall be ratified. The instruments of ratification shall be exchanged at Paris as soon as possible.

2. This Agreement shall enter into force on the date of exchange of instruments of ratification.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed the present Agreement.

DONE in duplicate at London this 24th day of June 1982 in the French and English languages, both texts being equally authoritative.



[TRANSLATION]

CONVENTION BETWEEN FRANCE AND SPAIN ON THE DELIMITATION
OF THE TERRITORIAL SEA AND THE CONTIGUOUS ZONE IN THE
BAY OF BISCAY (GOLFE DE GASCOGNE/GOLFO DE VIZCAYA)
(29 January 1974)

The President of the French Republic,

The Head of the Spanish State,

Desiring to delimit the French territorial sea and the Spanish territorial sea and contiguous zone,

Bearing in mind the Convention of 14 July 1959 between France and Spain relating to fishing in the Bidassoa (Bidasoa) River and in Figuer (Higuer) Bay,

Have resolved to conclude a Convention and for that purpose have appointed as their plenipotentiaries:

The President of the French Republic:

Mr. Jean-Pierre Cabouat, Minister Plenipotentiary;

The Head of the Spanish State:

Mr. Antonio Poch, Minister Plenipotentiary,

who, having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

Article 1

This Convention shall apply in the Bay of Biscay north of Figuer (Higuer) Bay to a distance of 12 miles, measured from the French and Spanish baselines.

Article 2

1. In the area specified in article 1, the line delimiting the French territorial sea with respect to both the Spanish territorial sea and contiguous zone shall be composed of two geodetic lines defined as follows:

- (a) The first geodetic line follows the meridian, passing through point M at the mid-point of a line AD joining Cape Higuer (Erdico point) in Spain to Sainte-Anne or Tombeau point in France.

This line extends from point M northwards to point P situated at a distance of six miles from point M.

- (b) The second geodetic line follows the arc of a great circle joining point P and point Q equidistant from the French and Spanish baselines and at a distance of 12 miles therefrom.

2. The boundary established in accordance with the above-mentioned criteria and data is shown on French sea-chart No. 174, updated in 1973, which is annexed hereto.

Article 3

The line MP marks the boundary between the French and Spanish territorial seas. The line PQ marks the boundary between the French territorial sea, on the one hand, and the Spanish contiguous zone and subjacent continental shelf on the other. It is agreed that, should Spain extend the breadth of its territorial sea to 12 miles, the line MPQ would become the boundary between the respective territorial seas of the two States.

Article 4

1. The markers identifying the points mentioned in article 2, paragraph 1 (a), of this Convention are those set up pursuant to the Convention of 14 July 1959 between France and Spain relating to fishing in the Bidassoa (Bidasoia) River and in Figuer (Higuer) Bay.

2. Markers identifying the points designated in this Convention by the letters P and Q will be installed.

Article 5

This Convention shall be ratified and the instruments of ratification shall be exchanged at Madrid. It shall enter into force on the date of the exchange of the instruments of ratification.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this Convention.

DONE at Paris on 29 January 1974, in duplicate in the French and Spanish languages, both texts being equally authentic.

CÔTE OUEST DE FRANCE
DE MIMIZAN À LA BIDASSOA

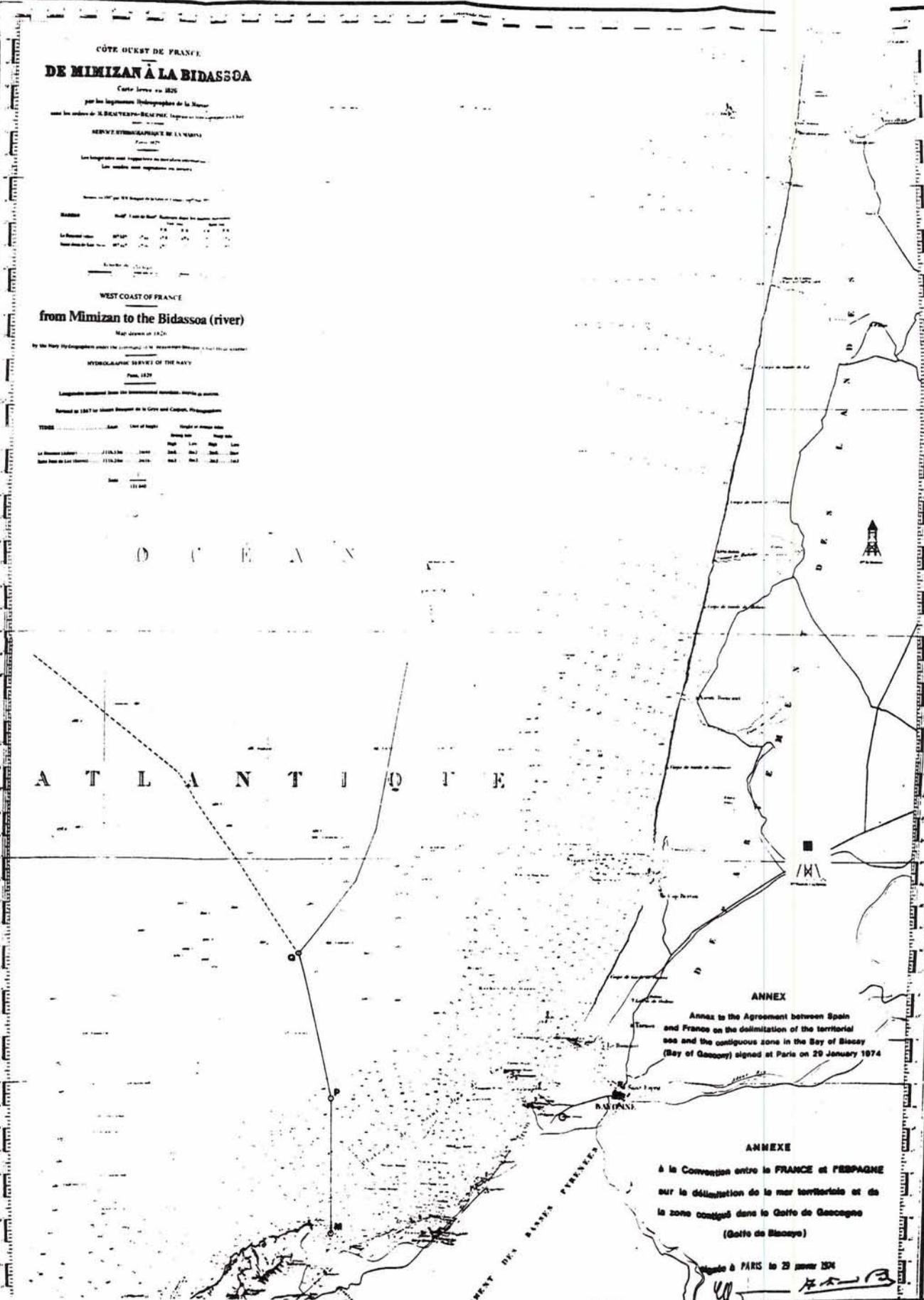
Carte levée en 1826
par les Ingénieurs Hydrographes de la Marine
sous les ordres de M. BOUTIER-BOUQUET, Ingénieur en Chef, et M. LAFITE
Membre de l'Académie des Sciences
REVUE HYDROGRAPHIQUE DE LA MARINE
Paris, 1879
Les longitudes sont rapportées au méridien de Paris
Les sondes sont rapportées au zéro

WEST COAST OF FRANCE
from Mimizan to the Bidassoa (river)

Map drawn in 1826
by the Navy Hydrographers under the command of M. BOUTIER-BOUQUET, Chief Engineer, and M. LAFITE, Member of the Academy of Sciences
HYDROGRAPHIC SERVICE OF THE NAVY
Paris, 1879
Longitudes measured from the meridian of Paris
Soundings reduced to 1870 for lowest tides of the Gulf and Channel, Philippeaux

TIDES	Date	Unit of height	Height of water	
			Mean	Range
Low Water	1113.3m	1000	266	267
Mean Sea Level	1113.20m	2000	265	267
High Water	1113.20m	2000	265	267

O C E A N
A T L A N T I Q U E



ANNEX
Annex to the Agreement between Spain and France on the delimitation of the territorial sea and the contiguous zone in the Bay of Biscay (Bay of Gascogne) signed at Paris on 29 January 1874

ANNEXE
à la Convention entre la FRANCE et l'ESPAGNE sur la délimitation de la mer territoriale et de la zone contiguë dans le Golfe de Gascogne (Golfe de Biscaie)

Signée à PARIS le 29 janvier 1874

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

[TRANSLATION]

CONVENTION BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC AND
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE SPANISH STATE ON THE DELIMITATION
OF THE CONTINENTAL SHELVES OF THE TWO STATES IN THE
BAY OF BISCAY (GOLFE DE GASCOGNE/GOLFO DE VIZCAYA)
(29 January 1974)

The Government of the French Republic and the Government of the Spanish State,

Having regard to the Convention on the Continental Shelf done at Geneva on 29 April 1958,

Having decided to establish the boundary between the parts of the continental shelf of the Bay of Biscay over which the two States respectively exercise sovereign rights for the purpose of exploration and exploitation of the natural resources of the continental shelf,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1. This Convention shall apply in the Bay of Biscay to a distance of 12 miles, measured from the French and Spanish baselines to a line between Cape Ortegal, in Spain, and Raz point, in France.

Article 2. 1. The boundary between the continental shelves of the two States shall be the line which joins points Q, R and T:

(a) Point Q is the point defined in article 2, paragraph 1 (b), of the Convention of 29 January 1974 between France and Spain on the delimitation of the territorial sea and the contiguous zone in the Bay of Biscay.

The co-ordinates of point Q, according to the most recent surveys, are the following:

Latitude N: 43° 35' 43"
Longitude W(GR): 1° 48' 08"

(b) Up to point R, defined below, line QR is, in principle, the line which at every point is equidistant from the French and Spanish baselines. In implementation of this provision, line QR shall consist of geodetic lines following the arcs of a great circle joining the points having the following co-ordinates:

	<u>Latitude N</u>	<u>Longitude W(GR)</u>
Q1	43° 39' 40"	1° 51' 30"
Q2	43° 43' 45"	1° 55' 30"
Q3	43° 48' 00"	2° 02' 40"
Q4	43° 53' 25"	2° 11' 25"
Q5	44° 00' 00"	2° 16' 00"
Q6	44° 06' 30"	2° 20' 30"
Q7	44° 13' 00"	2° 25' 30"
Q8	44° 19' 10"	2° 31' 00"
Q9	44° 24' 40"	2° 36' 19"
Q10	44° 30' 00"	2° 42' 30"
Q11	44° 35' 45"	2° 50' 27"
Q12	44° 39' 50"	2° 57' 00"
Q13	44° 45' 25"	3° 03' 50"
R	44° 52' 00"	3° 10' 20"

(c) Point T is defined by the following co-ordinates:

Latitude N: 45° 28' 30"
Longitude W(GR): 6° 41' 4"

Line RT is a geodetic line following the arc of a great circle joining R and T.

2. The boundary has been drawn, in accordance with the criteria and data set forth above, on French sea-chart No. 5381, updated in 1972, which is annexed hereto (annex I).

Article 3. 1. The Contracting Parties agree to apply the supplementary procedures provided for in annex II for the granting of licences for the exploration and exploitation of the natural resources in the zone defined by the geodetic lines joining the points having the following co-ordinates:

	<u>Latitude N</u>	<u>Longitude W(GR)</u>
Z1	45° 30' 00"	5° 40' 00"
Z2	45° 30' 00"	5' 00' 00"
Z3	45° 00' 30"	5° 00' 00"
Z4	45° 00' 30"	[5° 40' 00"]

2. The boundaries of this zone have been drawn on the sea-chart mentioned in article 2, paragraph 2, of this Convention.

Article 4. 1. If a deposit of natural resources is split by the boundary between the continental shelves and if that part of the deposit which is situated on one side of the boundary is exploitable, wholly or in part, by means of installations situated on the other side of the boundary, the Contracting Parties shall endeavour, together with the holders of exploitation licences, if any, to reach agreement as to the conditions for exploitation of the deposit, in order to ensure that such exploitation is as profitable as possible and in order that each Party may preserve its full rights over the natural resources of its continental shelf. In particular, this procedure shall apply if the mode of exploitation of that part of the deposit which is situated on one side of the boundary affects the conditions for exploitation of the other part of the deposit.

2. If the natural resources of a deposit situated on either side of the boundary between the continental shelves have already been exploited, the Contracting Parties shall endeavour, together with the holders of exploitation licences, if any, to reach agreement on appropriate compensation.

Article 5. 1. The Contracting Parties shall endeavour to settle as soon as possible, through the diplomatic channel, any dispute which may arise concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention.

2. Any dispute not settled within four months from the date on which one of the Contracting Parties gave notice of its intention to initiate the procedure provided for in the preceding paragraph shall, at the request of either Contracting Party, be referred to an arbitral tribunal.

3. In each case, the arbitral tribunal shall be constituted in the following manner: each Party shall nominate one arbitrator, and the two arbitrators shall agree on a third arbitrator who shall not be a national of either of the two Parties; this third arbitrator shall act as president of the arbitral tribunal. If the arbitrators have not been nominated within two months from the date on which one of the Contracting States gave notice of its intention to refer the dispute to the tribunal, or if the arbitrators appointed by the two Parties have not agreed within one month from the date of the most recent nomination on the appointment of the third arbitrator, either Party may request the President of the International Court of Justice to make the necessary appointments. If the President of the Court is a national of one of the Parties or is incapacitated for any reason, the appointments shall be made by the Vice-President. If the Vice-President also is a national of one of the Parties or is incapacitated for any reason, the appointments shall be made by the most senior judge of the Court who is not a national of one of the two Parties.

4. Each Contracting Party shall bear the costs of its arbitrator and one half of all other costs. The arbitral tribunal shall determine its own rules of procedure, if the Parties have not determined them within two months from the date of the most recent appointment.

5. The arbitral tribunal shall take its decisions by majority vote. Its decisions shall be binding on the Parties.

6. The arbitral tribunal may, at the request of either Party, decide on conservatory measures.

Article 6. Nothing in this Convention shall affect the status of the superjacent waters or air space.

Article 7. The Contracting Parties shall endeavour to ensure that the exploration of the continental shelf of the Bay of Biscay and the exploitation of its natural resources do not adversely affect the ecological balance and the legitimate uses of the marine environment, and they shall hold consultations to that end.

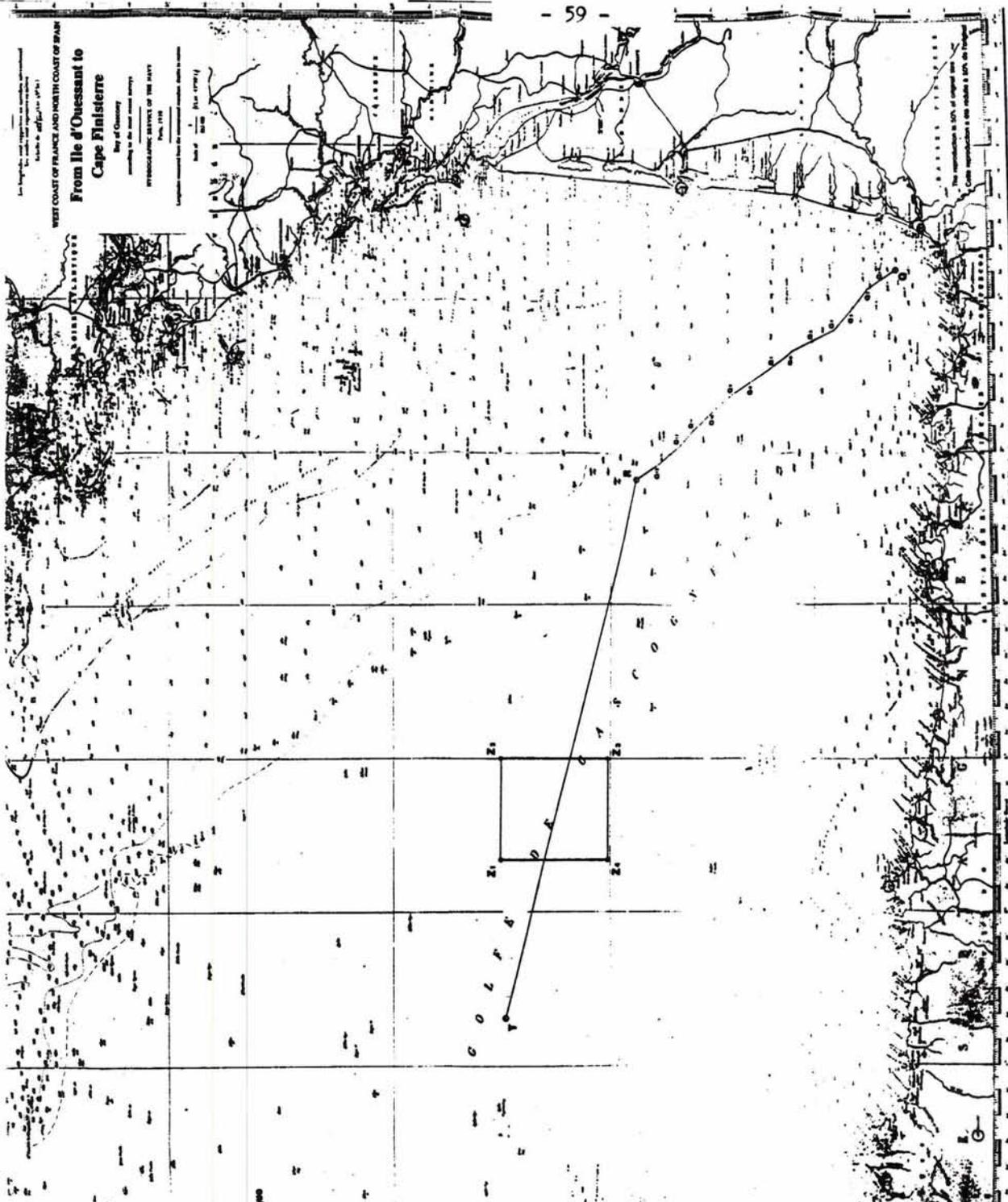
Article 8. In the event of the entry into force between the Contracting Parties of any multilateral treaty which modifies the Convention on the Continental Shelf done at Geneva on 29 April 1958 and which might affect the provisions of the present Convention, the Contracting Parties shall immediately hold consultations for the purpose of agreeing on such amendments to the present Convention as may prove necessary.

Article 9. Each Contracting Party shall notify the other of the completion of the constitutional procedures necessary for the entry into force of this Convention. This Convention shall enter into force on the date of the last such notification.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this Convention.

DONE at Paris on 29 January 1974, in duplicate in the French and Spanish languages, both texts being equally authentic.

WEST COAST OF FRANCE AND NORTH COAST OF SPAIN
From Ile d'Ouessant to
Cape Finisterre
Bay of Biscay
HYDROGRAPHIC SERVICE OF THE NAVY
Scale 1:50,000
Publ. 1910



ANNEXE I
à la Convention entre le Gouvernement de la République
française et le Gouvernement de l'Etat espagnol sur la
délimitation des plateaux continentaux des deux Etats
dans le Golfe de Gascogne (Golfe de Biscaye)
signée à PARIS le 7^o janvier 1974

ANNEX I
Annex I to the Agreement between the Government of
the Spanish State and the Government of the French Republic
on the delimitation of the continental shelves between the two
States in the Bay of Biscay (Bay of Gascogne) signed at Paris on
29 January 1974

Scale 1:50,000

Scale 1:50,000

ANNEX II

PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO THE ZONE DEFINED IN ARTICLE 3 OF THIS CONVENTION

1. The Contracting Parties shall encourage the exploitation of the zone in such a way as to ensure an equal distribution of its resources.

2. In accordance with this principle, each Contracting Party undertakes to encourage within the framework of its mining regulations, the conclusion of agreements between companies applying for licences to explore the zone, in order to allow companies having the nationality of the other Party to participate in such exploration on the basis of equal partnership and proportional financing of operations.

3. To this end, whenever either Party receives a request for a licence to conduct explorations within its sector, it shall so notify the other Party. The Party so notified shall have a six-month time-limit within which to designate a company or companies of its nationality to participate, with the other applicants, in the procedure for the granting of licences.

4. If the applicants fail to reach agreement within one year from the date of their designation, the Contracting Party having jurisdiction over the sector in question shall consult with the other Contracting Party before taking any decision on the granting of licences.

5. Companies holding exploration and exploitation licences and bound by partnership agreements concerning the zone shall notify the Parties of any modification which they make to such agreements. In such a case, the Parties shall, at the request of either of them, hold consultations for the purpose of studying the scope of such a modification and its effects on the objective mentioned in paragraph 1 of this annex.

6. Any proposed modification of the licences granted by one of the Contracting Parties for the exploration and exploitation of its sector of the zone shall be communicated to the other Contracting Party, which shall have a three-month time-limit within which to submit, if necessary, its comments and proposals. If there is disagreement on the proposed modification, the Parties may resort to the procedures set forth in article 5 of this Convention.

7. The Contracting Parties shall agree on appropriate procedures for encouraging the conclusion of partnership agreements as provided in paragraph 2 above, as well as on procedures relating to the régime governing the export to one of the Parties of the products obtained from exploitation in the sector of the other Party by the company or companies designated by the first-mentioned Party.

EXCHANGE OF LETTERS

I

Paris, 29 January 1974

Sir,

Article 2(b) of the Convention signed this day between the Government of the Spanish State and the Government of the French Republic on the delimitation of the continental shelves of the two States in the Bay of Biscay stipulates that "line QR is, in principle, the line which at every point is equidistant from the French and Spanish baselines". In implementation of this principle, the same article of the Convention establishes the co-ordinates of a certain number of points, situated on this equidistant line, between points Q and R.

During the course of our negotiations, we recognized that the geodetic and cartographic data and techniques that were used in establishing the points indicated in article 2(b) of the Convention might be improved in the future. We nevertheless agreed that, even in such a case, and without prejudice to any subsequent agreement between the Parties concerning a different solution, the line dividing the Spanish and French continental shelves between points Q and R should continue to be determined by the geodetic lines following the arcs of a great circle joining the points having the co-ordinates set forth in the Convention.

If you agree with the above, I propose that this letter and your reply shall constitute an Agreement between our two Governments on the interpretation of article 2(b) of the Convention, such Agreement to take effect on the date of your reply.

II

Paris, 29 January 1974

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of today's date, the text of which in translation reads as follows:

[See letter I]

I have the honour to inform you that the Spanish Government agrees with the above.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE KINGDOM OF DENMARK
AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN
AND NORTHERN IRELAND RELATING TO THE DELIMITATION OF
THE CONTINENTAL SHELF BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES
(25 November 1971)

The Government of the Kingdom of Denmark and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

Having regard to the Agreement concluded between them on 3 March 1966 relating to the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf between their two countries;

Having decided to establish their common boundary between the parts of the Continental Shelf over which the Kingdom of Denmark and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland respectively exercise sovereign rights for the purpose of exploration and exploitation of the natural resources of the Continental Shelf;

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1. The dividing line between that part of the Continental Shelf which appertains to the Kingdom of Denmark and that part which appertains to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is in principle a line which at every point is equidistant from the nearest points of the baselines from which the territorial sea of each country is measured.

Article 2. (1) In implementation of the principle set forth in article 1, the dividing line shall be an arc of a great circle between the following points:

- | | | |
|----|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. | 56° 05' 12.0" N | 03° 15' 00.0" E |
| 2. | 55° 55' 09.4" N | 03° 21' 00.0" E |

The positions of the two above-mentioned points are defined by latitude and longitude on European Datum (1st Adjustment 1950).

(2) The dividing line has been drawn on the chart annexed to this Agreement.

Article 3. (1) In the north the termination point of the dividing line is the point of intersection of the dividing lines between the Continental Shelves of the Kingdom of Denmark, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Kingdom of Norway.

(2) In the south the termination point of the dividing line is the point of intersection of the dividing lines between the Continental Shelves of the Kingdom of Denmark, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Federal Republic of Germany.

Article 4. If any single geological petroleum structure or petroleum field, or any single geological structure or field of any other mineral deposit, including sand or gravel, extends across the dividing line and the part of such structure or field which is situated on one side of the dividing line is exploitable, wholly or in part, from the other side of the dividing line, the Contracting Parties shall seek to reach agreement as to the exploitation of such structure or field.

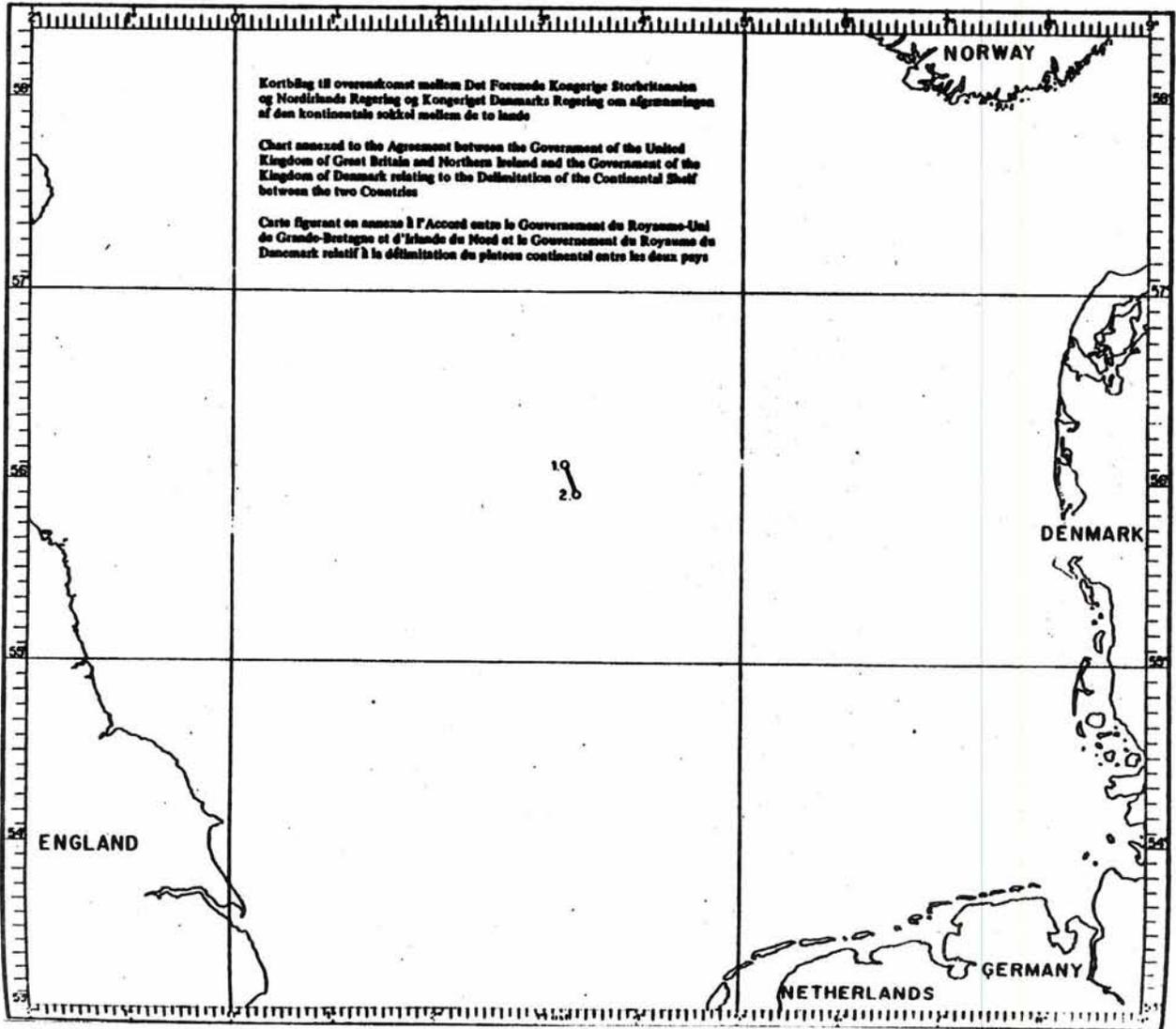
Article 5. With the entry into force of this Agreement the Agreement relating to the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf between the two countries signed at London on 3 March 1966 shall cease to have effect.

Article 6. (1) This Agreement shall be ratified. Instruments of ratification shall be exchanged at London.

(2) The Agreement shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the exchange of instruments of ratification.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this Agreement.

DONE in duplicate at London the 25th day of November, 1971, in the Danish and English languages, both texts being equally authoritative.



[TRANSLATION]

TREATY BETWEEN THE KINGDOM OF DENMARK AND THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC
OF GERMANY CONCERNING THE DELIMITATION OF THE CONTINENTAL SHELF
UNDER THE NORTH SEA
(28 January 1971)

The Kingdom of Denmark and the Federal Republic of Germany, desiring to delimit their respective parts of the continental shelf under the North Sea in so far as that was not previously done by the Treaty of 9 June 1965 concerning the delimitation, in the coastal regions, of the continental shelf of the North Sea,

Desiring to regulate the economic utilization of the continental shelf in so far as that is in their mutual interest,

On the basis of the Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 20 February 1969 in the North Sea Continental Shelf Case between the Kingdom of Denmark and the Kingdom of Netherlands, of the one part, and the Federal Republic of Germany, of the other part,

Having regard to those boundaries of the continental shelf which are not affected by the Judgment of the International Court of Justice,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1. (1) The boundary between the Danish and German parts of the continental shelf under the North Sea shall extend from the end of the partial boundary established by the Treaty of 9 June 1965, in arcs of great circles between the following points:

S1	55° 10' 03.4" N	07° 33' 09.6" E
S2	55° 30' 40.3" N	05° 45' 00.0" E
S3	55° 15' 00.0" N	05° 24' 12.0" E
S4	55° 15' 00.0" N	05° 09' 00.0" E
S5	55° 24' 15.0" N	04° 45' 00.0" E
S6	55° 46' 21.8" N	04° 15' 00.0" E
S7	55° 55' 09.4" N	03° 21' 00.0" E

The positions of the points are defined by latitude and longitude according to the European Datum (First Adjustment 1950).

(2) The boundary termination point S7 is the point of intersection of the boundaries of the Danish, German and United Kingdom parts of the continental shelf under the North Sea.

(3) The boundary and the partial boundary established by the Treaty of 9 June 1965 are shown on the chart forming annex 1 of this Treaty.

Article 2. (1) If the existence of a mineral deposit in or on the continental shelf of one of the Contracting Parties is established and the other Contracting Party is of the opinion that the said mineral deposit extends into its continental shelf, the latter Contracting Party may notify the former Contracting Party accordingly, at the same time submitting the data on which it bases its opinion. If the former Contracting Party does not share the opinion of the other Contracting Party, the arbitral tribunal shall in accordance with article 5, at the request of either Contracting Party, make a ruling on the question.

(2) If the Contracting Parties agree on the question or if the arbitral tribunal rules that the mineral deposit extends into or onto the continental shelf of both Contracting Parties, the Government of the Contracting Parties shall, for the purpose of exploitation, agree upon regulations which, with due regard for the interests of both Contracting Parties, take into account the principle that each Contracting Party has title to the mineral resources situated in or on its continental shelf. If any mineral resources have previously been extracted from the deposit extending across the boundary, the regulations shall also include provisions for reasonable compensation.

(3) Regulations pursuant to paragraph (2) may also, with the consent of the Governments of the Contracting Parties, be agreed upon wholly or partly between the entitled parties. An entitled party is any person who has a right to extract the mineral resources in question.

(4) If regulations pursuant to paragraph (2) or paragraph (3) above have not been drawn up within a reasonable time, either Contracting Party may bring the matter before the arbitral tribunal in accordance with article 5. In such cases, the arbitral tribunal may also make a ruling ex aequo et bono. The arbitral tribunal shall be empowered to issue interim orders, after hearing the Contracting Parties.

Article 3. Without prejudice to the rules of international law relating to the laying of pipelines on the continental shelf, any pipelines laid on the continental shelf in connexion with the extraction of mineral resources shall, with a view to the prevention of marine pollution and other hazards, be subject to the provisions in force with regard to the construction and use of pipelines of the Contracting Party across whose continental shelf such pipelines are laid.

Article 4. (1) The enterprises referred to in annex 2 of this Treaty shall, upon application, be granted licences under German law to explore for and extract petroleum and natural gas as well as any other substances obtained in the course of such extraction, in the areas specified in the said annex.

(2) Applications for the licences referred to in paragraph (1) must be submitted to the competent German authority within one year from the date of the entry into force of this Treaty.

Article 5. (1) Disputes between the Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Treaty or of any regulations agreed upon pursuant to article 2, paragraph (2), shall as far as possible be settled by negotiation.

(2) Any dispute not settled in this manner within a reasonable time shall, at the request of either Contracting Party, be referred to an arbitral tribunal for decision.

(3) The arbitral tribunal shall be constituted on an ad hoc basis. Save where the Contracting Parties, by way of a simplified procedure, agree to appoint a single arbitrator to settle the dispute, an arbitral tribunal of three members shall be constituted in the following manner: each Contracting Party shall appoint one member, and the two members shall agree on a national of a third State, who shall be appointed chairman by the two Contracting Parties. The members must be appointed within two months, and the chairman within a further two months, after a request by either Contracting Party for settlement of the dispute by an arbitral tribunal.

(4) If the time-limits specified in paragraph (3) are not met, either Contracting Party may request the President of the International Court of Justice to make the necessary appointments. If the President is a national of one of the Contracting Parties or is incapacitated for any other reason, the appointments shall be made by the Vice-President. If the Vice-President also is a national of one of the Contracting Parties or is incapacitated, the appointments shall be made by the next most senior member of the Court who is not a national of one of the Contracting Parties and is not incapacitated.

(5) The arbitral tribunal shall take its decisions by majority vote. Each Contracting Party shall bear the costs of its member and of its representation in the case before the tribunal; the costs of the chairman and any other costs shall be borne by the Contracting Parties equally.

(6) The arbitral tribunal or the single arbitrator shall reach a decision on the basis of the international law applicable between the Contracting Parties. The decision shall be binding.

(7) The arbitral tribunal or the single arbitrator shall determine its or his own procedure, save as otherwise provided in this Treaty or by the Contracting Parties when the arbitral tribunal or the single arbitrator is appointed.

Article 6. Articles 2 and 3, and article 5 in so far as it relates to the settlement of disputes concerning the interpretation or application of articles 2 and 3, shall apply mutatis mutandis to the area of the continental shelf in the vicinity of the coast which was delimited by the Treaty of 9 June 1965.

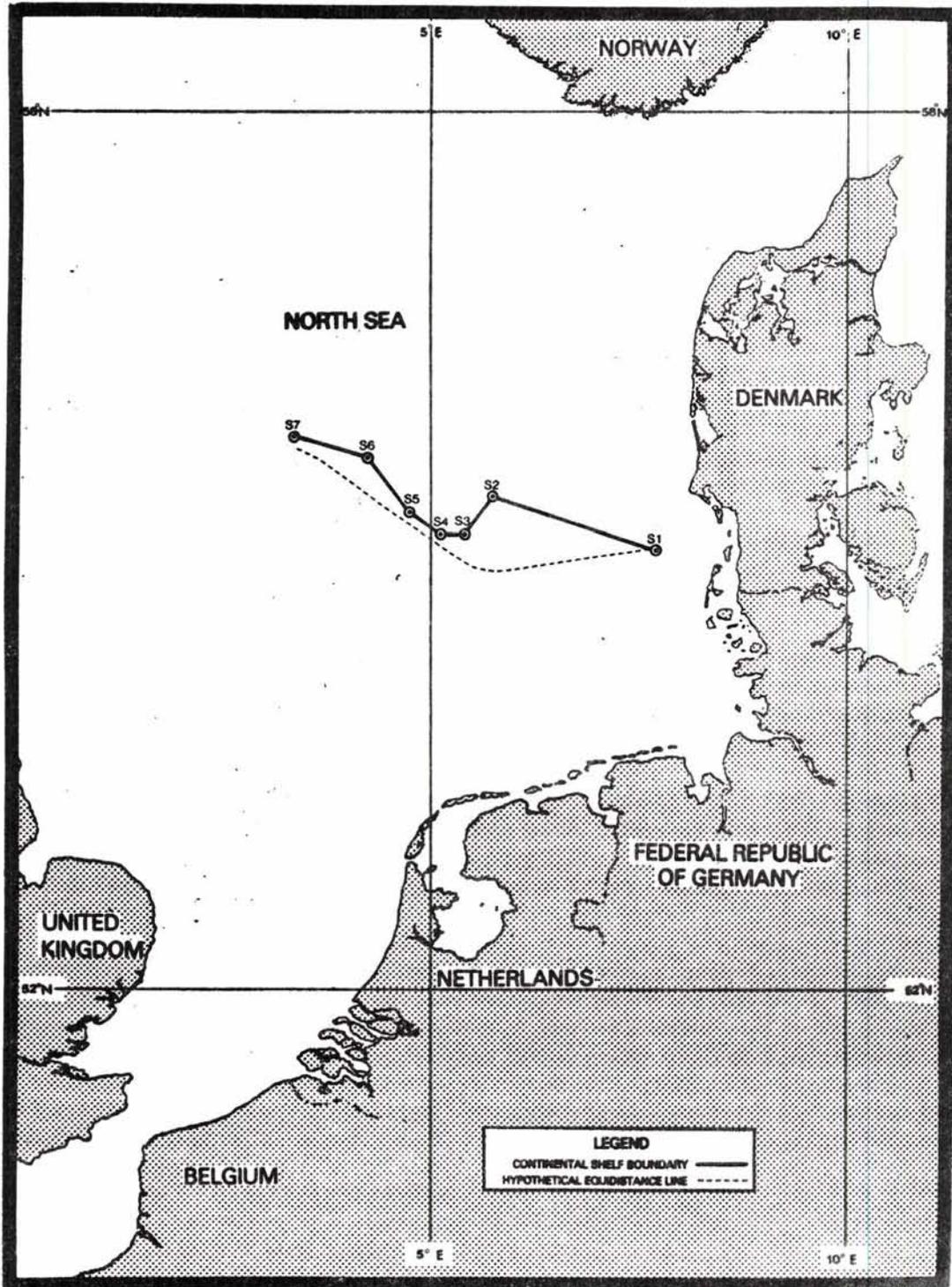
Article 7. This Treaty shall also apply to Land Berling, provided that the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has not made a declaration to the contrary to the Government of the Kingdom of Denmark within three months from the date of the entry into force of the Treaty.

Article 8. (1) This Treaty shall be ratified. The instruments of ratification shall be exchanged at Bonn.

(2) The Treaty shall enter into force one month after the exchange of the instruments of ratification.

DONE at Copenhagen on 28 January 1971, in duplicate in the Danish and German languages, both texts being equally authentic.

ANNEX 1



ANNEX 2
(ad article 4)

(1) Enterprises: Dansk Boreselskab Aktieselskab, Aktieselskabet Dampskibsselskabet Svendborg and Dampskibsselskabet af 1912 Aktieselskab individually or collectively, or a subsidiary of one or more of the above-mentioned companies constituted under Danish or German law at the time of application.

(2) Licence area: the area enclosed by arcs of great circles between the following points:

55° 15' 00.0" N	05° 24' 12.0" E
55° 15' 00.0" N	05° 09' 00.0" E
55° 24' 15.0" N	04° 45' 00.0" E
55° 20' 55.1" N	04° 40' 00.0" E
55° 07' 56.2" N	05° 15' 00.0" E

The positions of the points are defined by latitude and longitude according to the European Datum (First Adjustment 1950).

EXCHANGE OF LETTERS

I

THE AMBASSADOR OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Copenhagen, 28 January 1971

Sir,

I have the honour to state, in connexion with the signing this day of the Treaty between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Kingdom of Denmark concerning the delimitation of the continental shelf under the North Sea, that our two Governments have agreed that, pending ratification of the Treaty, legal relations in respect of the area of the continental shelf under the North Sea which the Kingdom of Denmark has hitherto considered to be Danish property but which in accordance with this Treaty is the property of the Federal Republic of Germany shall, as from today until the date of the entry into force of the Treaty, be regulated as follows:

In the case of the area in question, the Government of the Kingdom of Denmark shall, in accordance with the desire of the Federal Republic of Germany that its rights in the area should not be abridged:

- (a) Refrain from renewing expired licences and from issuing new licences;
- (b) Refrain from approving, except with the consent of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, any plans for exploration or exploitation of the continental shelf which require a licence under Danish law;

- (c) Notify the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany of any other plans for exploration or exploitation of the continental shelf which may come to the notice of the Government of the Kingdom of Denmark.

I should be grateful if you would confirm to me that your Government agrees with the foregoing arrangement.

II

FOREIGN MINISTRY

Copenhagen, 28 January 1971

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of today's date, the text of which in Danish reads as follows:

[See note I]

I have the honour to confirm to you that my Government agrees with the contents of your letter.

[TRANSLATION]

TREATY BETWEEN THE KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS AND THE FEDERAL
REPUBLIC OF GERMANY CONCERNING THE DELIMITATION OF THE
CONTINENTAL SHELF UNDER THE NORTH SEA
(28 January 1971)

The Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Federal Republic of Germany,

Purposing to establish the boundary between their respective parts of the continental shelf under the North Sea, in so far as that was not previously achieved through the Treaty of 1 December 1964 concerning the lateral delimitation of the continental shelf in the vicinity of the coast,

Desiring to regulate the economic utilization of the continental shelf, in so far as their mutual interests require such regulation,

Taking as their basis the Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 20 February 1969 in the North Sea Continental Shelf Case between the Federal Republic of Germany of the one part and the Kingdom of Denmark and the Kingdom of the Netherlands of the other part,

Having regard to those boundaries on the continental shelf which are not affected by the Judgment of the International Court of Justice,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1. (1) The boundary between the Netherlands and German parts of the continental shelf under the North Sea shall, in contiguity to the section of boundary established through the Treaty of 1 December 1964, be arcs of great circles between the following points in the sequence given below:

E3	as specified in the Treaty of 1 December 1964	
E4	54° 11' 12" N	06° 00' 00" O
E5	54° 37' 12" N	05° 00' 00" O
E6	55° 00' 00" N	05° 00' 00" O
E7	55° 20' 00" N	04° 20' 00" O
E8	55° 45' 54" N	03° 22' 13" O.

The positions of points E4 to E8 inclusive are defined by latitude and longitude on European Datum (First Adjustment 1950).

(2) The boundary termination point E8 is the points of intersection of the boundaries of the Netherlands, German and British parts of the continental shelf under the North Sea.

(3) The said boundary and the section of boundary established through the Treaty of 1 December 1964 are illustrated on the chart annexed to this Treaty.

Article 2. (1) If the existence of a mineral deposit in or upon the continental shelf of one of the Contracting Parties is established and the other Contracting Party is of the opinion that the said mineral deposit extends into or onto its continental shelf, the latter Party may notify the former Party accordingly, submitting the data on which it bases its opinion. If the said former Party does not share the opinion of the other Party, the arbitral tribunal referred to in article 5 shall, at the request of either Party, make a ruling on the question.

(2) If the Contracting Parties agree on the question or the arbitral tribunal rules that the mineral deposit extends into or onto the continental shelf of both Parties, the Governments of the Contracting Parties shall, for the purpose of exploitation, adopt regulations which, with due regard to the interests of both Parties, take into account the principle that each Party has title to mineral resources situated in or upon its continental shelf. If any mineral resources have previously been extracted from the deposit extending across the boundary, the regulations shall also include provisions for appropriate compensation.

(3) Regulations as referred to in paragraph (2) above may also, with the consent of the Governments of the Contracting Parties, be adopted wholly or partly between the entitled parties. An entitled party is any person who has a right to extract the mineral resources in question.

(4) If regulations as referred to in paragraph (2) or (3) above have not been drawn up within a reasonable time, either Contracting Party may bring the matter before the arbitral tribunal referred to in article 5. In such cases, the arbitral tribunal may also make a ruling ex aequo et bono. The arbitral tribunal shall be empowered, after hearing the Contracting Parties, to issue interim orders.

Article 3. Without prejudice to the rules of international law relating to the laying of pipelines on the continental shelf, any pipelines laid on the continental shelf in connexion with the extraction of mineral resources shall, with a view to the prevention of marine pollution and other hazards, be subject to the provisions relating to construction and use of pipelines of the Contracting Party across whose continental shelf such pipelines are laid.

Article 4. (1) The enterprises referred to in annex 2 to this Treaty shall, upon application, be granted licences under German law to explore for and extract mineral oil and natural gas, and any other substances obtained in the course of the extraction thereof, in the areas specified in the said annex, in so far as such areas form part of the German continental shelf in accordance with article 1 of this Treaty.

(2) Applications for licences as referred to in paragraph(1) above must be submitted to the competent German authority within one year from the date of entry into force of this Treaty.

Article 5. (1) Disputes between the Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Treaty or any regulations adopted pursuant to article 2, paragraph (2), shall so far as possible be settled by negotiation.

(2) Any dispute which is not settled in this manner within a reasonable time shall, at the request of either Contracting Party, be referred to an arbitral tribunal for decision.

(3) The arbitral tribunal shall be constituted on an ad hoc basis. Save where the Contracting Parties, in accordance with a simplified procedure, appoint by mutual agreement a single arbitrator to resolve the dispute, an arbitral tribunal composed of the three members shall be constituted in the following manner:

Each Contracting Party shall appoint a member, and the two members shall agree on a national of a third State, who shall be appointed chairman by the two Contracting Parties.

The members must be appointed within two months, and the chairman within a further two months after either Party has requested that the dispute should be resolved by an arbitral tribunal.

(4) If the time-limits referred to in paragraph (3) above are not met, either Contracting Party may request the President of the International Court of Justice to make the necessary appointments. If the President is a national of one of the Contracting Parties or is incapacitated for any other reason, the appointments shall be made by the Vice-President. If the Vice-President also is a national of one of the Contracting Parties or is incapacitated, the appointments shall be made by the next most senior member of the Court who is not a national of one of the Contracting States and is not incapacitated.

(5) The arbitral tribunal shall take its decisions by majority vote. Each Contracting Party shall bear the costs of its member and of its representation in the arbitral proceedings; the cost of the chairman and the remaining costs shall be borne by the Parties equally.

(6) The arbitral tribunal or the single arbitrator shall reach a decision on the basis of the international law applicable between the Contracting Parties. The decision shall be binding.

(7) The arbitral tribunal or the single arbitrator shall determine its or his own procedure, save as otherwise provided in this Treaty or by the Contracting Parties at the time of constitution of the arbitral tribunal or appointment of the single arbitrator.

Article 6. Articles 2 and 3, and article 5 in so far as it relates to the settlement of disputes concerning the interpretation or application of articles 2 and 3, shall apply mutatis mutandis to the area of the continental shelf in the vicinity of the coast which was delimited through the Treaty of 1 December 1964.

Article 7. This Treaty shall also apply to Land Berlin, provided that the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has not delivered a contrary declaration to the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands within three months from the date of entry into force of the Treaty.

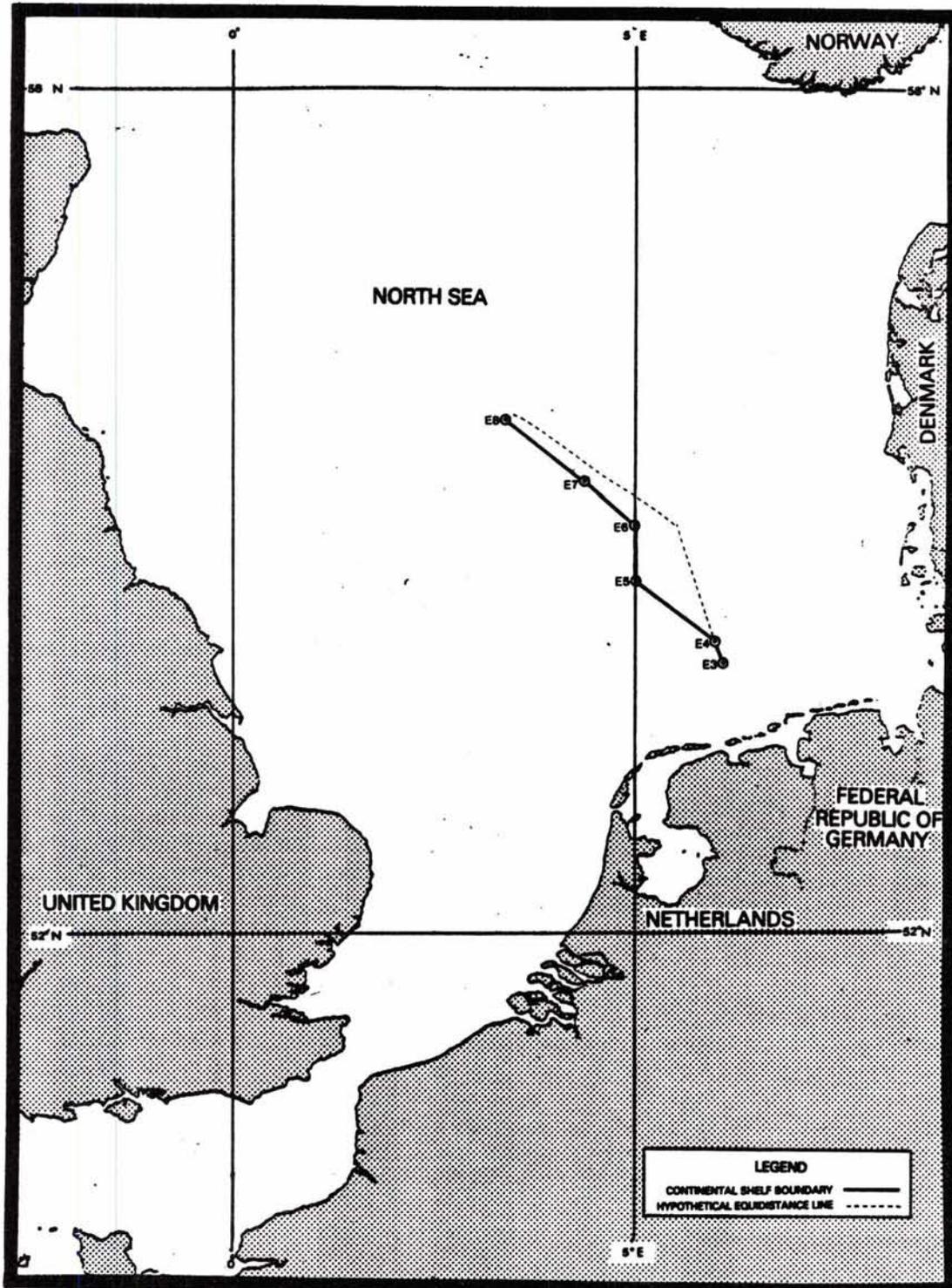
Article 8. (1) This Treaty is subject to ratification. The instruments of ratification shall be exchanged at Bonn.

(2) This Treaty shall enter into force one month after the exchange of instruments of ratification.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the plenipotentiaries, being duly authorized for the purpose, have signed this Treaty.

DONE at Copenhagen on 28 January 1971, in duplicate in the Dutch and German languages, both copies being equally authentic.

ANNEX 1



ANNEX 2
(to article 4)

Licensed enterprises:	Areas* for which application can be submitted
1. Amoco Hanseatic Petroleum Company	B/7, B/10
2. Exploratie- en Produktiemaatschappij Dyas N.V.	
3. Gelsenberg A.G.	
1. Gewerkschaft Norddeutschland	B/15, C/16
2. German Gulf Oil Production Company	
Gewerkschaft Brigitta	B/14, B/18, G/10
1. Entreprise de Recherches et d'Activités Pétrolières	G/4, G/7
2. Société Nationale des Pétroles d'Aquitaine	
3. Compagnie Française des Pétroles	
4. Eurafrep N.V.	
5. Corexland N.V.	
6. Cofraland N.V.	
Placid International Oil Ltd.	G/11, G/14
1. Deutsche Tenneco Oil Company	A/6, A/9, A/12
2. Monsanto Oil Company of Germany	
3. Ethyl German Inc.	
4. N.V. Laura And Vereeniging	

* Authorized areas indicated in the chart attached as annex 1 to the Royal Decree of 27 January 1967 implementing article 12 of the Continental Shelf Mining Act (Netherlands Staatsblad, 1967, No. 24).

EXCHANGE OF NOTES

I

THE AMBASSADOR OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Copenhagen, 28 January 1971

Sir,

I have the honour to state in connexion with the signing this day of the Treaty between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Kingdom of the Netherlands concerning the delimitation of the continental shelf under the North Sea, that our two Governments have agreed that, pending ratification of the Treaty, legal relations in respect of that part of the continental shelf under the North Sea which the Kingdom of the Netherlands has hitherto considered to be Netherlands property but which pursuant to the said Treaty is the property of the Federal Republic of Germany shall, as from today until the date of entry into force of the Treaty, be regulated as follows:

1. In the case of the areas specified in annex 2 to the Treaty, the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands will, in accordance with the desire of the Federal Republic of Germany that its rights in those areas should not be abridged:
 - (a) Refrain from issuing new licences for exploration or extraction of the mineral resources for areas in respect of which a licence is surrendered or revoked;
 - (b) Refrain from approving, except with the consent of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, any exploration or exploitation activities on the continental shelf which under Netherlands law require a licence, unless a legal entitlement to the licence exists;
 - (c) Notify the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany of any other plans for exploration or exploitation of the continental shelf which may come to the notice of the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands.
2. In the case of areas other than those specified in annex 2 to the Treaty, the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands will, until the date of entry into force of the treaty, refrain from issuing licences for exploration or extraction of mineral resources and will take any other measures only with the consent of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany.

I should be grateful if you would confirm to me that your Government agrees with the foregoing arrangement.

THE AMBASSADOR OF THE KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS

Copenhagen, 28 January 1971

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of today's date, the text of which in Dutch reads as follows:

[See note I]

I have the honour to confirm to you that the Netherlands Government agrees with the foregoing arrangement.

[TRANSLATION]

PROTOCOL TO THE TREATIES OF 28 JANUARY 1971 BETWEEN
THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY AND DENMARK AND THE
KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS, RESPECTIVELY, CONCERNING
THE DELIMITATION OF THE CONTINENTAL SHELF
UNDER THE NORTH SEA
(28 January 1971)

I

(1) The Kingdom of Denmark, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Federal Republic of Germany have, on the basis of the Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 20 February 1969, conducted trilateral negotiations concerning the delimitation of the continental shelf under the North Sea. In the course of these negotiations, the following two Treaties, signed this day, were drawn up by agreement:

- (a) Treaty between the Kingdom of Denmark and the Federal Republic of Germany concerning the delimitation of the continental shelf under the North Sea;
- (b) Treaty between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Federal Republic of Germany concerning the delimitation of the continental shelf under the North Sea.

These Treaties are, so far as the circumstances allow, identical.

(2) The Governments of the three signatory States, recognizing that the two Treaties together determine the configuration and extent of the German part of the continental shelf under the North Sea and consequently are closely interrelated, intend to exchange the instruments of ratification of the two Treaties at Bonn on the same date in order that they may enter into force simultaneously.

II

The Government of the Kingdom of Denmark and the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands declare that the Agreement of 31 March 1966 between the Government of the Kingdom of Denmark and the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands concerning the delimitation of the continental shelf under the North Sea between the two countries shall cease to have effect as soon as either of the Treaties signed this day, as referred to in section I above, enters into force.

III

The German part of the continental shelf under the North Sea, whose boundaries are established on the basis of the Judgment of the International Court of Justice by the two Treaties referred to in section I above, is contiguous to the United Kingdom part of the continental shelf.

(1) The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany consequently intends to establish by treaty with the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland the common German-United Kingdom boundary on the continental shelf, which runs from the termination point of the German-Danish continental shelf boundary to the termination point of the German-Netherlands continental shelf boundary.

(2) The Government of the Kingdom of Denmark intends to amend, by agreement with the United Kingdom Government, the Agreement of 3 March 1966 between the Government of the Kingdom of Denmark and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland relating to the delimitation of the continental shelf between the two countries in so far as amendment thereof has become necessary as a result of the Treaty referred to in section I, paragraph (1)(a).

(3) The Government of the Kingdom of Netherlands intends to amend, by agreement with the United Kingdom Government, the Agreement of 6 October 1965 between the Government of the Kingdom of Netherlands and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland relating to the delimitation of the continental shelf under the North Sea between the two countries in so far as amendment thereof has become necessary as a result of the Treaty referred to in section I, paragraph (1)(b).

DONE at Copenhagen on 28 January 1971, in triplicate in the Danish, Dutch and German languages, all three texts being equally authentic.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN
AND NORTHERN IRELAND AND THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY
RELATING TO THE DELIMITATION OF THE CONTINENTAL SHELF
UNDER THE NORTH SEA BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES
(25 November 1971)

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Federal Republic of Germany;

Desiring to establish the common boundary between their respective parts of the Continental Shelf under the North Sea;

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1. (1) The dividing line between that part of the Continental Shelf which appertains to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and that part which appertains to the Federal Republic of Germany shall be arcs of Great Circles between the following points in the sequence given below:

1.	55° 45' 54.0" N	03° 22' 13.0" E
2.	55° 50' 06.0" N	03° 24' 00.0" E
3.	55° 55' 09.4" N	03° 21' 00.0" E

The positions of the points in this article are defined by latitude and longitude on European Datum (1st Adjustment 1950).

(2) In the south the termination point of the dividing line shall be point No. 1 which is the point of intersection of the dividing lines between the Continental Shelves of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Federal Republic of Germany, and the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

(3) In the north the termination point of the dividing line shall be point No. 3 which is the point of intersection of the dividing lines between the Continental Shelves of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Federal Republic of Germany, and the Kingdom of Denmark.

(4) The dividing line has been drawn on the chart annexed to this Agreement.

Article 2. Should any dispute arise concerning the position of any installation or other device or a well's intake in relation to the dividing line, the Contracting Parties shall in consultation determine on which side of the dividing line the installation or other device or the well's intake is situated.

Article 3. (1) If any single geological mineral oil or natural gas structure or field, or any single geological structure or field of any other mineral deposit extends across the dividing line and the part of such structure or field which is situated on one side of the dividing line is exploitable, wholly or in part, from the other side of the dividing line, the Contracting Parties shall seek to reach agreement as to the exploitation of such structure or field.

(2) In this article the term "mineral" is used in its most general, extensive and comprehensive sense and includes all non-living substances occurring on, in or under the ground, irrespective of chemical or physical state.

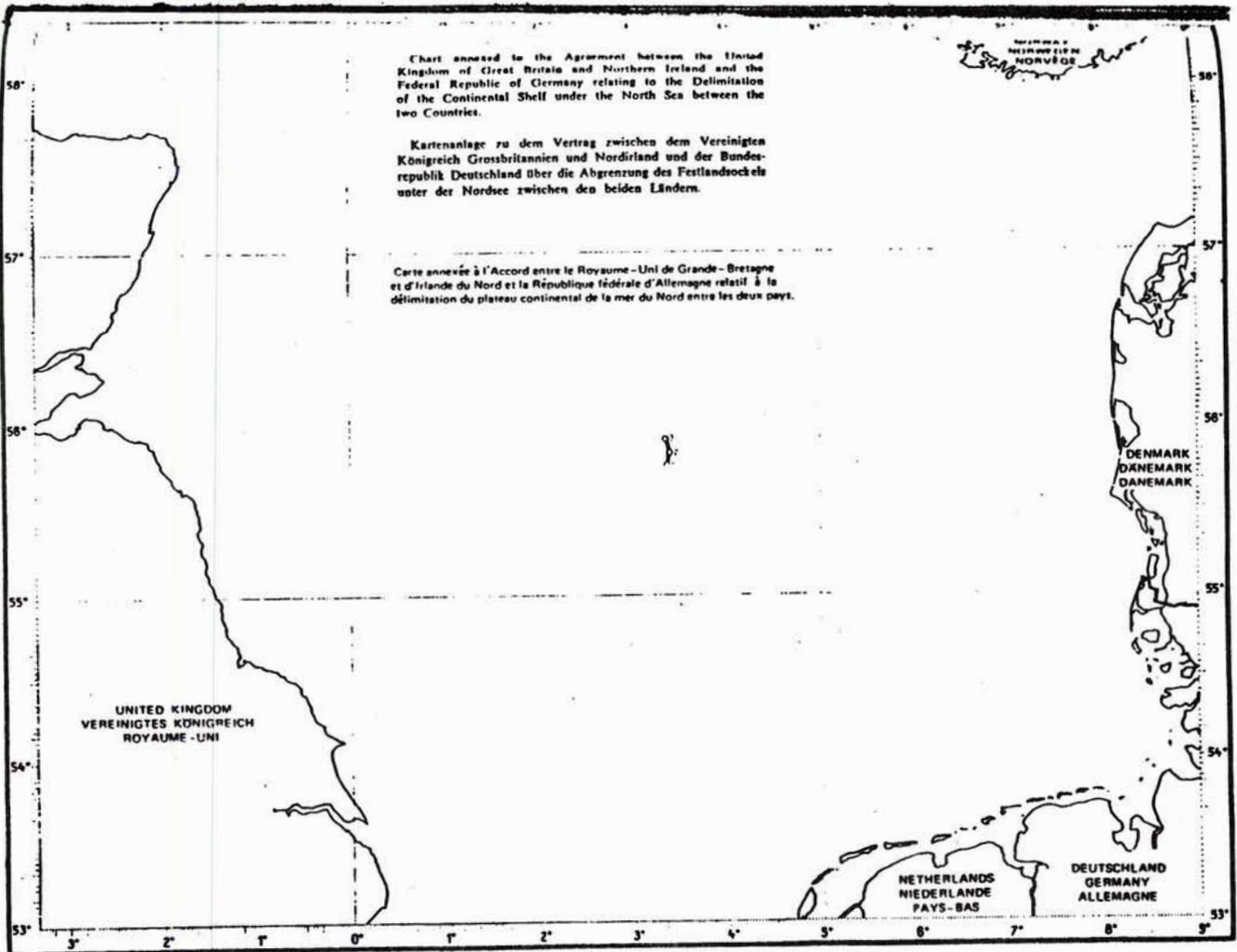
Article 4. Where a structure or field referred to in article 3 of this Agreement is such that failure to reach agreement between the Contracting Parties would prevent maximum ultimate recovery of the deposit or lead to unnecessary competitive drilling, then any question upon which the Contracting Parties are unable to agree concerning the manner in which the structure or field shall be exploited or concerning the manner in which the costs and proceeds relating thereto shall be apportioned, shall, at the request of either Contracting Party, be referred to a single Arbitrator to be jointly appointed by the Contracting Parties. The decision of the Arbitrator shall be binding upon the Contracting Parties.

Article 5. This Agreement shall also apply to Land Berlin, provided that the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has not made a contrary declaration to the Government of the United Kingdom within three months from the date of entry into force of this Agreement.

Article 6. (1) This Agreement shall be ratified. Instruments of ratification shall be exchanged at London as soon as possible.

(2) This Agreement shall enter into force on the 30th day after the exchange of instruments of ratification.

Signed at London, on 25 November 1971.



[TRANSLATION]

TREATY BETWEEN THE POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC AND THE
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS CONCERNING THE
BOUNDARY OF THE CONTINENTAL SHELF IN THE GULF OF
GDANSK AND THE SOUTH-EASTERN PART OF
THE BALTIC SEA
(28 August 1969)

The Council of State of the Polish People's Republic and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,

Desiring to intensify and expand the friendly, good-neighbourly relations existing between the Polish People's Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,

Desiring to define the boundary of the continental shelf between the Polish People's Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in the Gulf of Gdansk and the south-eastern part of the Baltic Sea,

Having regard to the provisions of the Geneva Convention on the Continental Shelf of 29 April 1958,

Reaffirming the principles set out in the Declaration on the Continental Shelf in the Baltic Sea signed in Moscow on 23 October 1968 by the Governments of the Polish People's Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the German Democratic Republic,

Have decided to conclude this Treaty and have for that purpose appointed as their plenipotentiaries:

The Council of State of the Polish People's Republic:

Zygfryd Wolniak, Under-Secretary of State in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Polish People's Republic;

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

Leonid Fedorovich Ilyichev, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of the USSR,

who, having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

Article 1

The boundary of the continental shelf between the Polish People's Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in the Gulf of Gdansk and the south-eastern part of the Baltic Sea shall, with slight variations, be a line equidistant from the nearest points of the baselines, from which the breadth of the territorial waters of each Contracting Party is measured.

The said line shall begin at the point at which the outer limit of Polish territorial waters intersects the line delimiting the territorial waters of the Polish People's Republic and the USSR established in the Protocol of 18 March 1958 between the Government of the Polish People's Republic and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics concerning the delimitation of Polish and Soviet territorial waters in the Gulf of Gdansk of the Baltic Sea; it shall follow the line of the boundary of the territorial waters of the USSR to its terminal point and shall then continue in the same direction to point A, whose geographical co-ordinates are 54° 40.2' north latitude and 19° 18.9' east longitude, thence through the points whose geographical co-ordinates are the following:

- B - 54° 48.9' north latitude, 19° 20.7' east longitude,
- C - 55° 20.8' north latitude, 19° 03.8' east longitude,
- D - 55° 51.0' north latitude, 18° 56.2' east longitude,

and then up to the point of intersection of the boundaries of the continental shelf appertaining to the Polish People's Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Kingdom of Sweden.

Article 2

The boundary of the continental shelf between the Polish People's Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics defined in article 1 is indicated on chart No. 1150, issued in 1966 by the Hydrographical Department of the Ministry of Defence of the USSR, which is annexed to this Treaty and constitutes an integral part thereof.

All the geographical co-ordinates referred to in this Treaty conform to the system employed in the chart.

Article 3

The provisions of this Treaty shall in no way affect the legal status of the waters of the high seas superjacent to the continental shelf or that of the airspace above those waters.

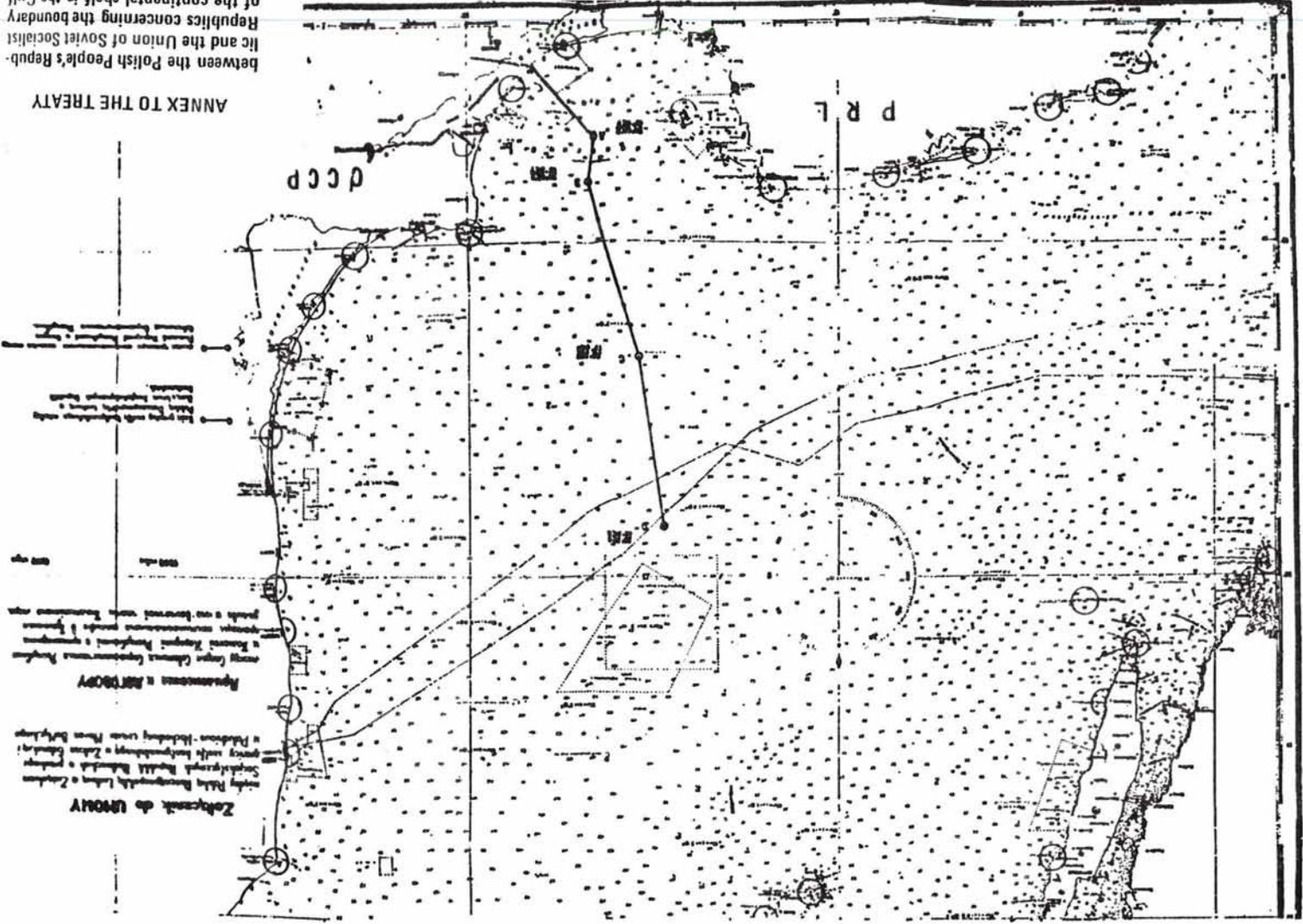
Article 4

This Treaty shall be registered with the Secretariat of the United Nations in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

Article 5

This Treaty is subject to ratification and shall enter into force on the date of the exchange of the instruments of ratification, which shall take place at Moscow as soon as possible.

DONE at Warsaw on 28 August 1969, in duplicate in the Polish and Russian languages, both texts being equally authentic.



line of the boundary of the Polish People's Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

continental shelf between the part of the Baltic Sea.

of the continental shelf in the Gulf of Gdansk and the south-eastern Republics concerning the boundary between the Polish People's Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

ANNEX TO THE TREATY

Золотинск до УЛМОВ
 including Baltic Autonomous Latak & Caidan
 Соподкринг Републ. Рибудат & падаг
 и Рибудат. Иудонг уоор Ривон Бодгуданг

Републукон и Рибудонг
 уонг Ланг (Сидан Републукон) Рибудонг
 и Рибудонг Рибудонг Рибудонг & Рибудонг
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СССР

[TRANSLATION]

MARITIME DELIMITATION TREATY BETWEEN THE FEDERATIVE REPUBLIC
OF BRAZIL AND THE FRENCH REPUBLIC
(30 January 1981)

The President of the Federative Republic of Brazil, Mr. João Baptista de Oliveira Figueiredo,

The President of the French Republic, Mr. Valéry Giscard d'Estaing,

Desiring to encourage the broadest possible development of the relations of friendship and good-neighbourliness that exist between their countries,

Aware of the need to establish precisely the maritime delimitation between the French Republic off the coast of the Department of Guyane and the Federative Republic of Brazil including that of the continental shelf,

Basing themselves on the relevant rules and principles of international law and taking into account the work of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea,

Taking into account the provisions of the Treaty of Utrecht of 11 April 1713, the decision of the Arbitral Tribunal of the Swiss Federal Council of 1 December 1900 and the application of the latter by the French-Brazilian Joint Commission on Border Delimitation following the negotiations held at Paris from 24 to 28 September 1979 and at Brasília from 19 to 23 January 1981,

Have decided to conclude this Treaty and for that purpose have designated

The President of the Federative Republic of Brazil:
Mr. Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs,

The President of the French Republic:
Mr. Jean-François Poncet, Minister for Foreign Affairs,

who have agreed on the following provisions:

Article 1

1. The maritime delimitation line, including that of the continental shelf, between the French Republic off the coast of the Department of Guyane and the Federative Republic of Brazil shall be determined by the true azimuth loxodromic curve $41^{\circ} 30'$ starting from a point at latitude $4^{\circ} 30.5'$ north and longitude $51^{\circ} 38.2'$ west. This azimuth and these co-ordinates relate to the Brazilian geodetic reference system "Datum Horizontal - Corrego Alegre".

2. Brazilian nautical map No. 110, first published on 27 April 1979 and used in the work of the sixth conference of the French-Brazilian Joint Commission on Border Delimitation, was drawn up in the above geodetic system.

3. The starting point defined in this article is the intersection of the border in the Bay of Oyapock established at the fifth conference of the Joint Commission with the line closing that bay established at the sixth conference of that Commission.

Article 2

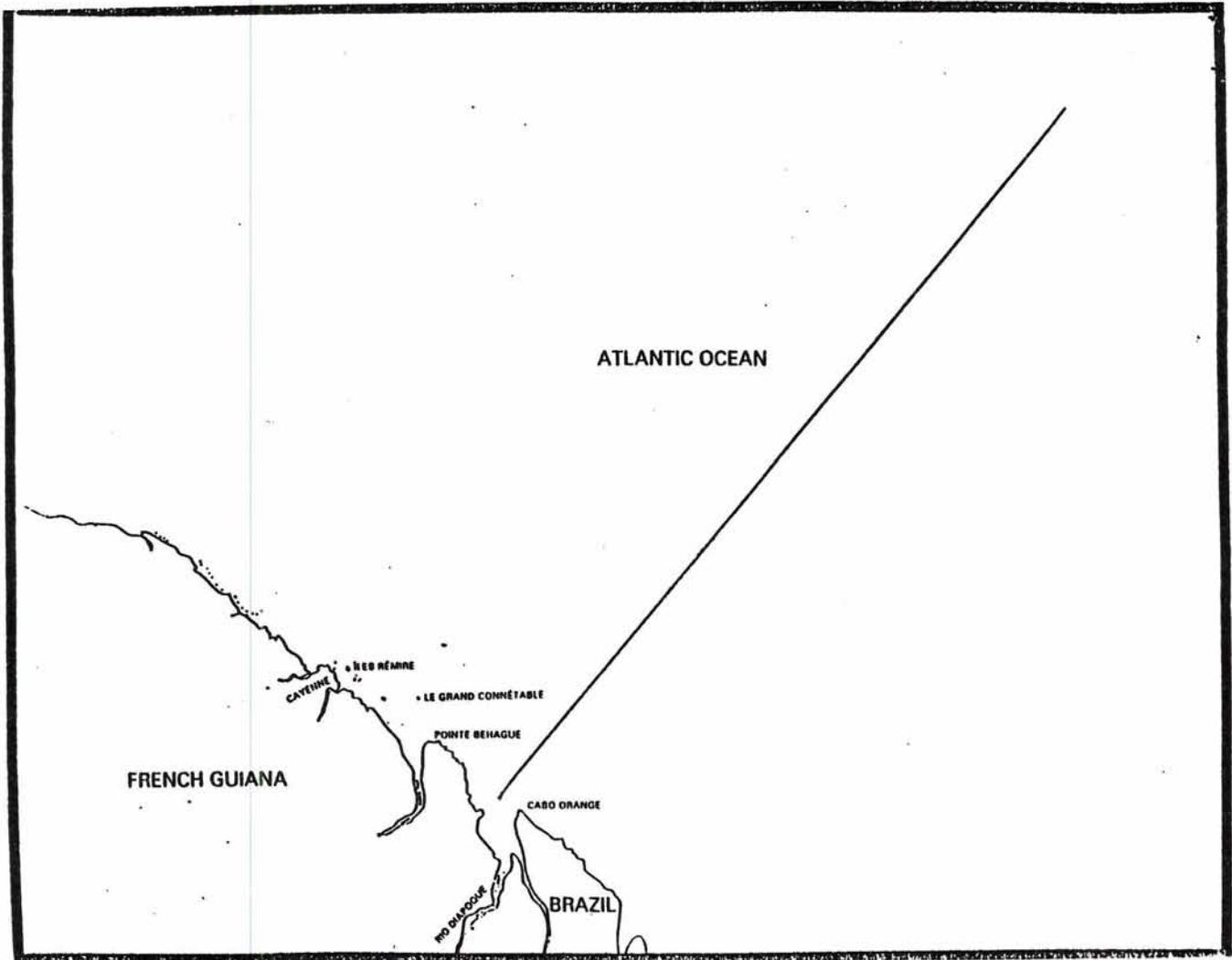
Any dispute which may arise between the Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Treaty shall be settled by the peaceful means recognized by international law.

Article 3

This Treaty shall enter into force on the date of the exchange of the instruments of ratification.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned have signed this Treaty and have thereto affixed their seals.

DONE at Paris on 30 January 1981 in two original copies, each in the French and Portuguese languages, both texts being equally authentic.



[TRANSLATION]

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA/MEXICO: MARITIME BOUNDARIES
AGREEMENT EFFECTED BY EXCHANGE OF NOTES
(24 November 1976)

I

The Mexican Secretary of Foreign Relations to the American Ambassador

UNITED MEXICAN STATES
Ministry of Foreign Relations
Mexico

Tlatelolco, D.F., November 24, 1976

No. 513118

Mr. Ambassador:

I have the honor to refer to the Decree adding to Article 27 of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States to establish an Exclusive Economic Zone of Mexico outside the Territorial Sea, and to the Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 establishing a Fishery Conservation Zone off the coast of the United States of America.

I also have the honor to refer to the conversations which have taken place between representatives of the Government of Mexico and the Government of the United States of America, in which it was understood that the creation of the above-mentioned Zones will require the establishment of maritime boundaries between the two countries.

With regard to the foregoing, I take the liberty of pointing out that our two countries have not yet delimited their respective continental shelves beyond 12 nautical miles seaward from the respective coasts, and that the present arrangement with respect to maritime boundaries, based on the Treaty to Resolve Pending Boundary Differences and Maintain the Rio Grande and Colorado River as the International Boundary, concluded in 1970, only extends the maritime boundary to 12 nautical miles.

Inasmuch as the Mexican Government has established, by means of the Decree of June 7, 1976, the outer limits of the Exclusive Economic Zone of Mexico, and taking into account the fact that those limits include three segments contiguous to the Fishery Conservation Zone of the United States of America, which will become effective on March 1, 1977, the Mexican authorities deem it desirable to establish at this time the maritime boundaries between the two countries in the Pacific Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico out to 200 nautical miles seaward counting from the baselines used to measure the breadth of the territorial sea.

Taking into account the fact that all the necessary technical work entailed in such definitive delimitation could not be completed before the entry into force of the Fishery Conservation and Management Act of the United States of America, I take the liberty of proposing that, pending final determination by treaty of the maritime boundaries between the two countries off both coasts, the following lines be provisionally recognized as such boundaries:

In the Pacific Ocean:

(a) A geodesic line from 32° 35' 22.11" north latitude, 117° 27' 49.42" west longitude to 32° 37' 37.00" north latitude, 117° 49' 31.00" west longitude;

(b) A geodesic line from 32° 37' 37.00" north latitude, 117° 49' 31.00" west longitude to 31° 07' 58.00" north longitude, 118° 36' 18.00" west longitude;

(c) A geodesic line from 31° 07' 58.00" north latitude, 118° 36' 18.00" west longitude to 30° 32' 31.20" north latitude, 121° 51' 58.37" west longitude.

In the Western Gulf of Mexico:

(a) A geodesic line from 25° 58' 30.57" north latitude, 96° 55' 27.37" west longitude to 26° 00' 31.00" north latitude, 96° 49' 29.00" west longitude;

(b) A geodesic line from 26° 00' 31.00" north latitude, 96° 48' 29.00" west longitude to 26° 00' 30.00" north latitude, 95° 39' 26.00" west longitude;

(c) A geodesic line from 26° 00' 30.00" north latitude, 95° 39' 26.00" west longitude to 25° 59' 48.28" north latitude, 93° 26' 42.19" west longitude.

In the Eastern Gulf of Mexico:

(a) A geodesic line from 25° 42' 13.05" north latitude, 91° 05' 24.89" west longitude to 25° 46' 52.00" north latitude, 90° 29' 41.00" west longitude;

(b) A geodesic line from 25° 46' 52.00" north latitude, 90° 29' 41.00" west longitude to 25° 41' 56.52" north latitude, 88° 23' 05.54" west longitude.

The above coordinates have been determined using baselines referred to the North American Datum of 1927.

It would be understood between the two Governments that on the north side of such lines Mexico will not, and on the south side of such lines the United States will not, for any purpose, claim or exercise sovereign rights or jurisdiction over the waters or sea-bed and subsoil. It would be further understood that such lines will not affect or prejudice in any manner the positions of either Government with respect to the extent of internal waters, of the territorial sea, of the high seas, or of sovereign rights or jurisdiction for any other purpose.

On the basis of the foregoing, I have the honor to propose to Your Excellency that if the terms stipulated herein are acceptable to the Government of the United States of America, this note and Your Excellency's reply shall constitute an agreement between the two Governments.

The American Ambassador to the Mexican Secretary of Foreign Relations

Mexico, D.F., November 24, 1976

No. 2165

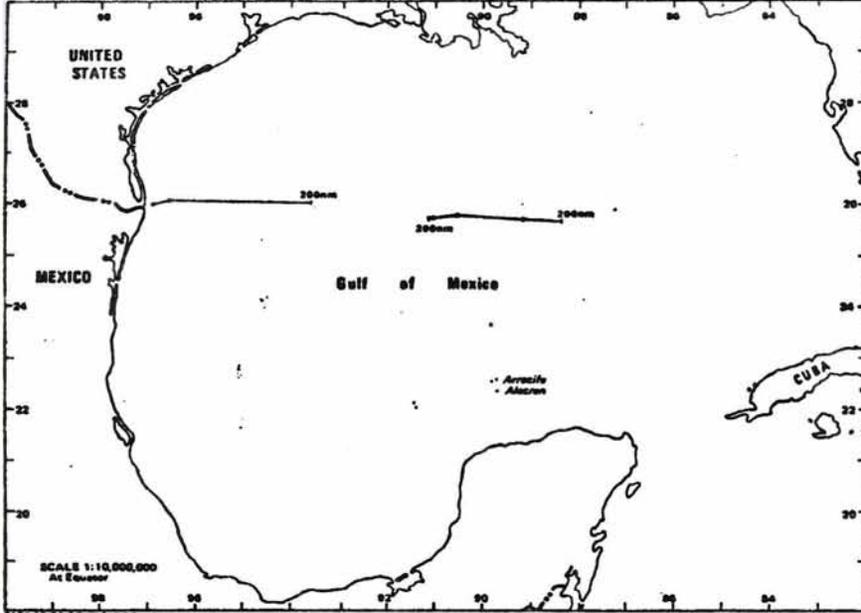
Excellency:

I have the honor to refer to your Note No. 513118 of November 24, 1976, concerning certain maritime boundaries between the United States and Mexico, which reads in English as follows:

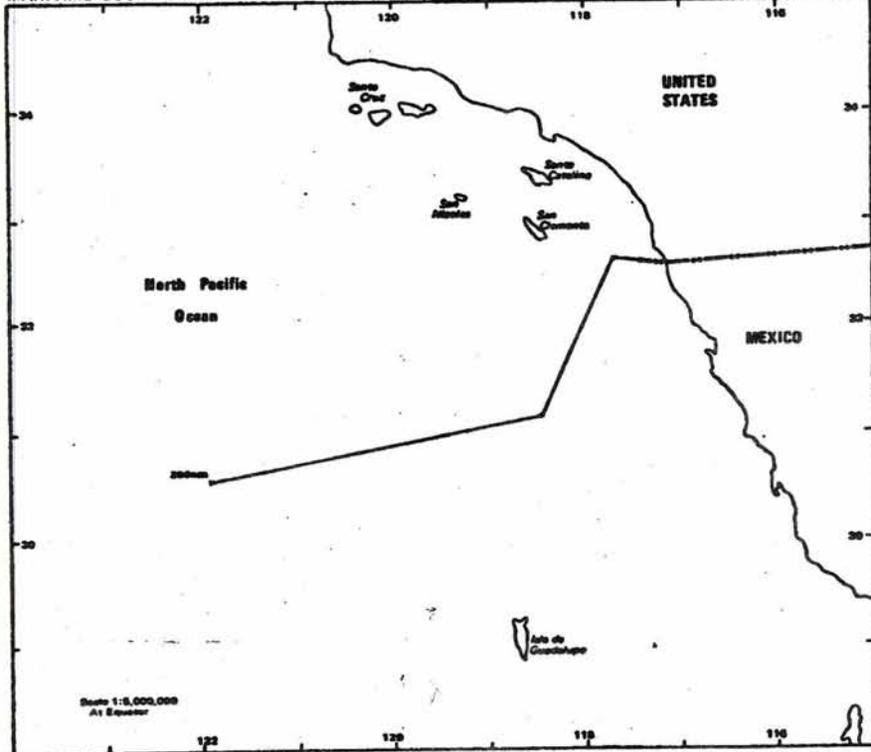
[See Note I]

In reply, it is my honor to inform you that the proposal set forth in your Note is acceptable to the Government of the United States of America. Accordingly, I agree that your Note and this reply shall constitute an Agreement between our two Governments, which shall enter into force on the date of this reply.

MARITIME BOUNDARY: MEXICO - UNITED STATES



MARITIME BOUNDARY: MEXICO - UNITED STATES



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA/CUBA: MARITIME BOUNDARY

Modus vivendi effected by exchange of letters
Signed at Havana April 27, 1977;
Entered into force April 27, 1977.

I

The Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs to the Cuban
Vice-Minister, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

CITY OF HAVANA, CUBA, April 27, 1977

Excellency:

I have the honor to refer to negotiations which have taken place between our two delegations regarding the need to establish a maritime boundary between the United States of America and the Republic of Cuba as a result of the enactment by the Government of the United States of Public Law 94-265 on April 13, 1976, and by the Government of Cuba of Decree-Law No. 2 of February 24, 1977.

Both sides are in agreement that more technical work is needed before a provisional line can be established, and both have agreed to exchange nautical charts and other appropriate technical data at the earliest practicable time to assist in developing it. Further meetings are contemplated to fix the coordinates of the line with the objective of concluding this work during the course of 1977. In the meantime, I propose as a modus vivendi for 1977 that the simplified line described by the coordinates set out below be accepted as our maritime boundary:

1. 23° 56' 24" N
81° 13' 27" W
2. 23° 50' 00" N
81° 50' 00" W
3. 23° 50' 00" N
83° 12' 10" W
4. 23° 51' 11" N
83° 20' 13" W
5. 23° 52' 49" N
83° 31' 09" W
6. 23° 54' 12" N
83° 39' 45" W
7. 23° 56' 09" N
83° 48' 16" W
8. 23° 56' 11" N
83° 48' 23" W
9. 23° 58' 20" N
83° 55' 52" W
10. 24° 03' 18" N
84° 11' 20" W
11. 24° 10' 22" N
84° 29' 19" W

12. 24° 12' 56" N
84° 35' 44" W
13. 24° 14' 17" N
84° 38' 37" W
14. 24° 40' 23" N
85° 31' 20" W
15. 24° 51' 56" N
85° 53' 45" W
16. 25° 10' 29" N
86° 27' 25" W
17. 25° 13' 03" N
86° 32' 08" W

It shall be understood by the two Governments that on the north side of the line Cuba would not, and on the south side of the line the United States would not, for any purpose, claim or exercise sovereign rights or jurisdiction over the waters or sea-bed and subsoil.

Except for the understanding in the preceeding paragraph each side reserves its position with respect to the law of the sea.

If the above-mentioned points are acceptable to your side, I have the honor to propose that this letter and your reply constitute an agreement between the two Governments.

[TRANSLATION]

II

The Cuban Vice-Minister, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to the Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs

REPUBLIC OF CUBA
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

LA HABANA, April 27, 1977

Excellency:

I have the honor to refer to Your Excellency's letter of this date concerning the maritime boundary between Cuba and the United States of America which, translated into Spanish, reads as follows:

[See Note I]

In reply, I have the honor to inform you that the proposal contained in Your Excellency's letter is acceptable to the Government of the Republic of Cuba. Consequently, I agree that Your Excellency's letter and this reply shall constitute a modus vivendi between our two Governments for 1977.

THE MAROUA DECLARATION
(1 June 1975)

During the meeting held at MAROUA from May 30th to June 1st 1975, the two Heads of State of CAMEROON and NIGERIA agreed to extend the delineation of the maritime boundary between the two Countries from Point 12 to Point G on the Admiralty Chart No. 3433 annexed to this Declaration.

The delineated boundary adopted by the two Heads of State is defined as follows:

From Point 12 (Longitude $08^{\circ} 24' 38''$ E and Latitude $04^{\circ} 31' 26''$ N) situated at the end of the line of the maritime boundary adopted by the two Heads of State on April 4, 1971, the boundary line runs due West along a line parallel to and three miles from the straight line joining Tom Shot Point and Sandy Point up to a Point A Longitude $08^{\circ} 24' 24''$ E and Latitude $04^{\circ} 31' 30''$ N. Thence from Point A along a straight line to Point A1 Longitude $08^{\circ} 24' 24''$ and Latitude $04^{\circ} 31' 20''$ N which is one kilometre East of Buoy No. 3. The maritime boundary then continues along the same straight line to a Point B Longitude $08^{\circ} 26' 32''$ Latitude $04^{\circ} 24' 10''$ N one kilometre East of Buoy No. 2. Then from Point B the maritime boundary continues due South through Point C Longitude $08^{\circ} 23' 42''$ E Latitude $04^{\circ} 23' 28''$ N one kilometre East of Buoy No. 1 to a Point D Longitude $08^{\circ} 22' 41''$ E Latitude $04^{\circ} 20' 00''$ N where it intersects Latitude $04^{\circ} 20'$.

From Point D the maritime boundary runs in a South-Westerly direction to a Point E Longitude $08^{\circ} 22' 17''$ E Latitude $04^{\circ} 19' 32''$ N which is 550 metres from the straight line joining the Fairway Buoy and Buoy No. 1. From Point E the maritime boundary runs in a South-Easterly direction to a Point F Longitude $08^{\circ} 22' 19''$ E Latitude $04^{\circ} 18' 46''$ N one kilometre East of Fairway Buoy.

Then from Point F Longitude $08^{\circ} 22' 19''$ E Latitude $04^{\circ} 18' 46''$ N the maritime boundary runs Southerly parallel to the Meridian $08^{\circ} 25' 00''$ to Point G Longitude $08^{\circ} 22' 19''$ E Latitude $04^{\circ} 17' 00''$ N as shown on the Admiralty Chart No. 3433.

The two Heads of State further reaffirmed their commitment to freedom and security of navigation in the Calabar/Cross River channel of ships of the two countries as defined by International Treaties and Conventions.

ANNEXES

Mr. President and Dear Brother,

I have the honour of drawing your esteemed attention to an error which slipped in the definition of the co-ordinates of point B on the line drawn with mutual agreement on chart 3433 and described in the Maroua Declaration.

In fact, the real co-ordinates of point B placed on the Maroua line are as follows:

B. Longitude: 8° 24' 10" E
Latitude: 4° 26' 32" N

and not 8° 26' 32" E and 4° 24, 10" N as mentioned in the Maroua Declaration.

The error results from the fact that at point B our experts inadvertently recorded the last 2 figures (minutes and seconds) of the latitude for the longitude and vice versa.

On my part I believe that your reply, recognizing the existence of this error and confirming that the real co-ordinates of point B are correct could be considered, on the same grounds as this letter, as valid annexes to the Maroua Declaration.

However, I am ready to examine any other suggestion which Your Excellency may advance with a view to correcting this error.

STATE HOUSE
DODAN BARRACKS
LAGOS, NIGERIA

17th July, 1975

Ref. No.: SH.1882/S.13

My Dear President and Brother,

I thank you for your letter of 12th June on the subject of the Maroua Declaration, and for your kindness in pointing out the error which occurred in the definition of the co-ordinates of point B on the line drawn on chart 3433.

On careful examination, my experts have found that there was indeed an error, and I hereby confirm that the correct reading should be as follows:

"The Maritime boundary then continues along the same straight line to a point B Longitude 08° 24' 10" E Latitude 04° 26' 32" N, one kilometre East of Buoy No. 2."

I also agree that your letter No. A 31/f-CAB/PRUC of 12th June, and my reply should be considered as valid annexes to the Maroua Declaration.

May I take this opportunity to express again my gratitude and appreciation to you, your Government, the local authority and the people of Maroua for the generous hospitality, fraternal welcome and the many courtesies extended to me and members of my delegation during our visit to Maroua.

MARITIME BOUNDARIES: THE GAMBIA/SENEGAL*
(4 June 1975)

The Government of the Republic of Senegal and
The Government of the Republic of the Gambia

Considering the ties of friendship existing between their two nations;

Being motivated by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations
and the Charter of the Organization of African Unity;

Determined to establish and to maintain between them conditions
favourable for the development of co-operation between the Republic of Senegal
and the Republic of the Gambia;

Desiring to settle peacefully the problem of the maritime boundaries
between States;

Have concluded between them the present Treaty fixing the maritime
boundaries between the Republic of Senegal and the Republic of the Gambia, and
have agreed as follows:

Article 1

The maritime boundary to the North commences from the point of
intersection of the land boundary with the coast and follows the parallel of
latitude 13° 35' 36" North.

Article 2

The maritime boundary to the South commences from the point T of
intersection of the land boundary situated to the South of the River Allahein
(or San Pedro) with the coast and of which the co-ordinates are:

Latitude: 13° 03' 51" North;
Longitude: 16° 44' 49" West.

From point T, the maritime boundary proceeds in a south-westerly
direction as far as point M of which the co-ordinates are:

Latitude: 13° 01' 21" North;
Longitude: 16° 45' 19" West.

From point M, the maritime frontier proceeds in a northerly direction as
far as point P of which the co-ordinates are:

Latitude: 13° 03' 27" North;
Longitude: 16° 45' 22" West.

From point P, the maritime frontier follows the parallel of latitude
13° 03' 27" North.

* Source: Limits in the Seas, No. 85, 1979 (Office of the Geographer,
Bureau of Intelligence and Research of the United States Department of State).

Article 3

The boundaries defined in articles 1 and 2 above have been delimited on the basis of the French Chart No. 6125 on the scale of 1:300,500 (latitude 13° 40') agreed by the Government of the Republic of the Gambia and the Government of the Republic of Senegal and of which an enlarged extract is annexed to the present Treaty.

Part II - General provisions

Article 4

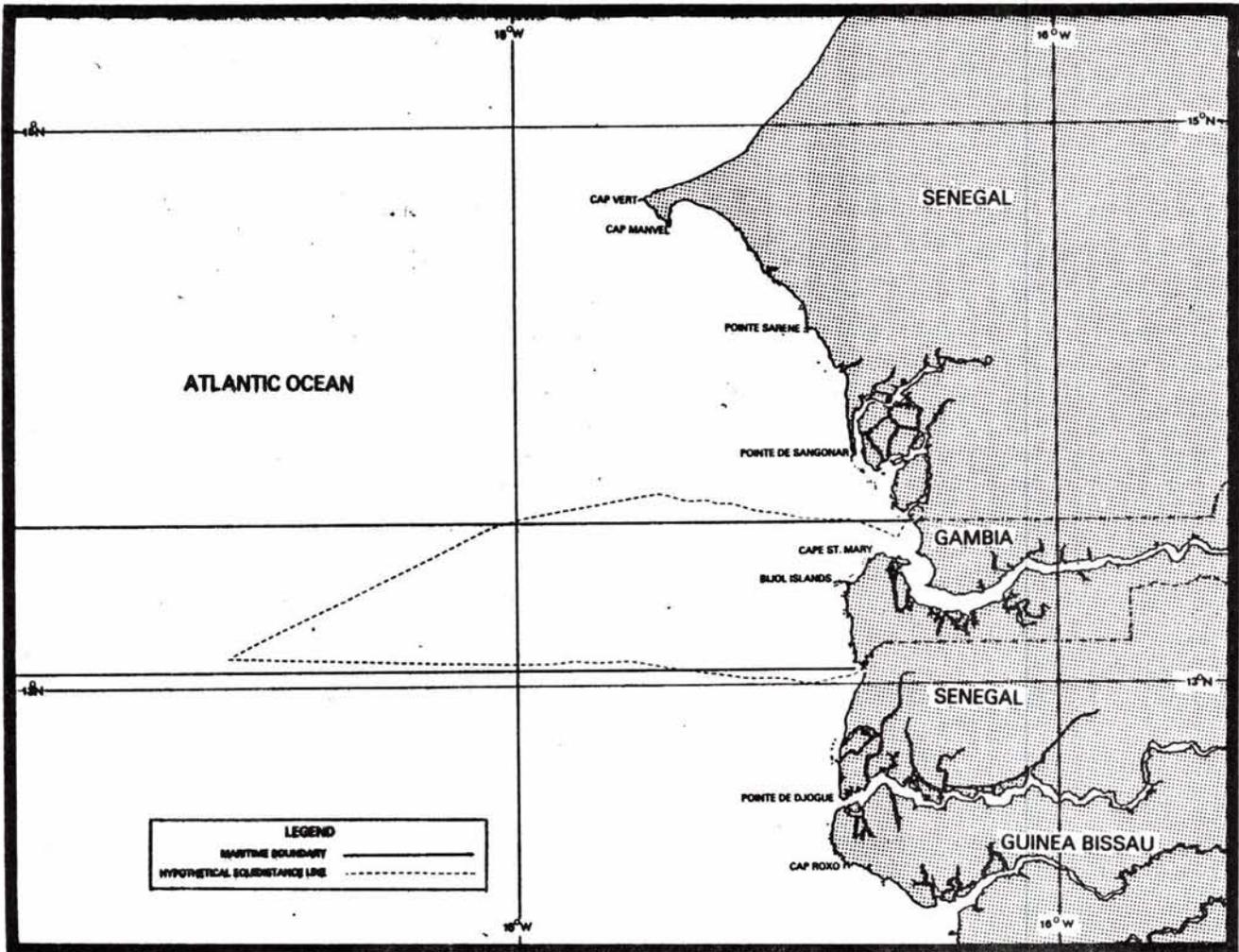
The present Treaty will be ratified by each State according to its own constitutional procedures.

It will enter into force from the date of the exchange of instruments of ratification.

Article 5

The Treaty will be registered at the Secretariat-General of the United Nations Organization at the Secretariat-General of the Organization of African Unity and at the Permanent Senegalo-Gambian Secretariat.

DONE at Banjul, on 4th June 1975 in two original texts in the French language and the English language, both texts being equally authentic.



(b) South Atlantic

[TRANSLATION]

EXCHANGE OF NOTES CONSTITUTING AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF
BRAZIL AND THE GOVERNMENT OF URUGUAY ON THE DEFINITIVE DEMARCATION OF
THE SEA OUTLET OF THE ARROYO CHUI AND THE LATERAL MARITIME BORDER
(21 July 1972)

I

Montevideo, 21 July 1972

Sir,

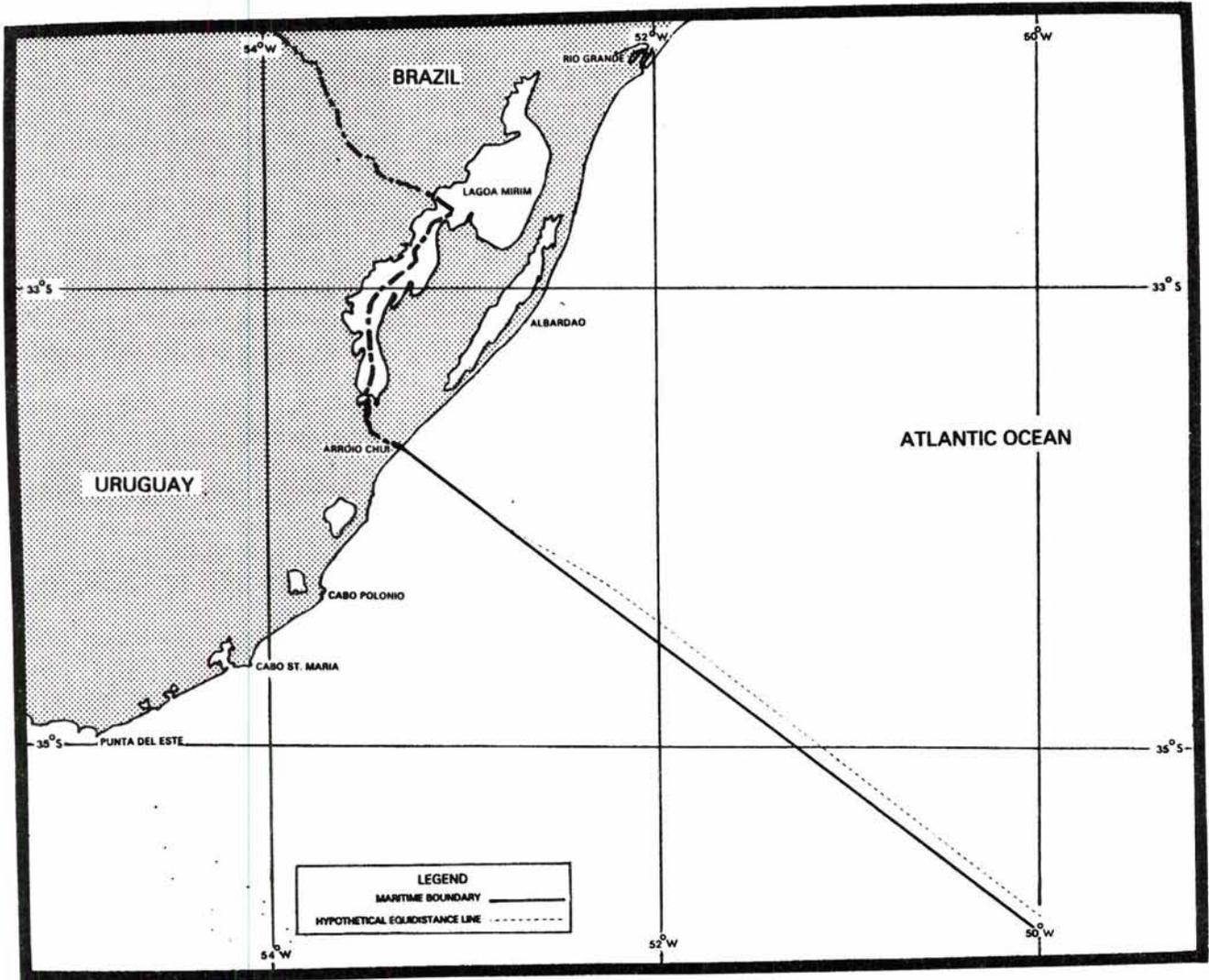
Pursuant to the treaties and other relevant instruments in force between Brazil and Uruguay - in particular the Boundary Treaties of 12 October 1851 and 15 May 1852 and the resultant Acts signed by the two High Boundary Commissioners, together with the recent Joint Declaration on Maritime Jurisdictional Boundaries signed by the Brazilian and Uruguayan Ministers for Foreign Affairs on 10 May 1969, and the Joint Declaration issued by the Presidents of Brazil and Uruguay, signed on 11 May 1970, the XXXVIIIth Conference of the Joint Brazil-Uruguay Boundary Demarcation Commission was, as you know, held at Rio de Janeiro, with the aim of formally implementing the above Joint Declaration on Maritime Jurisdictional Boundaries and article 6 of the above-mentioned Declaration issued by the Presidents of Brazil and Uruguay.

2. Accordingly, the Joint Brazil-Uruguay Boundary Demarcation Commission, in the Act of the above-mentioned XXXVIIIth Conference, held on 12 October 1971, determined the position of the bar of the River Chuí, the bed of which has been recognized as unstable since the first Boundary Act, of 15 June 1853, as follows:

"The position of the River Chuí bar shall be determined as the point at the intersection of the line running from the existing Chuí lighthouse, more or less perpendicular to the general line of the coast, and the azimuth of the lateral sea boundary (defined below) with the Atlantic Ocean. The lateral sea boundary between the two countries shall be defined as the loxodrome which runs from the point defined above, at an azimuth of one hundred and twenty-eight sexagesimal degrees (from true north), to the outer limit of the territorial sea of both countries. The extension inland of this loxodrome passes through Chuí lighthouse. The Delegates-in-Chief also declare that main reference marker No. 1, erected by the Demarcation Delegates in 1853, near to the left bank of the River Chuí, on dry land for greater protection from tide and wave action, shall be maintained in its original position and that, in due course, the works necessary to preserve the normal mouth of the River Chuí at the point defined above shall be carried out".

3. In view of the foregoing, I have the honour to inform you of the agreement of the Brazilian Government to the taking, in concert with the Uruguayan Government, of the necessary steps for the performance, as early as possible, of the works to ensure the definitive establishment of the mouth of the River Chuí at the point established by both Parties.

4. This note and your note of today's date in identical terms shall constitute an Agreement between our two Governments.



[TRANSLATION]

TREATY CONCERNING THE RIO DE LA PLATA AND THE
CORRESPONDING MARITIME BOUNDARY
(19 November 1973)

The Governments of the Eastern Republic of Uruguay and the Argentine Republic, motivated by the same spirit of friendship and harmony as characterized the Ramírez-Sáenz Peña Protocol of 1910 and reaffirmed by the Joint Declaration on the Outer Limit of the Río de la Plata of 1961 and the Río de la Plata Protocol of 1964, motivated also by the common desire to remove the difficulties which might arise from any absence of precise legislation with regard to the exercise of their equal rights over the Río de la Plata and from the failure to define the limit between their respective maritime jurisdictions, and determined to lay the bases for broader co-operation between the two countries and strengthen the close bonds of traditional friendship and deep affection that join their peoples, have decided to conclude a treaty which will resolve these issues once and for all according to the special characteristics of the river and maritime territories involved and the technical requirements of their full use and exploitation, within the context of respect for the sovereignty and respective rights and interests of the two States.

For this purpose they have appointed as their plenipotentiaries: the Eastern Republic of Uruguay: Dr. Juan Carlos Blanco, Minister for Foreign Affairs; and the Argentine Republic: Mr. Alberto J. Vignes, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Worship,

Who, having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

PART ONE

RIO DE LA PLATA

CHAPTER I

JURISDICTION

Article 1

The Río de la Plata extends from the Punta Gorda parallel to the imaginary straight line joining Punta del Este (Eastern Republic of Uruguay) to Punta Rasa del Cabo San Antonio (Argentine Republic), in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty concerning the boundary constituted by the River Uruguay of 7 April 1961 and the Joint Declaration on the Outer Limit of the Río de la Plata, of 30 January 1961.

Article 2

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

This coastal belt shall be seven nautical miles wide between the outer limit of the river and the imaginary straight line joining Colonia (Eastern Republic of Uruguay) to Punta Lara (Argentine Republic), and two nautical miles wide from this latter line to the Punta Gorda parallel. However, its outer limits shall be inflected as necessary so that they do not go beyond the edges of channels in waters shared by the Parties and so that port access channels are included.

Such limits shall be no closer than 500 metres to the edges of channels situated in shared waters, nor shall they be more than 500 metres from the edges and the mouth of port access channels.

Article 3

Outside the coastal belts, each Party's jurisdiction shall also apply to vessels flying its flag.

The same jurisdiction shall also apply to vessels flying the flags of third parties involved in accidents with that Party's vessels.

Notwithstanding the provisions of the first and second paragraphs, the jurisdiction of one Party shall apply in all cases in which its security is affected or in which unlawful acts are committed which have effect in its territory, regardless of the flag flown by the vessel involved.

Where the security of both Parties is affected or the unlawful act has effect in both territories, the jurisdiction of the Party whose coastal belt is closer than that of the other Party to the place where the vessel was apprehended shall apply.

Article 4

In cases not covered by article 3 and without prejudice to the specific provisions of other articles of this Treaty, the jurisdiction of either Party shall apply according to the criterion of greater proximity of one or other coastal belt to the place in which the events in question occur.

Article 5

The supervising authority which discovers an unlawful act may pursue the offending vessel up to the limit of the coastal belt of the other Party.

If the offending vessel enters that coastal belt, the co-operation of the other Party shall be sought and that Party shall in all cases hand over the offender so that he can be brought before the authority which initiated the pursuit.

Article 6

The authorities of one Party may seize a vessel flying the flag of the other Party when the latter is caught in flagrant violation of the provisions governing fishing, conservation and preservation of living resources, and pollution, in force in their shared waters and shall notify that Party immediately and place the offending vessel at the disposal of its authorities.

CHAPTER II

NAVIGATION AND WORKS

Article 7

Each Party shall, permanently and in all circumstances, recognize the freedom of navigation throughout the river of vessels flying the other's flag.

Article 8

The Parties hereby undertake to maintain the facilities which they have thus far accorded one another for access to their respective ports.

Article 9

The Parties hereby undertake to develop appropriate navigation aids and buoys in their respective coastal belts and to co-ordinate the development of such aids and buoys in their shared waters, outside of channels, in order to facilitate navigation and ensure its safety.

Article 10

The Parties shall be entitled to use, on equal terms and in all circumstances, all channels situated in their shared waters.

Article 11

In shared waters, the navigation of public and private vessels of the countries of the Río de la Plata Basin and public and private merchant vessels flying the flags of third countries shall be permitted, without prejudice to the rights already granted by the Parties under existing treaties. Furthermore, each Party shall permit the passage of warships flying the flags of third countries and authorized by the other Party, provided that this does not adversely affect its public policy or security.

Article 12

Outside the coastal belts, the Parties may either jointly or individually build channels or other types of works in accordance with the provisions of articles 17 to 22.

The Party which builds or has built a work shall be responsible for its maintenance and administration.

The Party which builds or has built a channel shall likewise draw up the corresponding regulations, monitor compliance therewith by the appropriate means and be responsible for the extraction, removal and demolition of vessels, naval artifacts, aircraft, shipwreck or cargo remains and any other objects which constitute an obstacle or a threat to navigation and have sunk or run aground in that channel.

Article 13

In cases not covered by article 12, the Parties shall co-ordinate, through the Administrative Commission, the reasonable sharing of responsibilities for the maintenance, administration and regulation of the different sections of channels, taking into account the special interests of each Party and the works carried out by each of them.

Article 14

All regulations governing channels situated in shared waters and their substantial or permanent modification shall be enacted following consultation with the other Party.

In no case and under no circumstances may any regulations cause significant damage to the navigation interests of either of the Parties.

Article 15

Civil, criminal and administrative liability deriving from factors which adversely affect navigation in a channel, the use of such channel or its installations, shall fall within the competence of the authorities of the Party which maintains and administers the channel and shall be governed by its legislation.

Article 16

The Administrative Commission shall share between the Parties the obligation to extract, remove or demolish vessels, naval artifacts, aircraft, shipwreck or cargo remains or any other objects which constitute an obstacle or a threat to navigation and have sunk or run aground outside of channels, taking into account the criterion established in article 4 and the interests of each Party.

Article 17

If one Party plans to build new channels, substantially modify or alter existing ones or carry out any other works, it shall notify the Administrative Commission, which shall determine on a preliminary basis and within a maximum period of 30 days whether the plan might cause significant damage to the navigation interests of the other Party or the régime of the river.

If the Commission finds this to be the case and if agreement cannot be reached in that regard, the Party concerned shall notify the other Party of the plan through the same Commission.

Such notification shall specify the main aspects of the work and, where appropriate, how it is to be carried out and any other technical data enabling the notified Party to assess the probable impact of such works on navigation or the régime of the river.

Article 18

The notified Party shall have a period of 180 days in which to respond concerning the plan, starting from the date on which its delegation to the Administrative Commission receives the notification.

Should the documentation referred to in article 17 be incomplete, the notified Party shall have 30 days in which to so inform, through the Administrative Commission, the Party which plans to carry out the work.

The period of 180 days mentioned above shall begin only on the day on which the delegation of the notified Party receives the full documentation.

This period may be extended at the discretion of the Administrative Commission if the complexity of the plan so requires.

Article 19

If the notified Party raises no objections or does not respond within the period established in article 18, the other Party may carry out or authorize the planned work.

The notified Party shall also be entitled to choose to participate on an equal footing in carrying out the work, in which case it shall so notify the other Party, through the Administrative Commission, within the period referred to in the preceding paragraph.

Article 20

The notified Party shall have the right to inspect the works being carried out in order to determine whether they conform to the submitted plan.

Article 21

Should the notified Party come to the conclusion that the execution of the work or the programme of operations might cause significant damage to navigation in or the régime of the river, it shall so notify the other Party, through the Administrative Commission, within the period of 180 days established in article 18.

Such notification shall specify which aspects of the work or the programme of operations might cause significant damage to navigation in or the régime of the river, the technical reasons on which this conclusion is based and the changes suggested to the plan or programme of operations.

Article 22

Should the parties fail to reach agreement within a period of 180 days from the notification referred to in article 21, the procedure indicated in Part Four (Settlement of Disputes) shall be followed.

CHAPTER III

PILOTAGE

Article 23

The profession of pilot on the river shall be exercised only by qualified pilots authorized by the authorities of one or other of the Parties.

Article 24

Any vessel departing from an Argentine or Uruguayan port shall take on a pilot of the nationality of the port of departure.

Vessels coming from outside the river shall take on a pilot of the nationality of the port of destination.

No contract which the vessel may have, outside port, with the authority of either of the Parties shall alter the criterion originally followed to determine the nationality of the pilot.

In other cases not envisaged above, the pilot may be of either Argentine or Uruguayan nationality without distinction.

Article 25

Once they have completed their pilotage tasks, Argentine and Uruguayan pilots may disembark freely in the ports of either Party entered by the vessels in which they fulfilled those tasks.

The Parties shall extend to the above-mentioned pilots all necessary facilities for the optimum performance of their duties.

Article 26

The Parties shall establish, in their respective regulations, parallel norms governing pilotage in the river and the régime of exemptions.

CHAPTER IV

PORT FACILITIES, UNLOADING AND ADDITIONAL LOADING

Article 27

The Parties hereby undertake to conduct the necessary studies and take the necessary steps to ensure the maximum efficiency of their port services, in order to offer optimum performance and safety conditions, and to expand the facilities which they accord each other in their respective ports.

Article 28

Without prejudice to the provisions of article 27, cargo unloading and additional loading tasks shall be carried out exclusively in areas established by the Administrative Commission according to technical and safety requirements with regard to pollutant or dangerous cargoes,...

There shall always be an equal number of areas situated off the coasts of each Party but outside their respective coastal belts.

Article 29

The areas referred to in article 28 may be used by either Party without distinction.

Article 30

The authorities of the Party for whose port the unloaded cargo is bound shall supervise unloading operations.

Article 31

The authorities of the Party from whose port the additional cargo comes shall supervise additional cargo loading operations.

Article 32

In cases where the ports of destination and origin of the cargo belong to third States, unloading and additional cargo loading operations shall be supervised by the Argentine or the Uruguayan authorities, according to whether they are carried out in areas closer to one or other Party's coastal belt, in conformity with the provisions of article 28.

CHAPTER V

SAFEGUARDING OF HUMAN LIFE

Article 33

Outside of the coastal belts, the authority of the Party which initiates a search and rescue operation shall direct that operation.

Article 34

The authority initiating a search and rescue operation shall immediately notify thereof the competent authority of the other Party.

Article 35

When the magnitude of the operation so warrants, the authority of the Party which is directing the operation may request assistance from the authority of the other Party, while maintaining control of the operation and undertaking to provide information on its progress.

Article 36

When, for whatever reason, the authority of one Party cannot initiate or continue a search and rescue operation, it shall request the authority of the other Party to take over the direction and conduct of that operation, extending it all possible co-operation.

Article 37

Surface or air units of either Party engaged in search and rescue operations may enter or leave either territory without fulfilling the normal formalities.

CHAPTER VI

SALVAGING

Article 38

A vessel flying the flag of one of the Parties outside the coastal belts may be salvaged by the authority or corporations of either Party, at the choice of the captain or owner of the stricken vessel, without prejudice to the provisions governing such choice set forth in the domestic regulations of each Party.

However, the task of salvaging a vessel flying the flag of either of the Parties and stricken in a channel located in their shared waters shall be carried out by the authority or corporations of the Party administering that channel when the stricken vessel constitutes an obstacle or a threat to navigation in the channel.

Article 39

The salvaging of a vessel flying the flag of a third State shall be carried out by the authority or corporations of the Party whose coastal belt is closest to the place where the vessel requesting assistance is located.

However, the task of salvaging a vessel flying the flag of a third State and stricken in a channel located in their shared waters shall be carried out by the authority or corporations of the Party administering that channel.

Article 40

Without prejudice to articles 38 and 39, when the authority or corporations of the Party responsible for salvaging are unable to perform that task, it may be carried out by the authority or corporations of the other Party.

The inability to salvage referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be communicated immediately to the other Party.

CHAPTER VII

BED AND SUBSOIL

Article 41

Each Party may explore and exploit the resources of the bed and subsoil of the river in the areas adjacent to its own coastline, up to the line determined by the following geographical points traced on the charts made by the Uruguayan-Argentine Joint Commission for the Comprehensive Surveying of the Río de la Plata, published by the Naval Hydrographic Service of the Argentine Republic, which form part of this Treaty:

Chart H-118	Second edition 1972		
Points	Latitude South		Longitude West
1	33° 55.0'		58° 25.3'
2	33° 57.3'		58° 24.3'
3	34° 00.0'		58° 22.6'
4	34° 02.3'		58° 20.7'
5	34° 06.2'		58° 20.0'
6	34° 07.4'		58° 19.4'
7	34° 09.0'		58° 19.0'
8	34° 10.0'		58° 17.6'
9	34° 12.0'		58° 15.1'
10	34° 13.3'		58° 12.5'
11	34° 15.2'		58° 10.0'
12	34° 17.7'		58° 05.5'
13	34° 20.0'		58° 03.9'
14	34° 21'7"		58° 01.2'
15	34° 22.8'		58° 00.6'
16	34° 26.6'		57° 56.4'
17	34° 33.0'		57° 56.1'
18	34° 40.0'		57° 57.1'

Chart H-117	Second edition 1973		
Points	Latitude South		Longitude West
19	34° 47.0'		57° 32.0'
20	34° 52.0'		57° 20.0'
21	35° 11.0'		57° 00.0'

Chart H-113	First edition 1969		
Points	Latitude South		Longitude West
22	35° 10.3'		56° 43.0'
23	35° 38.0'		55° 52.0'

Article 42

Installations or other works required for the exploration or exploitation of the resources of the bed and subsoil shall not interfere with navigation on the river in the passages or channels normally used.

Article 43

Any mineral deposit which extends on both sides of the line established in article 41 shall be mined in such a way that the volumes of the resources extracted from that deposit are shared proportionally to the overall volume of the deposit to be found on each side of the line.

Each Party shall mine such deposits without causing significant damage to the other Party and in accordance with the requirements of a thorough and rational use of the resource in keeping with the criterion established in the preceding paragraph.

CHAPTER VIII

ISLANDS

Article 44

Existing islands or those which may emerge in future in the river shall belong to one or other Party according to whether they are situated on one or other side of the line indicated in article 41, with the exception of Martín García Island which shall be governed by the provisions of article 45.

Article 45

Martín García Island shall be used exclusively as a nature reserve for the conservation and preservation of indigenous fauna and flora, under the jurisdiction of the Argentine Republic, without prejudice to the provisions of article 63.

Article 46

If Martín García Island becomes joined to another island in the future, the corresponding boundary shall be drawn following the outline of Martín García Island yielded by chart H-118 referred to in article 41. However, any increase in the land mass of Martín García Island as a result of alluvium, which affects its present natural means of access to the Martín García (Buenos Aires) and Infierno channels, shall belong to the Island.

CHAPTER IX

POLLUTION

Article 47

For the purposes of this Treaty, pollution shall mean the direct or indirect introduction by man into the aquatic environment of substances or energy which have harmful effects.

Article 48

Each Party undertakes to protect and preserve the aquatic environment and, in particular, to prevent its pollution, by enacting appropriate rules and adopting appropriate measures in accordance with applicable international agreements and adjusted, where relevant, to the guidelines and recommendations of international technical bodies.

Article 49

The Parties undertake not to reduce in their respective legal systems:

- (a) The technical requirements in force for preventing water pollution, and
- (b) The severity of the penalties established for violations.

Article 50

The Parties undertake to inform one another of any rules which they plan to enact with regard to water pollution.

Article 51

Each Party shall be liable to the other for damage inflicted as a result of pollution caused by its own activities or by those of individuals or legal entities domiciled in its territory.

Article 52

The jurisdiction of each Party with regard to any violation of pollution laws shall be exercised without prejudice to the rights of the other Party to obtain compensation for the damage it has suffered as a result of such violation.

The Parties shall co-operate with one another to this end.

CHAPTER X

FISHING

Article 53

Each Party shall enjoy exclusive fishing rights in its own coastal belt indicated in article 2.

Outside the coastal belts, each Party shall grant to vessels flying the other's flag the freedom to fish in the river.

Article 54

The Parties shall agree on rules governing fishing activities in the river with regard to the conservation and preservation of living resources.

Article 55

When the volume of fishing activity so requires, the Parties shall agree on maximum catches per species and the corresponding periodic adjustments. Such catches shall be shared equally between the Parties.

Article 56

The Parties shall exchange relevant information regularly on fishing activities and catches per species and the list of vessels authorized to fish in their shared waters.

CHAPTER XI

RESEARCH

Article 57

Each Party shall be entitled to conduct scientific studies and research throughout the river, provided that it gives advance notice to the other Party, indicating the nature of such studies and research, and informs that Party of the results obtained.

Each Party shall, moreover, be entitled to participate in all phases of any study or research undertaken by the other Party.

Article 58

The Parties shall promote the conduct of joint, mutually beneficial scientific studies and, in particular, studies for the comprehensive surveying of the river.

CHAPTER XII

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMISSION

Article 59

The Parties hereby set up a joint commission, to be called the Administrative Commission of the Río de la Plata, consisting of an equal number of representatives from each Party.

Article 60

The Administrative Commission shall be given legal status in order to perform its functions. The Parties shall provide it with the necessary resources and all the information and facilities essential to its operation.

Article 61

The Administrative Commission may set up whatever technical bodies it deems necessary.

It shall function on a permanent basis and shall have its own secretariat.

Article 62

The Parties shall agree, by exchange of notes, on the Statute of the Administrative Commission. The Commission shall draw up its own rules of procedure.

Article 63

The Parties hereby agree to assign Martín García Island as the headquarters of the Administrative Commission.

The Administrative Commission shall have the necessary premises and land for its operations and shall build and administer a park dedicated to the memory of the heroes common to both peoples, respecting the jurisdiction and the use agreed to in article 45. The Argentine Republic shall have the necessary premises, facilities and land for the exercise of its jurisdiction.

The corresponding headquarters agreement shall include provisions regulating the relationship between the Argentine Republic and the Commission, on the basis of which the headquarters assigned in accordance with the first paragraph of this article shall be protected by immunity and the other privileges established by international law.

Article 64

The Administrative Commission shall, in due course, conclude agreements with both Parties specifying the privileges and immunities granted to its members and staff under international law.

Article 65

For the adoption of decisions of the Administrative Commission, each delegation shall have one vote.

Article 66

The Administrative Commission shall perform the following functions:

(a) Promote the joint conduct of scientific studies and research, with special reference to the evaluation, conservation, preservation and rational exploitation of living resources and the prevention and elimination of pollution and other harmful effects which may derive from the use, exploration and exploitation of the waters of the river;

(b) Enact regulating fishing activities in the river with regard to the conservation and preservation of living resources;

(c) Co-ordinate regulations governing pilotage;

(d) Co-ordinate the adoption of joint plans, handbooks, terminology and means of communication for search and rescue operations;

(e) Establish the procedure to follow and the information to provide in cases where the units of one Party participating in search and rescue operations enter or leave the territory of the other Party;

(f) Determine the formalities to fulfil in cases where materials for the conduct of search and rescue operations must be introduced, on a temporary basis, into the territory of the other Party;

(g) Co-ordinate navigation aids and buoying;

(h) Establish unloading and additional loading areas in accordance with article 28;

(i) Transmit as soon as possible to the Parties any communications, consultations, information and notifications which they may send one another in accordance with Part One of this Treaty;

(j) Perform any other functions assigned to it by this Treaty and those which the Parties may agree to entrust to it in its Statute or through an exchange of notes or other form of agreement.

Article 67

The Administrative Commission shall report periodically to the Governments of both Parties on the progress of its activities.

CHAPTER XIII

CONCILIATION PROCEDURE

Article 68

Any dispute which may arise between the Parties concerning the Río de la Plata shall be considered by the Administrative Commission at the proposal of either Party.

Article 69

If the Commission is unable to reach an agreement within a period of 120 days, it shall so notify the two Parties which shall attempt to resolve the issue by means of direct negotiations.

PART TWO

MARITIME BOUNDARY

CHAPTER XIV

MARITIME LATERAL LIMIT

Article 70

The maritime lateral limit, and that of the continental shelf, between the Eastern Republic of Uruguay and the Argentine Republic shall be the line of equidistance determined by the adjacent coasts method, starting from the mid-point of the baseline constituted by the imaginary straight line joining Punta del Este (Eastern Republic of Uruguay) to Punta Rasa del Cabo San Antonio (Argentine Republic).

Article 71

A mineral deposit which extends on both sides of the limit established in article 70 shall be mined in such a way that the volumes of the resource extracted from that deposit are shared proportionally to the overall volume of the deposit to be found on each side of that limit.

Each Party shall mine such mineral deposits without causing significant damage to the other Party and in accordance with the requirements of a thorough and rational use of the resource in keeping with the criterion established in the first paragraph.

CHAPTER XV

NAVIGATION

Article 72

Both Parties hereby guarantee freedom of navigation on and flight over the seas under their respective jurisdictions beyond 12 nautical miles measured from the corresponding baselines and, in the mouth of the Río de la Plata, from its outer limit, without any restrictions other than those deriving from the exercise by each Party of its powers with regard to the exploration, conservation and exploitation of resources: environmental protection and preservation; scientific research and the construction and installation of facilities; and the powers referred to in article 86.

CHAPTER XVI

FISHING

Article 73

The Parties hereby agree to establish a common fishing zone, beyond 12 nautical miles measured from the corresponding coastal baselines, for duly registered vessels flying their flag. Such zone shall be that determined by two arcs of circumferences of a radius of 200 nautical miles, the centres of which are located at Punta del Este (Eastern Republic of Uruguay) and Punta Rasa del Cabo San Antonio (Argentine Republic) respectively.

Article 74

Catch volumes per species shall be shared equitably, in proportion to the fish resources of each Party evaluated according to scientific and economic criteria.

Any volume which either Party authorizes vessels flying the flag of third States to catch shall be charged to that Party's quota.

Article 75

The areas established in fishing licences issued by the Argentine Republic and the Eastern Republic of Uruguay to vessels flying the flags of third States in their respective maritime jurisdictions may not extend beyond the line established in article 70.

Article 76

The Parties shall exercise the corresponding control and supervision on both sides, respectively, of the line referred to in article 75 and shall co-ordinate such functions as required.

The Parties shall exchange the list of vessels flying their respective flags and operating in the common zone.

Article 77

In no case shall the provisions of this chapter apply to the capture of aquatic mammals.

CHAPTER XVII

POLLUTION

Article 78

The discharge of hydrocarbons coming from the cleaning of tankers, the draining of bilges and the removal of ballast and, in general, any other action which could cause pollution is hereby prohibited in the area between the following imaginary lines:

- (a) From Punta del Este (Eastern Republic of Uruguay) to
- (b) A point at latitude 36° 14' south, longitude 53° 32' west; from here to
- (c) A point at latitude 37° 32' south, longitude 55° 23 west; from here to
- (d) Punta Rasa del Cabo San Antonio (Argentine Republic); and, finally, from here to the initial point at Punta del Este.

CHAPTER XVIII

RESEARCH

Article 79

Each Party shall authorize the other to conduct studies and research of a purely scientific nature in its respective maritime jurisdiction, within the common zone established in article 73, provided that the other Party has given it adequate advance notice and has indicated the nature of the studies or research to be carried out and the areas and periods of time which they are to be conducted.

Such authorization shall be denied only in exceptional circumstances and for limited periods.

The authorizing Party shall be entitled to participate in all phases of such studies and research and to be informed of and have access to their results.

CHAPTER XIX

JOINT TECHNICAL COMMISSION

Article 80

The Parties hereby set up a Joint Technical Commission, consisting of an equal number of representatives from each Party, which shall be responsible for conducting studies and adopting and co-ordinating plans and measures for the conservation, preservation and rational exploitation of living resources and the protection of the marine environment in the common zone established in article 73.

Article 81

The Joint Technical Commission shall be given legal status in order to perform its functions and shall have the necessary funds for these purposes.

Article 82

The Joint Technical Commission shall perform the following functions:

(a) Establish and periodically adjust catch volumes per species and share them between the Parties in accordance with the provisions of article 74;

(b) Promote the joint conduct of scientific studies and research, particularly in the common zone, with special reference to the evaluation, conservation, preservation and rational exploitation of living resources and the prevention and elimination of pollution and other harmful effects which may derive from the use, exploration and exploitation of the marine environment;

(c) Make recommendations and submit projects for ensuring that the value and balance of bio-ecological systems are maintained;

(d) Establish standards and measures for the rational exploitation of species in the common zone and the prevention and elimination of pollution;

(e) Draw up plans for the preservation, conservation and development of living resources in the common zone, for consideration by the Governments of the two Parties;

(f) Promote studies and present projects for harmonizing the laws of the two Parties governing matters with which the Commission is entrusted;

(g) Transmit as soon as possible to the Parties any communications, consultations and information which they may exchange in accordance with Part Two of this Treaty;

(h) Perform any other functions which the Parties may assign to it in its Statute or through an exchange of notes or other form of agreement.

Article 83

The Joint Technical Commission shall have its headquarters at the city of Montevideo, but may meet in the territories of either Party.

Article 84

The Parties shall agree, by exchange of notes, on the Statute of the Joint Technical Commission. The Commission shall draw up its own rules of procedure.

PART THREE

DEFENCE

CHAPTER XX

Article 85

Matters relating to the defence of the entire Río de la Plata focal area shall fall within the exclusive competence of the Parties.

Article 86

In exercising its right of self-defence in the face of a threat of aggression, each Party may adopt the necessary transitional measures to that end in the focal area, outside the respective coastal belts of exclusive jurisdiction in the Río de la Plata and a belt of 12 nautical miles measured from the respective coastal baselines of the territorial sea, without causing significant damage to the other Party.

PART FOUR

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

CHAPTER XXI

Article 87

Any dispute concerning the interpretation or application of this Treaty which cannot be settled by direct negotiations may be submitted by either of the Parties to the International Court of Justice.

In the cases referred to in articles 68 and 69, either Party may submit any dispute concerning the interpretation or application of this Treaty to the International Court of Justice, when it has not been possible to settle the dispute within a period of 180 days following the notification referred to in article 69.

PART FIVE

TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

CHAPTER XXII

TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

Article 88

Until such time as the Administrative Commission establishes the unloading and additional loading areas referred to in article 28, the following areas are hereby established for this purpose:

Area A: Between the parallels latitude 35° 4' and 35° 38' south and the meridians longitude 56° 00' and 56° 02' west;

Area B: Between the parallels latitude 35° 30' and 35° 33' south and the meridians longitude 56° 30' and 56° 36' west.

Article 89

The Administrative Commission shall be set up within 60 days following the exchange of the instruments of ratification of this Treaty.

Article 90

The Parties shall publicize in due course, in the corresponding nautical maps, the line marking the maritime lateral limit.

Article 91

The Joint Technical Commission shall be set up within 60 days following the exchange of the instruments of ratification of this Treaty.

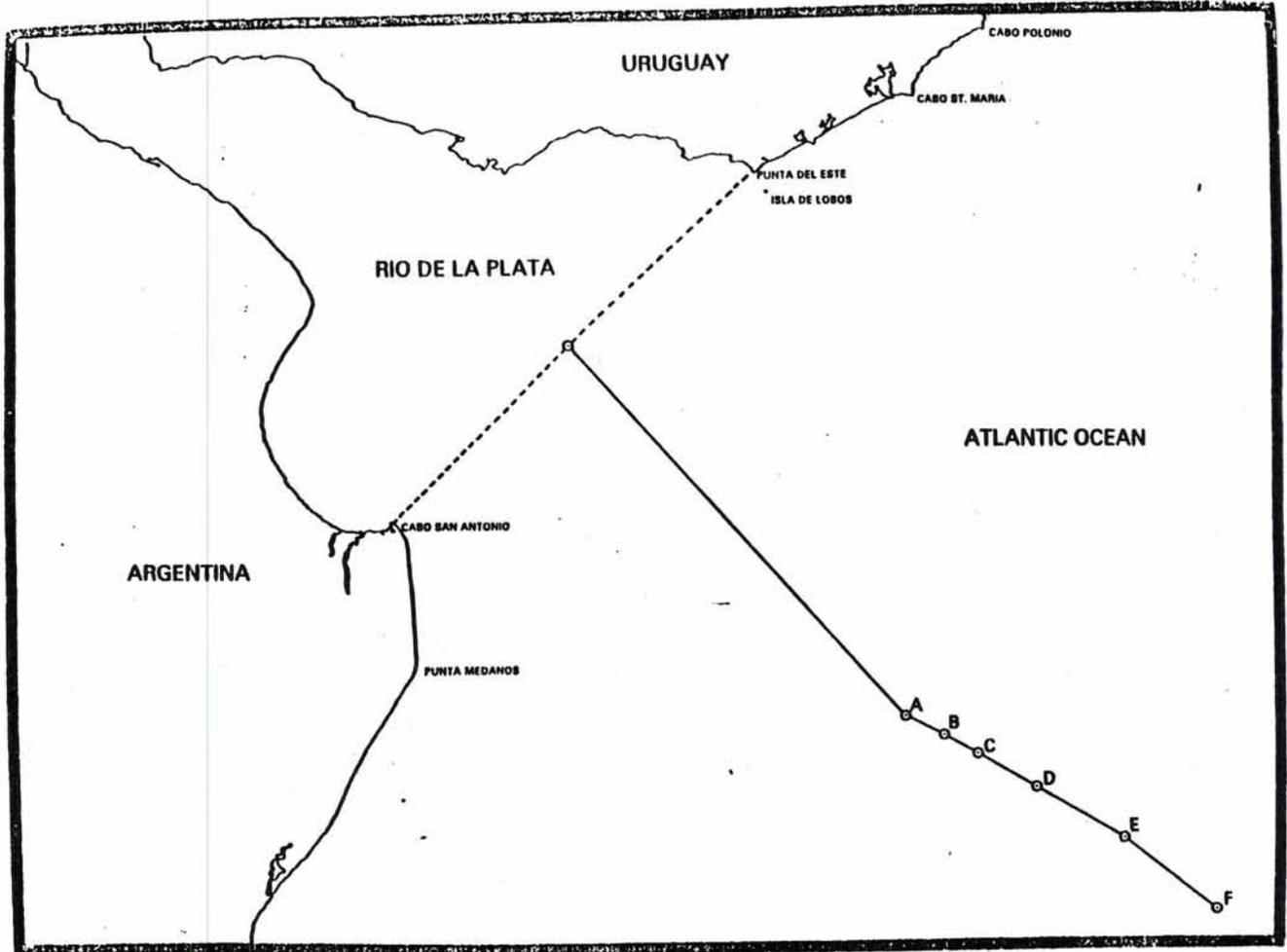
CHAPTER XXIII

RATIFICATION AND ENTRY INTO FORCE

Article 92

This Treaty shall be ratified in accordance with the procedures set forth in the Parties' respective legal systems and shall enter into force by the exchange of the instruments of ratification, which shall take place at the city of Buenos Aires.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the above-mentioned plenipotentiaries hereby sign and seal two identical copies at the city of Montevideo on 19 November 1973.



II. CARIBBEAN REGION

MARITIME BOUNDARY TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
AND THE REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA
(28 March 1978)

The Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Venezuela,

Reaffirming the cordial relations between the two countries,

Conscious of the need to establish a precise and equitable maritime boundary,

Have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE 1

The sole purpose of this Treaty is to establish, in accordance with international law, the maritime boundary between the United States of America and the Republic of Venezuela.

ARTICLE 2

The maritime boundary between the United States of America and Venezuela is determined by the geodetic lines connecting points 1-22, having the following coordinates:

	<u>Latitude (North)</u>	<u>Longitude (West)</u>
1	16° 44' 49"	64° 01' 08"
2	16° 43' 22"	64° 06' 31"
3	16° 43' 10"	64° 06' 59"
4	16° 42' 40"	64° 08' 06"
5	16° 41' 43"	64° 10' 07"
6	16° 35' 19"	64° 23' 39"
7	16° 23' 30"	64° 45' 54"
8	15° 39' 31"	65° 58' 41"
9	15° 30' 10"	66° 07' 09"
10	15° 14' 06"	66° 19' 57"
11	14° 55' 48"	66° 34' 30"
12	14° 56' 06"	66° 51' 40"
13	14° 58' 27"	67° 04' 19"
14	14° 58' 45"	67° 05' 17"
15	14° 58' 58"	67° 06' 11"
16	14° 59' 10"	67° 07' 00"
17	15° 02' 32"	67° 23' 40"
18	15° 05' 07"	67° 36' 23"
19	15° 10' 38"	68° 03' 46"
20	15° 11' 06"	68° 09' 21"
21	15° 12' 33"	68° 27' 32"
22	15° 12' 51"	68° 28' 56"

and along an azimuth of 274.23 degrees true from point 22, in the event that the maritime boundary of the United States of America extends westward, until the trijunction with a third State is reached. In no case shall this trijunction point be further westward than latitude 15° 14' 28" N longitude 68° 51' 44" W.

ARTICLE 3

The latitude and longitude of the points described in Article 2 have been determined on the 1927 North American Datum, Clarke 1866 ellipsoid.

The maritime boundary has, for illustrative purposes only, been depicted on nautical chart No. 25000, published by the Hydrographic Center, Defense Mapping Agency, Washington, D.C., Sixth Edition, February 12, 1977, which is annexed to and forms an integral part of this Treaty.

ARTICLE 4

It is understood by the two Governments that south of the maritime boundary the United States of America shall not, and north of the maritime boundary the Republic of Venezuela shall not, for any purpose, claim or exercise sovereign rights or jurisdiction over the waters or sea-bed and subsoil. The establishment of this maritime boundary does not affect or prejudice in any manner the positions of either Government with respect to the sovereign rights or jurisdiction of either State, the rules of international law concerning the exercise of jurisdiction over the waters or sea-bed and subsoil, or any other matter relating to the law of the sea.

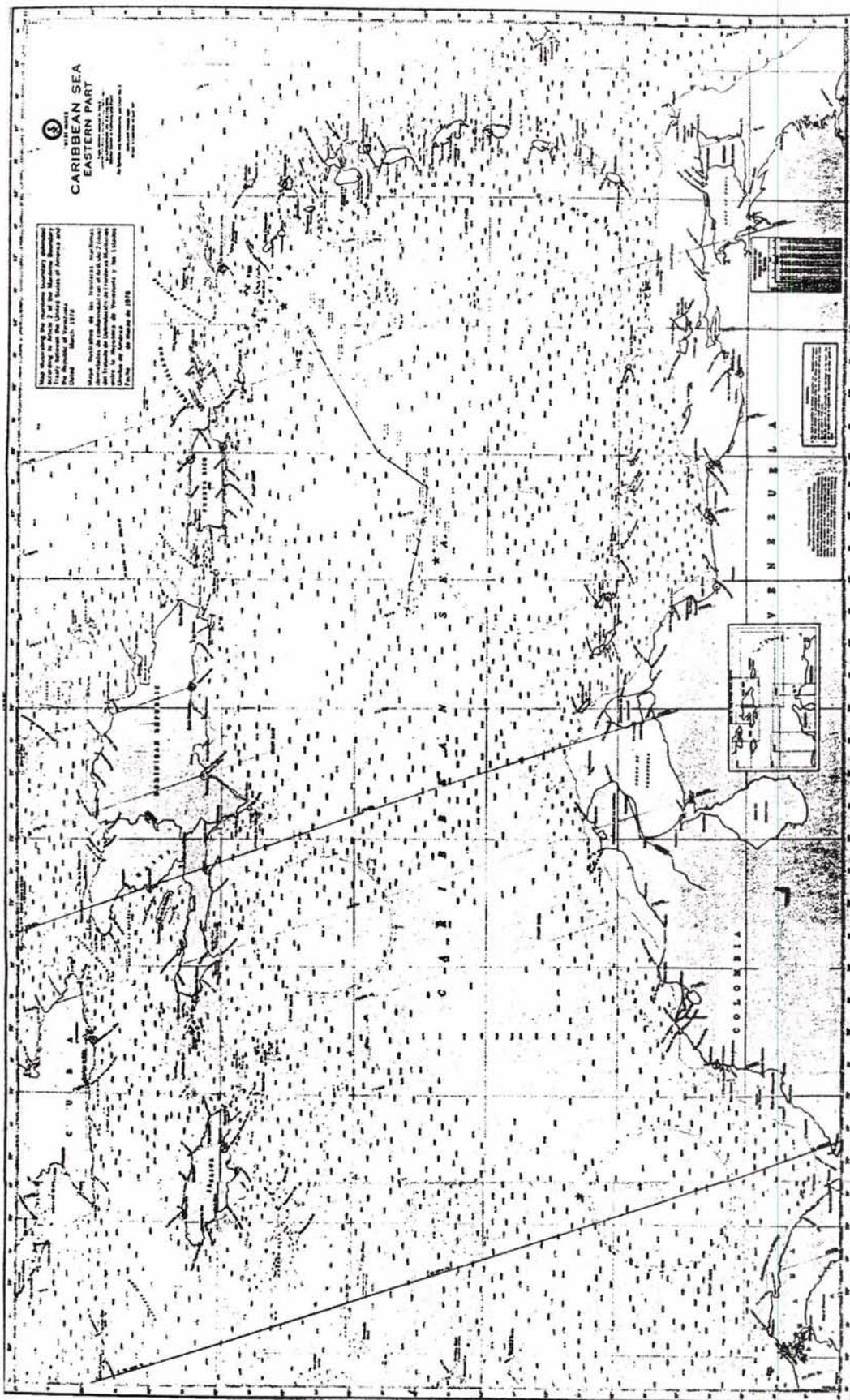
ARTICLE 5

Any dispute concerning the interpretation or application of the provisions of this Treaty shall be resolved by direct negotiations between the two Governments.

ARTICLE 6

This Treaty is subject to ratification in accordance with the constitutional procedures of the two States, and will enter into force on the date of exchange of instruments of ratification.

DONE at Caracas, March 28, 1978, in two copies, each in English and Spanish, both texts being equally authentic.



AGREEMENT ON DELIMITATION BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
FRENCH REPUBLIC AND THE GOVERNMENT OF SAINT LUCIA
(4 March 1981)

The Government of the French Republic

and

The Government of Saint Lucia

DESIROUS of strengthening the bonds of good-neighbourliness and
friendship between the two countries;

REGOGNIZING the need to effect a precise delimitation of the respective
maritime areas in which the two States exercise sovereign rights;

BASING THEMSELVES on the rules and principles of relevant international
law and taking into account the work of the Third United Nations Conference on
the Law of the Sea;

CONSIDERING that the application of the equidistance method provides an
equitable means of delimitation in the present case;

HAVE AGREED as follows:

ARTICLE 1

The delimitation line between the respective maritime areas in which the
two States exercise sovereign rights is the equidistance line defined in
Article 2.

ARTICLE 2

(1) The line mentioned in Article 1 lies along the loxodromes connecting
the following points, defined by their co-ordinates, in the order stated:

<u>Name of points</u>	<u>Longitude</u> W	<u>Latitude</u> N
L1	62° 48' 50"	14° 04' 50"
L2	62° 46' 38"	14° 05' 11"
L3	62° 13' 40"	14° 09' 16"
L4	61° 46' 27"	14° 10' 15"
L5	61° 43' 01"	14° 10' 30"
L6	61° 23' 58"	14° 11' 16"
L7	61° 16' 41"	14° 12' 27"
L8	61° 16' 26"	14° 12' 31"
L9	61° 11' 18"	14° 13' 49"
L10	61° 04' 35"	14° 15' 10"
L11	61° 00' 14"	14° 16' 21"
L12	60° 53' 31"	14° 14' 36"
L13	60° 44' 12"	14° 13' 09"
L14	60° 40' 47"	14° 12' 16"
L15	60° 10' 37"	14° 08' 08"
L16	60° 09' 15"	14° 08' 00"
L17	60° 03' 40"	14° 07' 20"
L18	59° 59' 59"	14° 06' 51"

(2) The geographic co-ordinates referred to in this Article are expressed in terms of the geodetic system adopted by the Institut Géographique National français (French National Geographic Institute) for Martinique in 1953.

(3) The line described above is shown on the chart annexed to this Agreement.

ARTICLE 3

The line described in Article 2 shall be the maritime boundary between the zones in which the Parties exercise, or will exercise, in accordance with international law, any sovereign rights or jurisdiction.

ARTICLE 4

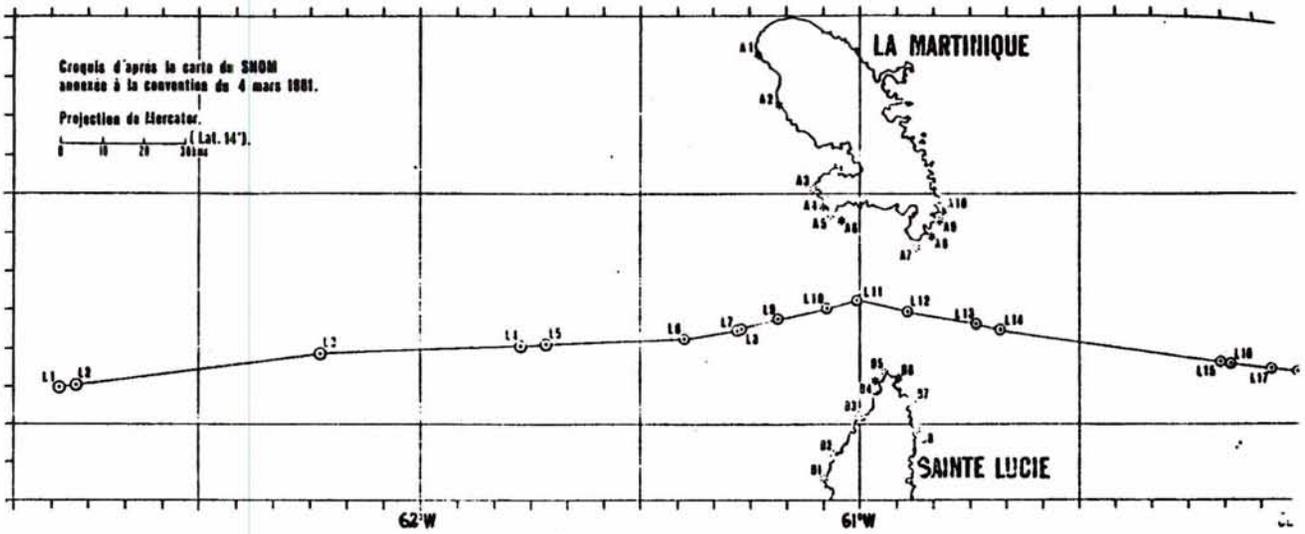
Any disagreement arising between the Parties with respect to the interpretation or the application of this Agreement shall be resolved by peaceful means in accordance with international law.

ARTICLE 5

This Agreement shall enter into force on the date of its signature.

IN WITNESS THEREOF, the undersigned, duly authorized for this purpose by their respective Governments, have signed this Agreement and have affixed thereto their seals.

DONE in Paris, the 4th day of March 1981, in two originals, each in the French and English languages, the two texts being equally authoritative.



[TRANSLATION]

DELIMITATION TREATY BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC
AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA
(17 July 1980)

The Government of the French Republic and the Government of the Republic of Venezuela,

Desiring to strengthen the relations of good-neighbourliness and friendship between the two countries,

Aware of the need to delimit precisely and equitably the economic zones situated off the coast of their territories,

Basing themselves on the relevant rules and principles of international law and taking into account the work of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea,

Further to the negotiations held at Paris from 18 February 1980 and at Caracas from 11 March 1980 in accordance with the notes exchanged between the Venezuelan Government and the French Government on 30 August 1978 and 12 December 1978 respectively and with the French-Venezuelan communiqué issued at the end of the official visit to France of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Venezuela on 7 December 1979,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

The maritime delimitation line between the French Republic off the coasts of Guadeloupe and Martinique and the Republic of Venezuela shall be constituted by the meridian 62° 48' 50".

Article 2

For the purposes of this Treaty, the reference map shall be map No. 6332 entitled "From Puerto Rico to the Gulf of Paria" (scale 1:203,000 at latitude 13° 30' (1963 edition)) of the Hydrographic and Oceanographic Service of the French Navy. That map is annexed to this Treaty, of which it forms an integral part.

Article 3

The line thus established shall constitute the maritime border between the zones over which the Contracting Parties exercise or will exercise sovereign rights or jurisdiction in accordance with international law.

Article 4

Any dispute which may arise between the Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Treaty shall be settled by the peaceful means recognized by international law.

Article 5

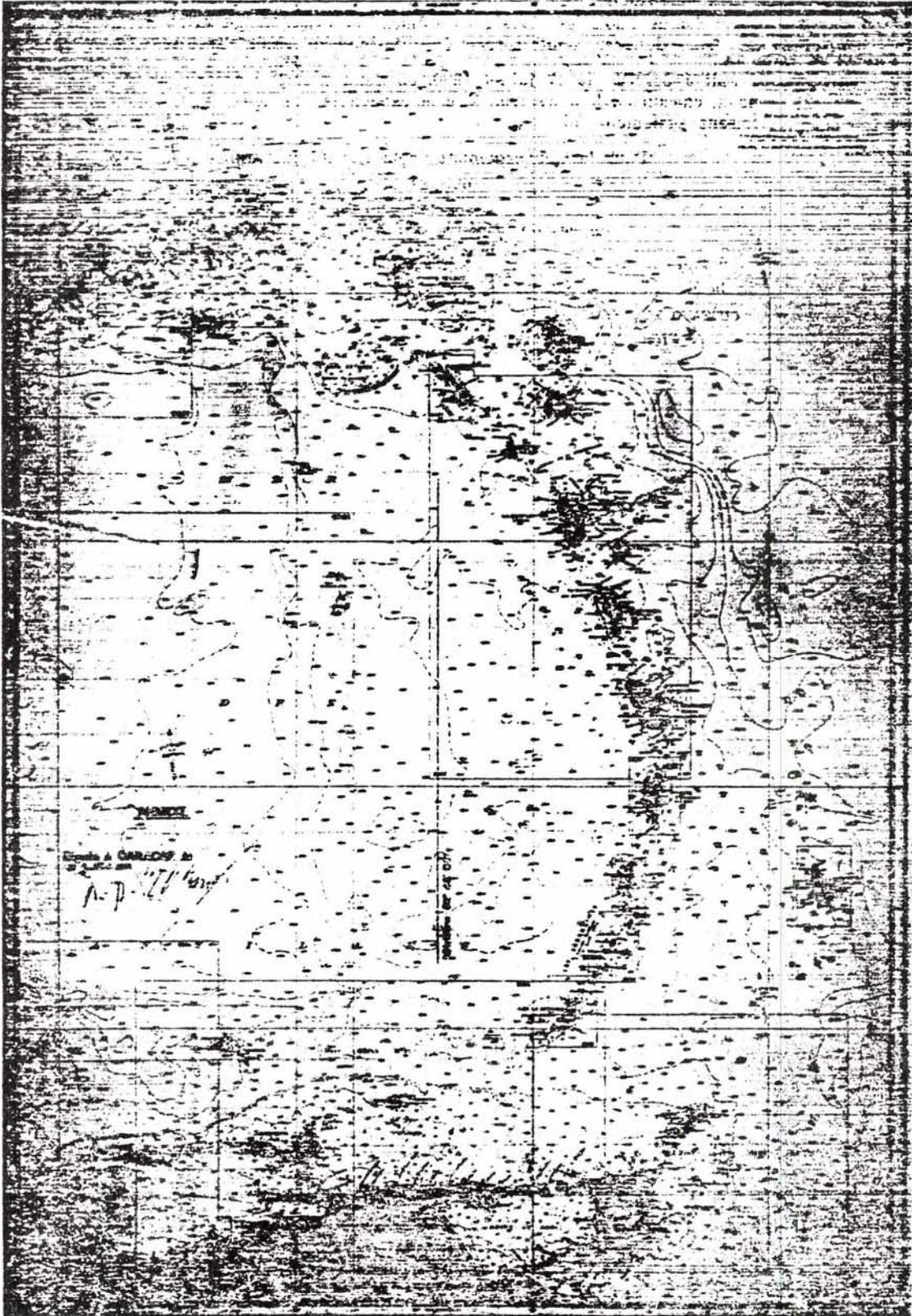
Each Party shall notify the other of completion of the constitutional procedures required of it for ratification of this Treaty.

This Treaty shall enter into force on the date of the exchange of the instruments of ratification.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed this Treaty.

DONE at Caracas on 17 July 1980 in two original copies, each in the French and Spanish languages, both texts being equally authentic.

ANNEXE



[TRANSLATION]

TREATY ON THE DELIMITATION OF MARINE AND SUBMARINE AREAS BETWEEN
THE REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA AND THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
(3 March 1979)

The Government of the Republic of Venezuela and the Government of the Dominican Republic,

Reaffirming the cordial relations between their States and especially the historic, social, economic and cultural ties between the peoples of Venezuela and the Dominican Republic;

Desirous of delimiting justly, accurately, and on the basis of equitable principles the marine and submarine areas between Venezuela and the Dominican Republic;

Recognizing the importance of maritime traffic to and from Venezuela; and

Taking into account the rules of international law in force and in particular the development of the law of the sea;

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

The lines of maritime delimitation established by this Treaty constitute the boundaries between the Republic of Venezuela and the Dominican Republic of the continental shelves, exclusive economic zones, and any other marine or submarine areas which have been or may be established by the Parties, in conformity with international law.

Article 2

The maritime delimitation between Venezuela and the Dominican Republic is determined by the geodesic lines that join the following points, identified by means of geographic coordinates.

1. Sector A

	Latitude (North)	Longitude (West)
1.	15° 24' 48"	69° 34' 38"
2.	15° 22' 45"	69° 41' 50"
3.	15° 19' 04"	69° 56' 18"
4.	15° 15' 50"	70° 08' 09"
5.	15° 02' 08"	70° 52' 50"
6.	14° 57' 52"	71° 24' 19"

and, from point 6, between Alto Velo (Dominican Republic) and the Los Monjes Archipelago (Venezuela), a constant true course following azimuth 270°, 68, or a course N 89° 32 W, to another point where the delimitation must be made with a third State.

2. Sector B

Starting from point 7, latitude 15° 14' 28" north and longitude 68° 51' 44" west, a geodesic line whose azimuth is 94°, 13, or a course E 4°, 13 S, to a point at latitude 15° 12' 51" north and longitude 68° 28' 56" west.

Article 3

The positions of the points described in Article 2, Sectors A and B, have been defined by latitude and longitude in accordance with the North American Datum, 1927, and Clarke's ellipsoid, 1866.

The lines of delimitation have been drawn on Nautical Chart No. 25,000, sixth edition of February 12, 1977, issued by the Hydrographic Center of the Defense Mapping Agency at Washington, D.C., United States of America, which is annexed hereto and which forms an integral part of this Treaty.

Article 4

It is understood by the two Governments that the Republic of Venezuela north of the said line and the Dominican Republic south of it will neither claim nor exercise for any purpose sovereign rights or jurisdiction over the marine and submarine areas referred to in Article 1 of this Treaty.

Article 5

The Contracting Parties will adopt the measures that are necessary to protect the marine environment from any type of pollution. Consequently, the Parties agree to:

- (a) Provide the other Party with information regarding legal provisions and experience on preservation of the marine environment;
- (b) Provide information on the competent authorities to examine and make decisions regarding pollution;
- (c) Inform each other of any evidence of current or potential pollution of a serious nature that might affect the other Contracting Party;
- (d) Cooperate in order to control, reduce, prevent, and eliminate any pollution of the marine environment affecting either of the two States.

Article 6

Any dispute regarding the interpretation or application of the provisions of this Treaty shall be resolved by direct negotiation between the respective Governments.

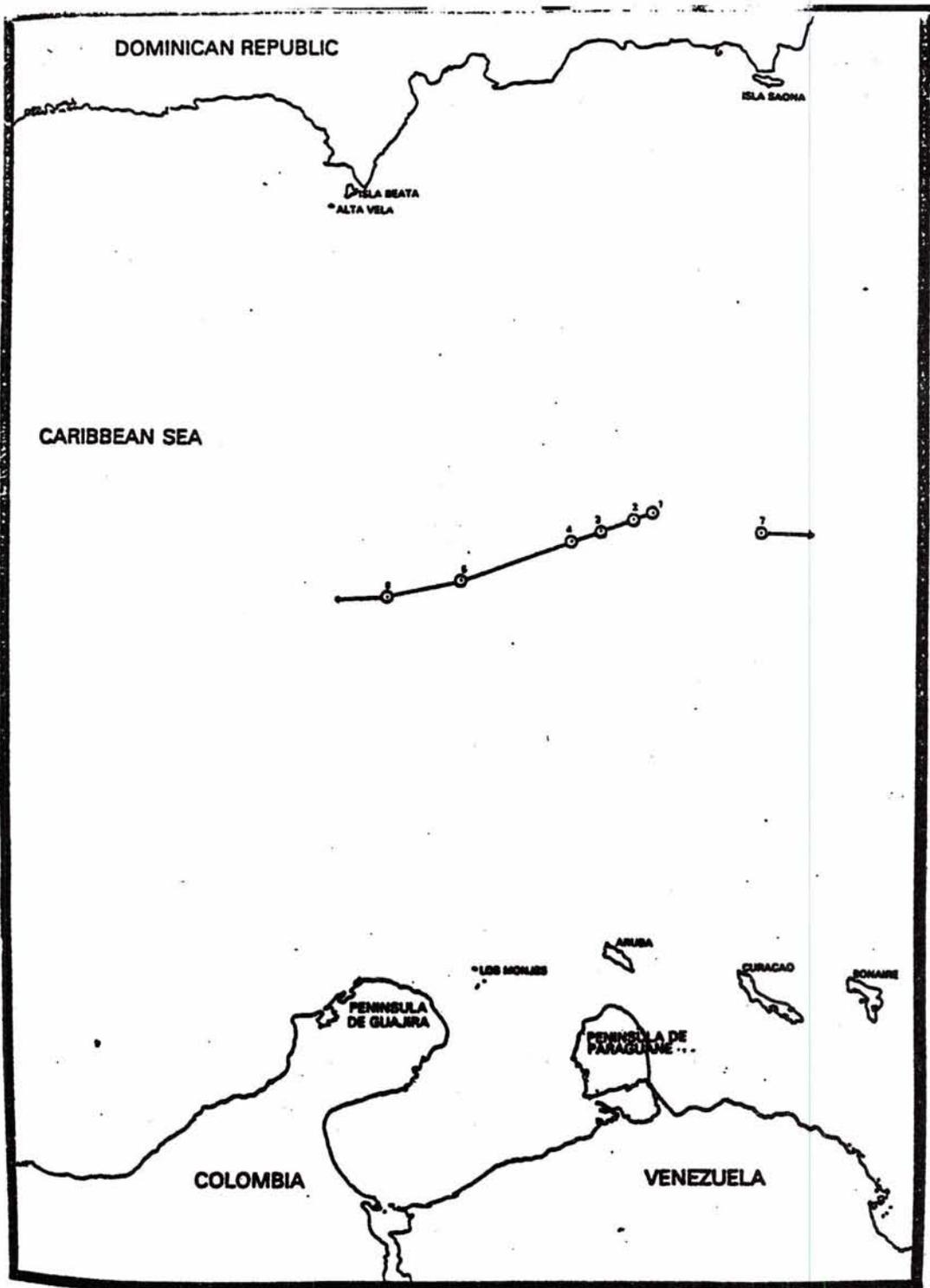
Article 7

The bases used to establish the lines of delimitation referred to in this Treaty do not constitute a precedent for future negotiations of the Dominican Republic on maritime areas with other States.

Article 8

This Treaty shall be subject to ratification, in accordance with the constitutional procedures of each State and shall enter into force upon the exchange of the instruments of ratification.

Signed at Santo Domingo on March 3, 1979, in two equally authentic originals.



BOUNDARY DELIMITATION TREATY BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA
AND THE KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS
(31 March 1978)

The President of the Republic of Venezuela

and

Her Majesty, the Queen of the Netherlands

REAFFIRMING the cordial relations between their countries, and especially the historical, social, economic and cultural ties between the peoples of Venezuela and the Netherlands Antilles;

MOVED by the desire to delimit the maritime and underwater areas between Venezuela and the Netherlands Antilles in a fair, precise and equitable manner;

CONSIDERING that it is necessary to take appropriate measures for the preservation and rational use of the resources that exist in their respective jurisdictions;

RECOGNIZING the vital and historical importance of the Gulf of Venezuela to Venezuela, the series of basic interests that characterize it [sic], and sea traffic to and from Venezuela;

RECOGNIZING that it is essential to ensure measures for the economic development of the Netherlands Antilles;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the current provisions of international law and the development of the new law of the sea;

HAVE DECIDED to enter into this Treaty, and have designated their Plenipotentiaries for this purpose.

The President of the Republic of Venezuela:

Mr. S. A. Consalvi, Minister of Foreign Relations of the Republic of Venezuela.

Her Majesty, the Queen of the Netherlands:

Mr. S. G. M. Rozendal, Minister-President of the Netherlands Antilles.

Who, after having presented their full credentials, and these having been found to be correct and in proper order, have agreed as follows:

Article 1

1. The maritime delimitation lines set out in this Treaty constitute the boundaries between the Contracting Parties in respect of their territorial waters, continental shelves, exclusive economic zones and all other maritime or submarine areas that have been or may be established by the Parties in accordance with international law.

2. The maritime and submarine areas mentioned in this Treaty are understood as referring exclusively to those located in the Caribbean Sea.

Article 2

The maritime boundary lines between Venezuela and the Netherlands Antilles are as follows:

1. SECTOR A. Between the west of Aruba and Venezuelan territory.

1.1. From point No. 3, latitude $12^{\circ} 21' 00''$ N and longitude $70^{\circ} 25' 00''$ W, the meridian $70^{\circ} 25' 00''$ W to point No. 2, latitude $12^{\circ} 49' 00''$ N and longitude $70^{\circ} 25' 00''$ W.

1.2. From said point No. 2, an arc of maximum circumference to point No. 1, latitude $15^{\circ} 24' 48''$ N and longitude $69^{\circ} 34' 38''$ W, or that point on said maximum circumference that represents the boundary with third nations.

2. SECTOR B. Between the Leeward Islands of the Netherlands Antilles (Aruba, Bonaire, Curaçao) and the north coast of Venezuela.

2.1. From point No. 3, latitude $12^{\circ} 21' 00''$ N and longitude $70^{\circ} 25' 00''$ W, parallel $12^{\circ} 21' 00''$ N to point No. 4, latitude $21^{\circ} 21' 00''$ N and longitude $70^{\circ} 09' 51''$ W.

2.2. From said point No. 4, an arc of maximum circumference to point No. 5, latitude $12^{\circ} 21' 54''$ N and longitude $70^{\circ} 08' 25''$ W.

2.3. From said point No. 5, an arc of maximum circumference to point No. 6, latitude $12^{\circ} 15' 46''$ N and longitude $69^{\circ} 44' 21''$ W.

2.4. From said point No. 6, an arc of maximum circumference to point No. 7, latitude $11^{\circ} 52' 45''$ N and longitude $69^{\circ} 04' 45''$ W.

2.5. From said point No. 7, an arc of maximum circumference to point No. 8, latitude $11^{\circ} 45' 30''$ N and longitude $68^{\circ} 57' 15''$ W.

2.6. From said point No. 8, an arc of maximum circumference to point No. 9, latitude $11^{\circ} 44' 30''$ N and longitude $68^{\circ} 49' 45''$ W.

2.7. From said point No. 9, an arc of maximum circumference to point No. 10, latitude $11^{\circ} 40' 00''$ N and longitude $68^{\circ} 36' 00''$ W.

2.8. From said point No. 10, parallel $11^{\circ} 40' 00''$ N to point No. 11, latitude $11^{\circ} 40' 00''$ N and longitude $67^{\circ} 59' 23''$ W.

3. SECTOR C. Between Bonaire and Venezuelan territory.

3.1. From point No. 11, latitude $11^{\circ} 40' 00''$ N and longitude $67^{\circ} 59' 23''$ W, the meridian $67^{\circ} 59' 23''$ W to point No. 12, latitude $12^{\circ} 27' 00''$ N and longitude $67^{\circ} 59' 23''$ W.

3.2. From said point No. 12, an arc of maximum circumference to point No. 13, latitude $15^{\circ} 14' 28''$ N and longitude $68^{\circ} 51' 44''$ W, or that point on said maximum circumference that represents the boundary with third nations.

4. SECTOR D. Between the Islands of Aves, Saba and Saint Eustatius.

4.1. From point No. 15, latitude 16° 40' 50" N and longitude 63° 37' 50" W, an arc of maximum circumference to point No. 14, latitude 16° 44' 49" N and longitude 64° 01' 08" W, or that point on said maximum circumference that represents the boundary with third nations.

4.2. From point No. 15, an arc of maximum circumference to point No. 16, latitude 16° 40' 01" N and longitude 63° 35' 20" W, or that point on said maximum circumference that represents the boundary with third nations.

Article 3

1. The position of the points described in Article 2, Sectors A, B and C, has been defined by latitude and longitude in accordance with Provisional South American Datum 1956 [Datum de Sur América (Ajuste Provisional 1956)].
2. The position of the points described in Article 2, Sector D, has been defined by latitude and longitude in accordance with North American Datum 1927.
3. The boundary lines have been drawn, by way of illustration, on Nautical Map No. 25000 published by the Hydrographic Centre of the Map Agency of the Defense Department, Washington, D.C., sixth edition, February 12, 1977, which is attached as an integral part of this Treaty.

Article 4

1. In the event that the Netherlands Antilles, in accordance with international law, should extend its territorial waters around the Leeward Islands (Aruba, Bonaire and Curaçao) beyond the current span of three nautical miles, measured from the low-tide line along the coast, or in the event it should establish legal jurisdiction over maritime areas outside the current territorial waters of the Leeward Islands, the regulations applicable to said maritime areas situated beyond the aforementioned distance of three nautical miles shall respect the conditions established in this Article regarding freedom of navigation and overflight to and from Venezuela.
2. All Venezuelan vessels and aircraft shall enjoy freedom of navigation and overflight for the sole purpose of expeditious and uninterrupted transit through the maritime areas in question, which shall henceforth be termed "right of passage in transit". The requisite of expeditious and uninterrupted transit shall not exclude passage through or over maritime areas for the purpose of entering, leaving or returning from the Netherlands Antilles, subject to the conditions regulating entry into ports or similar access conditions.
3. Subject to any additional provisions that the Contracting Parties should decide to establish in the future by mutual agreement, Paragraph 2 is equally applicable to navigation and overflight to and from Venezuela by merchant and government vessels, engaged in commerce, and by civilian aircraft of third nations.

4. In the event that the Netherlands Antilles decides to establish set maritime routes or air routes over its territories, said routes shall be set in accordance with the applicable provisions of the law of the sea. In particular, these maritime and air routes must be appropriate for the safe, expeditious and uninterrupted passage of vessels and aircraft through or over the corresponding maritime areas. In the event that the Netherlands Antilles does not establish set maritime or air routes, the right of passage in transit shall be exercised using routes normally taken by international navigation.

5. The aforementioned right of passage in transit may not be suspended.

6. Vessels in transit must comply with the provisions of the law of the sea, especially in regard to:

a) Generally accepted regulations, procedures and international practices for safety on the sea, including the International Regulation in respect of Avoiding Collisions at Sea;

b) Generally accepted regulations, procedures and international practices for the prevention, reduction and control of pollution of the sea by vessels;

c) Regulations regarding both the obligation of carrying documents on board, and special safety measures, as have been agreed to internationally, for vessels powered by nuclear energy or vessels carrying nuclear materials or other substances that by their nature may be dangerous or harmful.

7. Aircraft in transit must comply with the pertinent provisions of the law of the sea, and especially:

a) Observe the air transit standards established by the International Civil Aviation Organization applicable to civilian aircraft. Government aircraft shall operate at all times in accordance with the standards in force governing the security of air navigation.

b) Monitor at all times the radio wave frequencies assigned by the appropriate internationally appointed authority for the control of air traffic, or the corresponding frequency of the international emergency band.

8. Measures for the prevention, reduction and control of pollution, in the extent to which they affect navigation in exercise of the right of passage in transit, shall be taken by mutual agreement between the Parties, especially on the international navigation routes located in the maritime area that extends from the Archipelago of Los Monjes to the Island of Aruba. The aforementioned requirement, regarding mutual agreement, shall not apply to laws and regulations passed by the Netherlands Antilles to bring into effect such measures as are generally accepted internationally in respect of the discharge of fuel, fuel wastes or other harmful substances.

Article 5

1. The Contracting Parties shall give public notice advising of the construction or existence within their territorial waters, exclusive economic zones or the maritime areas referred to in Article 4, of artificial islands, installations or structures under their jurisdiction. They shall maintain permanent signalling devices to warn of their presence, or cause said signalling to be maintained.

2. Artificial islands, installations or structures as well as the safety zones that surround them in the maritime area of one of the Parties that may obstruct the use of recognized sea routes of essential importance for navigation to or from the other Party shall be set up only by mutual agreement between the two Parties.

Article 6

In the event that a single geological structure or mineral field containing oil or natural gas should extend across the boundary line, and a part of said structure or field that is situated on one side of the boundary line could be exploited totally or partially from the other side of the boundary line, the Contracting Parties, after holding suitable technical consultations, shall make an effort to reach an agreement regarding the most effective way of exploiting said structure or field, and on the way in which the costs and benefits related to said activities shall be shared.

Article 7

In the event that either of the Contracting Parties should decide to conduct or permit drilling activities for exploration or exploitation within one nautical mile of the boundary line, it must notify the other Party of said activities.

Article 8

In the event that disagreements should arise regarding the location of installations or other devices or wellheads in regard [to their proximity] to the boundary line, the Contracting Parties shall determine by mutual agreement on which side of the boundary line the installation, device or wellhead is located.

Article 9

Except for the provisions of Article 4, paragraph 8, each Contracting Party shall take all necessary measures to protect the marine environment from pollution in the areas dealt with in this Treaty. Therefore, the Parties agree to:

- a) Provide the other Party with information regarding [its] legal provisions and experience in conserving the marine environment;
- b) Provide information regarding authorities who are competent to detect and make decisions regarding pollution;
- c) Inform each other regarding any sign of current, impending or potential pollution of a serious nature originating in the maritime border zone;
- d) Prepare, as soon as possible, a joint emergency plan for action in the case of pollution caused by major oil spills or other accidents of similar seriousness in the area. In this regard, the Parties shall jointly adopt measures to avoid or eliminate the aforementioned pollution, and measures for mutual assistance.

Article 10

For the purpose of properly conserving and using the live resources in the adjacent waters of both nations, the Contracting Parties agree to coordinate their respective legislation and regulations, insofar as possible.

Article 11

The Contracting Parties agree to promote, encourage and facilitate the conducting of scientific marine research.

Article 12

1. All disagreements regarding the interpretation or application of the provisions contained in Articles 4, 5 and 6 of this Treaty, which deal with navigation or a single geological structure or field, that cannot be resolved through negotiations between the Contracting Parties, and unless the Parties agree to some other procedure, shall be submitted at the request of either of the Parties to a Commission of Experts to be composed of three members. Each Party shall appoint one member to the Commission, and the third member shall be named by mutual agreement of the two appointed members.

2. If one of the Parties has not appointed one member within the three months following the request to submit a disagreement to a Commission of Experts, or in the event that the third member has not been named within one month after the appointment of the first two members, either of the Parties may ask the Secretary-General of the United Nations to appoint one member, and if necessary, two members. In the event that the Secretary-General agrees to appoint one member, the latter may not be an individual in the service of corporate or private persons having an interest in the dispute and must be a citizen of a third country that has no direct or indirect interest in the disagreement. In the event that the Secretary-General should agree to the request to appoint two members, the second shall be a citizen of the country that has not appointed a member.

3. The Commission of Experts shall decide upon its own procedures. All decisions of the Commission shall be adopted by a majority of votes. The decisions of the Commission shall be binding on both Parties.

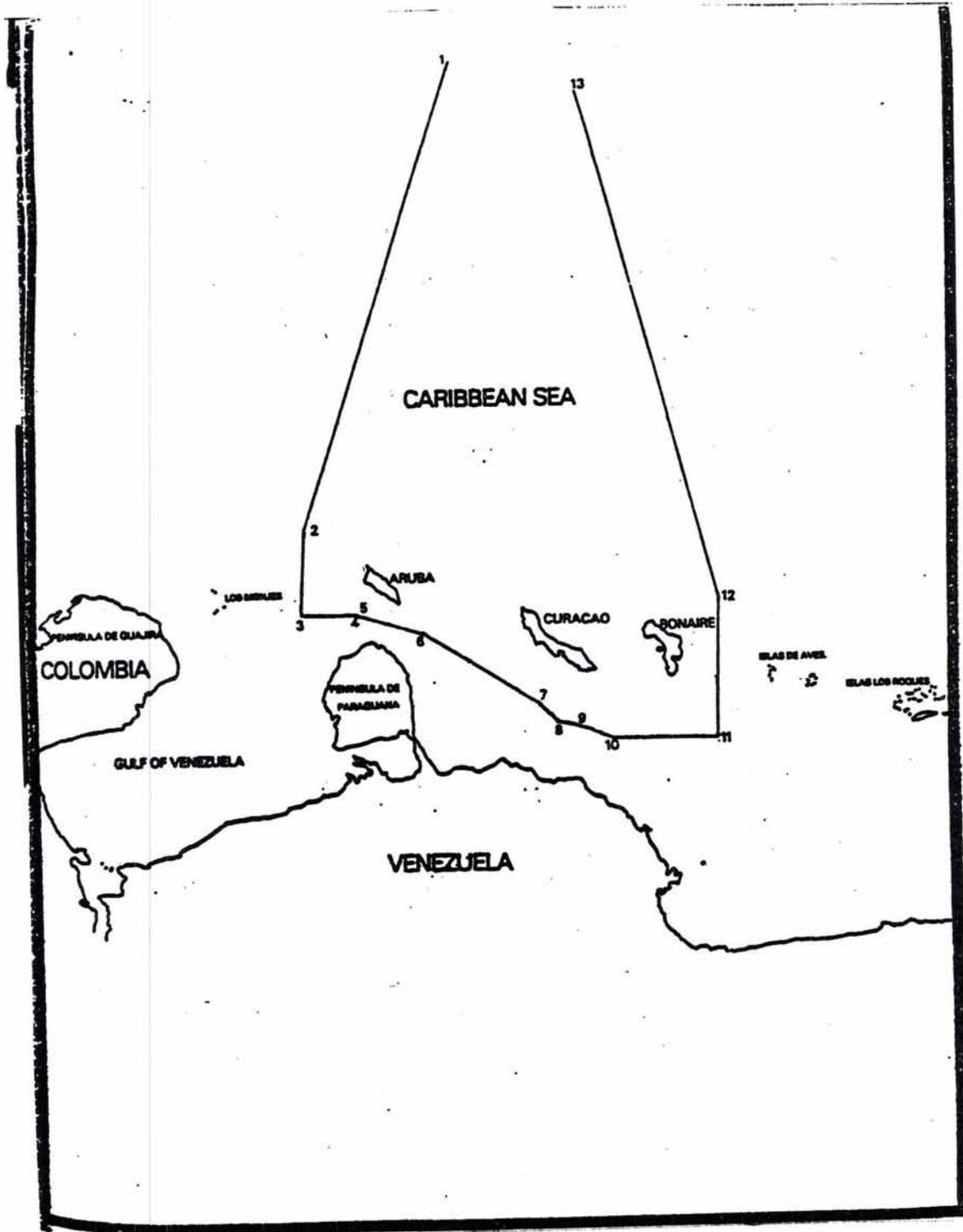
Article 13

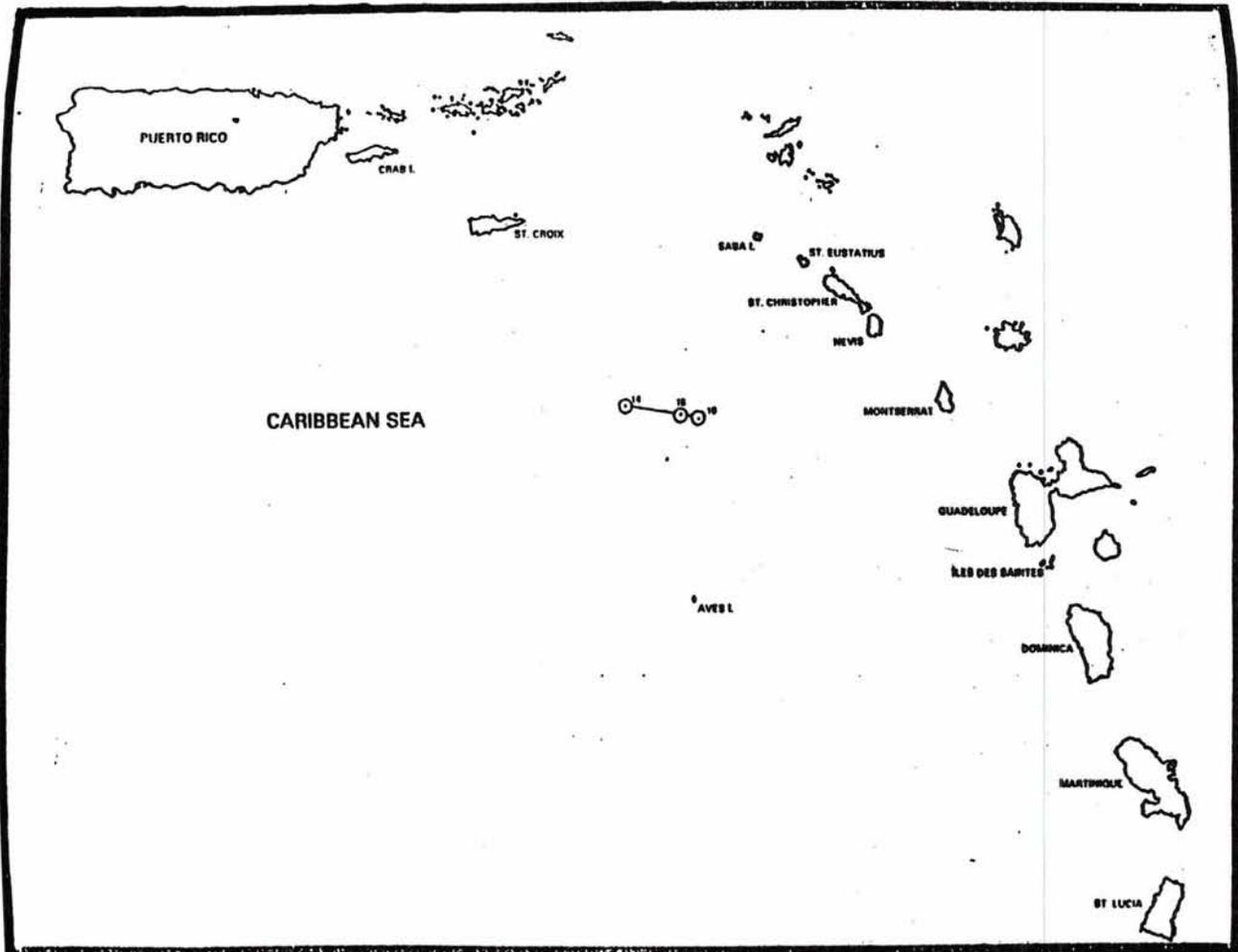
1. This Treaty must be ratified. The instruments of ratification shall be exchanged in Caracas as soon as possible.

2. This Treaty shall enter into force on the day the instruments of ratification are exchanged.

IN WITNESS HERETO, the aforementioned Plenipotentiaries have signed this Treaty.

GIVEN in the city of Willemstad, Curaçao, on 31 (day) March (month), of the year 1978.





[TRANSLATION]

AGREEMENT ON DELIMITATION OF THE MARITIME BOUNDARIES BETWEEN
THE REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA AND THE REPUBLIC OF HAITI
(17 February 1978)

The Government of the Republic of Colombia and the Government of the Republic of Haiti, desiring to strengthen the warm friendship existing between the two countries, and considering:

That it is their responsibility to guarantee for their peoples the renewable and non-renewable natural resources situated in the marine and submarine areas of Colombia or in the exclusive maritime economic zone and continental shelf of Haiti;

That their common interest in the Caribbean region requires the establishment of close collaboration between them for the preservation, conservation and utilization of the existing resources within their respective maritime jurisdictions;

That it is desirable to delimit the boundaries of their respective jurisdictions,

Have for that purpose designated as their Plenipotentiaries:

For the Government of the Republic of Colombia:

His Excellency Dr. Indalecio Liévano Aguirre, Minister for Foreign Affairs;

For the Government of the Republic of Haiti:

His Excellency Mr. Edner Brutus, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Worship;

Who, having exchanged their full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

Article I

The boundary between the marine and submarine areas of the Republic of Colombia and the exclusive maritime economic zone and continental shelf of the Republic of Haiti shall be determined by a median line whose points are equidistant from the nearest points of the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea of each State is measured.

Article II

In accordance with the procedure established in article I, the boundary shall be constituted by a straight line joining the following points:

<u>Point</u>	<u>Latitude</u>			<u>Longitude</u>		
<u>Point</u>	<u>Deg.</u>	<u>Min.</u>	<u>Sec.</u>	<u>Deg.</u>	<u>Min.</u>	<u>Sec.</u>
1	14°	44'	10"	74°	30'	50"
2	15°	02'	00"	73°	27'	30"

1. The lines and points applicable to this Agreement are shown in nautical chart No. 25,000, 1975 edition, scale 1:1,800,000.

This chart has been signed by the Plenipotentiaries and appears in the annex to this Agreement, together with the course of the baselines of each Party and of the dividing line.

Article III

The two Parties pledge to co-operate in promoting the common objectives set out in this Agreement, within the framework of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea and of other relevant international conferences.

Article IV

The two Parties agree to co-operate in formulating and implementing appropriate measures for preventing, reducing and controlling pollution of the marine environment that may affect the neighbouring State. The two Parties also undertake to adopt effective measures to protect migratory species in accordance with the recommendations of the competent international agencies.

This co-operation shall not limit the sovereign right of each State to adopt, within its respective jurisdiction, such rules as it deems appropriate in the matter.

Article V

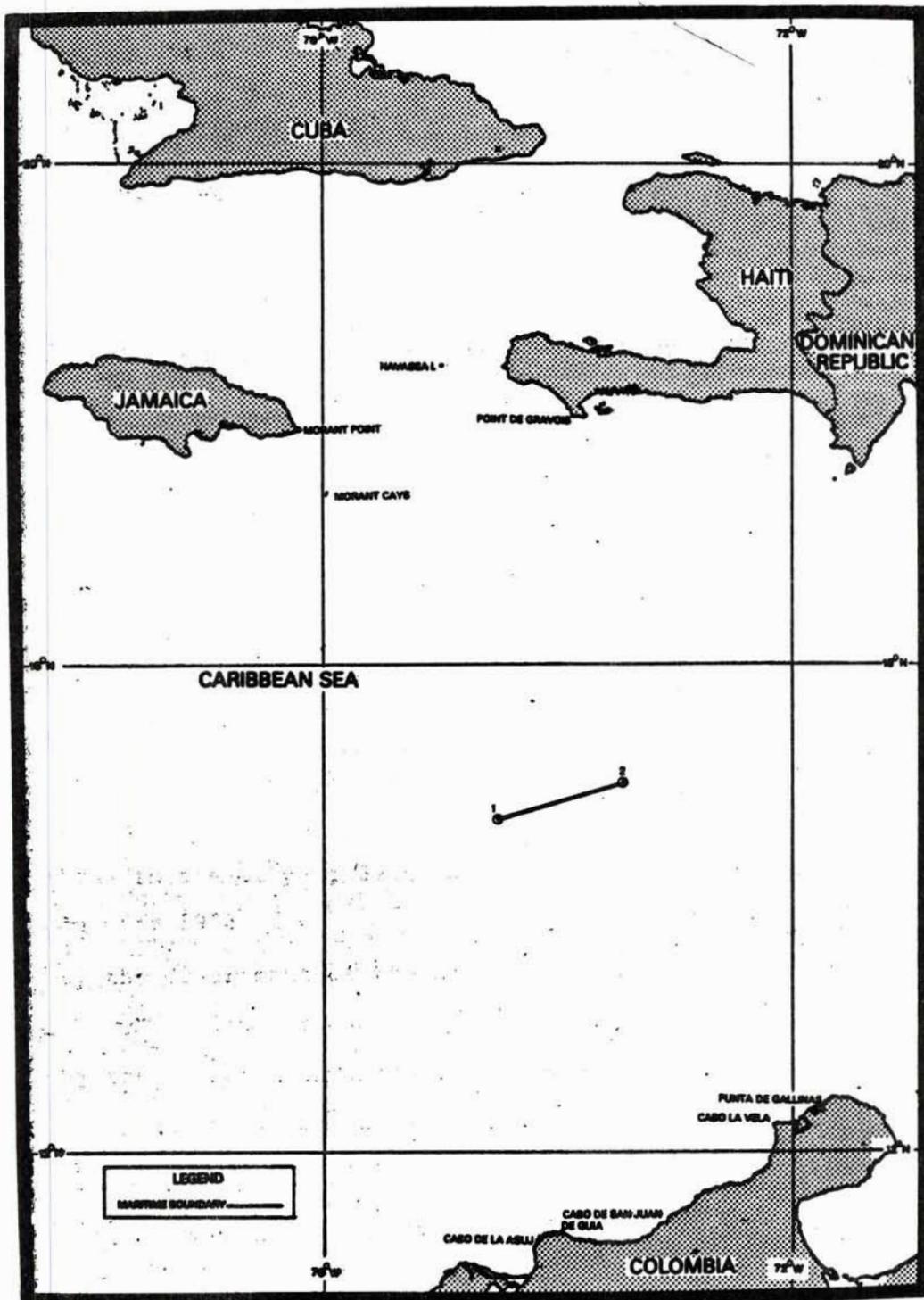
The two Parties agree to settle any dispute which may arise in the implementation or execution of this Agreement in accordance with the procedures for the peaceful settlement of disputes laid down in Article 33 of the Charter of the United Nations.

Article VI

This Agreement shall be ratified by the two Parties in accordance with the constitutional provisions in force in their respective countries and shall enter into force immediately following the exchange of the instruments of ratification, which shall take place in the city of Bogotá.

DONE in two originals, in French and Spanish, both being equally authentic.

DONE at Port-au-Prince on 17 February 1978.



[TRANSLATION]

AGREEMENT ON DELIMITATION OF MARINE AND SUBMARINE AREAS AND
MARITIME CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA AND
THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
(13 January 1978)

The Governments of the Republic of Colombia and the Dominican Republic, being aware of the cordial friendship prevailing in relations between the two countries, and considering:

That it is their responsibility to guarantee for their peoples the renewable and non-renewable natural resources situated in the marine and submarine areas subject to their sovereignty and jurisdiction;

That their common interests in the Caribbean region make it essential to establish the closest co-operation, with a view to adopting appropriate measures for the preservation, conservation and rational utilization of the resources to be found in the said maritime areas;

That it is necessary to co-operate in scientific research concerning the living resources in zones frequented by specific migratory species;

That it is expedient to delimit their respective marine and submarine areas;

Have for that purpose appointed as their Plenipotentiaries:

His Excellency the President of the Republic of Colombia:
Mr. Indalecio Liévano Aguirre, Minister for Foreign Affairs;

His Excellency the President of the Dominican Republic:
Vice-Admiral Ramón Emilio Jiménez Jr., Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;

Who, having exchanged their full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I

The boundary between the marine and submarine areas belonging to each country shall be determined by using, as a general rule, the principle of the median line whose points are all equidistant from the nearest points of the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea of each State is measured.

ARTICLE II

In accordance with the procedure established in the preceding article, the boundary shall be constituted by a line drawn from a point whose geographical position is at latitude 15° 02' 00" north and longitude 73° 27' 30" west through a point at latitude 15° 00' 40" north and longitude 71° 40' 30" west towards another point at latitude 15° 18' 00" north and longitude 69° 29' 30" west as far as the point where delimitation with a third State is required.

PARAGRAPH:

The line and points agreed upon are shown on nautical chart No. 25,000, of the Defense Mapping Agency of the United States of America, which, having been signed by the Plenipotentiaries, is appended to this Agreement.

ARTICLE III

A Zone of Joint Scientific Research and Fishing Exploitation shall be established which shall be situated within four straight lines drawn between the following points, each located at a distance of 20 nautical miles from the line which constitutes the marine boundary between the two countries:

- STRAIGHT LINE A: From point 1 (latitude 15° 22' 00" north and longitude 73° 19' 30" west) and point 2 (latitude 14° 42' 00" north and longitude 73° 20' 30" west).
- STRAIGHT LINE B: From point 2 (latitude 14° 42' 00" north and longitude 73° 20' 30" west) and point 3 (latitude 14° 40' 30" north and longitude 71° 40' 30" west).
- STRAIGHT LINE C: From point 3 (latitude 14° 40' 30" north and longitude 71° 40' 30" west) and point 4 (latitude 15° 20' 00" north and longitude 71° 40' 00" west).
- STRAIGHT LINE D: From point 4 (latitude 15° 20' 00" north and longitude 71° 40' 00" west) and point 1 (latitude 15° 22' 00" north and longitude 73° 19' 30" west).

In the area under its sovereignty and jurisdiction within the above-mentioned zone, each country undertakes to adopt the following measures:

- (a) To permit nationals of the other State to carry out fishing activities, provided that they are carried out rationally and in accordance with the provisions of the country in whose area the said activities are taking place.
- (b) To provide the other Party with the results of research concerning living resources carried out in that area, particularly that concerning thunnidae and other migratory species.
- (c) To co-ordinate and carry out with the other Party such scientific research activities as may be jointly agreed upon.
- (d) To provide the other Party periodically with information regarding the type and size of the catch obtained in the area.
- (e) To establish close co-operation for purposes of surveillance of the Zone in order to ensure that nationals of third States do not carry out unauthorized fishing activities in it.

PARAGRAPH:

The Zone of Joint Scientific Research and Fishing Exploitation established in this Agreement and the régime adopted for it may be modified by agreement between the Parties or rescinded on the initiative of either Party upon ninety (90) days' prior notice to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the other State.

ARTICLE IV

The Parties shall co-operate with one another to the maximum extent possible with a view to controlling, reducing and preventing pollution of the marine environment which may affect the neighbouring State.

They likewise agree to work together if accidents involving tankers, vessels and aircraft occur in the maritime areas of either country and pollution threatens the maritime areas of the other State.

ARTICLE V

The Parties shall co-ordinate as far as possible any conservation measures applied by each of them in its marine and submarine areas, particularly in respect of those species which migrate beyond their respective maritime zones, taking into account for that purpose the most reliable and up-to-date scientific data. Such co-operation shall not affect the sovereign right of each State to adopt, within the framework of its respective jurisdiction, such rules and regulations on the subject as it deems appropriate.

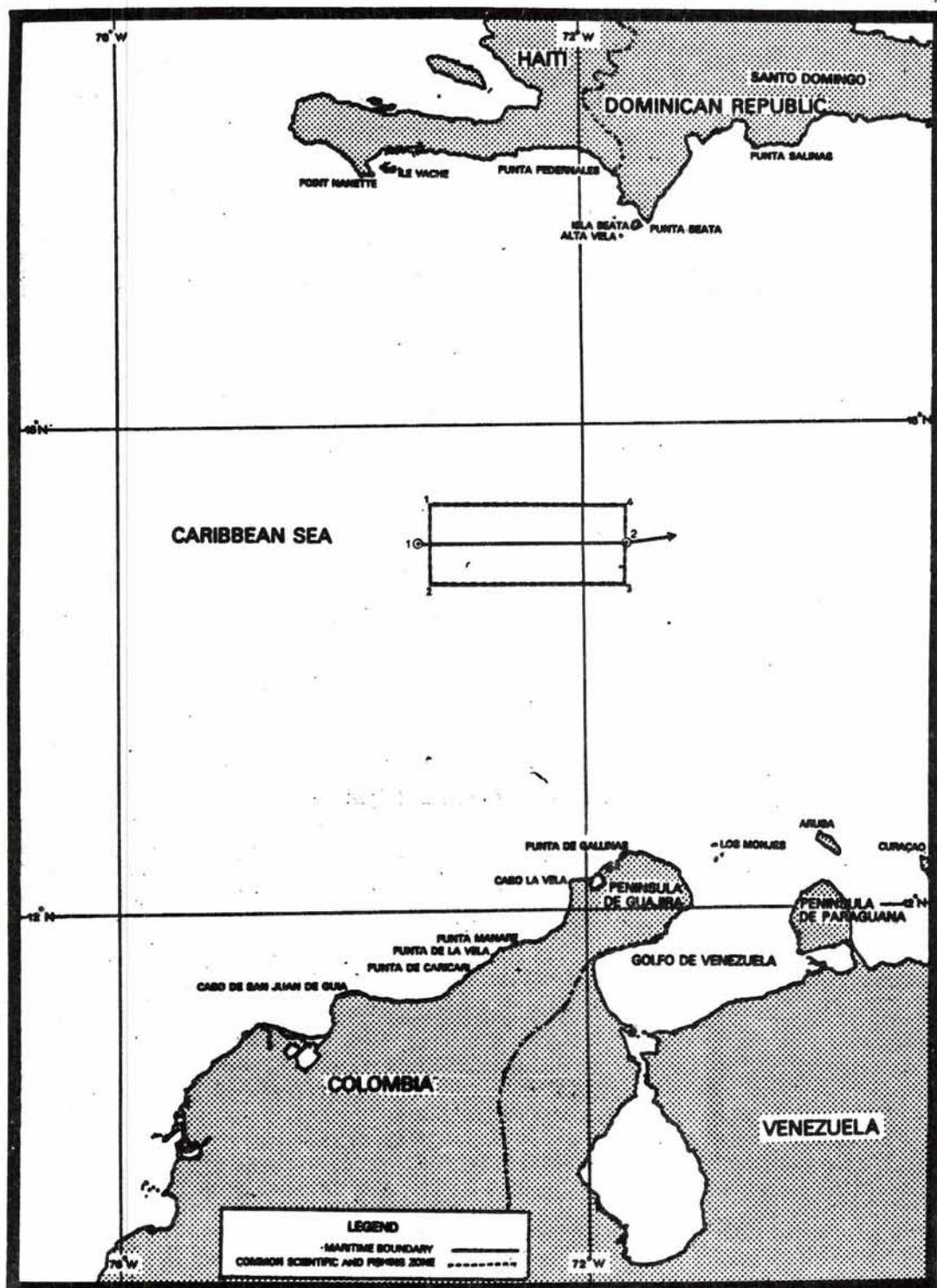
ARTICLE VI

The Parties shall endeavour to resolve any differences which may arise concerning the interpretation, or during the application, of this Agreement through the diplomatic channel before using the other methods of peaceful settlement recognized under international law.

This Agreement shall enter into force on the date of the exchange of the respective instruments of ratification, which shall take place in the city of Bogotá.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the plenipotentiaries have signed this Agreement in duplicate, both texts being equally authentic.

DONE in the city of Santo Domingo on 13 January 1978.



TREATY ON DELIMITATION OF MARINE AND SUBMARINE AREAS AND MARITIME
COOPERATION BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA AND THE REPUBLIC OF
COSTA RICA*
(17 March 1977)

The Republic of Colombia and the Republic of Costa Rica,

Realizing that international cooperation and reciprocity constitute the best means to resolve matters of common interest to nations which are friends,

Agreeing on the advisability and need to delimit their marine and submarine areas in the Caribbean Sea,

Concurring on safeguarding the sovereignty and jurisdiction of marine areas belonging to each country and the free and unimpeded transit through them,

Mutually interested in the adoption of adequate means for the preservation, conservation, and exploitation of the resources existing in those areas, and for the prevention, control, and elimination of their pollution, have decided to conclude a Treaty and for that purpose have appointed as their plenipotentiaries:

The President of the Republic of Colombia: Dr. Heraclio Fernández Sandoval, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary in Costa Rica;

The President of the Republic of Costa Rica: Dr. Gonzalo J. Facio, Minister of Foreign Relations,

Who, after exchanging their respective full powers, found in proper and due form, have agreed as follows:

Article I

To delimit their respective marine and submarine waters which are established or may be established in the future by the following lines:

A. From the intersection of a straight line, drawn with azimuth 225° (45° SW.) from a point located at lat. 11° 00' 00" N. and long. 81° 15' 00" W., with the parallel 10° 49' 00" N.

West along the said parallel to its intersection with the meridian 82° 14' 00" W.

B. From the intersection of the parallel 10° 49' 00" N. and the meridian 82° 14' 00" W., the boundary shall continue north along the said meridian to where delimitation must be made with a third State.

N.B. The agreed lines and points are shown on the nautical chart, signed by the plenipotentiaries, which is annexed to this Treaty, it being understood that in all cases the wording of the Treaty shall prevail.

* Source: Limits in the Seas, No. 84 (Office of the Geographer, Bureau of Intelligence and Research of the United States Department of State).

Article II

To accept and respect the methods by which each of the two States currently exercises or may in the future exercise its sovereignty, jurisdiction, supervision, control, or rights in the marine and submarine areas adjacent to its coasts, delimited pursuant to this Treaty, in conformity with what each country has established or may establish in the future and with the regulations laid down by its domestic law.

Article III

To develop the broadest cooperation between the two countries for the protection of the renewable or nonrenewable resources found within the marine or submarine areas over which they exercise or may in the future exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction, or supervision and to use those resources for the welfare of their peoples and their national development.

Article IV

To support the broadest international cooperation in order to coordinate the conservation measures which each State applies in the zones of the sea subject to its sovereignty or jurisdiction, particularly as regards species that move beyond its jurisdictional zone, taking into account the recommendations of appropriate regional organizations and the most accurate and current scientific data. The said cooperation shall not impair the sovereign right of each State to adopt, within the framework of its respective maritime jurisdictions, the rules and regulations that it deems pertinent.

Article V

To offer each other the greatest possible facilities for the purpose of developing activities to exploit and use the living resources of their respective maritime jurisdictional zones through the exchange of information, cooperation in scientific research, technical collaboration, and encouragement of the formation of mixed corporations.

Article VI

Each of the Parties expresses its determination to cooperate with the other, in accordance with its possibilities, in the application of the most adequate measures to impede, reduce, and control any pollution of the marine environment which affects the neighboring State, irrespective of the source of such pollution.

Article VII

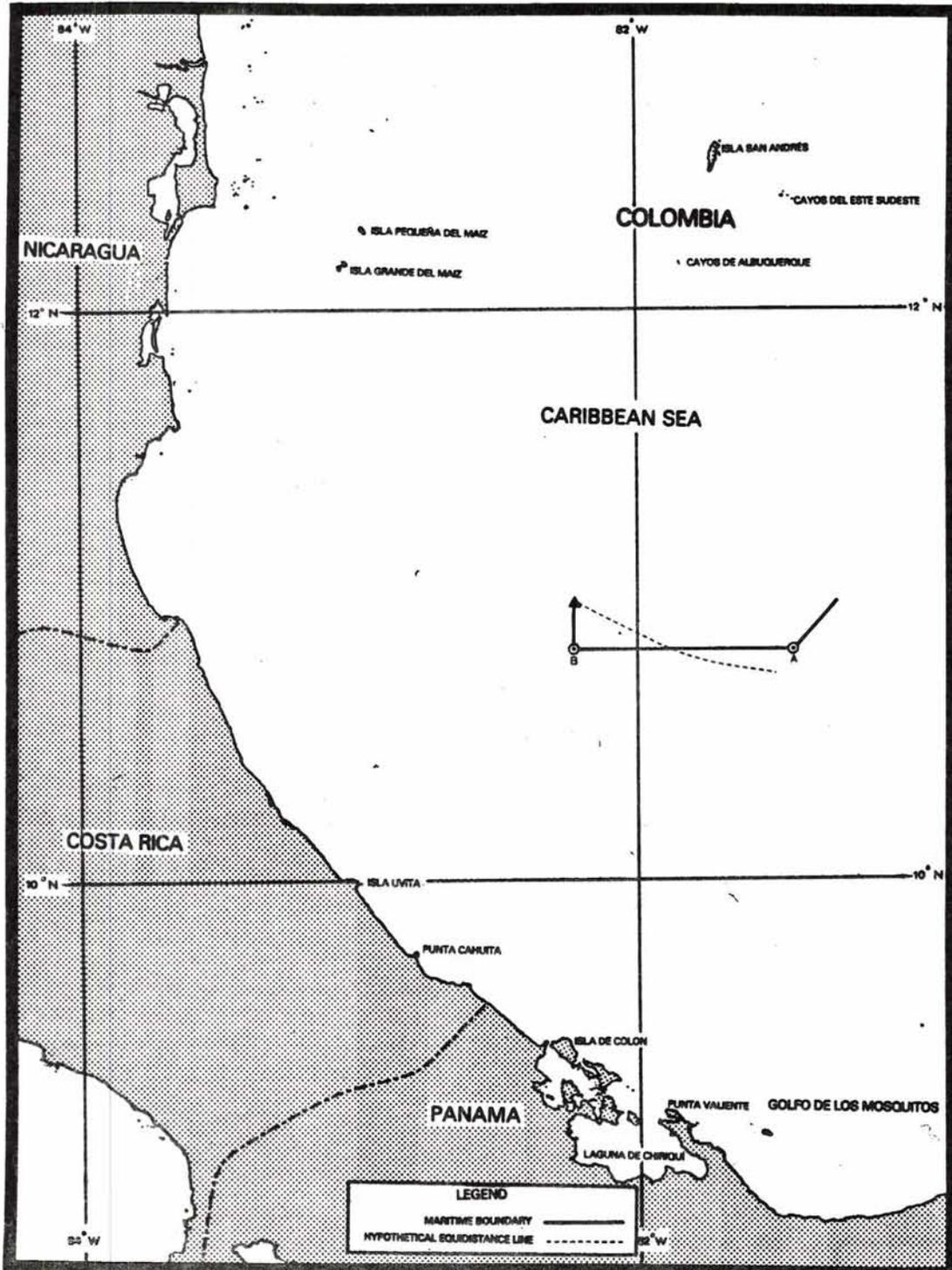
To support the broadest cooperation to promote rapid development of international navigation in seas subject to the sovereignty or jurisdiction of each State.

Article VIII

This Treaty shall be subject to the constitutional formalities of ratification by the High Contracting Parties and shall enter into force upon the exchange of the instruments of ratification which shall take place at Bogotá, Republic of Colombia.

This treaty is signed in two copies, in the Spanish language, both texts being equally authentic.

Signed at San José, Republic of Costa Rica, on March 17, 1977.



[TRANSLATION]

TREATY ON THE DELIMITATION OF MARINE AND SUBMARINE AREAS AND
RELATED MATTERS BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA AND THE
REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA
(20 November 1976)

The Republic of Panama and the Republic of Colombia,

Aware of the fact that international co-operation and reciprocity offer the best means of settling matters of common concern to friendly nations, especially when those nations are linked naturally by proximity;

Being of one mind with respect to the expediency and necessity of delimiting their marine and submarine areas in the Pacific Ocean and the Caribbean Sea;

Having agreed on the safeguarding of sovereignty and jurisdiction in the marine areas belonging to each country and of free and expeditious passage through them;

Believing the adoption of satisfactory measures for the preservation, conservation and exploitation of existing resources in those waters and the prevention, control and elimination of pollution therein to be in their mutual interest, and

Convinced of the desirability of the adoption by the two States of measures based on recent developments in the law of the sea,

Have decided to conclude a treaty and have for that purpose appointed as their Plenipotentiaries:

His Excellency the President of the Republic of Panama: His Excellency Mr. Aquilino E. Boyd, Minister for Foreign Affairs;

His Excellency the President of the Republic of Colombia: His Excellency Dr. Indalecio Liévano Aguirre, Minister for Foreign Affairs;

Who, having exchanged their full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed on the following:

ARTICLE I

To designate as the boundary between their respective marine and submarine areas, irrespective of the legal régime established or to be established therein:

A. In the Caribbean Sea:

1. The median line whose points are all equidistant from the nearest points of the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea of each State is measured, from the point at which the international land frontier meets the sea at Cape Tiburón (latitude 3° 41' 07" north and longitude 77° 21' 50" 9 west) to a point situated at latitude 12° 30' 00" north and longitude 78° 00' 00" west.

In accordance with the principle of equidistance hereby agreed upon, except for a few minor deviations which have been agreed upon in order to simplify the drawing of the line, the median line in the Caribbean Sea shall be constituted by straight lines joining the following points:

	<u>Latitude north</u>	<u>Longitude west</u>
Point A:	8° 41' 07" 3	77° 21' 50" 9
Point B:	9° 09' 00"	77° 13' 00"
Point C:	9° 27' 00"	77° 03' 00"
Point D:	10° 28' 00"	77° 15' 00"
Point E:	11° 27' 00"	77° 34' 00"
Point F:	12° 00' 00"	77° 43' 00"
Point G:	12° 19' 00"	77° 49' 00"
Point H:	12° 30' 00"	78° 00' 00"

2. From the point at latitude 12° 30' 00" north and longitude 78° 00' 00" west the delimitation of the marine and submarine areas belonging to each State shall be constituted by a series of straight lines joining the following points:

	<u>Latitude north</u>	<u>Longitude west</u>
Point H:	12° 30' 00"	78° 00' 00"
Point I:	12° 30' 00"	79° 00' 00"
Point J:	11° 50' 00"	79° 00' 00"
Point K:	11° 50' 00"	80° 00' 00"
Point L:	11° 00' 00"	80° 00' 00"
Point M:	11° 00' 00"	81° 15' 00"

From Point M, the delimitation continues in a straight line at azimuth 225° (45° south-west) to the point where the maritime boundaries with a third State require delimitation.

B. In the Pacific:

1. The median line whose points are all equidistant from the nearest points of the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea of each State is measured, from the point at which the international land frontier meets the sea at latitude 7° 12' 39" 3 north and longitude 77° 53' 20" west to the point situated at latitude 5° 00' 00" north and longitude 79° 52' 00" west.

In accordance with the principle of equidistance hereby agreed upon, except for some minor deviations which have been agreed upon to simplify the drawing of the line, the median line in the Pacific Ocean shall be constituted by straight lines joining the following points:

	<u>Latitude north</u>	<u>Longitude west</u>
Point A:	7° 12' 39" 3	77° 53' 20" 9
Point B:	6° 44' 00"	78° 18' 00"
Point C:	6° 28' 00"	78° 47' 00"
Point D:	6° 16' 00"	79° 03' 00"
Point E:	6° 00' 00"	79° 14' 00"
Point F:	5° 00' 00"	79° 52' 00"

2. From the point situated at latitude 5° 00' 00" north and longitude 79° 52' 00" west the delimitation of the marine and submarine areas belonging to each State shall be constituted by the parallel 5° 00' 00" as far as the point where delimitation with a third State is required.

Paragraph: The lines and points agreed upon are shown on the nautical charts which, having been signed by the plenipotentiaries, are appended to this Treaty as annexes I and II, it being understood that the wording of the Treaty shall prevail in all cases.

ARTICLE II

To recognize and respect the procedures through which each State at present exercises or may in future exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction, surveillance, control or rights in the marine and submarine areas adjacent to its coasts delimited by virtue of this Treaty, in accordance with the conditions established or to be established by each country and with the regulations of its own domestic law.

ARTICLE III

In view of the great importance which the Republic of Panama attaches to express recognition by the Republic of Colombia as the neighbouring country on the Gulf of Panama, of that gulf's status of historic bay, it has requested such recognition of Colombia.

The Republic of Colombia, aware that its express recognition that the Gulf of Panama has the status of historic bay is of great importance for the incontrovertibility of that status, declares that it has no objection to the provisions on that subject set forth by the Republic of Panama in Act No. 9 of 30 January 1956.

ARTICLE IV

The Republic of Panama and the Republic of Colombia shall, on a reciprocal basis, recognize, in the marine areas under their sovereignty, jurisdiction, surveillance or control, freedom of navigation, innocent passage and transit passage, as appropriate, for their vessels sailing in those areas. Such recognition shall apply without prejudice to the right of each Party to designate sea lanes and traffic separation schemes in its territorial sea, and to the observance of the provisions of the domestic law of each Party and of international law.

ARTICLE V

To promote co-operation between the two States in order to co-ordinate any conservation measures applied by each of them in the marine areas under its sovereignty, jurisdiction, surveillance or control, particularly in respect of species which migrate beyond their respective marine areas, taking into account for that purpose the recommendations of the competent agencies and the most reliable and up-to-date scientific data.

Such co-operation shall not affect the sovereign right of each State to adopt, within the framework of its respective jurisdiction, such rules and regulations as it deems appropriate.

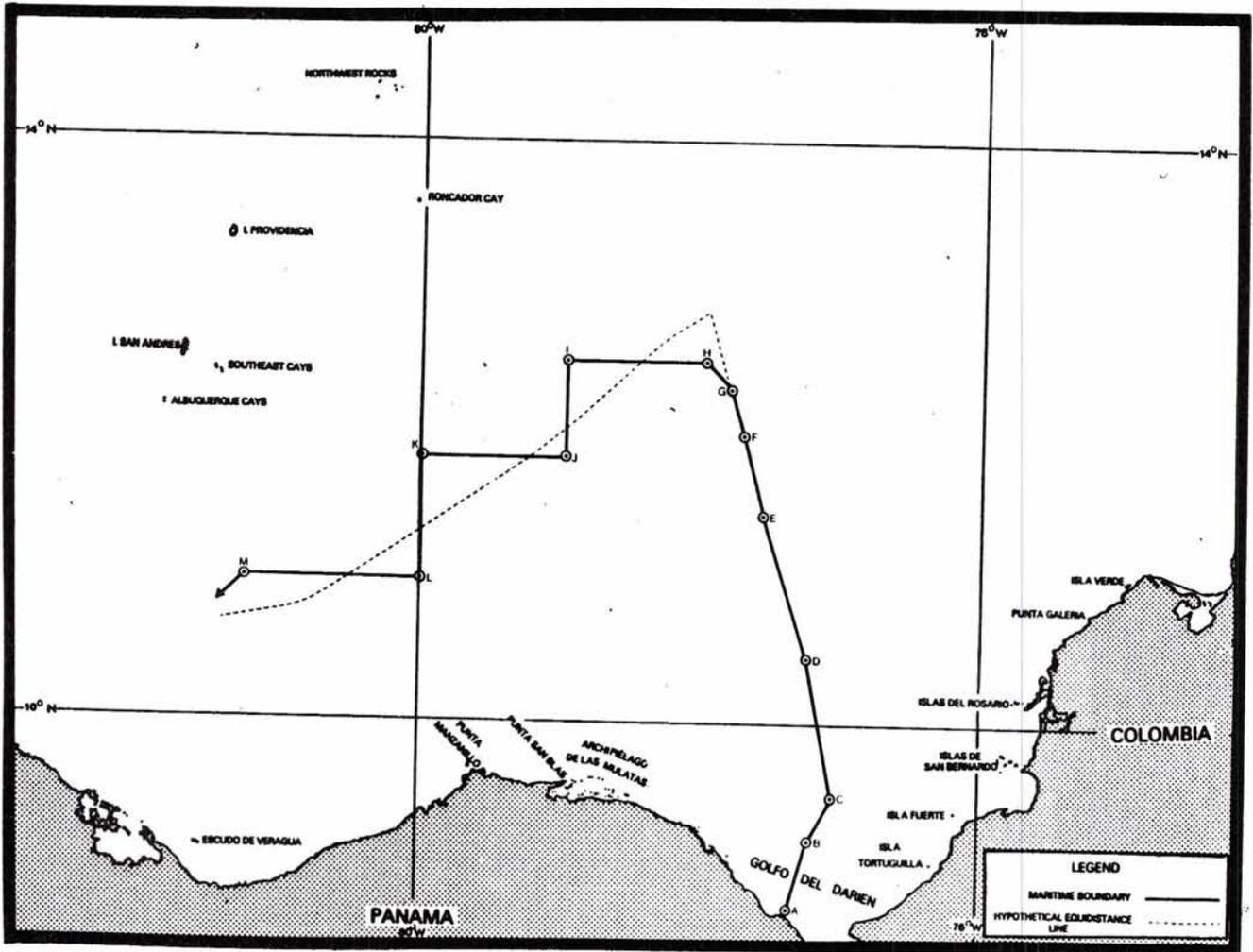
ARTICLE VI

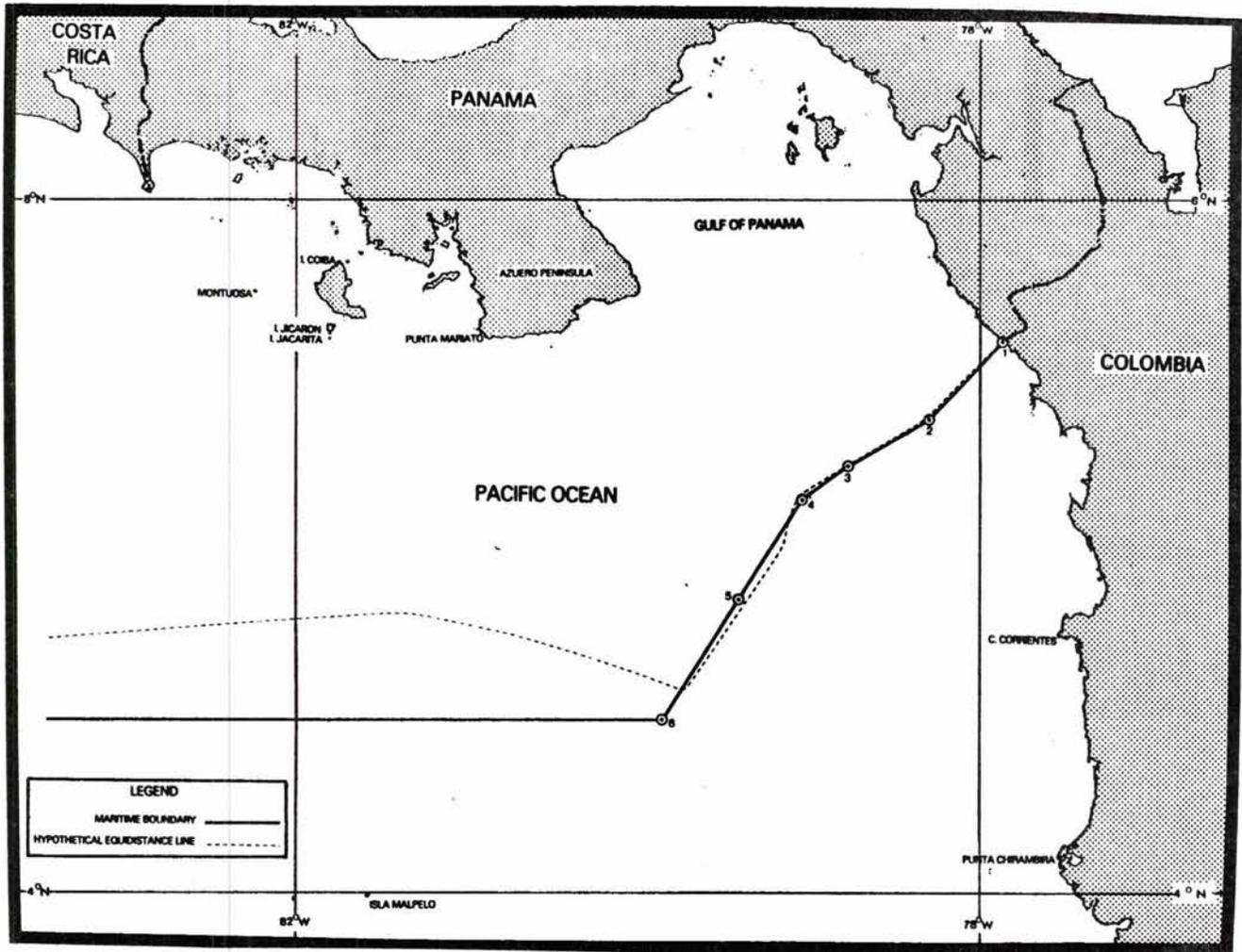
Each Party affirms its resolve to co-operate with the other, to the maximum extent possible, in the implementation of the most satisfactory measures to prevent, reduce and control any pollution of the marine environment, from whatever source, which may affect the neighbouring State, and to co-ordinate, as far as possible, any measures to that end provided for in its domestic law.

ARTICLE VII

This Treaty shall be submitted for ratification through the constitutional procedures of the High Contracting Parties and shall enter into force upon the exchange of instruments of ratification, which shall take place at Panama.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Plenipotentiaries have signed this Treaty, in duplicate, on this twentieth day of November one thousand nine hundred and seventy-six, at Cartagena, Republic of Colombia.





TREATY CONCERNING DELIMITATION OF MARINE AREAS AND MARITIME COOPERATION
BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF COSTA RICA AND THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA*
(2 February 1980)

The Republic of Costa Rica and the Republic of Panama,

Convinced that cooperation is the most effective way of dealing with matters of common interest to nations, especially when they share the same geographic area;

Aware of the advisability and need to delimit their marine areas in the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific Ocean;

Fully convinced of the need to safeguard their sovereignty and jurisdiction over their respective marine areas, and the need for unimpeded and rapid transit through such areas;

Mutually interested in adopting appropriate measures to protect, preserve, and utilize the resources in the aforementioned areas and to prevent, control, and eliminate pollution in those areas;

Have resolved to conclude a Treaty and, to that end, have appointed their plenipotentiaries as follows:

His Excellency the President of the Republic of Costa Rica: His Excellency Rafael Angel Calderón Fournier, Minister of Foreign Relations; and

His Excellency the President of the Republic of Panama: His Excellency Carlos Ozores Typaldos, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Article I

[The Republic of Costa Rica and the Republic of Panama have decided] to establish as the boundary between their marine areas the following lines:

- A. Caribbean Sea (1)
- B. Pacific Ocean (2)

(1) In the Caribbean Sea: The median line every point of which is equidistant from the nearest points on the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea of each State is measured in accordance with public international law; from the termination of the land boundary between the two countries, at a point located in the mouth of the Sixaola River, latitude 09° 34' 16" North, longitude 82° 34' 00" West, along a straight line to a point located at latitude 10° 49' 00" North, longitude 81° 26' 08.2" West, where the boundaries of Costa Rica, Colombia and Panama intersect.

* Source: Limits in the Seas, No. 97, 1982 (Office of the Geographer, Bureau of Intelligence and Research of the United States Department of State).

(2) In the Pacific Ocean: The median line every point of which is equidistant from the nearest points on the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea of each State is measured in accordance with international public law; the boundary between the maritime areas of the two countries shall consist of a straight line starting at the southernmost point of the land boundary at Punta Burica and terminating at a point at latitude 05° 00' 00" North and longitude 84° 19' 00" West.

Additional Clause: The lines and points agreed upon are shown on the nautical chart which is signed by the plenipotentiaries and is attached to this treaty as an annex with the agreement that, in all cases, the text of this treaty shall prevail.

Article II

[The parties will] accept and respect the ways in which each of the two States currently exercises, or may exercise in the future, its sovereignty, jurisdiction, protection, control, or rights in the marine areas adjacent to its coasts, as delimited by this treaty, in accordance with the measures that each country has established or may establish in the future and with the regulations of its domestic law.

Article III

The Republic of Panama, in view of the great importance of specific recognition by the Republic of Costa Rica, as a neighboring country, of the Gran Golfo de Panamá (Gulf of Panama) as an historic bay, has requested such recognition from Costa Rica.

The Republic of Costa Rica, aware that its specific recognition that the Gran Golfo de Panamá (Gulf of Panama) has the nature of an historic bay is very important insofar as the incontestability of that nature is concerned, declares that it does not object to the provisions to that effect set forth by the Republic of Panama in its Law No. 9 of January 30, 1956.

Article IV

[The parties will] cooperate fully in order to protect the renewable and non-renewable resources within the marine areas over which they exercise, or will exercise in the future, sovereignty, jurisdiction, or surveillance, and in order to utilize such resources for the benefit of their own countries.

Article V

[The parties will] encourage the fullest international cooperation in order to coordinate the conservation measures each State applies in the areas of the sea under its sovereignty or jurisdiction, especially with respect to migratory species, taking into consideration the recommendations of competent agencies and the most reliable, up-to-date scientific data. Such international cooperation will not impair the sovereign right of each State to adopt, within the framework of its own marine jurisdiction, any rules and regulations that it deems appropriate.

Article VI

[The parties will] mutually facilitate in every way possible the development and utilization of living resources in their marine areas.

Article VII

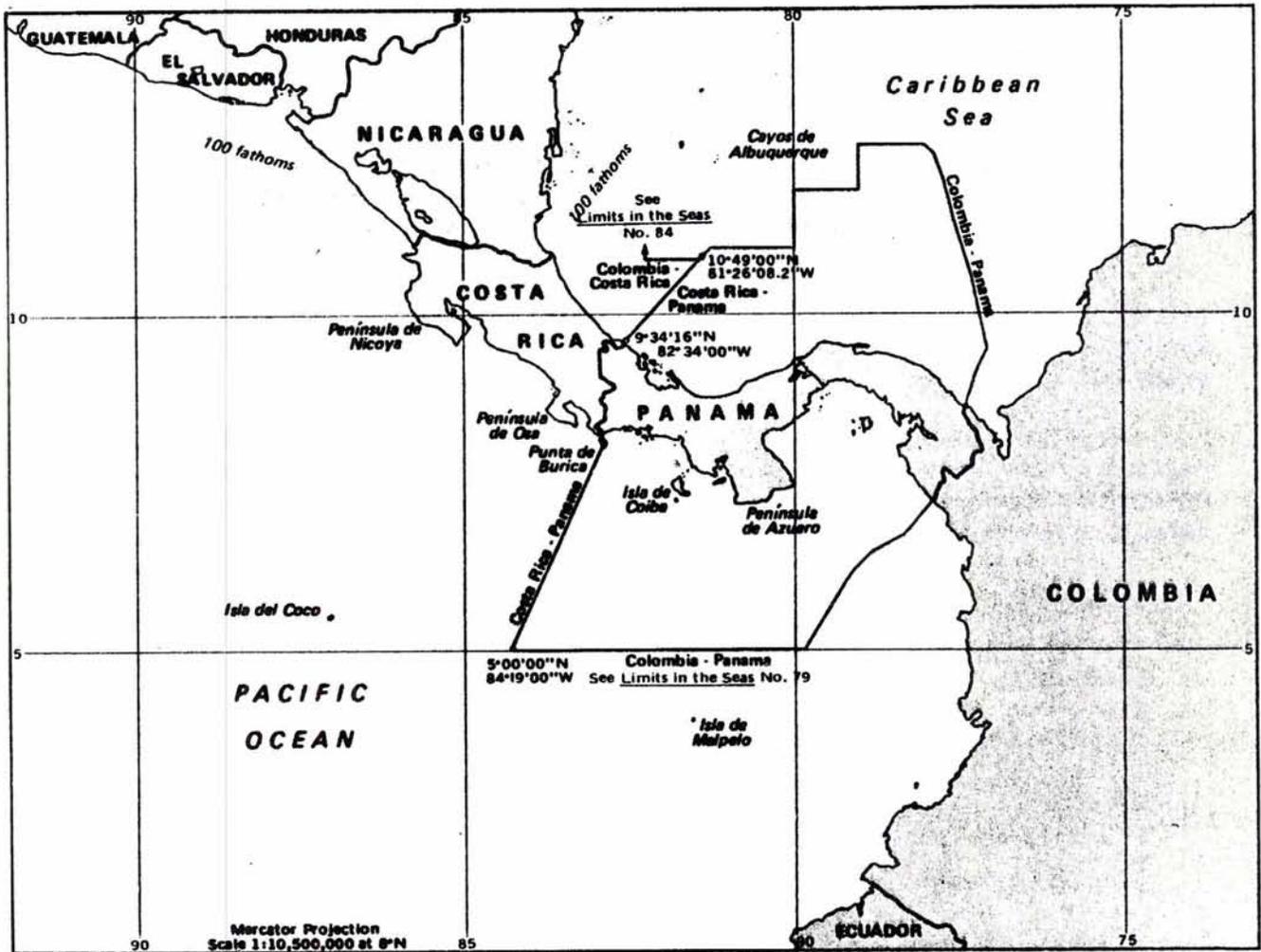
Each party will cooperate with the other, to the best of its ability, in applying the most appropriate measures to prevent, reduce, and control pollution of the marine environment that may affect the neighboring State, regardless of the source. To that end, they will coordinate their efforts to the extent possible under domestic law.

Article VIII

[The parties will] cooperate fully in encouraging expeditious movement of international navigation in the seas subject to each State's sovereignty or jurisdiction.

Article IX

Ratification of this treaty will be subject to the constitutional process of each of the contracting parties. The treaty will enter into force upon the exchange of the instruments of ratification in Panama City.



[TRANSLATION]

EXCHANGE OF NOTES CONSTITUTING AN AGREEMENT ON THE DELIMITATION OF
THE EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE OF MEXICO IN THE BORDERING AREA WITH
CUBAN WATERS
(26 July 1976)

Mexico, D. F., 26 July 1976

Sir,

Following the talks held between the representatives of Mexico and Cuba concerning the delimitation of the maritime spaces of the two countries in those areas where the said spaces will be contiguous by virtue of the establishment of the Exclusive Economic Zone of Mexico and the possible establishment of an Economic Zone of Cuba (or its equivalent) and in reply to your note, I have the honour to inform you that my Government has agreed to the following points proposed in your note.

1. The Government of Mexico and the Government of Cuba agree to establish the boundary line between the Exclusive Economic Zone of Mexico and what will be the economic zone of Cuba (or its equivalent) on the basis of the principle of equidistance.

2. The boundary line referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be defined by the arcs of a great circle joining the points whose geodetic co-ordinates, determined on the basis of the best information available to date, are as follows:

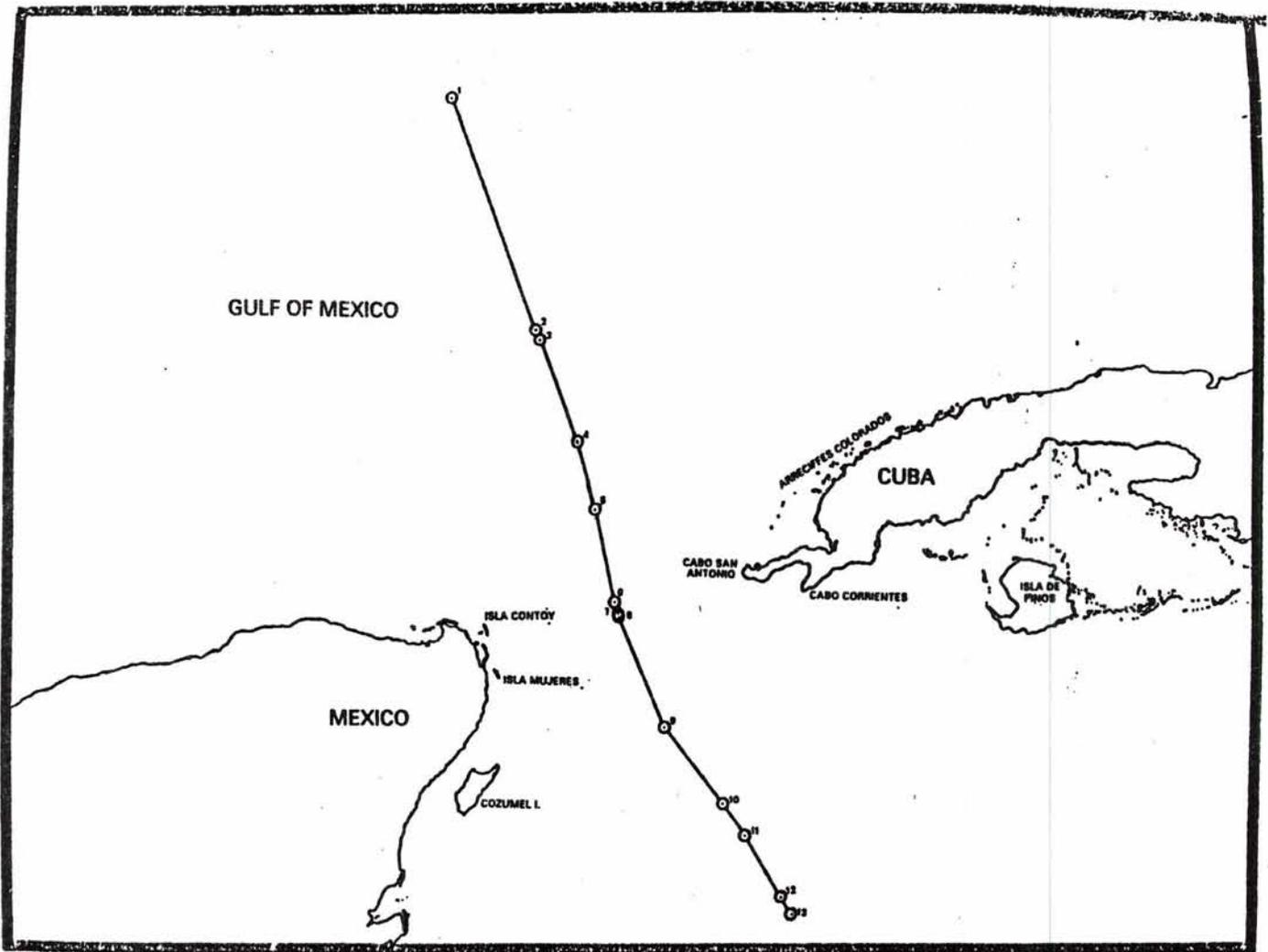
<u>Point No.</u>		<u>Latitude</u> North		<u>Longitude</u> West
1	24	56° 28' 83"	86	56° 16' 69"
2	23	30° 31' 50"	86	24° 14' 70"
3	23	26° 54' 30"	86	22° 33' 80"
4	22	45° 32' 80"	86	06° 55' 00"
5	22	18° 55' 80"	86	00° 35' 20"
6	21	41° 31' 50"	85	52° 43' 40"
7	21	36° 00' 10"	85	51° 18' 20"
8	21	35° 20' 90"	85	51° 9' 30"
9	20	49° 36' 40"	85	32° 23' 10"
10	20	17° 46' 70"	85	07° 24' 25"
11	20	04° 37' 10"	84	57° 56' 30"
12	19	39° 16' 60"	84	42° 46' 50"
13	19	32° 25' 80"	84	38° 30' 66"

3. The boundary line is shown, for purposes of illustration, on the geographical map attached to this note.

4. The boundary line shall also be the boundary line of the continental shelf, if any, between Mexico and Cuba.

5. The matters agreed to in paragraphs 1 to 4 above shall not affect the positions or views of either Government regarding matters other than the delimitation referred to in this Agreement which are covered by the law of the sea.

Please accept this note as a reply to yours so that both notes may constitute a formal agreement on the subject between the Republic of Cuba and the United Mexican States.



III. MEDITERRANEAN REGION

[TRANSLATION]

CONVENTION BETWEEN SPAIN AND ITALY ON THE DELIMITATION OF THE
CONTINENTAL SHELF BETWEEN THE TWO STATES
(19 February 1974)

The Head of the Spanish State,

The President of the Italian Republic,

desiring to establish the boundary line between the relevant parts of the continental shelf in the Mediterranean Sea over which each of the States respectively exercises sovereign rights for the purposes of exploration and exploitation of its natural resources, have decided to conclude a convention and, to this end, have appointed as plenipotentiaries:

The Head of the Spanish State:

Mr. Juan José Rovira y Sánchez-Herrero, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs,

The President of the Italian Republic:

Mr. Raniero Vanni d'Archirafi, Chargé d'Affaires,

who, having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

Article 1

1. The boundary line of the continental shelf between Spain and Italy shall be established according to the criterion of equidistance from the respective baselines.

2. The Contracting Parties agree that, for the moment, the delimitation shall not extend northward further than point A and southward further than point L.

3. Between points A and L the boundary line shall be defined by geodetic lines following the arcs of a great circle joining the points having the following co-ordinates.

<u>POINTS</u>	<u>LATITUDE NORTH</u>	<u>LONGITUDE EAST</u>
A	41° 09.3'	5° 56.6'
B	41° 06.5'	5° 57.6'
C	40° 35.7'	6° 07.8'
D	40° 31.7'	6° 08.9'
E	40° 27.3'	6° 10.1'
F	40° 21.5'	6° 11.9'
G	40° 01.7'	6° 18.0'
H	39° 37.5'	6° 18.0'
I	39° 20.8'	6° 13.0'
L	38° 55.0'	6° 05.8'

The Line AL is drawn on Italian sea-chart No. 432 to a scale of 1:1,000,000, 1965 edition, annexed to this Convention.

Article 2

1. If a deposit of natural resources is split by the boundary line between the continental shelves and if that part of the deposit which is situated on one side of the boundary line is exploitable, wholly or in part, by means of installations situated on the other side of the line, the Contracting Parties shall endeavour, after prior consultation with the holders of exploitation licenses, if any, to reach agreement as to the method of exploitation of the deposit, in order to ensure that such exploitation is as profitable as possible and in order that each Party may preserve its full rights over the natural resources of its continental shelf. In particular, this procedure shall apply if the method of exploitation of that part of the deposit which is situated on one side of the boundary line affects the conditions for exploitation of the other part of the deposit.

2. If the natural resources of a deposit situated on either side of the boundary line between the continental shelves have already been exploited, the Contracting Parties shall endeavour after prior consultation with the holders of exploitation licenses, if any, to reach agreement on appropriate compensation.

Article 3

1. The Contracting Parties shall endeavour to settle as soon as possible, through the diplomatic channel, any dispute which may arise concerning the interpretation and application of this Convention.

2. Any dispute not settled within four months from the date on which one of the Contracting Parties gave notice of its intention to initiate the procedure provided for in the preceding paragraph shall, at the request of either Contracting Party, be referred to the International Court of Justice.

Article 4

None of the provisions of this Convention shall affect the status of the superjacent waters or airspace.

Article 5

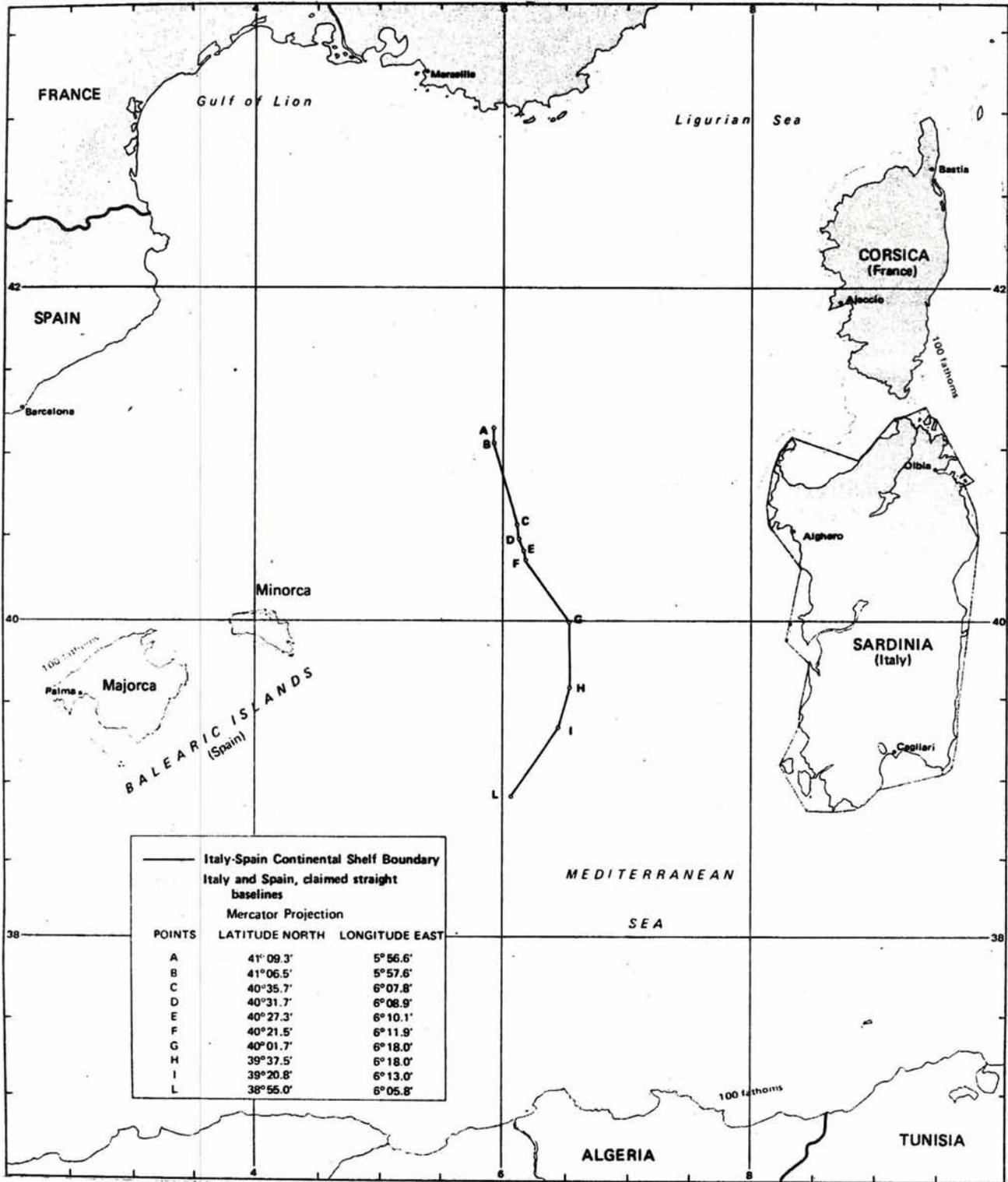
The Contracting Parties shall take all possible measures to ensure that the exploration of the continental shelf in the Mediterranean Sea and the exploitation of its natural resources do not adversely affect the ecological balance of that sea or unjustifiably interfere with other legitimate uses of it.

Article 6

This Convention shall be ratified and the instruments of ratification shall be exchanged in Rome. It shall enter into force on the date of the exchange of the instruments of ratification.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this Convention.

DONE in Madrid on 19 February 1974, in duplicate in Italian and in Spanish, both texts being equally authentic.



[TRANSLATION]

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF TUNISIA
AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE ITALIAN REPUBLIC CONCERNING THE
DELIMITATION OF THE CONTINENTAL SHELF BETWEEN
THE TWO COUNTRIES
(20 August 1971)

The Government of the Republic of Tunisia and the Government of the Italian Republic, desiring further to reinforce the good-neighbourly relations and strengthen the ties of friendship between the two countries, have agreed to define and lay down in this Agreement the principles and criteria for drawing the boundary line of the continental shelf between Tunisia and Italy.

ARTICLE I

The boundary line of the continental shelf between the two countries shall be the median line every point of which is equidistant from the nearest points on the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial seas of Tunisia and Italy is measured, taking into account islands, islets and uncovered shoals, except Lampione, Lampedusa, Linosa and Pantelleria.

ARTICLE II

With regard to the islands referred to in article I, the boundary line of the continental shelf is defined by the following provisions:

(a) Around Pantelleria, the boundary line towards Tunisia shall be made up of the curve forming the envelope of the circles having a radius of 13 nautical miles and having their centres on the coastline of this island, as far as the intersection of this envelope with the median line defined in article I.

(b) Around Lampione, the boundary line towards Tunisia shall be made up of the curve forming the envelope of the circles having a radius of 12 nautical miles and having their centres on the coastline of this island, as far as the intersection of this envelope with the one relating to Lampedusa as defined in subparagraph (c) below.

(c) Around Lampedusa, the boundary line towards Tunisia shall be made up of the sections of the curve forming the envelope of the circles having a radius of 13 nautical miles and having their centres on the coastline of this island, these sections being included between the intersections of this envelope, on the one hand, with that of Lampione as defined in subparagraph (b) above and, on the other hand, with the envelope relating to Linosa, as defined in subparagraph (d) below.

(d) Around Linosa, the boundary line towards Tunisia shall be made up of the sections of the curve forming the envelope of the circles having a radius of 13 nautical miles and having their centres on the coastline of this island, these sections being included between the intersections of this envelope, on the one hand, with that of Lampedusa as defined in subparagraph (c) above and, on the other hand, with the median line defined in article I.

ARTICLE III

A Tuniso-Italian Technical Commission shall be established as soon as possible to draw, on maps, the median line and the envelope sections defined above and to determine the co-ordinates of the points making up these lines.

This Commission shall, as far as possible, complete its work within three months from the date of this Agreement.

The maps and the definition of the co-ordinates of the points making up the line, when they have been established by the Technical Commission, shall be authenticated by the signature of the plenipotentiaries of the two Parties; they shall be annexed to this Agreement.

ARTICLE IV

If deposits of natural resources extend on both sides of the boundary line of the continental shelf, with the result that the resources in the part of the shelf belonging to one of the Contracting Parties could be exploited from the side of the shelf belonging to the other Party, the competent authorities of the Contracting Parties shall endeavour to reach agreement as to the manner in which these resources are to be exploited, after consulting with possible licence-holders.

While awaiting the entry into force of the above Agreement, each Party shall ensure that exploitation is carried out under optimal conditions in accordance with accepted procedures.

ARTICLE V

In case of a dispute over the position of an installation with respect to the boundary line as defined in this Agreement, the competent authorities of the Contracting Parties shall determine by common agreement in which Party's continental shelf these installations are located.

ARTICLE VI

This Agreement shall be ratified in accordance with the constitutional regulations of the Contracting Parties and shall enter into force on the date of exchange of the instruments of ratification, which shall take place at Rome as soon as possible.

However, beginning on the date of signature of this Agreement, the two Governments may grant permits for the exploration and exploitation of the mineral resources in the zones assigned to them, as defined by the principles stipulated above.

DONE at Tunis on 20 August 1971, in duplicate in French, both copies being equally authentic.

MINUTES OF MEETING

On 23 January 1975 the plenipotentiaries of the Republic of Tunisia, Mr. Ahmed GHEZAL, Director of Political Affairs, and of the Italian Republic, His Excellency Ambassador Salvatore SARACENO, met at Tunis at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and, having exchanged their respective full powers, found in good and due form, proceeded to authenticate the following documents:

(1) List of points composing the median line and the envelope sections defined in articles I and II of this Agreement;

(2) Map representing the boundary line of the continental shelf between the Republic of Tunisia and the Italian Republic, determined on the basis of the provisions of articles I and II of the Agreement signed at Tunis on 20 August 1971;

by placing their signatures on the above-mentioned documents which constitute annexes to the Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Tunisia and the Government of the Italian Republic concerning the delimitation of the continental shelf between the two countries, signed at Tunis on 20 August 1971.

ANNEX TO THE TUNISO-ITALIAN AGREEMENT OF 20 AUGUST 1971 CONCERNING THE
DELIMITATION OF THE CONTINENTAL SHELF BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES

(MAPS AND GEOGRAPHIC CO-ORDINATES)

LIST OF POINTS CONSTITUTING THE MEDIAN LINE AND THE ENVELOPE
SECTIONS DEFINED IN ARTICLES I and II OF THE AGREEMENT

Points	Latitude North	Longitude East Greenwich
0	38° 00'.6	7° 49'.0
1	38° 04'.9	8° 09'.6
2	38° 07'.8	8° 22'.3
3	38° 10'.5	8° 32'.5
4	38° 13'.1	8° 48'.8
5	38° 15'.0	9° 33'.8
6	38° 13'.5	9° 40'.4
7	38° 14'.5	9° 54'.2
8	38° 24'.6	10° 41'.7
9	38° 03'.5	10° 52'.7
10	37° 47'.4	11° 10'.3
11	37° 41'.2	11° 19'.0
12	37° 24'.5	11° 42'.0
13	37° 22'.4	11° 45'.5
14	37° 20'.6	11° 48'.2
15	37° 14'.2	11° 52'.7
16	37° 08'.4	11° 56'.8
17	37° 03'.8	12° 00'.9
18	Northern intersection of the curve forming the envelope of the circles having their centres on the low-water mark of Pantelleria and a 13-mile radius on the one hand, and on the other hand the median line joining point 17 and auxiliary point 18 A defined below.	
18 A (auxiliary point)	36° 55'.5	12° 06'.5
19	Southern intersection of the curve forming the envelope of the circles having their centres on the low-water mark of Pantelleria and a 13-mile radius on the one hand, and on the other hand the median line joining auxiliary point 18 A defined above and point 20 defined below.	

The boundary line between points 18 and 19 is constituted by the western arc forming the envelope of the circles having their centres on the low-water mark of Pantelleria and a 13-mile radius.

Points	Latitude North	Longitude East Greenwich
20	36° 35'.0	12° 21'.2
21	36° 23'.0	12° 29'.4
22	36° 21'.7	12° 30'.2
23	36° 15'.2	12° 32'.4
24	36° 08'.7	12° 38'.1

25 Northern intersection of the curve forming the envelope of the circles having their centres on the low-water mark of Linosa and a 13-mile radius on the one hand, and on the other hand the median line joining point 24 to auxiliary point 25 A defined below.

25 A (auxiliary point) 35° 52'.3 12° 51'.0

26 Northern intersection of the curve forming the envelope of the circles having their centres on the low-water mark of Linosa and a 13-mile radius on the one hand, and on the other hand the curve forming the envelope of the circles having their centres on the low-water mark of Lampedusa and a 13-mile radius.

The boundary line between points 25 and 26 is constituted by the northern arc forming the envelope of the circles having their centres on the low-water mark of Linosa and a 13-mile radius.

27 Northern intersection of the curve forming the envelope of the circles having their centres on the low-water mark of Lampedusa and a 13-mile radius on the one hand, and on the other hand the curve forming the envelope of the circles having their centres on the low-water mark of Lampione and a 12-mile radius.

The boundary line between points 26 and 27 is constituted by the northern arc forming the envelope of the circles having their centres on the low-water mark of Lampedusa and a 13-mile radius.

28 Southern intersection of the curve forming the envelope of the circles having their centres on the low-water mark of Lampione and a 12-mile radius on the one hand, and on the other hand the curve forming the envelope of the circles having their centres on the low-water mark of Lampedusa and a 13-mile radius.

The boundary line between points 27 and 28 is constituted by the western arc forming the envelope of the circles having their centres on the low-water mark of Lampione and a 12-mile radius.

Points	Latitude North	Longitude East Greenwich
29	Southern intersection of the curve forming the envelope of the circles having their centres on the low-water mark of Lampedusa and a 13-mile radius on the one hand, and on the other hand the curve forming the envelope of the circles having their centres on the low-water mark of Linosa and a 13-mile radius.	

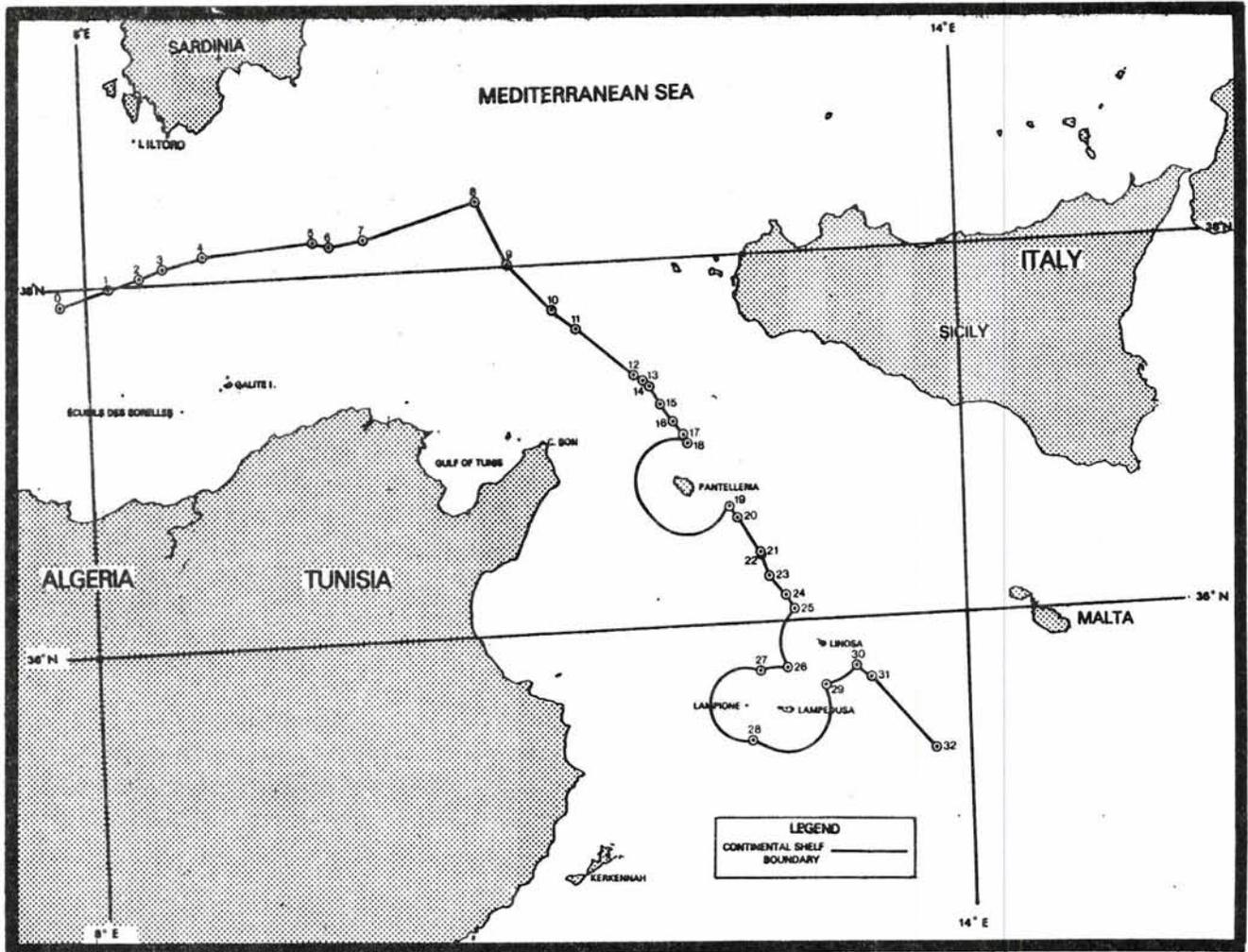
The boundary line between points 28 and 29 is constituted by the southern arc forming the envelope of the circles having their centres on the low-water mark of Lampedusa and a 13-mile radius.

30 A (auxiliary point)	35° 46'.5	13° 01'.7
30	Southern intersection of the curve forming the envelope of the circles having their centres on the low-water mark of Linosa and a 13-mile radius on the one hand, and on the other hand the median line joining auxiliary point 30 A and point 31 defined below.	
31	35° 39'.6	13° 11'.5
32	35° 15'.0	13° 36'.6

The points on the boundary line as defined above have been represented graphically on Italian sea-chart number 260, scale 1:750,000, Mercator's projection, at latitude 40° 04', 1963 edition, reprinted in March 1972, published by the Navy Hydrographic Institute at Genoa.

The boundary line is constituted by the arcs of great circles joining the points defined above and by the sections forming the envelope around the islands mentioned in article II of the Agreement. The auxiliary points used in the drawing are not part of the boundary line.

This map and this document have been established in application of the Agreement of 20 August 1971 as an integral part thereof, notwithstanding any other legislative or regulatory provision which may have come into force since that date concerning the definition of the baselines.



[TRANSLATION]

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE HELLENIC REPUBLIC AND THE ITALIAN REPUBLIC
ON THE DELIMITATION OF THE RESPECTIVE CONTINENTAL SHELF AREAS OF
THE TWO STATES
(24 May 1977)

Having decided to establish the boundary line between the respective continental shelf areas of the two States according to the principle of the median line, the two Contracting Parties have agreed as follows:

Article 1

1. In order to apply the principle of the median line referred to in the preamble to this Agreement and taking into account mutually agreed minor adjustments, the boundary line between the respective continental shelf areas of the two States shall be defined by the arcs of a great circle which join the following points:

Point	Latitude N	Longitude East of Greenwich
1	39° 57.7'	18° 57.5'
2	39° 52.4'	18° 56.1'
3	39° 49.0'	18° 54.9'
4	39° 17.3'	18° 55.6'
5	39° 02.0'	18° 54.0'
6	38° 30.0'	18° 43.9'
7	37° 52.0'	18° 28.6'
8	37° 21.3'	18° 17.0'
9	36° 59.5'	18° 19.1'
10	36° 54.4'	18° 19.2'
11	36° 45.0'	18° 18.6'
12	36° 26.5'	18° 18.0'
13	36° 24.1'	18° 17.7'
14	36° 11.0'	18° 15.7'
15	36° 09.0'	18° 15.7'
16	35° 34.2'	18° 20.7'

2. The above-mentioned boundary line shall be drawn on the following maps, which are annexed to this Agreement.

(a) Hellenic nautical map No. 11, 1956 edition, scale 1:1,000,000 at 38°;

(b) Italian nautical map No. 436 L(C), 1975 edition, scale 1:1,000,000 at 41°.

3. The Contracting Parties have agreed that, for the time being, the delimitation shall not extend northward beyond point 1 and southward beyond point 16.

This delimitation shall subsequently be extended northward and southward in both directions until it meets the continental shelf areas of the respective neighbouring countries.

Article II

If a mineral deposit, including sand and gravel, is split by the boundary line and if that part of the deposit which is situated on one side of the boundary line can be mined wholly or in part by means of installations situated on the other side of the line, the two Governments shall endeavour, in conjunction with the holders of mining licences, if any, to reach agreement on how to mine the deposit in order to ensure that such mining is as profitable as possible and that each Party preserves its full rights over the mineral resources of the sea-bed and subsoil of its continental shelf.

If the natural resources of a deposit situated on both sides of the boundary line have already been mined, the Contracting Parties shall do everything possible, after consulting the holders of mining licences, if any to reach agreement on equitable compensation.

Article III

The Contracting Parties shall take all possible measures to ensure that the exploration and their respective areas of the continental shelf and the exploitation of the latter's natural resources do not adversely affect the ecological balance or interfere with other legitimate uses of the sea.

Article IV

The Contracting Parties shall endeavour to settle, through the diplomatic means, any dispute which may arise concerning the interpretation or application of this Agreement.

If such dispute is not settled within four months from the date on which one of the Contracting Parties gave notice of its intention to initiate the procedure provided for in the preceding paragraph, it shall be referred to the International Court of Justice, at the request of either Contracting Party, or to any other international body chosen by mutual consent.

Article V

None of the provisions of this Agreement shall affect the status of the superjacent waters and airspace.

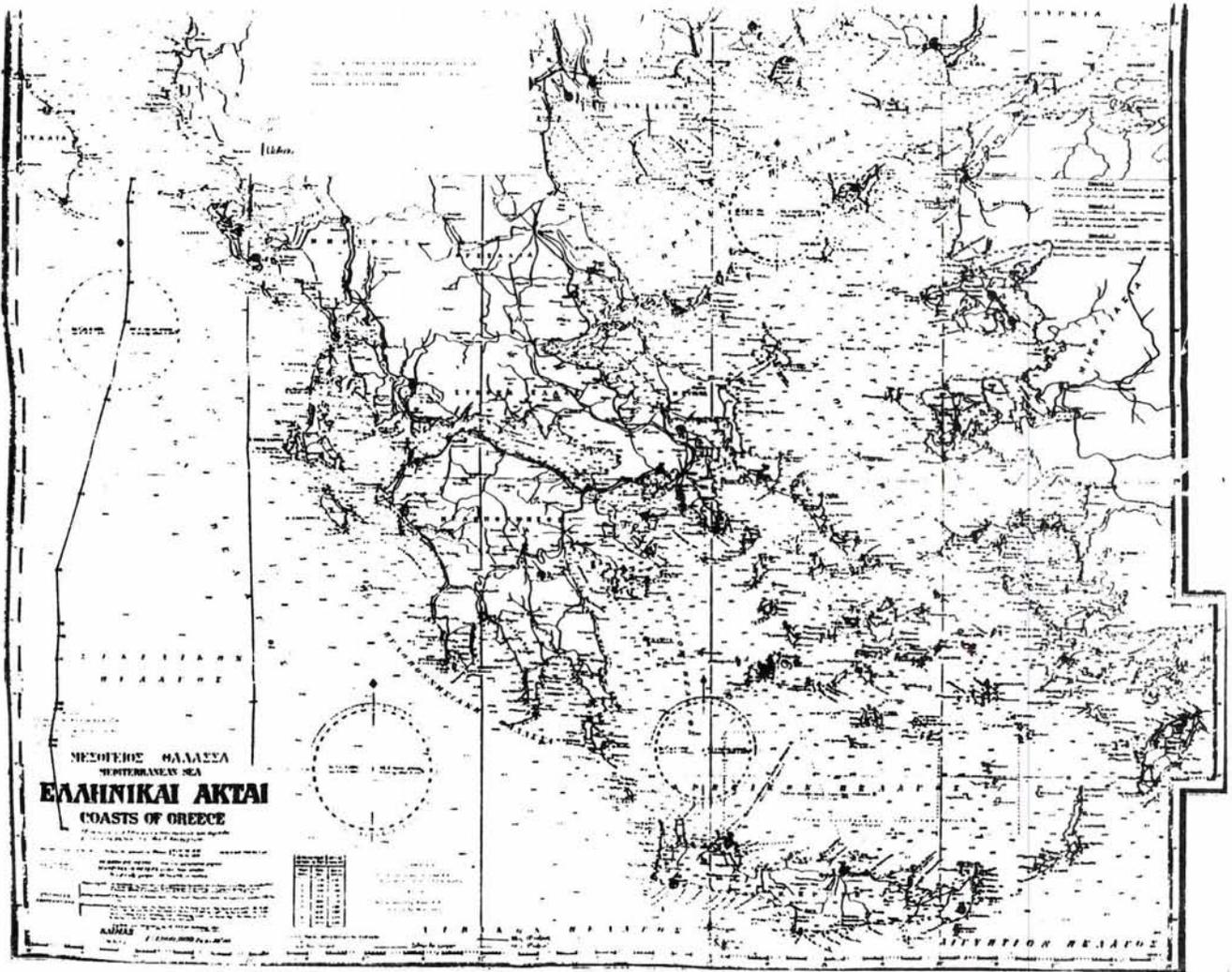
Article VI

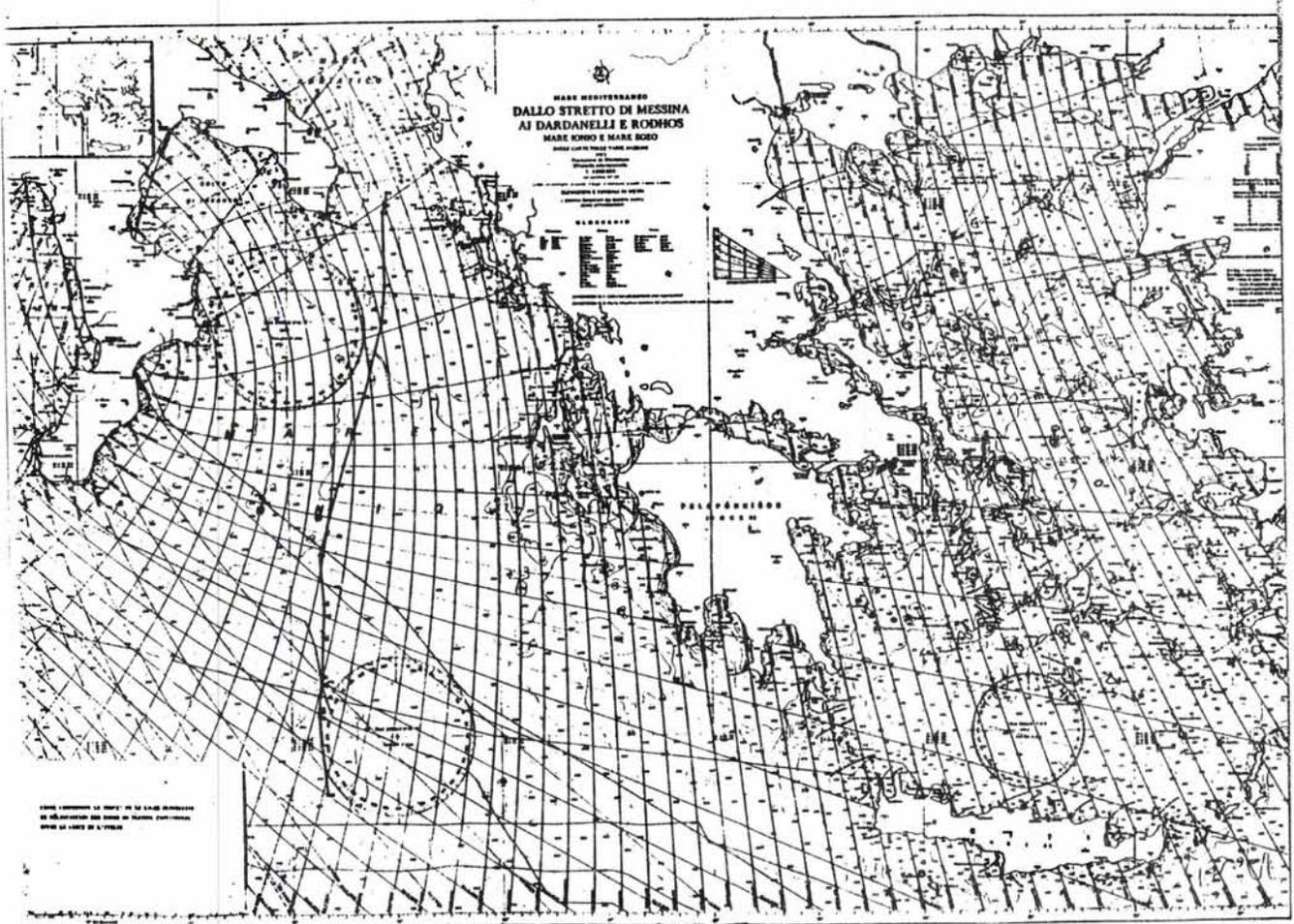
1. This Agreement shall be subject to ratification.

The instruments of ratification shall be exchanged as soon as possible at Rome.

2. This agreement shall enter into force on the date of the exchange of the instruments of ratification.

DONE at Athens on 24 May 1977, in two original copies in the French language, both texts being equally authentic.





AGREEMENT BETWEEN ITALY AND YUGOSLAVIA CONCERNING THE DELIMITATION
OF THE CONTINENTAL SHELF BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES IN THE
ADRIATIC SEA*
(8 January 1968)

The Government of the Italian Republic and the Government of the
Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia,

Desiring to stabilize the line of demarcation between their respective
parts of the continental shelf,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

The line of demarcation of the continental shelf between the contracting
parties is constituted by arcs of the great circle between the points defined
in values of latitude and longitude set forth later in the present article.

These coordinates are graphically set forth on the Italian nautical map
No. I.I.170, scale of 1:750,000 (edition February 1964) found in the volume of
Avviso ai Naviganti 1966 No. 20, and on Yugoslav nautical map H.I. of the JRM,
scale 1:750,000, No. 101 (edition of February 1963) and No. 102 (edition
December 1952), revised in June 1966.

The points in the line of demarcation are traced on maps identical to
those above cited and are attached to the present agreement.

The contracting parties agree that for the moment the demarcation will
not be made beyond point 43.

The coordinates are as follows: (See Italian text for coordinates of
43 points.)

<u>Point</u>	<u>Italian Coordinates</u> <u>on Map No. 170</u>	<u>Yugoslav Coordinates</u> <u>on Map No. 101</u>
01	45° 27'.2 N 13° 12'.7 E	45° 27'.2 N 13° 12'.9 E
02	45° 25'.9 13° 11'.4	45° 25'.5 13° 11'.1
03	45° 20'.1 13° 06'.1	45° 20'.1 13° 06'.0
04	45° 16'.8 13° 03'.8	45° 16'.8 13° 03'.8

* Source: Limits in the Seas, No. 9 (Office of the Geographer, Bureau
of Intelligence and Research of the United States Department of State).

<u>Point</u>	<u>Italian Coordinates</u> <u>on Map No. 170</u>	<u>Yugoslav Coordinates</u> <u>on Map No. 101</u>
05	45° 12'.3 N 13° 01'.2 E	45° 12'.3 N 13° 01'.1 E
06	45° 11'.1 13° 00'.5	45° 11'.0 13° 00'.1
07	44° 58'.5 13° 04'.7	44° 58'.4 13° 04'.3
08	44° 46'.1 13° 06'.4	44° 46'.3 13° 06'.1
09	44° 44'.3 13° 06'.8	44° 44'.1 13° 06'.6
10	44° 30'.0 13° 08'.1	44° 30'.3 13° 07'.7
11	44° 28'.6 13° 11'.0	44° 28'.5 13° 10'.7
12	44° 27'.9 13° 11'.7	44° 28'.1 13° 11'.7
13	44° 17'.8 13° 28'.3	44° 17'.7 13° 27'.8
14	44° 12'.5 13° 37'.9	44° 12'.7 13° 38'.1
15	44° 10'.8 13° 40'.0	44° 10'.7 13° 40'.3
16	44° 00'.5 14° 00'.9	44° 00'.7 14° 01'.2
17	43° 57'.5 14° 05'.0	43° 57'.7 14° 04'.9
18	43° 54'.0 14° 10'.3	43° 54'.3 14° 10'.2
19	43° 43'.0 14° 21'.4	43° 43'.0 14° 21'.4
20	43° 40'.3 14° 23'.5	43° 40'.2 14° 23'.8
21	43° 38'.4 14° 24'.5	43° 38'.6 14° 24'.9

<u>Point</u>	<u>Italian Coordinates</u> <u>on Map No. 170</u>	<u>Yugoslav Coordinates</u> <u>on Map No. 101</u>
22	43° 26'.4 N 14° 26'.4 E	43° 35'.9 N 14° 26'.4 E
23	43° 31'.6 14° 30'.4	43° 32'.2 14° 30'.1
24	43° 29'.7 14° 32'.0	43° 30'.1 14° 31'.9
25	43° 25'.2 14° 34'.9	43° 25'.4 14° 35'.6
26	43° 13'.0 14° 46'.0	43° 12'.7 14° 46'.3
27	43° 10'.6 14° 47'.9	43° 10'.3 14° 48'.1
28	43° 03'.8 14° 54'.5	43° 03'.7 14° 55'.1
29	43° 00'.8 14° 57'.9	43° 00'.9 14° 58'.0
30	42° 59'.2 15° 00'.7	42° 59'.3 15° 00'.8
31	42° 47'.9 15° 09'.5	42° 47'.7 15° 09'.7
32	42° 36'.8 15° 21'.8	42° 36'.7 15° 22'.0
33	42° 29'.5 15° 44'.8	42° 29'.6 15° 45'.0
34	34. Located 12 miles from the lighthouse on the Island of Pelagosa on the bearing of 103° from the lighthouse itself (true bearing) The line of delimitation from point 34 to point 35 follows a circle with a radius of 12 miles from the lighthouse on the Island of Pelagosa.	
35	35. Located 12 miles from the lighthouse on the Island of Pelagosa on the bearing (alignment) from the lighthouse of the Island of Pelagosa to the lighthouse of Vieste. The line of delimitation from point 35 to point 36 follows a circle with a radius of 12 miles from the islet of Caiola.	
36	36. Located 12 miles from the Island of Caiola on the bearing (alignment) from the lighthouse of the Island of Pelagosa to point 37.	

<u>Point</u>	<u>Italian Coordinates</u> <u>on Map. No 170</u>	<u>Yugoslav Coordinates</u> <u>on Map No. 102</u>	
37	42° 16'.0 16° 37'.1	42° 15'.9 N 16° 37'.3	
38	42° 07'.0 16° 56'.8	42° 07'.0 16° 56'.7	
39	41° 59'.5 17° 13'.0	41° 59'.4 17° 13'.1	
40	41° 54'.8 17° 18'.7	41° 54'.6 17° 19'.0	N.B. These coordinates are found on Map 102.
41	41° 50'.2 17° 37'.0	41° 49'.9 17° 37'.4	
42	41° 38'.5 18° 00'.0	41° 38'.1 18° 00'.0	
43	41° 30'.0 18° 13'.0	41° 30'.0 18° 12'.9	

Article 2

In case it is ascertained that natural resources of the sea bottom or under the sea bottom extend on both sides of the demarcation line of the continental shelf with the consequence that the resources of the shelf belonging to one of the contracting parties can be in whole or in part exploited from the part of the shelf belonging to the other contracting party, the competent authorities of the contracting parties will themselves be in contact with one another with the intention of reaching an understanding of the manner in which the aforesaid resources shall be exploited previous to consultations by the holders of any eventual concessions.

Article 3

In case of controversy concerning the position of any installation or equipment with reference to the line of demarcation set forth in Article 1 of the present agreement, the competent authorities of the contracting parties shall determine by mutual agreement in which part of the continental shelf such installations or equipment may be actually situated.

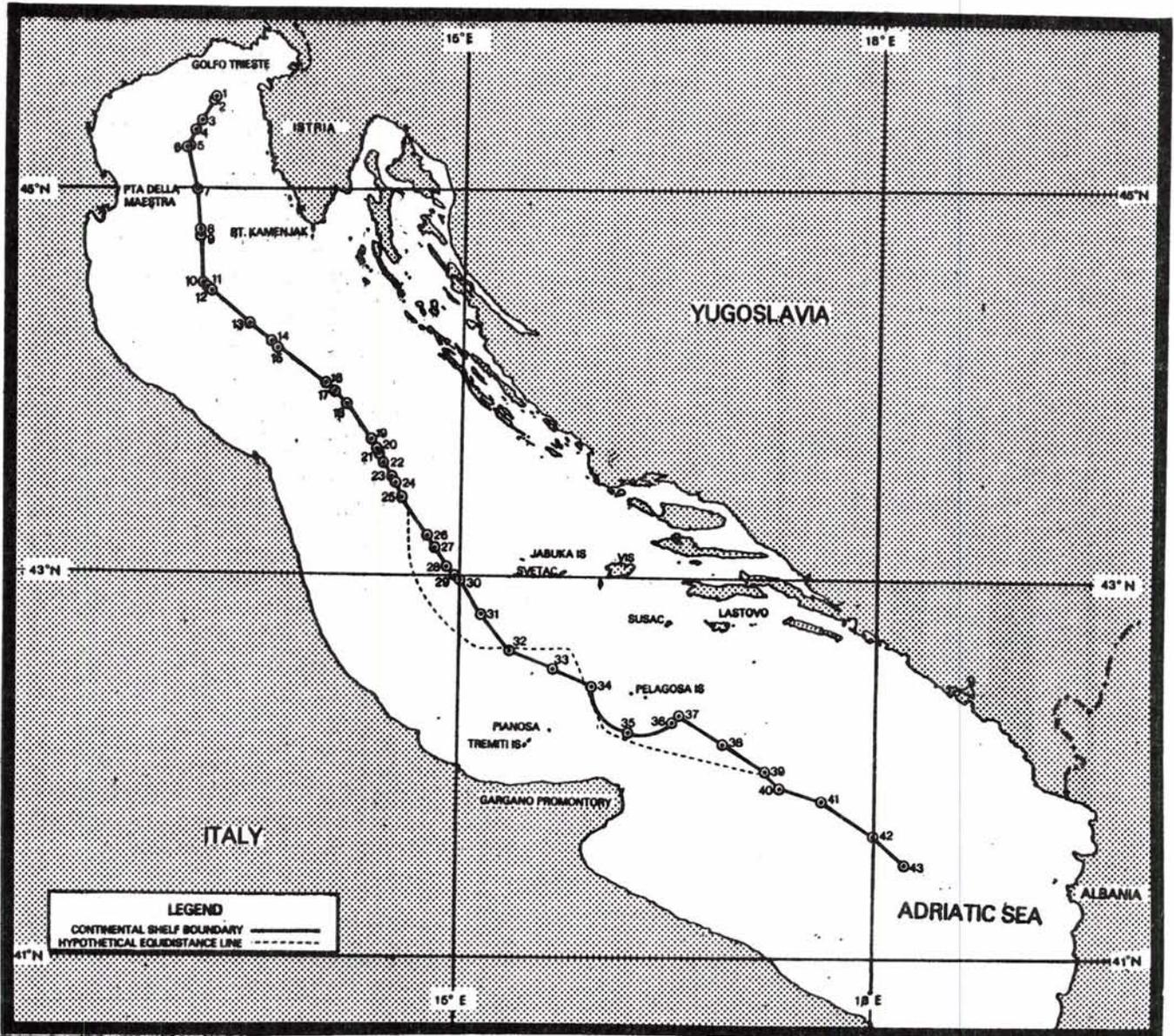
Article 4

The present Agreement does not influence the juridical state of the waters or air space over the continental shelf.

Article 5

The present Agreement shall be ratified in conformation with the constitutional norms of the contracting parties and shall enter into force on the date of exchange of the instruments of ratification which will take place in Belgrade at the earliest possible date. The accord is made in two original copies in Italian and Serbo-Croatian, both texts being of equal validity.

DONE in Rome January 8, 1968.



[TRANSLATION]

PROTOCOL BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY CONCERNING THE ESTABLISHMENT
OF THE MARITIME BOUNDARY BETWEEN SOVIET AND TURKISH TERRITORIAL WATERS
IN THE BLACK SEA
(17 April 1973)

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the
Government of the Republic of Turkey,

Having regard to the good-neighbourly relations between the Union of
Soviet Socialist Republics and the Republic of Turkey and

Desiring to establish the maritime boundary between Soviet and Turkish
territorial waters in the Black Sea,

Have decided to conclude this Protocol and have for that purpose
appointed as their plenipotentiaries:

P. K. Ermoshin, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, for the
Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,

Mustafa Kenanoglu, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, for the
Government of the Republic of Turkey,

Who, having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have
agreed as follows:

Article 1

The Contracting Parties agree that the maritime boundary between Soviet
and Turkish territorial waters in the Black Sea, beginning at the terminal
point of the State land boundary between the Union of Soviet Socialist
Republics and the Republic of Turkey situated on the sea coast, shall follow
an azimuth of 290 degrees until its intersection with the outer limit of the
territorial waters (12 nautical miles) of the Union of Soviet Socialist
Republics and the Republic of Turkey.

Article 2

The Contracting Parties shall form on a parity basis a Joint
Soviet-Turkish Commission for the marking of maritime boundary, to consist of
five persons for each Party, which shall be in charge of all operations
performed in connection with the marking at the appropriate site of the
maritime boundary between Soviet and Turkish territorial waters in the Black
Sea and the preparation of the necessary documents. In the course of these
operations the delegations of the Parties may engage the necessary number of
experts and technical personnel.

Article 3

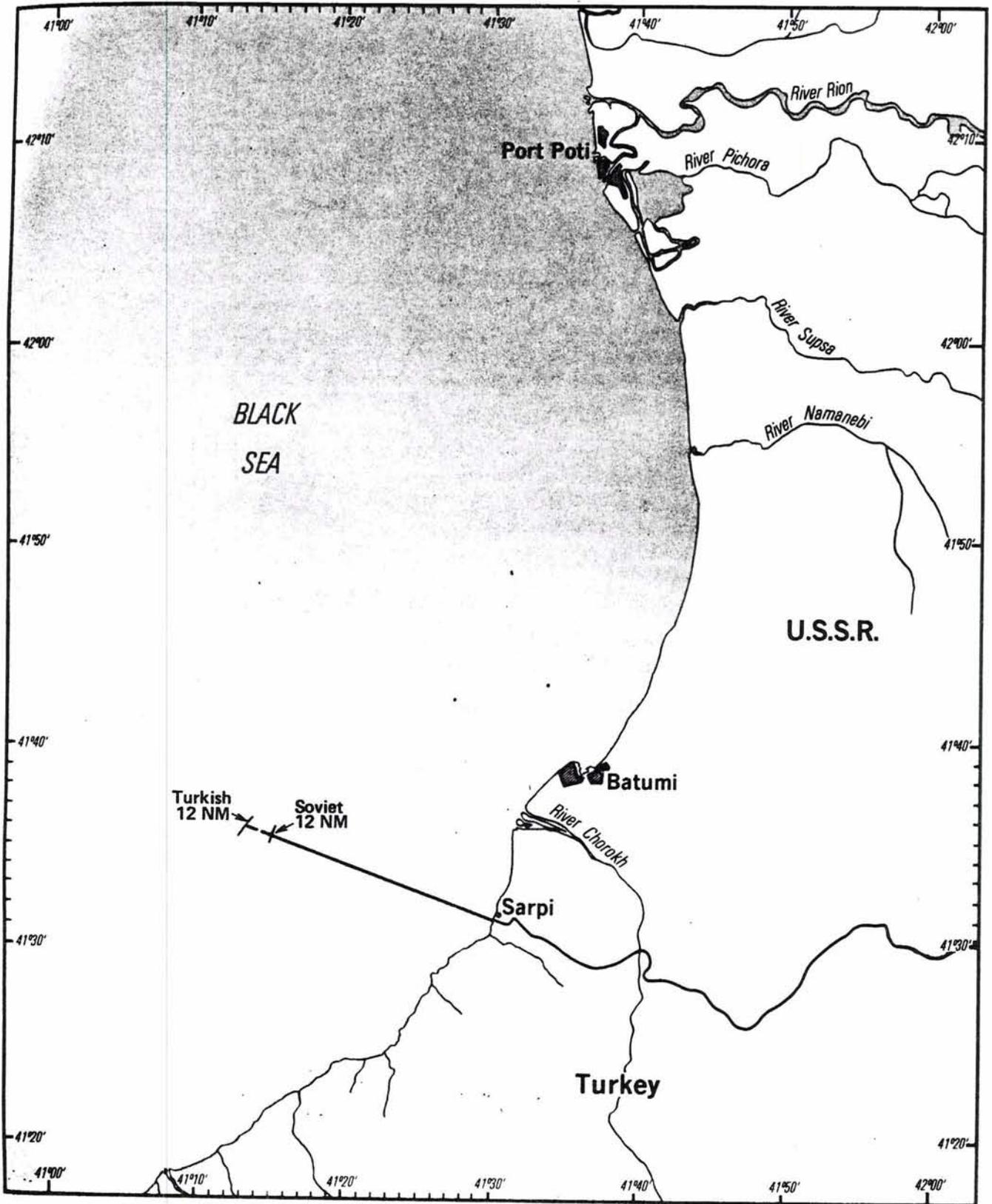
All costs incurred in connection with operations relating to the marking
of the maritime boundary between Soviet and Turkish territorial waters in the
Black Sea shall be shared equally by the Contracting Parties.

Article 4

This Protocol shall be ratified and shall enter into force on the date of the exchange of the instruments of ratification.

The exchange of the instruments of ratification shall take place in Moscow as soon as possible.

DONE at Ankara on 17 April 1973, in duplicate in the Russian and Turkish languages, both texts being equally authentic.



[TRANSLATION]

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY AND THE GOVERNMENT
OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS CONCERNING THE DELIMITATION OF
THE CONTINENTAL SHELF BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY AND
THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS IN THE BLACK SEA
(23 June 1978)

The Government of the Republic of Turkey and the Government of the Union
of Soviet Socialist Republics,

Seeking to intensify and expand the relations of good-neighbourliness and
friendly co-operation existing between the Republic of Turkey and the Union of
Soviet Socialist Republics,

Wishing to establish the boundary between the areas of the continental
shelf in the Black Sea over which the Republic of Turkey and the Union of
Soviet Socialist Republics, in accordance with international law, exercise
sovereign rights for the purpose of prospecting for and exploiting the natural
resources of continental shelf,

Agreeing to delimit the continental shelf in the Black Sea on the basis
of the principles of justice,

Taking account of the relevant principles and norms of international law,

Have agreed as follows.

Article I

The boundary of the continental shelf between the Republic of Turkey and
the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in the Black Sea shall be a line
beginning at the terminal point of the maritime boundary line between Turkish
and Soviet territorial waters in the Black Sea as established by the Protocol
of 17 April 1973 between the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist
Republics and the Government of the Republic of Turkey concerning the
establishment of the maritime boundary between Soviet and Turkish territorial
waters in the Black Sea. This line shall then continue in a general westerly
direction through the points with the following geographical co-ordinates:

41° 35' 41" north latitude by 41° 16' 33" east longitude,
41° 57' 00" north latitude by 40° 41' 33" east longitude,
42° 01' 52" north latitude by 40° 26' 00" east longitude,
42° 08' 21" north latitude by 39° 49' 37" east longitude,
42° 20' 15" north latitude by 39° 00' 13" east longitude,
42° 25' 28" north latitude by 38° 32' 10" east longitude,
43° 10' 55" north latitude by 36° 50' 42" east longitude,
43° 26' 04" north latitude by 36° 10' 57" east longitude,
43° 26' 08" north latitude by 35° 30' 25" east longitude,
43° 11' 17" north latitude by 34° 13' 10" east longitude,
43° 11' 50" north latitude by 33° 36' 56" east longitude,
43° 20' 43" north latitude by 32° 00' 00" east longitude.

The Contracting Parties agree that with the conclusion of this agreement the line delimiting the continental shelf between the Republic of Turkey and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has been defined as far as the point with the co-ordinates 43° 20' 43" north latitude and 32° 00' 00" east longitude. The Parties have agreed that the question of extending the line delimiting the continental shelf further to the West, between the points with the co-ordinates 43° 20' 43" north latitude and 32° 00' 00" east longitude and the co-ordinates 43° 26' 59" north latitude and 31° 20' 48" east longitude, shall be settled later, in the course of subsequent negotiations, to be held at a convenient time.

Article 2

The boundary line of the continental shelf between the Republic of Turkey and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics specified in article 1 of this Agreement is marked on the attached maritime charts, Nos. 500, issued in 1977, and 501, issued in 1976, which constitute an integral part of this Agreement.

All the geographical co-ordinates referred to in this Agreement conform to the system of co-ordinates employed in the aforementioned charts.

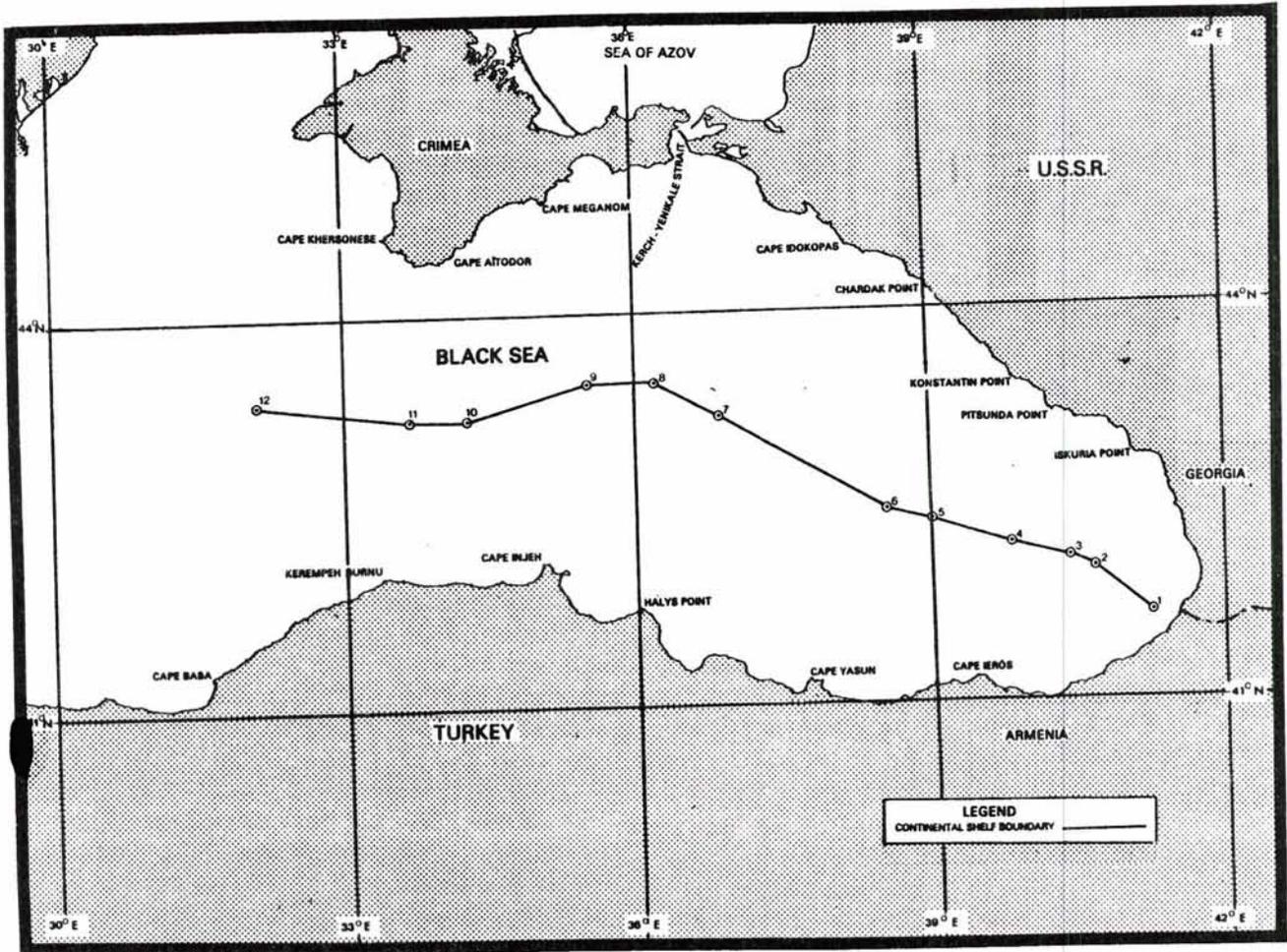
Article 3

This agreement shall be registered with the United Nations Secretariat in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

Article 4

This Agreement shall be subject to ratification, and shall enter into force on the date of the exchange of the instruments of ratification, which shall take place at Ankara as soon as possible.

DONE at Moscow on 23 June 1978 in duplicate, in the Turkish and Russian languages, both texts being equally authentic.



IV. INDIAN OCEAN REGION

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE KINGDOM OF THAILAND AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA RELATING TO THE DELIMITATION OF A CONTINENTAL SHELF BOUNDARY BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES IN THE NORTHERN PART OF THE STRAITS OF MALACCA AND IN THE ANDAMAN SEA
(17 December 1971)

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE KINGDOM OF THAILAND AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

DESIRING to strengthen the existing bonds of friendship between the two countries, and

DESIRING to establish continental shelf boundaries between the two countries in the northern part of the Straits of Malacca and in the Andaman Sea,

HAVE AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

ARTICLE I

- 1). The boundary between the continental shelves of Thailand and Indonesia in the northern part of the Straits of Malacca and in the Andaman Sea is the straight line drawn from a point whose co-ordinates are Latitude $6^{\circ} 21'.8$ N Longitude $97^{\circ} 54'.0$ E (hereinafter referred to as point 1) in a westerly direction to a point whose co-ordinates are Latitude $7^{\circ} 05'.8$ N Longitude $96^{\circ} 36'.5$ E (hereinafter referred to as point 2).
- 2). The boundary line between point 1 and the Common Point specified in the Memorandum of Understanding signed at Bangkok on 15 October 1970 by the representatives of Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand shall be formally included in a tripartite agreement to be concluded shortly among the three Governments.
- 3). The co-ordinates of the points specified in paragraph 1), which are geographical co-ordinates, and the straight line connecting them are indicated on the chart attached as an Annex to this Agreement.
- 4). The actual location of the above-mentioned points at sea shall, at the request of either Government, be determined by a method to be mutually agreed upon by the competent authorities of the two Governments.
- 5). For the purpose of paragraph 4), the term "competent authorities" in relation to the Kingdom of Thailand refers to Chao Krom Uthoksat (Director of the Hydrographic Department) and includes any person authorized by him; and in relation to the Republic of Indonesia refers to Ketua Badan Koordinasi Survey dan Pemetaan Nasional (Chief of the Co-ordinating Body for National Survey and Mapping) and includes any person authorized by him.

ARTICLE II

If any single geological petroleum or natural gas structure extends across the straight line referred to in Article I and the part of such structure which is situated on one side of the said line is exploitable, wholly or in part, from the other side of the said line, the two Governments shall seek to reach agreement as to the manner in which the structure shall be most effectively exploited.

ARTICLE III

Any dispute between the two Governments arising out of the interpretation or implementation of this Agreement shall be settled peacefully by consultation or negotiation.

ARTICLE IV

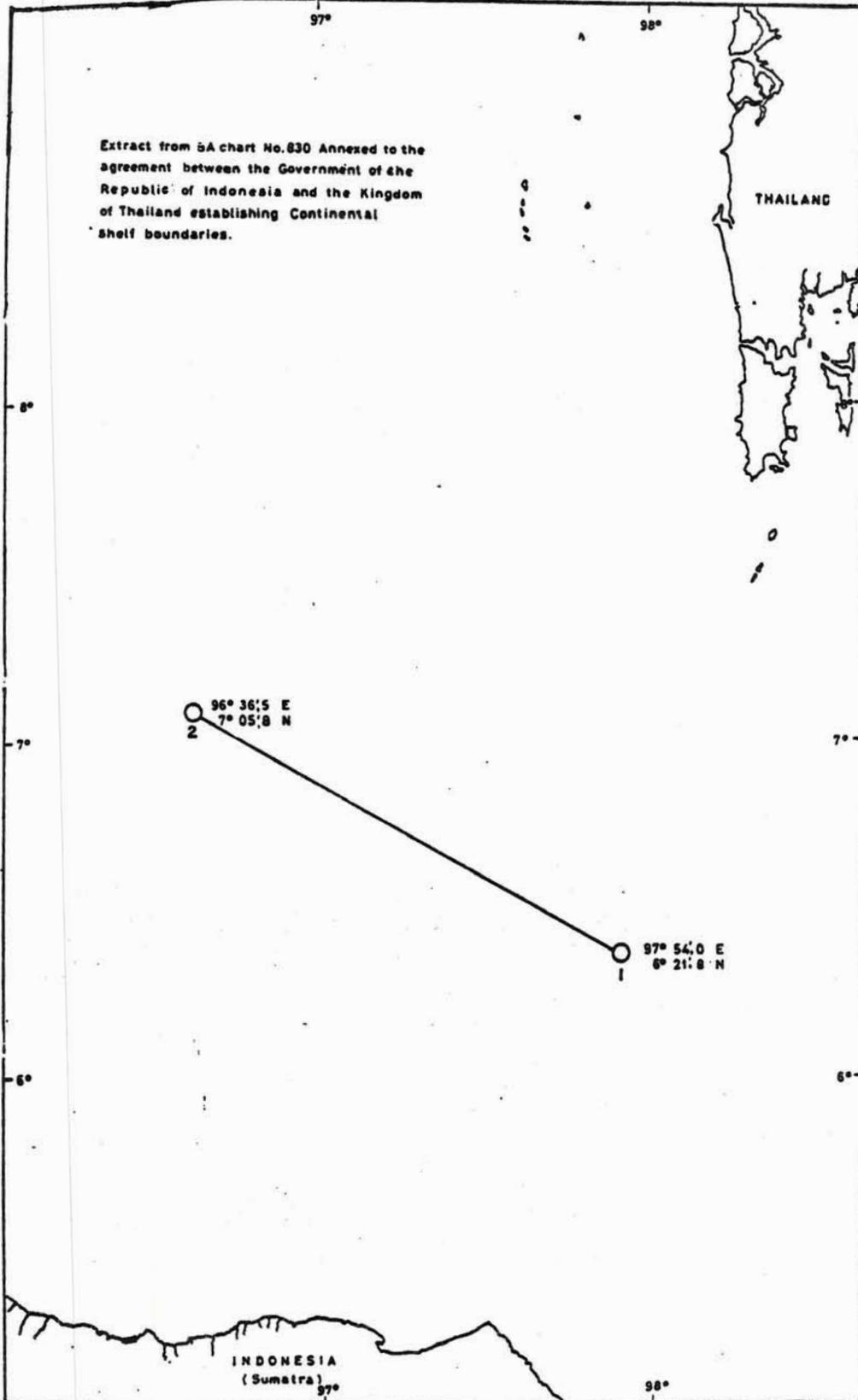
This Agreement shall be ratified in accordance with the legal requirements of the two countries.

ARTICLE V

This Agreement shall enter into force on the date of the exchange of the Instruments of Ratification.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this Agreement.

DONE IN DUPLICATE at Bangkok, this seventeenth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and seventy-one, in the Thai, Indonesian and English languages. In the event of any conflict between the texts, the English text shall prevail.



AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE KINGDOM OF THAILAND AND
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA RELATING TO THE
DELIMITATION OF THE SEA-BED BOUNDARY BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES
IN THE ANDAMAN SEA
(11 December 1975)

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE KINGDOM OF THAILAND AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

DESIRING to strengthen the existing bonds of friendship between the two
countries, and

DESIRING to establish the sea-bed boundary between the two countries in
the Andaman Sea,

HAVE AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

ARTICLE I

1) The boundary of the sea-bed area between Thailand and Indonesia in
the Andaman Sea is the straight line drawn from point A
(Latitude 07° 05'.8 N. Longitude 96° 36'.5 E., being the terminating point of
the boundary line between the two countries as defined in the Agreement
between the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand and the Government of the
Republic of Indonesia relating to the Delimitation of a Continental Shelf
Boundary between the Two Countries in the Northern Part of the Straits of
Malacca and in the Andaman Sea, signed at Bangkok on 17 December 1971) in a
north-westerly direction to a point L whose co-ordinates are
Latitude 07° 46'.1 N. Longitude 95° 33'.1 E.

2) The co-ordinates of the points specified in paragraph 1) are
geographical co-ordinates and the straight line connecting them is indicated
on British Admiralty Chart No. 830 attached as an Annex to this Agreement.

3) The actual location of the above-mentioned points at sea shall, at
the request of either Government, be determined by a method to be mutually
agreed upon by the competent authorities of the two Governments.

4) For the purpose of paragraph 3), the term "competent authorities" in
relation to the Kingdom of Thailand refers to Chao Krom Uthoksat (Director of
the Hydrographic Department) and includes any person authorized by him; and in
relation to the Republic of Indonesia refers to Ketua Badan Ko-ordinasi Survey
dan Pemetaan Nasional (Chief of the Co-ordinating Body for National Survey and
Mapping) and includes any person authorized by him.

Article II

If any single geological petroleum or natural gas structure extends
across the boundary line referred to in Article I and the part of such
structure which is situated on one side of the said line is exploitable,
wholly or in part, from the other side of the said line, the two Governments
shall seek to reach agreement as to the manner in which that structure shall
be most effectively exploited.

Article III

Any dispute between the two Governments arising out of the interpretation or implementation of this Agreement shall be settled peacefully by consultation or negotiation.

Article IV

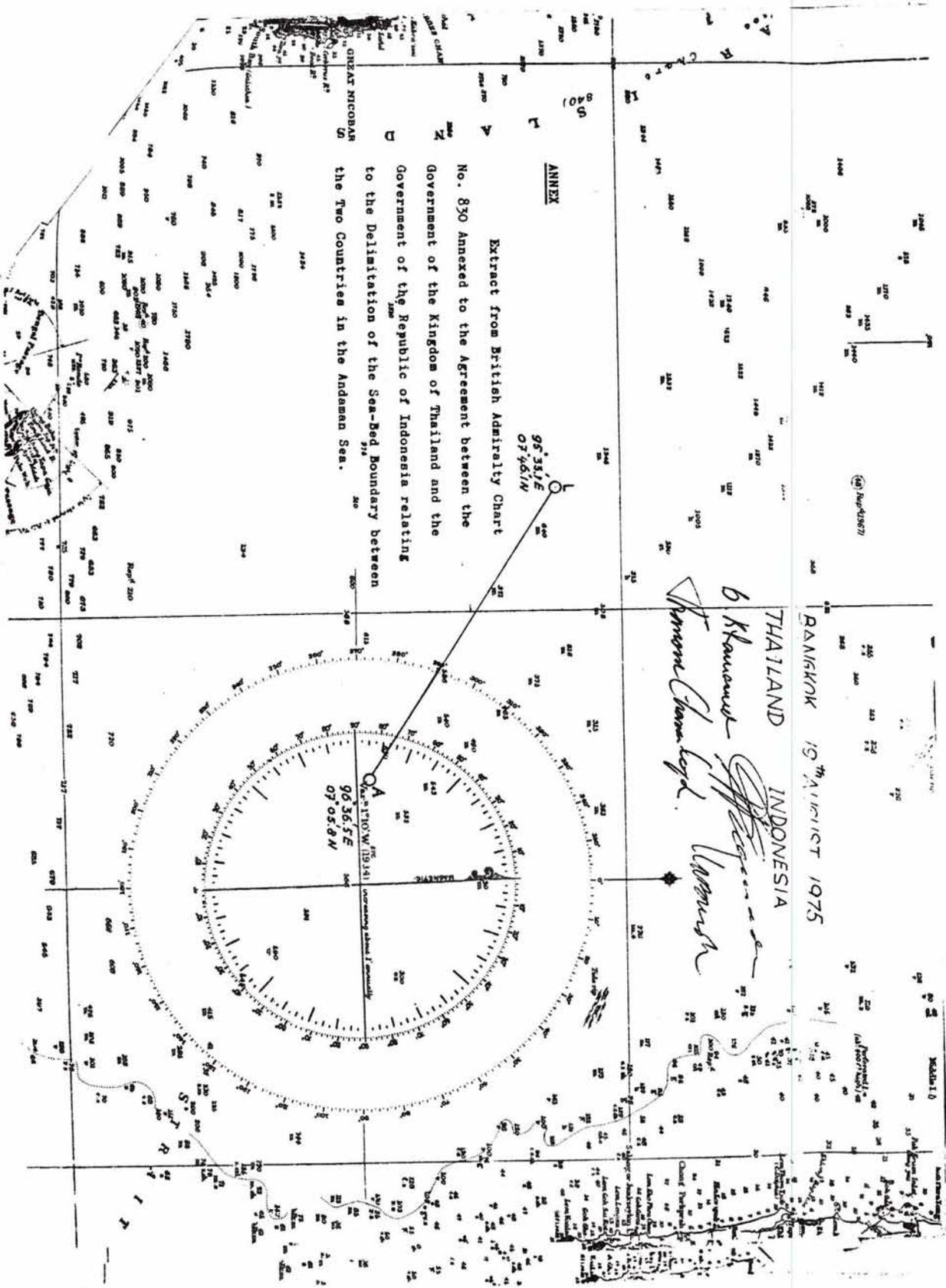
This Agreement shall be ratified in accordance with the legal requirements of the two countries.

Article V

This Agreement shall enter into force on the date of the exchange of the Instruments of Ratification.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this Agreement.

DONE IN DUPLICATE at Jakarta, this eleventh day of December, one thousand nine hundred and seventy-five in the Thai, Indonesian and English languages. In the event of any conflict between the texts, the English text shall prevail.



ANNEX
 Extract from British Admiralty Chart
 No. 830 Annexed to the Agreement between the
 Government of the Kingdom of Thailand and the
 Government of the Republic of Indonesia relating
 to the Delimitation of the Sea-Bed Boundary between
 the Two Countries in the Andaman Sea.

THAILAND INDONESIA
 6 November
[Signature]
[Signature]

RAJABHUK 19th AUGUST 1975

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AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE KINGDOM OF THAILAND, THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDIA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA CONCERNING THE DETERMINATION OF THE TRIJUNCTION POINT AND THE DELIMITATION OF THE RELATED BOUNDARIES OF THE THREE COUNTRIES IN THE ANDAMAN SEA
(22 June 1978)

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE KINGDOM OF THAILAND,
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDIA, AND
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

DESIRING to strengthen the existing historical bonds of friendship among the three countries,

AND DESIRING to determine the trijunction point and to delimit the related boundaries of the three countries in the Andaman Sea,

HAVE AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

Article I

For the purposes of this Article:

1. The trijunction point of Thailand, India and Indonesia in the Andaman Sea shall be a point whose co-ordinates are Latitude 07° 47' 00" North Longitude 95° 31' 48" East.

2. The boundary of the continental shelves of India and Indonesia shall be formed by a straight line drawn from the trijunction point in the south-westerly direction to point number 0 mentioned in Article I of the Agreement Between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia on the Extension of the 1974 Continental Shelf Boundary Between the two Countries in the Andaman Sea and the Indian Ocean, signed at New Delhi on 14th of January 1977, the co-ordinates of which are Latitude 07° 46' 06" North Longitude 95° 31' 12" East.

3. The sea-bed boundary of Thailand and India shall be formed by a straight line drawn from the trijunction point in the north-easterly direction to point number 1 mentioned in Article 1 of the Agreement between the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand and the Government of the Republic of India on the Delimitation of the Sea-Bed Boundary Between the Two Countries in the Andaman Sea, signed in New Delhi on the 22nd of June 1978, the co-ordinates of which are Latitude 07° 48' 00" North Longitude 95° 32' 48" East.

4. The sea-bed boundary of Thailand and Indonesia shall be formed by a straight line drawn from the trijunction point in the south-easterly direction to point number L mentioned in Article I of the Agreement Between the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia Relating to the Delimitation of the Sea-Bed Boundary Between the Two Countries in the Andaman Sea, signed at Jakarta on the 11th of December, 1975, the co-ordinates of which are Latitude 07° 46'.1 North Longitude 95° 33'.1 East.

5. The co-ordinates of the points specified above are geographical co-ordinates derived from the British Admiralty Chart No. 830, published on 3rd of January 1975, and the straight lines connecting them are indicated on the Chart attached as Annexure "A" to this Agreement.

6. The actual location of the above-mentioned points at sea shall be determined by a method to be mutually agreed upon by the competent authorities of the three respective Governments concerned.

7. For the purposes of paragraph 6, "competent authorities" in relation to the Kingdom of Thailand shall be the Director of the Hydrographic Department, Thailand, and includes any person authorized by him; in relation to the Republic of India means the Chief Hydrographer to the Government of India, and includes any person authorized by him; and in relation to the Republic of Indonesia shall be the Chief of the Co-ordinating Body for National Survey and Mapping, Republic of Indonesia, and includes any person authorized by him.

ARTICLE II

The Government of the Kingdom of Thailand, the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of Indonesia recognize and acknowledge the sovereign rights of the respective Governments over the sea-bed, including the subsoil thereof, within the limits established by this Agreement.

ARTICLE III

If any single geological petroleum or natural gas structure or field, or other mineral deposit of whatever character, extends across the boundary lines referred to in Article I, the three Governments shall communicate to one another all information in this regard and shall seek to reach agreement as to the manner in which the structure, field or deposit will be most effectively exploited and the benefits arising from such exploitation will be equitably shared.

ARTICLE IV

Any dispute between the three Governments relating to the interpretation or implementation of this Agreement shall be settled peacefully by consultation or negotiation.

ARTICLE V

This Agreement shall be ratified in accordance with the constitutional requirements of each country. It shall enter into force on the date of the exchange of the Instruments of Ratification which will take place at Bangkok as soon as possible.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed this Agreement.

DONE IN TRIPLICATE at New Delhi on the Twenty-Second day of June, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventy-Eight, in the Thai, Hindi, Indonesian and English Languages. In the event of any conflict between the texts, the English text shall prevail.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE KINGDOM OF THAILAND AND THE
GOVERNMENT OF THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF BURMA ON THE
DELIMITATION OF THE MARITIME BOUNDARY BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES IN
THE ANDAMAN SEA
(25 July 1980)

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE KINGDOM OF THAILAND AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF BURMA,

DESIRING to strengthen the existing historical bonds of friendship
between the two countries, and

DESIRING to establish the maritime boundary between the two countries in
the Andaman Sea, and to settle permanently the limits of the areas within
which the respective Governments shall exercise sovereignty and sovereign
rights,

HAVE AGREED as follows:

ARTICLE 1

1. The maritime boundary between Thailand and Burma in the Andaman Sea is an
equidistance line formed by a series of straight lines connecting the nine
points specified hereunder in the sequence so specified:

<u>Point No.</u>	<u>Latitude</u>	<u>Longitude</u>
1.	9° 32' 15"	97° 56' 20"
2.	9° 34' 29"	97° 52' 10"
3.	9° 34' 54"	97° 51' 12"
4.	9° 35' 39"	97° 45' 29"
5.	9° 36' 02"	97° 43' 29"
6.	9° 37' 24"	97° 37' 36"
7.	9° 40' 35"	97° 26' 36"
8.	9° 45' 30"	96° 29' 35"
9.	9° 38' 00"	95° 35' 25"

2. That segment of the maritime boundary specified in paragraph 1 of this
Article extending from Point No. 1 through Points Nos. 2, 3 and 4 to
Point No. 5 shall constitute the boundary between the territorial sea of
Thailand and the territorial sea of Burma.

3. That segment of the maritime boundary specified in paragraph 1 of this
Article extending from Point No. 5 through Points Nos. 6, 7 and 8 to
Point No. 9 shall constitute the boundary between the continental shelf of
Thailand and the continental shelf of Burma, and, in the event that Thailand
establishes her exclusive economic zone, this same line shall also constitute
the boundary between the exclusive economic zone of Burma and the exclusive
economic zone of Thailand.

4. The extension of the boundary in the direction of and up to the maritime
boundary trijunction point between Thailand, Burma and India will be the
subject of a subsequent agreement.

ARTICLE 2

1. The geographical co-ordinates of Points Nos. 1 to 6 specified in Article 1 are derived from the 1948 edition of British Admiralty Chart No. 3052, re-published in 1975, and those of Points Nos. 7 to 9 from the 1975 edition of British Admiralty Chart No. 830 published on 3rd January 1975. The lines connecting the said points are indicated on British Admiralty Chart No. 830, published on 3rd January 1975, attached as an Annex to this Agreement.

2. The actual location of these points at sea and of the lines connecting them shall be determined by a method to be mutually agreed upon by the hydrographic experts authorized for this purpose by the two Governments.

ARTICLE 3

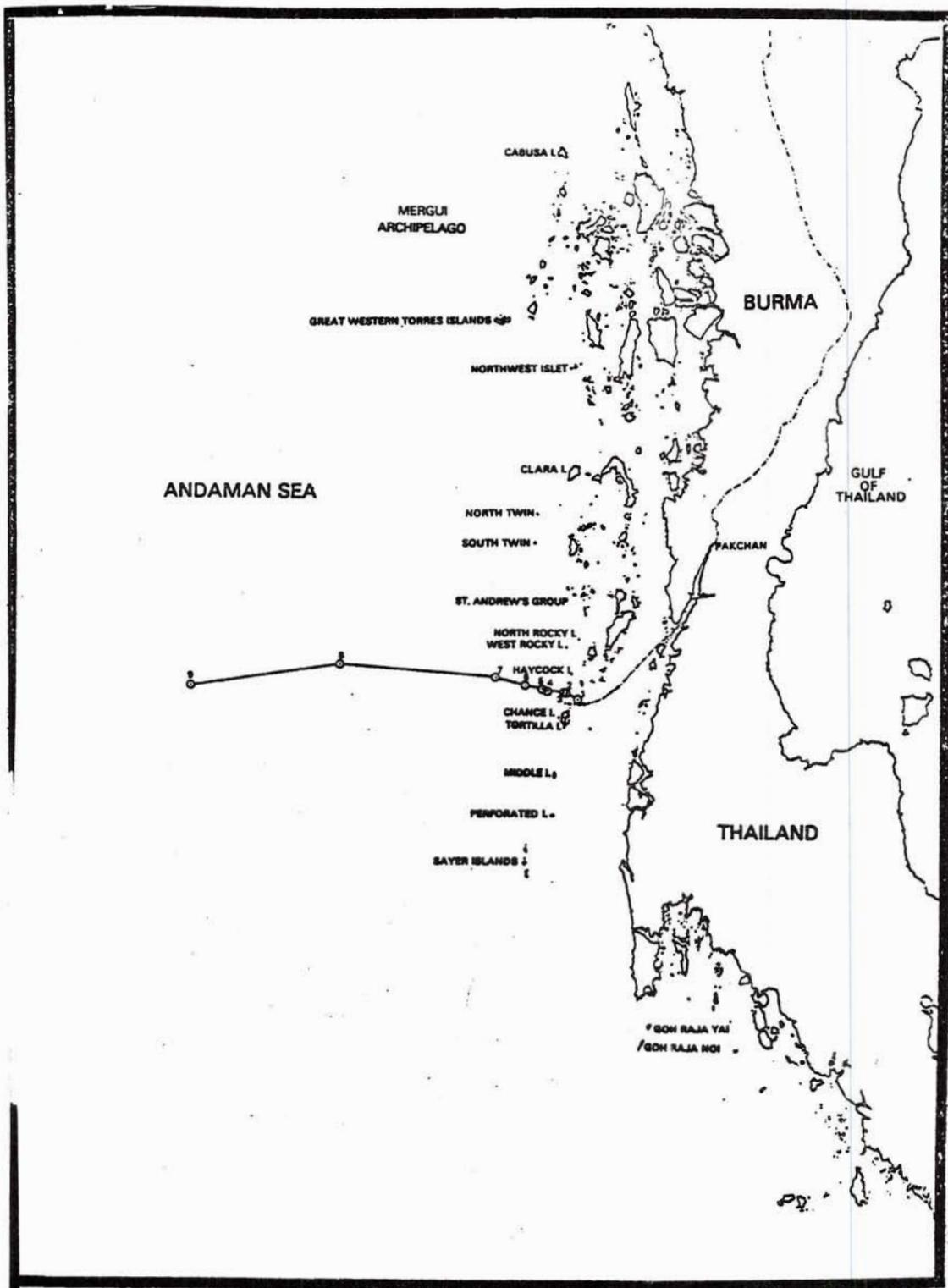
Any dispute between the two Governments relating to the interpretation or implementation of this Agreement shall be settled peacefully by consultation or negotiation.

ARTICLE 4

This Agreement shall be ratified in accordance with the constitutional requirements of each country. It shall enter into force on the date of the exchange of the Instruments of Ratification which will take place at Bangkok as soon as possible.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this Agreement.

DONE IN DUPLICATE at Rangoon, on the twenty-fifth day of July, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighty, in the English language.



AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE KINGDOM OF THAILAND AND
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDIA ON THE DELIMITATION
OF SEABED BOUNDARY BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES
IN THE ANDAMAN SEA
(22 June 1978)

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE KINGDOM OF THAILAND AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
REPUBLIC OF INDIA,

DESIRING to strengthen the existing bonds of friendship between the two
countries, and

DESIRING to establish seabed boundary between the two countries in the
Andaman Sea, and to settle permanently the limits of the areas within which
the respective Governments shall exercise sovereign rights,

HAVE AGREED as follows:

ARTICLE 1

1. The seabed boundary between Thailand and India in the Andaman Sea
comprises the straight lines connecting Points 1 and 2, 2 and 3, 3 and 4,
4 and 5, 5 and 6 and 6 and 7.

2. The co-ordinates of these points are specified below:

	<u>Latitude</u>	<u>Longitude</u>
Point 1	07° 48' 00" N.,	95° 32' 48" E.
Point 2	07° 57' 30" N.,	95° 41' 48" E.
Point 3	08° 09' 54" N.,	95° 39' 16" E.
Point 4	08° 13' 47" N.,	95° 39' 11" E.
Point 5	08° 45' 11" N.,	95° 37' 42" E.
Point 6	08° 48' 04" N.,	95° 37' 40" E.
Point 7	09° 17' 18" N.,	95° 36' 31" E.

3. The extension of the boundary in either direction up to the
trijunction points between Thailand, India and Indonesia on the one hand and
Thailand, India and Burma on the other will be done subsequently.

ARTICLE 2

1. The co-ordinates of the points specified in Article 1 are
geographical co-ordinates and the straight lines joining them are indicated on
the chart attached as Annexure "A" to this Agreement.

2. The actual location of these points at sea and of the lines joining
them shall be determined by a method to be mutually agreed upon by the
competent authorities of the two Governments.

3. For the purpose of paragraph 2 of this Article, the term "competent
authorities" in relation to the Kingdom of Thailand shall mean Chaokrom
Uthokkasat (Director of Hydrographic Department) and include any person
authorised by him, and in relation to the Republic of India shall mean the
Chief Hydrographer to the Government of India and include any person
authorised by him.

ARTICLE 3

The Government of the Kingdom of Thailand and the Government of the Republic of India recognise and acknowledge the sovereign rights of the respective Governments over the seabed, including the subsoil thereof, within the limits established by this Agreement.

ARTICLE 4

If any single geological petroleum or natural gas structure or field, or other mineral deposit of whatever character, extends across the boundary referred to in Article 1, the two Governments shall communicate to each other all information in this regard and shall seek to reach agreement as to the manner in which the structure, field or deposit will be most effectively exploited and the benefits arising from such exploitation equitably shared.

ARTICLE 5

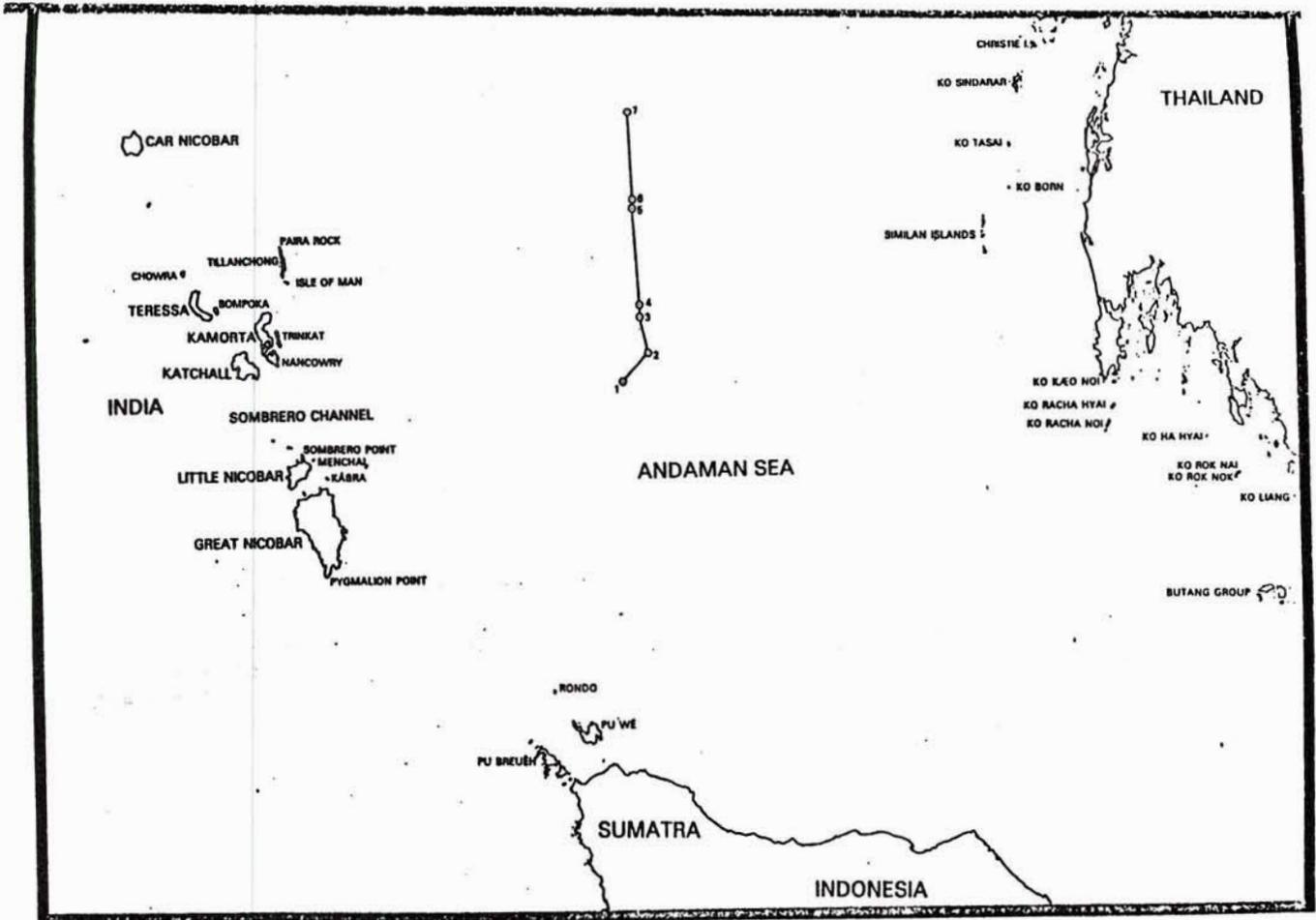
Any dispute between the two Governments relating to the interpretation or implementation of this Agreement shall be settled peacefully by consultation or negotiation.

ARTICLE 6

This Agreement shall be ratified in accordance with the constitutional requirements of each country. It shall enter into force on the date of exchange of the Instruments of Ratification which will take place at Bangkok as soon as possible.

IN WITNESS THEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorised thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this Agreement.

DONE in duplicate at New Delhi, on the Twenty-Second day of June, One Thousand Nine hundred and Seventy-eight, in the Thai, Hindi and English languages. In the event of any conflict between the texts, the English text shall prevail.



TREATY BETWEEN THE KINGDOM OF THAILAND AND MALAYSIA RELATING TO THE
DELIMITATION OF THE TERRITORIAL SEAS OF THE TWO COUNTRIES
(24 October 1979)

THE KINGDOM OF THAILAND AND MALAYSIA,

DESIRING to strengthen the existing historical bonds of friendship
between the two countries,

NOTING that the coasts of the two countries are adjacent to each other in
the Northern part of the Straits of Malacca, as well as in the Gulf of
Thailand,

AND DESIRING to establish the common boundaries of the territorial seas
of the two Countries,

HAVE AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

Article I

(1) The boundary of the Thai and the Malaysian territorial seas in that part
of the Straits of Malacca between the islands known as the "Butang Group" and
Pulau Langkawi where overlapping occurs shall be formed by the straight lines
drawn from the point situated in mid-channel between Pulau Terutau and Pulau
Langkawi referred to in the Boundary Protocol annexed to the Treaty dated
March 10th, 1909 respecting the boundaries of the Kingdom of Thailand and
Malaysia, whose co-ordinates are hereby agreed to be Latitude 6° 28'.5 N
Longitude 99° 39'.2 E, in a north-westerly direction to a point whose
co-ordinates are Latitude 6° 30'.2 N Longitude 99° 33'.4 E and from there in a
south-westerly direction to a point whose co-ordinates are Latitude 6° 28'.9 N
Longitude 99° 30'.7 E and from there in a south-westerly direction again to
the point whose co-ordinates are Latitude 6° 18'.4 N Longitude 99° 27'.5 E.

(2) The outer limit of the territorial seas of the islands known as the
"Butang Group" to the south of the said islands shall be formed by the
boundary lines joining the points whose co-ordinates are Latitude 6° 18'.4 N
Longitude 99° 27'.5 E referred to in paragraph (1) above and from there to the
point whose co-ordinates are Latitude 6° 16'.3 N Longitude 99° 19'.3 E and
from there to the point whose co-ordinates are Latitude 6° 18'.0 N and
Longitude 99° 06'.7 E.

(3) The co-ordinates of the points specified in paragraphs (1) and (2) are
geographical co-ordinates derived from the British Admiralty Charts No. 793
and No. 830 and the boundary lines connecting them are indicated on the charts
attached as Annexures "A(1)" and "A(2)" to this Treaty.

Article II

(1) The boundary of the Thai and the Malaysian territorial seas in the Gulf of
Thailand shall be formed by the straight line drawn from a point whose
co-ordinates are Latitude 6° 14'.5 N Longitude 102° 05'.6 E to a point whose
co-ordinates are Latitude 6° 27'.5 N Longitude 102° 10'.0 E.

(2) The co-ordinates of the points specified in paragraph (1) are geographical co-ordinates derived from the British Admiralty Chart No. 3961 and the boundary line connecting them is indicated on the chart attached as Annexure "B" to this Treaty.

Article III

(1) The actual location at sea of the points mentioned in Article I and Article II above shall be determined by a method to be mutually agreed upon by the competent authorities of the two Parties.

(2) For the purpose of paragraph (1), "competent authorities" in relation to the Kingdom of Thailand means the Director of the Hydrographic Department, Thailand, and includes any person authorised by him and in relation to Malaysia, the Director of National Mapping, Malaysia, and includes any person authorised by him.

Article IV

Each party hereby undertakes to ensure that all the necessary steps shall be taken at the domestic level to comply with the terms of this Treaty.

Article V

Any dispute between the two Parties arising out of the interpretation or implementation of this Treaty shall be settled peacefully by consultation or negotiation.

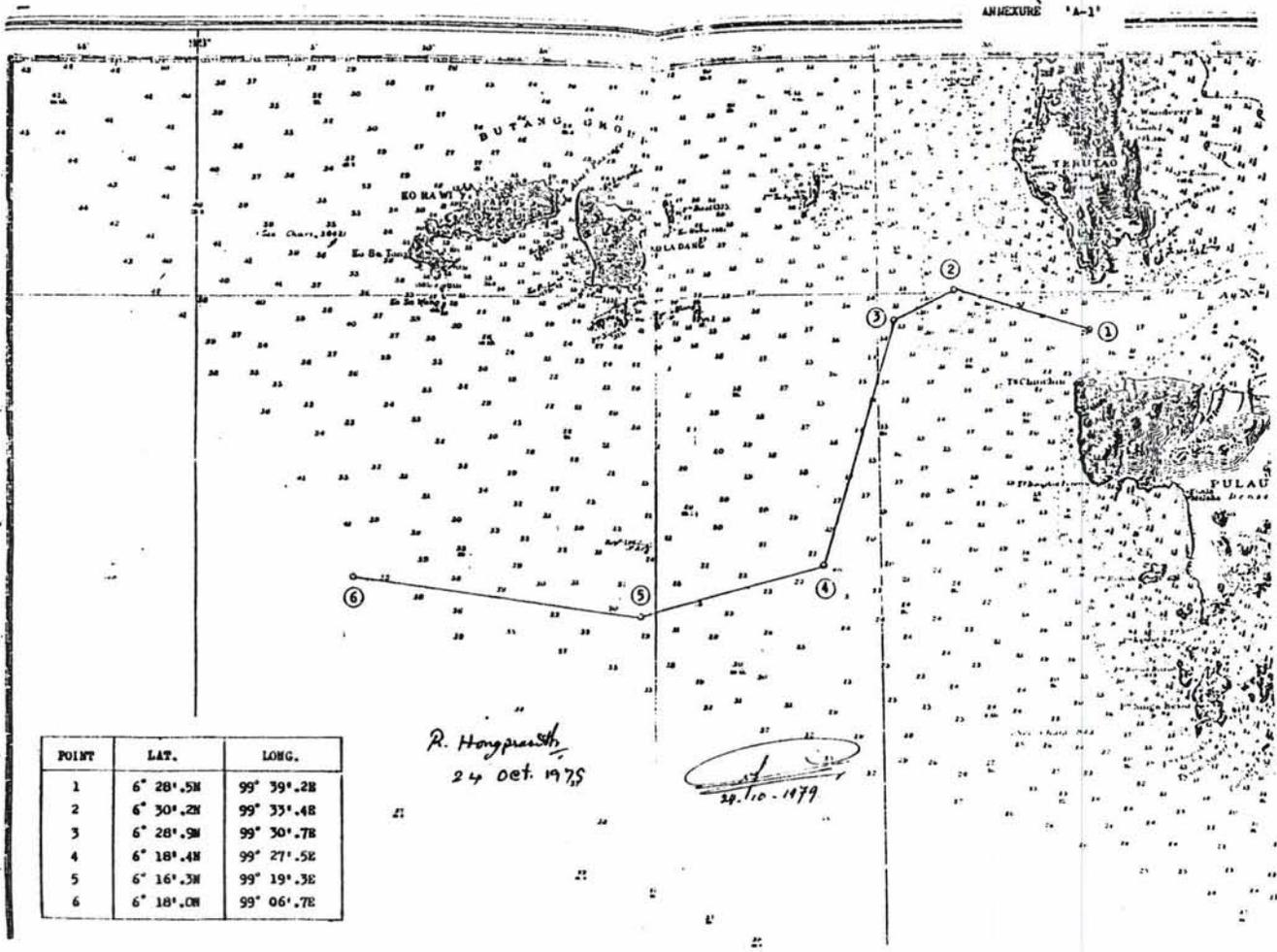
Article VI

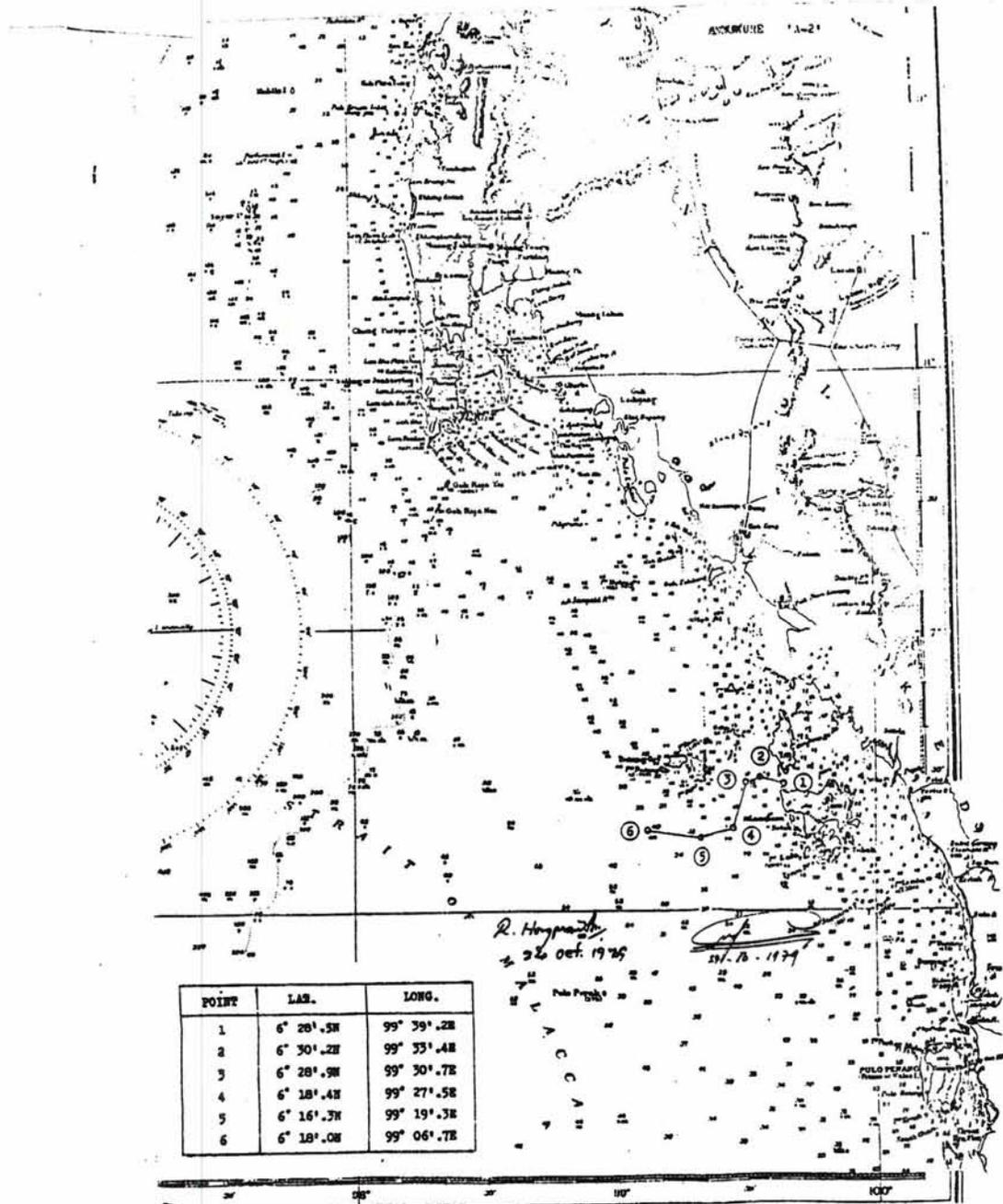
This Treaty shall be ratified in accordance with the legal requirements of the two Countries.

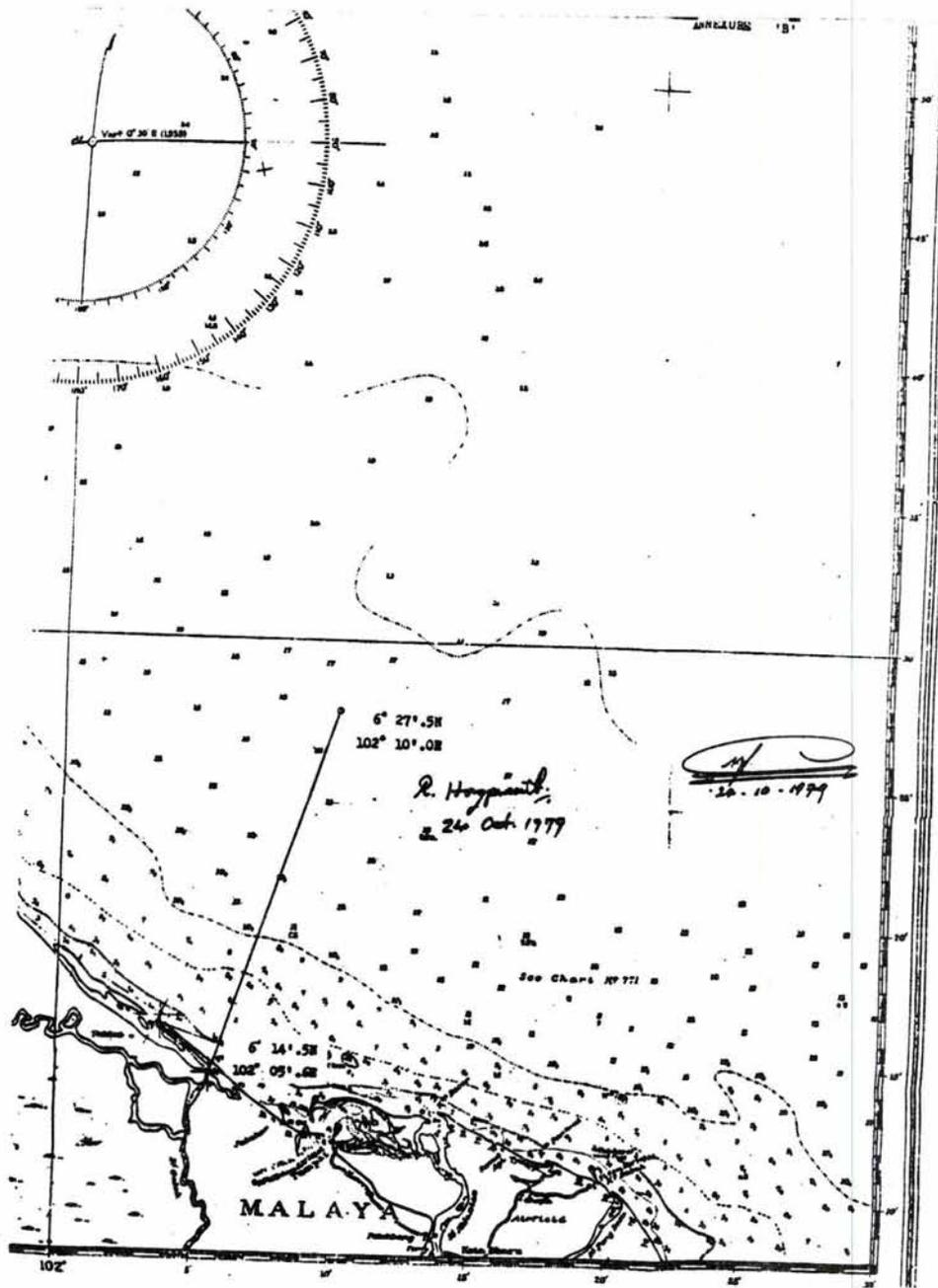
Article VII

This Treaty shall enter into force on the date of the exchange of the Instruments of Ratification.

DONE IN DUPLICATE AT Kuala Lumpur the Twenty-fourth day of October, Nineteen Hundred and Seventy-nine in the Thai, Malaysian and English languages. In the event of any conflict between the texts, the English text shall prevail.







MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE KINGDOM OF THAILAND AND
MALAYSIA ON THE DELIMITATION OF THE CONTINENTAL SHELF BOUNDARY
BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES IN THE GULF OF THAILAND
(24 October 1979)

THE KINGDOM OF THAILAND AND MALAYSIA,

DESIRING to strengthen the existing historical bonds of friendship
between the two Countries,

AND DESIRING to establish the continental shelf boundary of the two
Countries in the Gulf of Thailand,

HAVE AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

Article I

(1) The boundary of the continental shelf in the Gulf of Thailand between the
Kingdom of Thailand and Malaysia shall consist of straight lines joining in
the order specified below the points whose co-ordinates are:

- (i) Latitude 6° 27'.5 N
Longitude 102° 10'.0 E
- (ii) Latitude 6° 27'.8 N
Longitude 102° 09'.6 E
- (iii) Latitude 6° 50'.0 N
Longitude 102° 21'.2 E.

(2) The co-ordinates of point (ii) above have been determined by reference to
a point whose co-ordinates are Latitude 6° 16'.6 N Longitude 102° 03'.8 E,
this point being the former position of Kuala Tabar under the Boundary
Protocol annexed to the Treaty between Siam and Great Britain signed at
Bangkok on the 10th March 1909.

Article II

(1) The co-ordinates of the points specified in article I above are
geographical co-ordinates derived from the British Admiralty Chart No. 3961
and the boundary lines connecting them are indicated on the chart attached as
an Annexure to this Memorandum.

(2) The actual location of these points at sea and of the lines connecting
them shall be determined by a method to be mutually agreed upon by the
competent authorities of the two Countries.

(3) For the purpose of paragraph (2) of this Article, the term "competent
authorities" in relation to the Kingdom of Thailand shall mean the Director of
the Hydrographic Department and include any person authorised by him, and in
relation to Malaysia the Director of National Mapping and include any person
authorised by him.

Article III

The Governments of the two Countries shall continue negotiations to complete the delimitation of the continental shelf boundary of the two Countries in the Gulf of Thailand.

Article IV

If any single geological petroleum or natural gas structure or field, or any mineral deposit of whatever character, extends across the boundary lines referred to in Article I, the two Governments shall communicate to each other all information in this regard and shall seek to reach agreement as to the manner in which the structure, field or deposit will be most effectively exploited; and all expenses incurred and benefits derived therefrom shall be equitably shared.

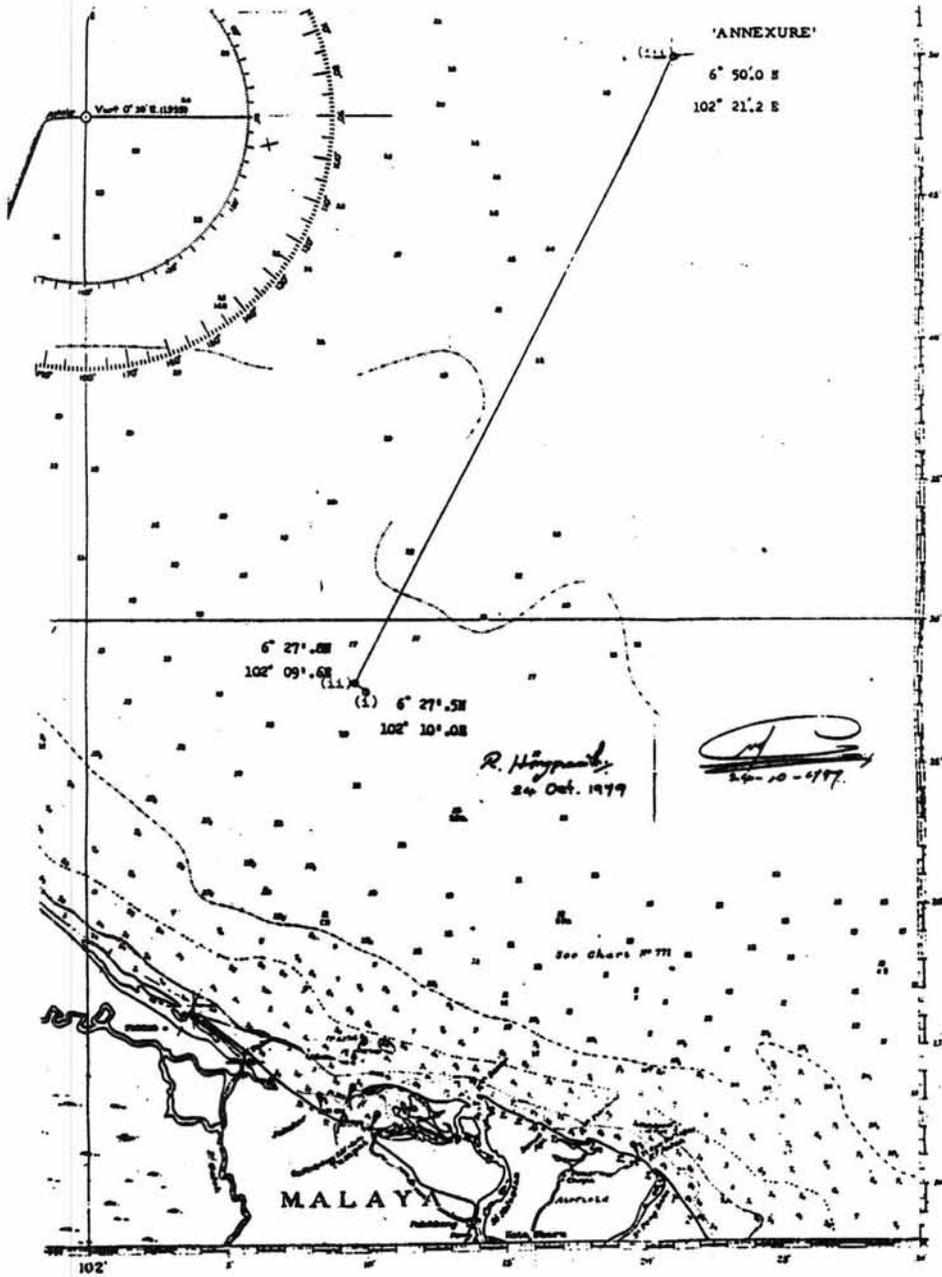
Article V

Any difference or dispute arising out of the interpretation or implementation of the provisions of this Memorandum shall be settled peacefully by consultation or negotiation between the Parties.

Article VI

This Memorandum shall be ratified in accordance with the constitutional requirements of each Country. It shall enter into force on the date of the exchange of the Instruments of Ratification.

DONE IN DUPLICATE at Kuala Lumpur, the Twenty-fourth day of October, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventy-nine in the Thai, Malaysian and English languages. In the event of any conflict between the texts, the English text shall prevail.



AGREEMENT BETWEEN SRI LANKA AND INDIA ON THE MARITIME BOUNDARY BETWEEN
THE TWO COUNTRIES IN THE GULF OF MANNAR AND THE BAY OF BENGAL AND
RELATED MATTERS
(23 March 1976)

The Government of the Republic of Sri Lanka and the Government of the Republic of India,

Recalling that the boundary in the Palk Strait has been settled by the Agreement between the Republic of Sri Lanka and the Republic of India on the Boundary in Historic Waters between the Two Countries and Related Matters, signed on 26/28 June, 1974,*

And desiring to extend that boundary by determining the maritime boundary between the two countries in the Gulf of Mannar and the Bay of Bengal,

Have agreed as follows:

Article I. The maritime boundary between Sri Lanka and India in the Gulf of Mannar shall be arcs of great circles between the following positions, in the sequence given below, defined by latitude and longitude:

Position 1 m:	09° 06'.0 N	79° 32'.0 E
Position 2 m:	09° 00'.0 N	79° 31'.3 E
Position 3 m:	08° 53'.8 N	79° 29'.3 E
Position 4 m:	08° 40'.0 N	79° 18'.2 N
Position 5 m:	08° 37'.2 N	79° 13'.0 E
Position 6 m:	08° 31'.2 N	79° 04'.7 E
Position 7 m:	08° 22'.2 N	78° 55'.4 E
Position 8 m:	08° 12'.2 N	78° 53'.7 E
Position 9 m:	07° 35'.3 N	78° 45'.7 E
Position 10 m:	07° 21'.0 N	78° 38'.8 E
Position 11 m:	06° 30'.8 N	78° 12'.2 E
Position 12 m:	05° 53'.9 N	77° 50'.7 E
Position 13 m:	05° 00'.0 N	77° 10'.6 E

The extension of the boundary beyond position 13 m will be done subsequently.

Article II. The maritime boundary between Sri Lanka and India in the Bay of Bengal shall be arcs of great circles between the following positions, in the sequence given below, defined by latitude and longitude:

Position 1 b:	10° 05'.0 N	80° 03'.0 E
Position 1 ba:	10° 05'.8 N	80° 05'.0 E
Position 1 bb:	10° 08'.4 N	80° 09'.5 E
Position 2 b:	10° 33'.0 N	80° 46'.0 E
Position 3 b:	10° 41'.7 N	81° 02'.5 E
Position 4 b:	11° 02'.7 N	81° 56'.0 E
Position 5 b:	11° 16'.0 N	82° 24'.4 E
Position 6 b:	11° 26'.6 N	83° 22'.0 E

* For the text, see p. 225.

Article III. The coordinates of the positions specified in Articles I and II are geographical coordinates and the straight lines connecting them are indicated in the chart annexed hereto, which has been signed by the surveyors duly authorised by the two Governments respectively.

Article IV. The actual location at sea and on the sea-bed of the positions specified in Articles I and II shall be determined by a method to be mutually agreed upon by the surveyors authorised for the purpose by the two Governments, respectively.

Article V. (1) Each Party shall have sovereignty over the historic waters and territorial sea, as well as over the islands, falling on its side of the aforesaid boundary.

(2) Each Party shall have sovereign rights and exclusive jurisdiction over the continental shelf and the exclusive economic zone as well as over their resources, whether living or non-living, falling on its side of the aforesaid boundary.

(3) Each Party shall respect rights of navigation through its territorial sea and exclusive economic zone in accordance with its laws and regulations and the rules of international law.

Article VI. If any single geological petroleum or natural gas structure or field, or any single geological structure or field of any mineral deposit, including sand or gravel, extends across the boundary referred to in Articles I and II and the part of such structure or field which is situated on one side of the boundary is exploited, in whole or in part, from the other side of the boundary, the two countries shall seek to reach agreement as to the manner in which the structure or field shall be most effectively exploited and the manner in which the proceeds deriving therefrom shall be apportioned.

Article VII. The Agreement shall be subject to ratification. It shall enter into force on the date of exchange of instruments of ratification, which shall take place as soon as possible.

New Delhi, 23rd March 1976.

SUPPLEMENTARY AGREEMENT BETWEEN SRI LANKA AND INDIA ON THE EXTENSION
OF THE MARITIME BOUNDARY BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES IN THE GULF OF
MANNAR FROM POSITION 13 m TO THE TRIJUNCTION POINT BETWEEN
SRI LANKA, INDIA AND MALDIVES (POINT T)
(22 November 1976)

The Government of the Republic of Sri Lanka and the Government of the Republic of India,

Recalling the Agreement between Sri Lanka and India on the Maritime Boundary between the two countries in the Gulf of Mannar and the Bay of Bengal and related matters, which was signed in March 1976 (a copy of which is annexed hereto marked Annex I), and which, in Article I, provides that "the extension of the boundary beyond position 13 m will be done subsequently",

Recalling the Agreement between Sri Lanka, India and Maldives concerning the determination of the trijunction point between the three countries in the Gulf of Mannar, which was signed by the representatives of the three Governments in July 1976 (copy of which is annexed hereto marked Annex II),

And desiring to extend the maritime boundary between Sri Lanka and India in the Gulf of Mannar from position 13 m to the trijunction point (point T),

Have agreed as follows:

Article I. The maritime boundary between Sri Lanka and India in the Gulf of Mannar beyond position 13 m, defined in the Maritime Boundary Agreement of March 1976 (Annex I), up to the trijunction point (point T) defined in the trilateral agreement of July 1976 (Annex II) shall be arcs of great circles between the following positions, defined by latitude and longitude:

Position 13 m:	05° 00'.0 N	77° 10'.6 E
Point T:	04° 47'.04 N	77° 01'.40 E

Article II. The provisions of Article III to Article VII of the Maritime Boundary Agreement of March 1976 (Annex I) shall apply, *mutadis mutandis*, to this Agreement, as if this Agreement were supplementary to and an integral part of that Agreement.

Place: Colombo

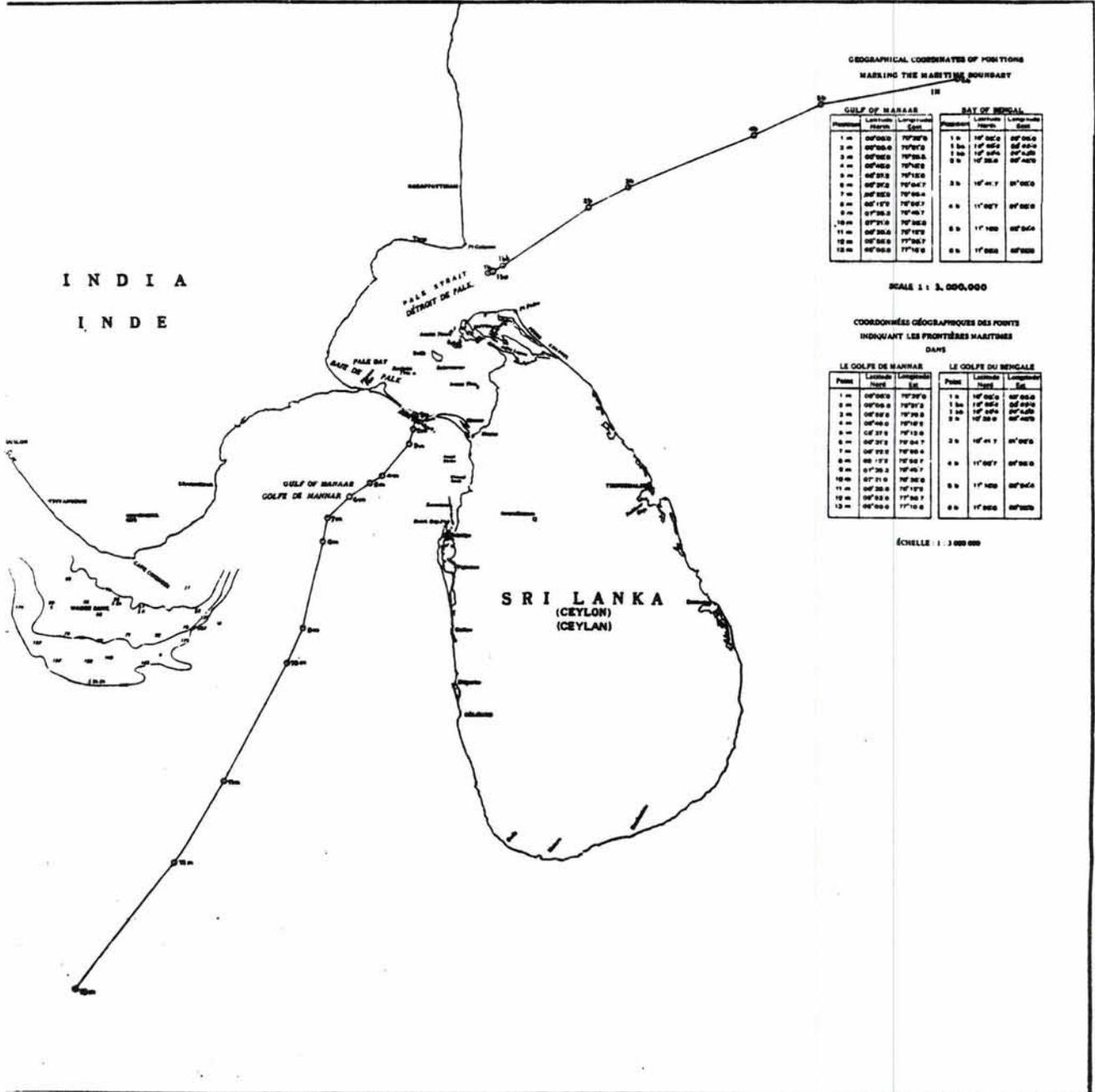
Date: 22nd November, 1976.

Annex I

Agreement between Sri Lanka and India on the maritime boundary between the two countries in the Gulf of Mannar and the Bay of Bengal and related matters (for the text, see p. 220).

Annex II

Agreement between Sri Lanka, India and Maldives concerning the determination of the trijunction point between the three countries in the Gulf of Mannar (for the text, see p. 228).



AGREEMENT BETWEEN SRI LANKA AND INDIA ON THE BOUNDARY IN HISTORIC WATERS
BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES AND RELATED MATTERS
(26 and 28 June 1974)

The Government of the Republic of Sri Lanka and the Government of the Republic of India,

Desiring to determine the boundary line in the historic waters between Sri Lanka and India and to settle the related matters in a manner which is fair and equitable to both sides,

Having examined the entire question from all angles and taken into account the historical and other evidence and legal aspects thereof,

Have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE 1

The boundary between Sri Lanka and India in the waters from Palk Strait to Adam's Bridge shall be arcs of Great Circles between the following positions, in the sequence given below, defined by latitude and longitude:

Position 1:	10° 05'	North, 80° 03'	East
Position 2:	09° 57'	North, 79° 35'	East
Position 3:	09° 40.15'	North, 79° 22.60'	East
Position 4:	09° 21.80'	North, 79° 30.70'	East
Position 5:	09° 13'	North, 79° 32'	East
Position 6:	09° 06'	North, 79° 32'	East

ARTICLE 2

The co-ordinates of the positions specified in Article 1 are geographical co-ordinates and the straight lines connecting them are indicated in the chart annexed hereto which has been signed by the surveyors authorized by the two Governments, respectively.

ARTICLE 3

The actual location of the aforementioned positions at sea and on the sea-bed shall be determined by a method to be mutually agreed upon by the surveyors authorized for the purpose by the two Governments, respectively.

ARTICLE 4

Each country shall have sovereignty and exclusive jurisdiction and control over the waters, the islands, the continental shelf and the subsoil thereof, falling on its own side of the aforesaid boundary.

ARTICLE 5

Subject to the foregoing, Indian fishermen and pilgrims will enjoy access to visit Kachchativu as hitherto, and will not be required by Sri Lanka to obtain travel documents or visas for these purposes.

ARTICLE 6

The vessels of Sri Lanka and India will enjoy in each other's waters such rights as they have traditionally enjoyed therein.

ARTICLE 7

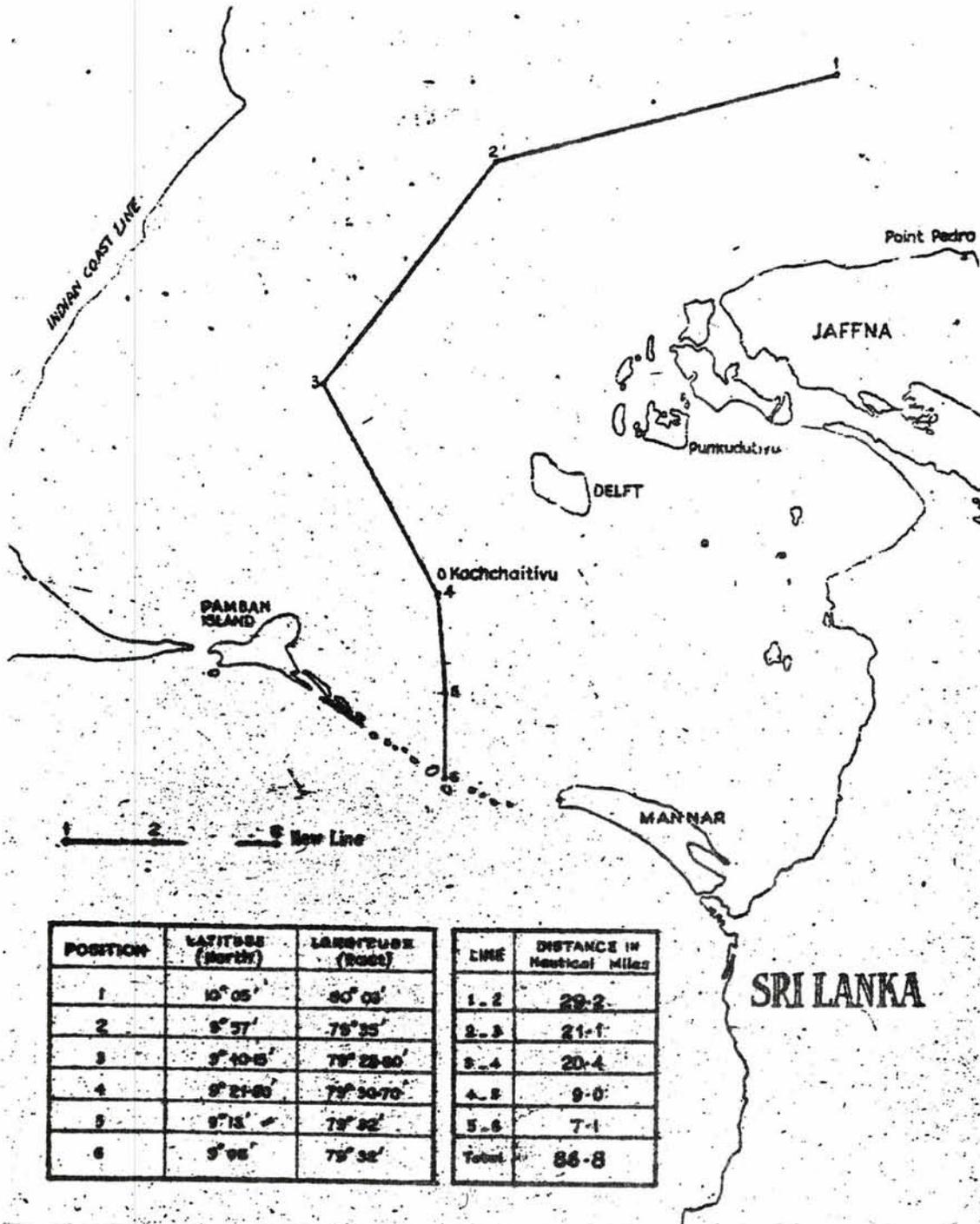
If any single geological petroleum or natural gas structure or field, or any single geological structure or field of any other mineral deposit, including sand or gravel, extends across the boundary referred to in Article 1 and the part of such structure or field which is situated on one side of the boundary is exploited, in whole or in part, from the other side of the boundary, the two countries shall seek to reach agreement as to the manner in which the structure or field shall be most effectively exploited and the manner in which the proceeds deriving therefrom shall be apportioned.

ARTICLE 8

This Agreement shall be subject to ratification. It shall enter into force on the date of exchange of the instruments of ratification which will take place as soon as possible.

Colombo, 26th June, 1974.

New Delhi, 28 June, 1974.



AGREEMENT BETWEEN SRI LANKA, INDIA AND MALDIVES CONCERNING THE DETERMINATION
OF THE TRIJUNCTION POINT BETWEEN THE THREE COUNTRIES IN THE GULF OF MANNAR
(23, 24 and 31 July 1976)

The Government of the Republic of Sri Lanka, the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Republic of Maldives,

Recalling the Agreement between Sri Lanka and India on the Maritime Boundary between the two countries in the Gulf of Mannar, etc., signed in March 1976,*

Noting the negotiations which are being conducted between India and Maldives concerning the maritime boundary between their two countries in the Arabian Sea,

And desiring to determine the location of the trijunction point between Sri Lanka, India and Maldives in the sea beyond the Gulf of Mannar,

Have agreed as follows:

Article I. The trijunction point between Sri Lanka, India and Maldives in the sea beyond the Gulf of Mannar, which is equidistant from the nearest points on the coasts of Sri Lanka, India and Maldives respectively, shall be the point, which has been agreed to be called point T, defined by latitude and longitude as follows:

Point T: 04° 47.04" N (latitude) 77° 01.40" E (longitude)

Article II. The trijunction point (point T), whose geographical coordinates have been mentioned in Article I, has been indicated in the chart annexed hereto, which has been signed by the persons duly authorised for the purpose by the three Governments, respectively.

Article III. The actual location at sea and on the sea-bed of the trijunction point shall be determined by a method to be mutually agreed upon by the persons authorised for the purpose by the three Governments, respectively.

Article IV. This Agreement shall come into force upon signature. If the Agreement is signed on different dates, it shall enter into force on the date of last signature.

Colombo: 23 July, 1976

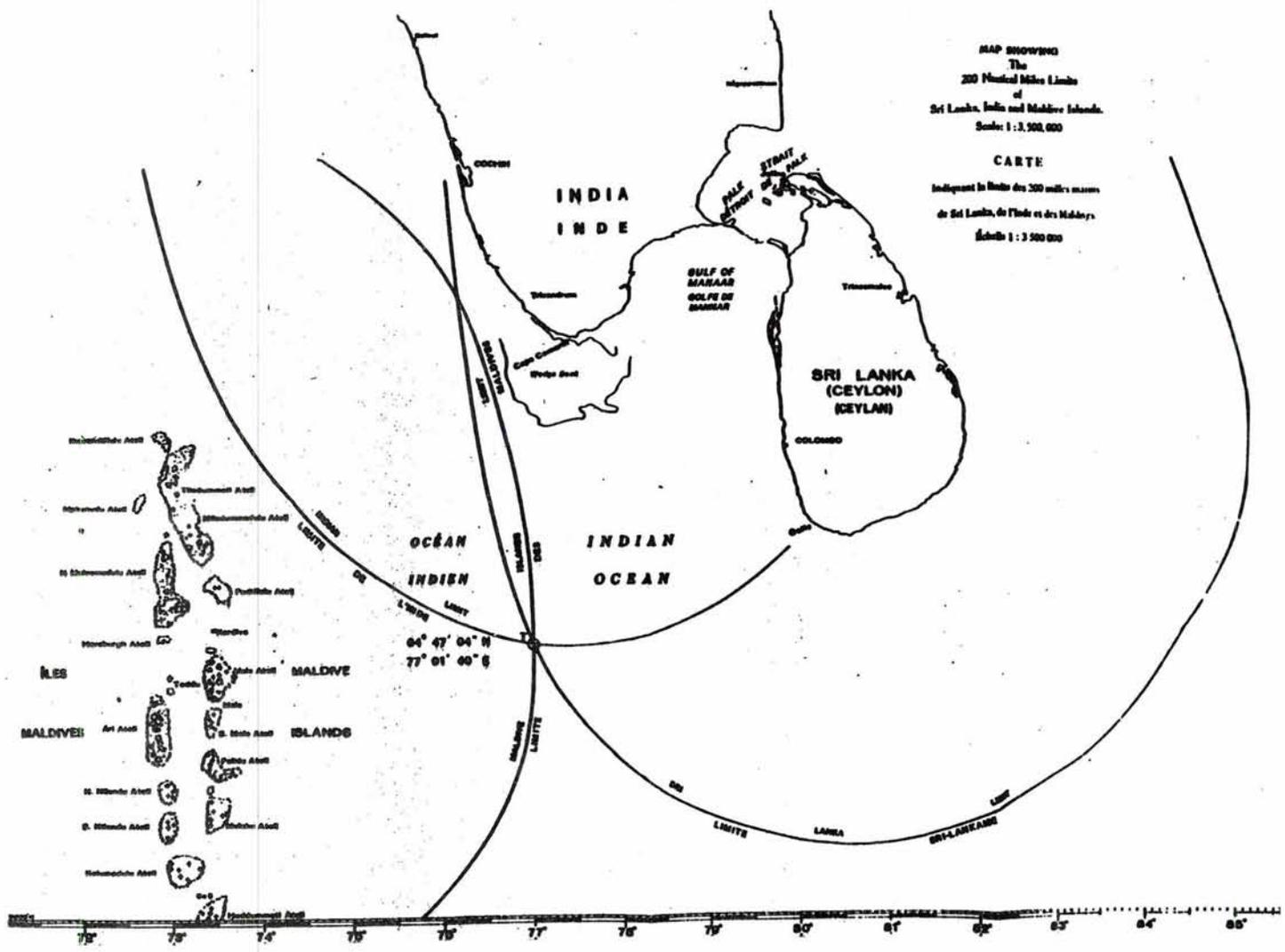
Colombo: 24 July, 1976

Male: 31 July, 1976.

* For the text, see p. 220.

MAP SHOWING
The
200 Nautical Miles Limits
of
Sri Lanka, India and Maldiva Islands.
Scale 1 : 3,500,000

CARTE
Indiquant les Limites des 200 milles marins
de Sri Lanka, de l'Inde et des Maldives.
Échelle 1 : 3 500 000



AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDIA AND THE
GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA RELATING TO THE DELIMITATION
OF THE CONTINENTAL SHELF BOUNDARY BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES
(8 August 1974)

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDIA AND

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

DESIRING to strengthen the existing historical bonds of friendship
between the two countries,

AND DESIRING to establish the continental shelf boundary between the
two countries,

HAVE AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

ARTICLE I

(1) The boundary of the Indian and the Indonesian continental shelf in
the area between Great Nicobar (India) and Sumatra (Indonesia) is the straight
lines connecting Points 1 and 2, 2 and 3, and 3 and 4. The coordinates of
these Points are specified below:

Point 1:	06° 38'.5 N,	94° 38'.0 E
Point 2:	06° 30'.0 N,	94° 32'.4 E
Point 3:	06° 16'.2 N,	94° 24'.2 E
Point 4:	06° 00'.0 N,	94° 10'.3 E

(2) The coordinates of the Points specified in clause (1) are
geographical coordinates and the straight lines connecting them are indicated
on the chart attached as Annexure 'A' to this Agreement.

(3) The actual location of the above-mentioned Points at sea shall be
determined by a method to be mutually agreed upon by the competent authorities
of the two Governments.

(4) For the purpose of clause (3), "competent authorities" in relation
to the Republic of India means the Chief Hydrographer to the Government of
India and includes any person authorised by him, and in relation to the
Republic of Indonesia means the Direktur Badan Koordinasi Survey dan Pametaan
National (Director of Coordinating Body for National Survey and Mapping) and
includes any person authorised by him.

ARTICLE II

Each Government hereby undertakes to ensure that all the necessary steps
shall be taken at the domestic level to comply with the terms of this
Agreement.

ARTICLE III

If any single geological petroleum or natural gas structure or field, or other mineral deposit of whatever character, extends across the boundary line referred to in Article I, the two Governments shall communicate to each other all information in this regard and shall seek to reach agreement as to the manner in which the structure, field or deposit will be most effectively exploited and the benefits arising from such exploitation will be equitably shared.

ARTICLE IV

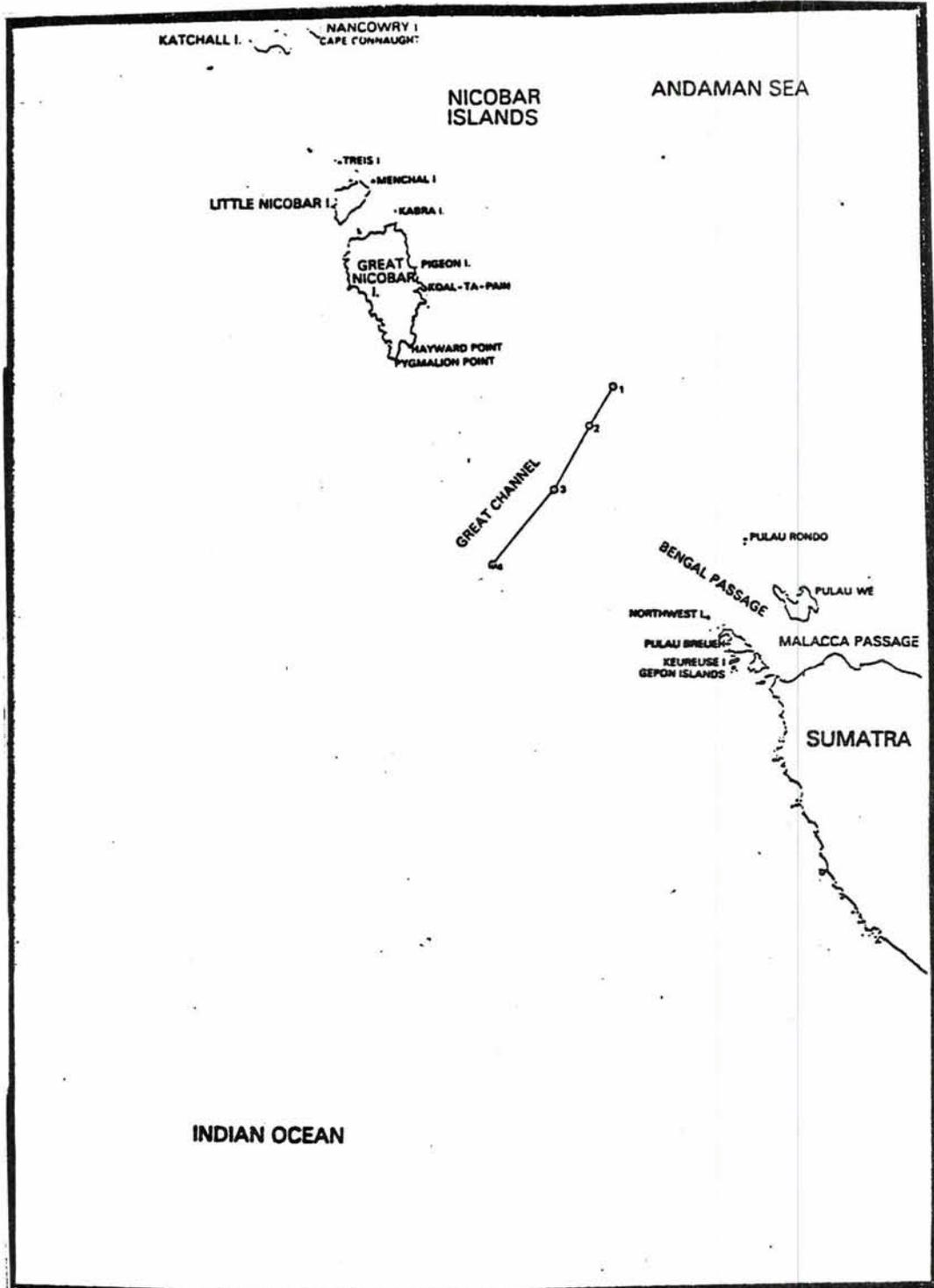
Any dispute between the two Governments relating to the interpretation or implementation of this Agreement shall be settled peacefully by consultation or negotiation.

ARTICLE V

This Agreement shall be ratified in accordance with the constitutional requirements of each country. It shall enter into force on the date of the exchange of the Instruments of Ratification which will take place at Delhi as soon as possible.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorised thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this Agreement.

DONE IN DUPLICATE at Jakarta on the eighth day of August 1974, in the Hindi, Indonesian and English languages. In the event of any conflict between the texts, the English text shall prevail.



AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDIA AND
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA ON THE EXTENSION
OF THE 1974 CONTINENTAL SHELF BOUNDARY BETWEEN THE TWO
COUNTRIES IN THE ANDAMAN SEA AND THE INDIAN OCEAN
(14 January 1977)

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDIA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

RECALLING the Agreement between the Republic of India and the Republic of
Indonesia relating to the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf Boundary
between the two countries signed on 8th August, 1974* which, upon the exchange
of instruments of ratification in New Delhi on 17th December, 1974 entered
into force with effect from that date,

DESIRING to extend this boundary between the two countries in the
Andaman Sea and the Indian Ocean in areas not covered by the aforementioned
Agreement,

AND RESOLVING, as good neighbours and in a spirit of cooperation and
friendship, to settle permanently the limits of the areas referred to in the
preceding paragraph within which the respective Governments shall exercise
sovereign rights,

HAVE AGREED as follows:

ARTICLE 1

In the area of the Andaman Sea:

The boundary of the seabed between India and Indonesia in the Andaman Sea
is the straight lines connecting points l and K, points K and N, and
points N and O.

The co-ordinates of these points are specified below:

Point l:	06° 38' .5 N	94° 38' .0 E
Point K:	07° 02' 24" N	94° 55' 37" E
Point N:	07° 40' 06" N	95° 25' 45" E
Point O:	07° 46' 06" N	95° 31' 12" E

ARTICLE 2

In the area of the Indian Ocean:

The boundary of the seabed between India and Indonesia in the Indian
Ocean is the straight lines connecting points 4 and R, points R and S,
points S and T and points T and U.

The co-ordinates of these points are specified below:

Point 4:	06° 00' .0 N	94° 10' .3 E
Point R:	05° 25' 20" N	93° 41' 12" E
Point S:	04° 27' 34" N	92° 51' 17" E
Point T:	04° 18' 31" N	92° 43' 31" E
Point U:	04° 01' 40" N	92° 23' 55" E

* For the text, see p. 230.

ARTICLE 3

1. The co-ordinates of the points specified in Articles 1 and 2 are geographical co-ordinates and the straight lines joining them are indicated on the chart attached as Annexure "B" to this Agreement.

2. The actual location of these points at sea and of the lines joining them shall be determined by a method to be mutually agreed upon by the competent authorities of the two Governments.

3. For the purpose of paragraph 2 of this Article, the "competent authorities" in relation to the Republic of India shall be the Chief Hydrographer to the Government of India and includes any person authorised by him, and in relation to the Republic of Indonesia shall be the Ketua Badan Koordinasi Survey dan Pemetaan Nasional (Chief of the Co-ordinating Body for National Survey and Mapping) and includes any person authorised by him.

ARTICLE 4

The Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia recognize and acknowledge the sovereign rights of the respective Governments in and over the seabed areas, including the subsoil thereof, within the limits established by this Agreement.

ARTICLE 5

If any single geological petroleum or natural gas structure or field, or other mineral deposit of whatever character, extends across the boundary line referred to in Articles 1 and 2, the two Governments shall communicate to each other all information in this regard and shall seek to reach agreement as to the manner in which the structure, field or deposit will be most effectively exploited and the benefits arising from such exploitation will be equitably shared.

ARTICLE 6

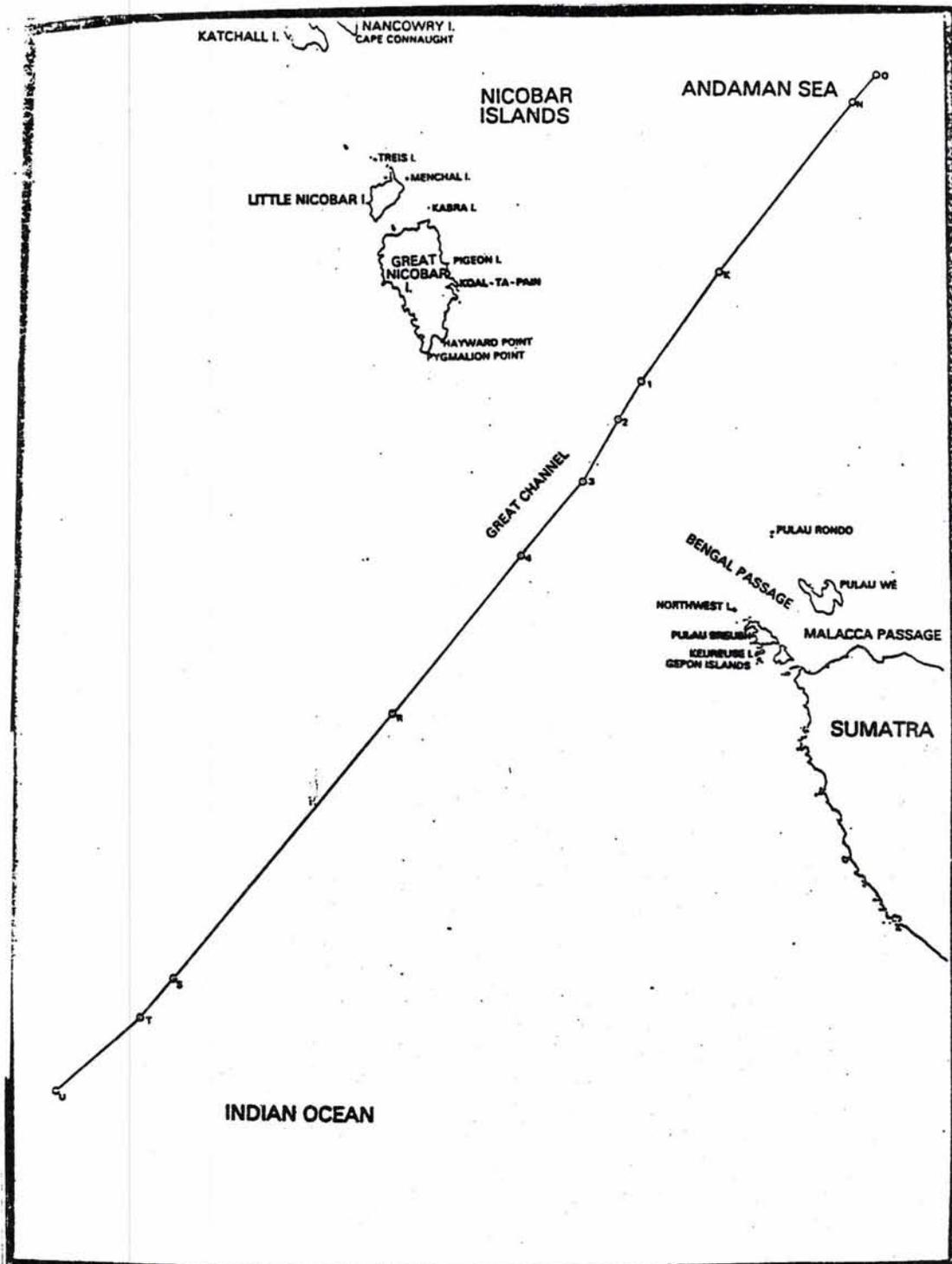
Any dispute between the two Governments relating to the interpretation or implementation of this Agreement shall be settled peacefully by consultation or negotiation.

ARTICLE 7

This Agreement shall be ratified in accordance with the constitutional requirements of each country. It shall enter into force on the date of the exchange of the Instruments of Ratification which will take place at Jakarta as soon as possible.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed this Agreement.

DONE IN DUPLICATE at New Delhi on the 14th January, 1977, in the Hindi, Indonesian and English languages. In the event of any conflict between the texts, the English text shall prevail.



CONVENTION*
(2 April 1980)

Between the Government of the French Republic and the Government of Mauritius on the delimitation of the French and Mauritian economic zones between the islands of Reunion and Mauritius.

The Government of the French Republic and the Government of Mauritius,

Desirous of strengthening the neighborly relations and the bonds of friendship between France and Mauritius,

Wishing to delimit the French economic zone and the Mauritian economic zone between Reunion and Mauritius,

Taking into consideration the work of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea and the applicable principles of international law,

Considering that application of the equidistant method constitutes in this case an equitable system of delimitation and,

Referring to the statements of findings signed at Port-Louis on May 17, 1979, by the representatives of both countries,

Have agreed upon the following provisions:

Article 1

The line delimiting the economic zone of the French Republic and the economic zone of Mauritius between Reunion and Mauritius is the median line defined in Article 2.

Article 2

1. The line referred to in Article 1 is defined by points P1, P2, P3, P4, P5, P6, and P7, the coordinates of which are given in Annex I.
2. Said line is drawn on the chart in Annex II.
3. Annexes I and II are an integral part of this convention.

Article 3

This convention shall enter into force on its date of signature.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the duly authorized representatives of both countries have signed this convention and affixed their seals thereto.

DONE at Paris, in duplicate, on April 2, 1980.

* Source: Limits in the Seas, No. 95, 1982 (Office of the Geographer, Bureau of Intelligence and Research of the United States Department of State).

Annex I

1. Coordinates of the points mentioned in Article 2:

Designation of point	Latitude South	Longitude East
P1	18° 17' 11"	55° 30' 20"
P2	19° 00' 49"	55° 50' 45"
P3	20° 04' 57"	56° 17' 39"
P4	20° 35' 55"	56° 27' 44"
P5	21° 18' 19"	56° 50' 09"
P6	22° 00' 32"	57° 14' 40"
P7	23° 48' 05"	58° 14' 23"

2. These data are natural geographic (astronomic) coordinates.

3. The line segments connecting the aforementioned points are rhumb lines.

Annex II

(Hydrographic Chart)

Analysis

The France (Reunion) - Mauritius maritime boundary is depicted on the attached illustrative page-size map which is based on DMAHTC chart No. 702. An official map was attached to the treaty as Annex II. Measurements used in this study are based on charts and parameters different from those utilized by the Parties. Thus, any comparative measurements may differ slightly from those found in this study and on the attached table, in particular.

The boundary which, according to the treaty, separates the respective economic zones of the islands consists of seven turning and terminal points and runs in a northwesterly-southeasterly direction 1/. The boundary runs between the similarly shaped and sized islands of Reunion and Mauritius and traverses relatively deep water (3300-5000 meters in depth) in the southwestern part of the Indian Ocean. In the northwest the boundary commences as a tripoint approximately 153 nautical miles seaward of Reunion, Mauritius and the island of Tromelin (an unassociated French island which is administered from Reunion).

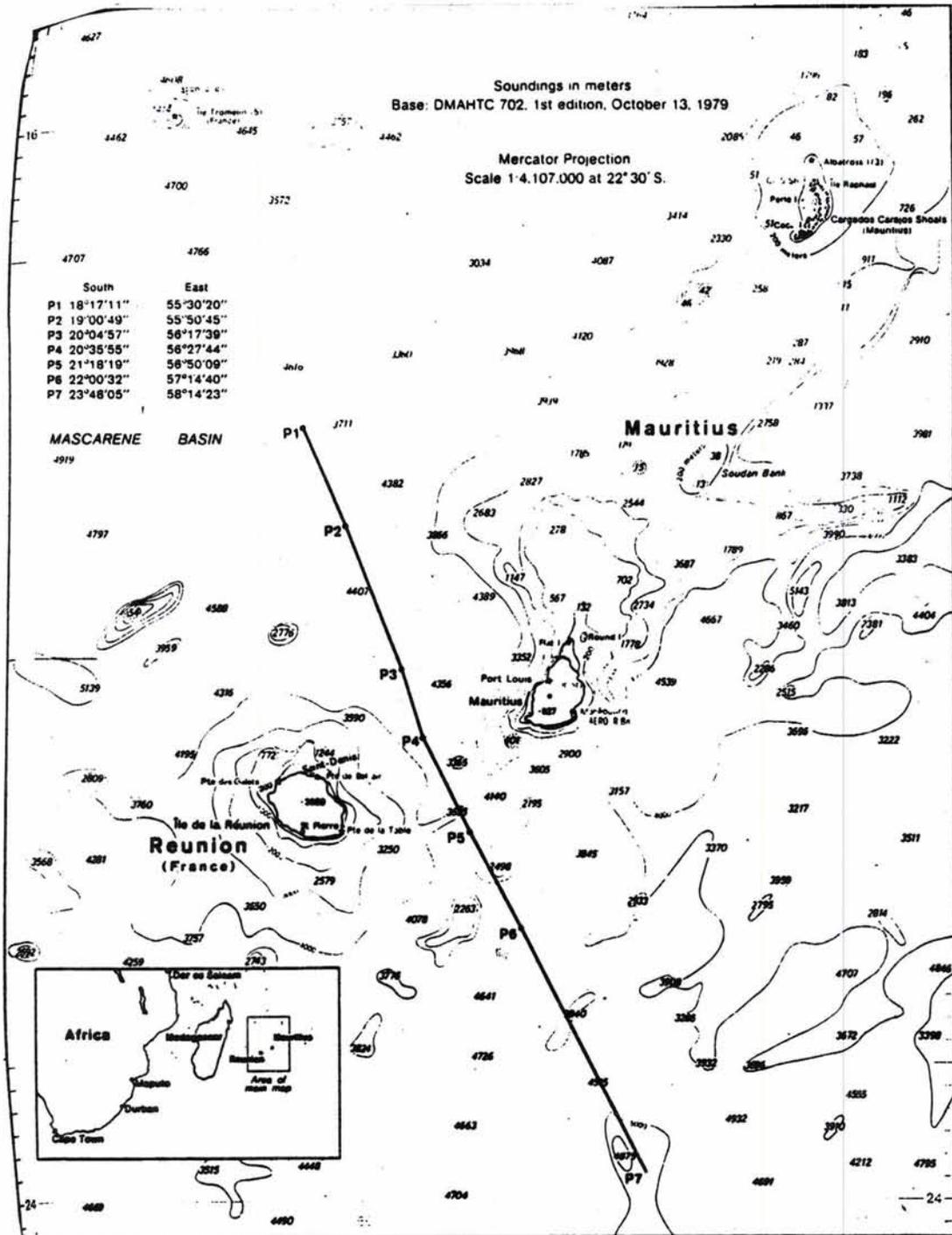
The boundary comes nearest to Reunion and Mauritius at turning point 4 as the two islands are located approximately 95 nautical miles distant from each other at this point. The line continues to the southeast until reaching a point 200 nautical miles from each island (P7 on the map). The total length of the boundary is 364.8 nautical miles. The boundary is a median line since, as noted in the treaty, the two countries agreed that in this particular situation the equidistant method constituted "an equitable system of delimitation". The distance between boundary turning points and between the turning points and the nearest territories are listed in the attached table.

1/ Reference to an economic zone in this study does not imply recognition by the United States of this concept. [It is the U.S. position that recognition of an economic zone is acceptable only in accordance with and pursuant to a law of the sea treaty to which the U.S. is a party.]

France (Reunion) - Mauritius
Maritime Boundary

Turning/Terminal Point	Distance Between Boundary Pts. (n.m.)	Nearest French Territory	Distance Land to Boundary Point (n.m.)*	Nearest Mauritius Territory
P1	47.5	Saint Denis Ile Tromelin	153.7 153.9	Flat Island
P2	68.7	Saint Denis	112.3	Caronniers Pt.
P3	32.3	Pte. de l'Etaing	60.5 60.7	Vicinity of Ilot Morne (1) Vicinity of Ilot Morne (2)
P4	47.2	Rock near Pte. de Piton	47.3	Point near Le Morne Brabant (1) Point near Le Morne Brabant (2)
P5	47.9	Pte. de Bambou	56.1	Point near Le Morne Brabant (2)
P6	121.2	Pte. de la Table	89.7	Southwestern coast
P7		Pte. de la Ravire d'Argo	200.0	South-central coast
		Pte. de Sable-Blancs	200.0	
Total	364.8 n.m.			

* Measurements based on U.S. charts



EXCHANGE OF NOTES BETWEEN THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA AND KENYA
CONCERNING THE DELIMITATION OF THE TERRITORIAL WATERS BOUNDARY
BETWEEN THE TWO STATES
(17 December 1975 - 9 July 1976)

[Letter I]

December 17, 1975.

Your Excellency,

I have the honour to refer to the meetings held between officials of the United Republic of Tanzania and of the Republic of Kenya on 8th May, 1972 at Mombasa, Kenya and from 6th to 8th August, 1975 at Arusha, Tanzania and on 4th September, 1975 at Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania, on the delimitation of the territorial waters boundary between our two countries and to state that, as a result of the said meetings, the following points were agreed:

1. BOUNDARY:

Base Lines:

- (a) Ras Jimbo beacon - Kisite Island (rock)
- (b) Ras Jimbo - Mwamba-wamba beacon
- (c) Mwanba-wamba beacon - Fundo Island beacon (rock)
- (d) Fundo Island beacon (rock) - Ras Kigomasha lighthouse
- (e) Kisite Island (rock) - Mpunguti ya Juu - lighthouse.

2. THE DESCRIPTION OF THE BOUNDARY:

- (a) On the West: The median line between the Ras Jimbo beacon - Kisite Island/Ras Jimbo - Mwamba-wamba beacon base lines to a point 12 nautical miles from Ras Jimbo up to a point hereinafter referred to as 'A', located at 4° 49' 56" S and 39° 20' 58" E;
- (b) On the East: The median line derived by the Intersection of two arcs each being 12 nautical miles drawn from Mpunguti ya Juu lighthouse and Ras Kigomasha lighthouse respectively hereinafter referred to as point 'B', located at 4° 53' 31" S and 39° 28' 40" E and point C, located at 4° 40' 52" S and 39° 36' 18" E;
- (c) On the South: An arc with the centre as the Northern Intersection of arcs with radii 6 nautical miles from point 'A' as described in paragraph 2 (a) above and point 'B' which is the Southern Intersection of arcs from Ras Kigomasha lighthouse and Mpunguti ya Juu lighthouse.

- (d) The eastward boundary from point C, which is the Northern Intersection of arcs from Ras Kigomasha lighthouse and Mpunguti ya Juu lighthouse as described under paragraph 2 (b) above, shall be the latitude extending eastwards to a point where it intersects the outermost limits of territorial water boundary or areas of national jurisdiction of two States.
- (e) The marine charts of 1:250,000 describing the co-ordinates of the above points shall form an interegral part of this agreement.

3. FISHING AND FISHERIES:

- (a) It was agreed that indigenous fishermen from both countries engaged in fishing for subsistence, be permitted to fish within 12 nautical miles of either side of the territorial sea boundary in accordance with existing regulations.
- (b) It was agreed that there be reciprocal recognition of fisheries licences, regulations and practices of either State applicable to indigenous fishermen aforesaid. The fishing within the area specified in paragraph 3 (a) [Sic.].

After due consideration of the said points of agreement, including the attached map describing the co-ordinates of the boundary as delimited, the Government of the Republic of Kenya hereby confirms that it accepts the above recommendations having been fully convinced that they are for the mutual benefit of our two countries.

If the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania is of the same view, then it is suggested that this Note and your reply thereto in the affirmative shall constitute an Agreement for the territorial waters boundary between our two States and other related matters referred to above and the same shall enter into force on the date of the receipt of your said Note in reply.

[Letter II]

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

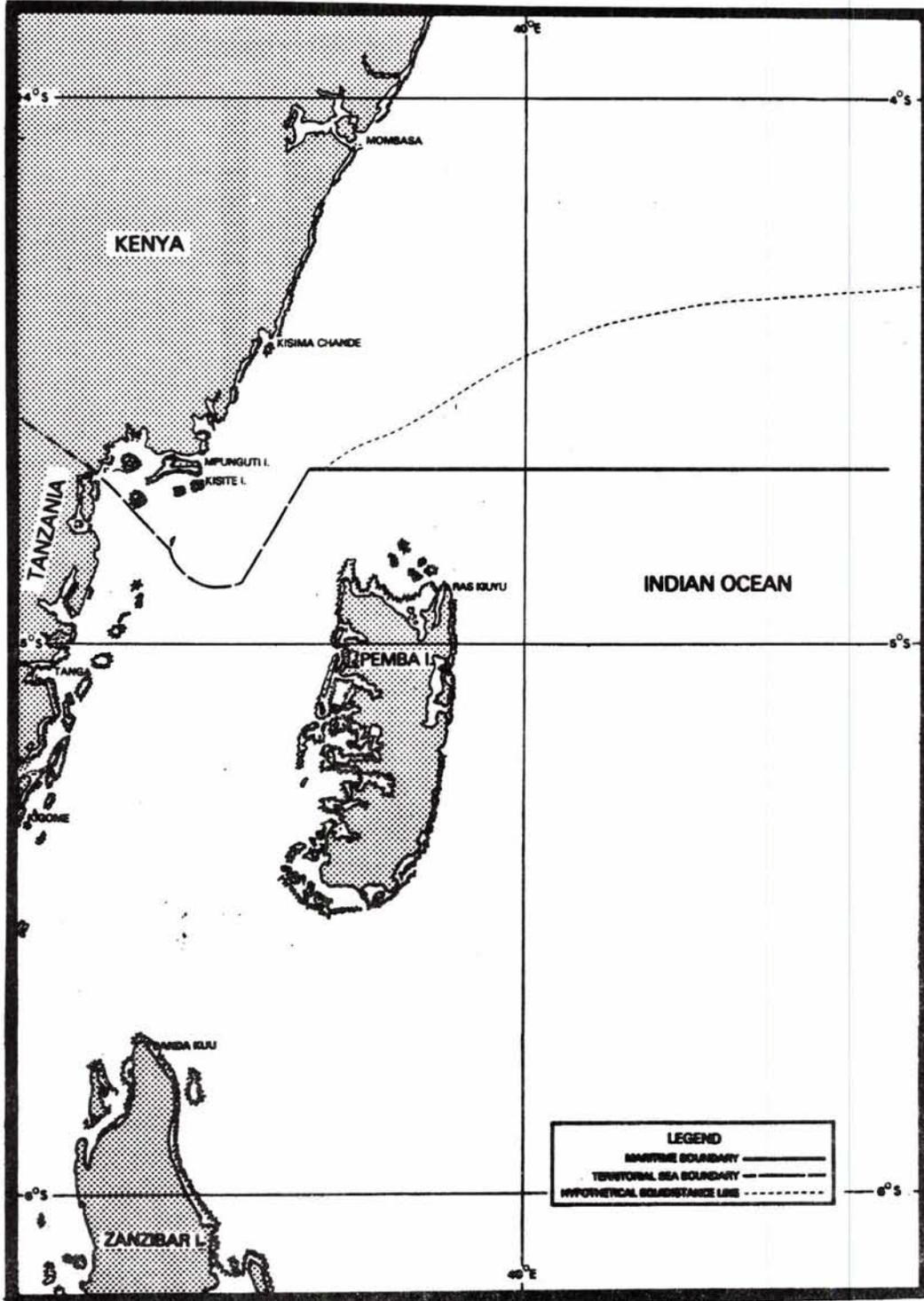
9 July, 1976.

Your Excellency,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter Ref. No. MFA.273/430/001A.120 of 17th December, 1975 which reads as follows:

[See Letter I]

I have the honour to confirm that the foregoing is acceptable to the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania.



AGREEMENT CONCERNING DELIMITATION OF THE CONTINENTAL SHELF BETWEEN
IRAN AND OMAN
(25 July 1974)

The Imperial Government of Iran and

The Government of the Sultanate of Oman

Desirous of establishing in a just, equitable and precise manner the boundary line between the respective areas of the continental shelf over which they have sovereign rights in accordance with international law, and after having exchanged credentials, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

Article 1. The line dividing the continental shelf lying between the territory of Iran on the one side and the territory of Oman on the other side shall consist of geodetic lines between the following points in the sequence hereinafter set out:

Point (1) is the most western point which is the intersection of the geodetic line drawn between point (0) having the coordinates of 55° 42' 15" E 26° 14' 45" N and point (2) having the coordinates of 55° 47' 45" E 26° 16' 35" N with the lateral offshore boundary line between Oman and Ras Al Khaimah.

	Long. E	Lat. N
Point (2)	55 47 45	26 16 35
Point (3)	55 52 15	26 18 50
Point (4)	56 06 45	26 28 40
Point (5)	56 08 35	26 31 05
Point (6)	56 10 25	26 32 50
Point (7)	56 14 30	26 35 25
Point (8)	56 16 30	26 35 35
Point (9)	56 19 40	26 37 00 W. Intersect of Larac 12m.
Point (10)	56 33 00	26 42 15 E. Intersect of Larac 12m.
Point (11)	56 41 00	26 44 15
Point (12)	56 44 00	26 41 35
Point (13)	56 45 15	26 39 40
Point (14)	56 47 45	26 35 15
Point (15)	56 47 30	26 25 15
Point (16)	56 48 05	26 22 00
Point (17)	56 47 50	26 16 30
Point (18)	56 48 00	26 11 35
Point (19)	56 50 15	26 03 05
Point (20)	56 49 50	25 58 05
Point (21)	56 51 30	25 45 20

Point (22) is the most southern point located at the intersection of the geodetic demarcation line drawn from point (21) (specified above) at an azimuth angle of 190° 00' 00" and of the lateral offshore boundary line between Oman and Sharjah.

Article 2. If any single geological petroleum structure or petroleum field, or any single geological structure or field of any other mineral extends across the boundary line set out in Article 1 of this Agreement and the part of such structure or field which is situated on one side of that boundary line could be exploited wholly or in part by directional drilling from the other side of the boundary line, then:

- (a) No well shall be drilled on either side of the boundary line as set out in Article 1 so that any producing section thereof is less than 125 metres from the said boundary line except by mutual agreement between the two contracting Parties.
- (b) If the circumstances considered in this Article shall arise both Parties hereto shall use their best endeavours to reach agreement as to the manner in which the operations on both sides of the boundary line could be co-ordinated or unitized.

Article 3. The Boundary line referred to in Article 1 herein has been illustrated on the British Admiralty Chart No. 2888, 1962 edition with small corrections through 1974, and with the ellipsoid used in said chart, which is annexed to this Agreement.

The said Chart has been made in duplicate and signed by the representatives of both Parties, each of whom has retained one copy thereof.

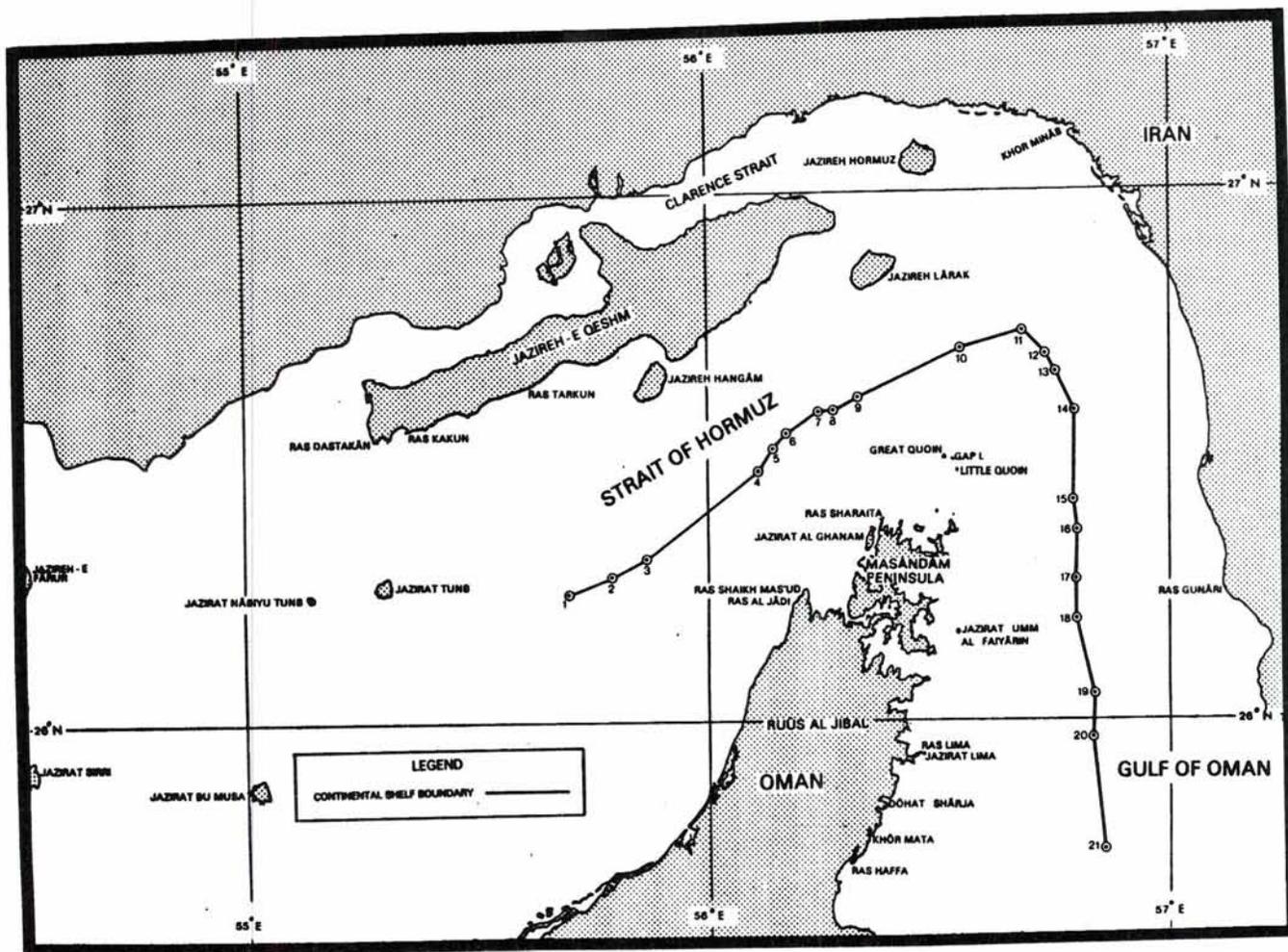
Article 4. Nothing in this Agreement shall affect the status of the superjacent waters or airspace above any part of the Continental shelf.

Article 5. (a) This Agreement shall be ratified and the instruments of ratification shall be exchanged at Muscat.

(b) This Agreement shall enter into force on the date of the exchange of instruments of ratification.

IN WITNESS THEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized, have signed this Agreement.

DONE in duplicate at Tehran the 25th day of July 1974 corresponding to the 3rd day of Mordad 1353 corresponding to the 5th day of Rajab 1394 in the Persian, Arabic and English languages, all texts being equally authoritative.



AGREEMENT CONCERNING DELIMITATION OF THE CONTINENTAL SHELF BETWEEN
IRAN AND BAHRAIN
(17 June 1971)

The Imperial Government of Iran and the Government of Bahrain,

Desirous of establishing in a just, equitable and precise manner the boundary line between the respective areas of the continental shelf over which they have sovereign rights in accordance with international law,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

The line dividing the continental shelf lying between the territory of Iran on the one side and the territory of Bahrain on the other side shall consist of geodetic lines between the following points in the sequence hereinafter set out:

Point (1) is the Eastern-most point on the Eastern-most part of the Northern boundary line of the continental shelf appertaining to Bahrain as formed by the intersection of a line starting from the point having the latitude of 27 degrees, 00 minutes, 35 seconds North and longitude 51 degrees, 23 minutes, 00 seconds East, and having a geodetic azimuth of 278 degrees, 14 minutes, 27 seconds, with a boundary line dividing the continental shelf appertaining to Bahrain and Qatar, thence:

	Lat. North	Long. East
Point (2)	27° 02' 46"	51° 05' 54"
Point (3)	27° 06' 30"	50° 57' 00"
Point (4)	27° 10' 00"	50° 54' 00"

Article 2

If any single geological petroleum structure or petroleum field, or any single geological structure or field of any other mineral extends across the boundary line set out in Article 1 of this Agreement and the part of such structure or field which is situated on one side of that boundary line could be exploited wholly or in part by directional drilling from the other side of the boundary line, then:

- (a) No well shall be drilled on either side of the boundary line as set out in Article 1 so that any producing section thereof is less than 125 metres from the said boundary line except by mutual agreement between the Imperial Government of Iran and the Government of Bahrain.
- (b) If the circumstances considered in this Article shall arise both Parties hereto shall use their best endeavours to reach agreement as to the manner in which the operations on both sides of the boundary line could be co-ordinated or unitized.

Article 3

The boundary line referred to in Article 1 hereof has been illustrated on the British Admiralty Chart No. 2847 which is annexed hereto and has been thereon marked in red.

Article 4

Nothing in this Agreement shall affect the status of the superjacent waters or air-space above any part of the continental shelf.

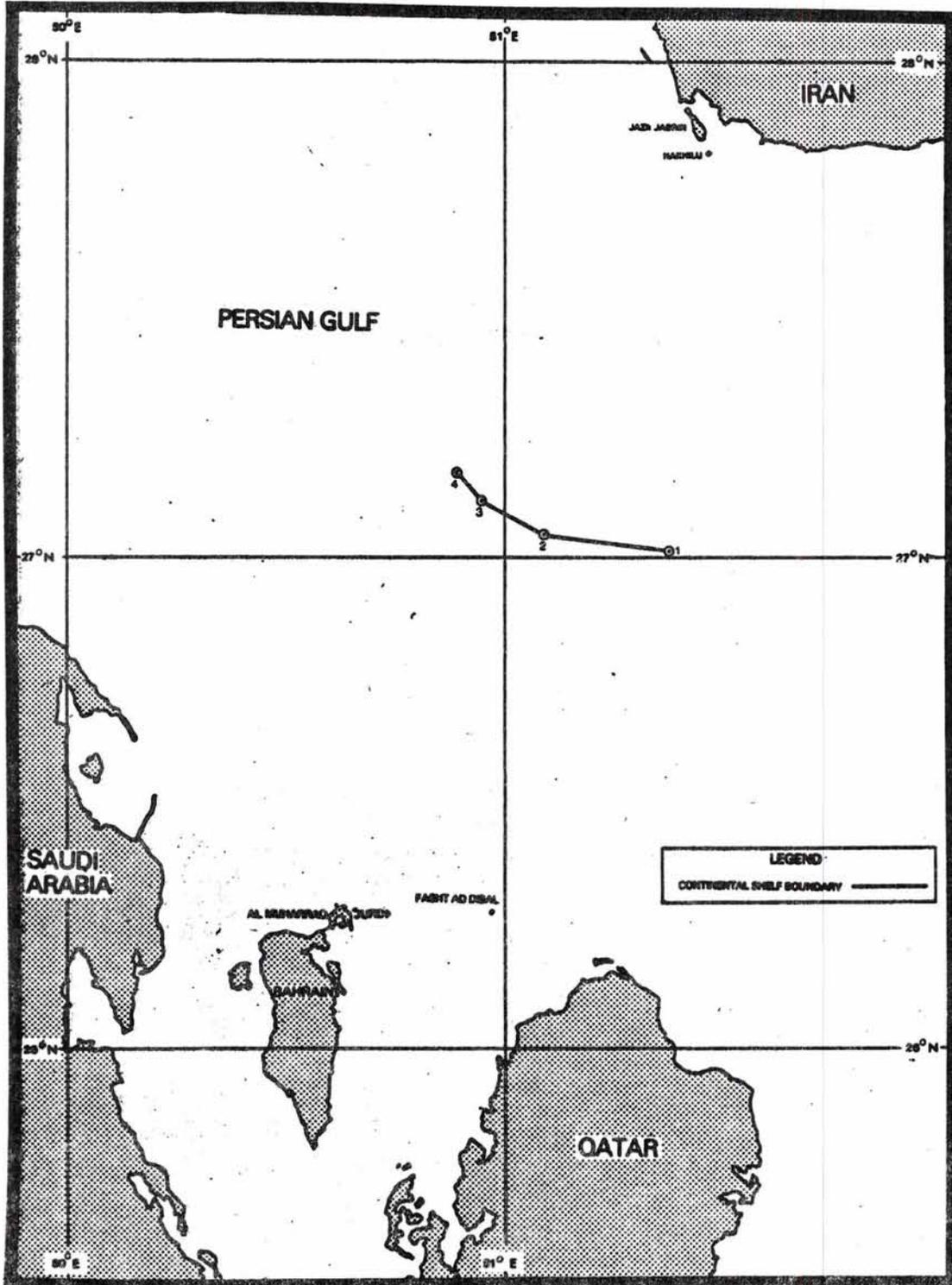
Article 5

(a) This Agreement shall be ratified and the instruments of ratification shall be exchanged at Tehran.

(b) This Agreement shall enter into force on the date of the exchange of instruments of ratification.

IN WITNESS THEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorised by their respective Governments so to do, have signed this Agreement.

DONE in duplicate at Bahrain the 22nd Rabi'al-Thani 1391 corresponding to the 27th Khordad 1350 corresponding to the 17th June 1971 in the Persian, Arabic and English languages, all texts being equally authoritative.



AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE BOUNDARY LINE DIVIDING THE CONTINENTAL SHELF
BETWEEN IRAN AND QATAR
(20 September 1969)

The Imperial Government of Iran and the Government of Qatar, desirous of establishing in a just, equitable and precise manner the boundary line between the respective areas of continental shelf over which they have sovereign rights in accordance with international law,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

The Boundary line dividing the continental shelf lying between the territory of Iran, on the one side, and that of Qatar, on the other side, shall consist of geodetic lines between the following points in the sequence given below:

Point (1) is the westernmost point on the westernmost part of the northern boundary line of the continental shelf appertaining to Qatar formed by a line of geodetic azimuth 278 degrees 14 minutes 27 seconds west from Point 2 below.

	Lat. N.	Long. E.
Point (2)	27° 00' 35	51° 23' 00"
Point (3)	26° 56' 20"	51° 44' 05"
Point (4)	26° 33' 25"	52° 12' 10"
Point (5)	26° 06' 20"	52° 42' 30"
Point (6)	25° 31' 50"	53° 02' 05"

Article 2

If any single geological petroleum structure or petroleum field, or any single geological structure or field of any other mineral deposit, extends across the Boundary line set out in Article (1) of this Agreement and the part of such structure or field which is situated on one side of that Boundary line could be exploited wholly or in part by directional drilling from the other side of the Boundary line, then:

- (a) No well shall be drilled on either side of the Boundary line as set out in Article (1) so that any producing section thereof is less than 125 metres from the said Boundary line, except by mutual agreement between the two Governments,
- (b) Both Governments shall endeavour to reach agreement as to the manner in which the operations on both sides of the Boundary line could be co-ordinated or unitized.

Article 3

The Boundary line referred to in Article (1) herein has been illustrated on the British Admiralty Chart No. 2837 which is annexed to this Agreement.

The said Chart has been made in duplicate and signed by the representatives of both Governments, each of whom has retained one copy thereof.

Article 4

Nothing in this Agreement shall affect the status of the superjacent waters or airspace above any part of the continental shelf.

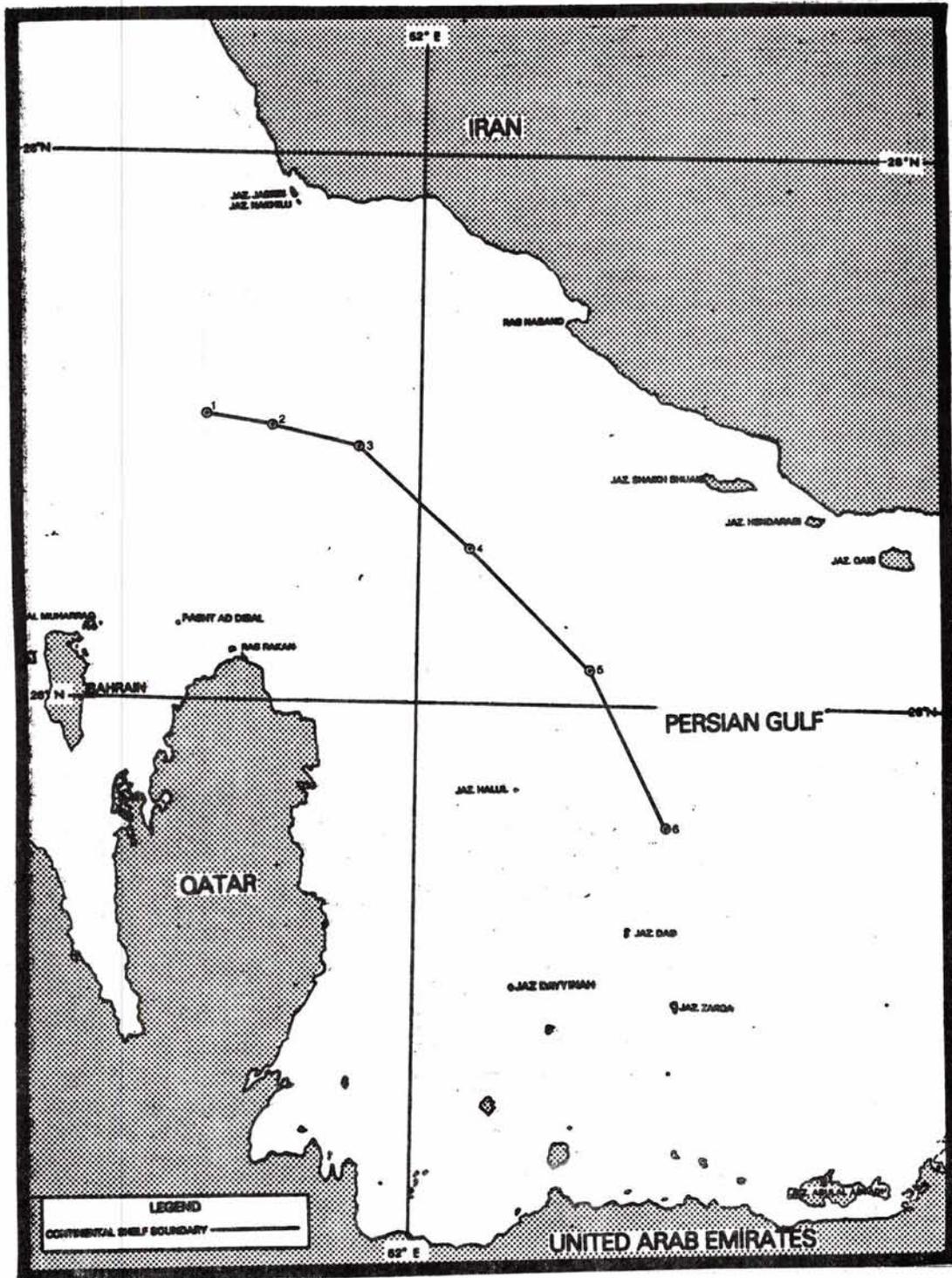
Article 5

(a) This Agreement shall be ratified and the instruments of ratification shall be exchanged at Doha Qatar as soon as possible.

(b) This Agreement shall enter into force on the date of the exchange of instruments of ratification.

IN WITNESS THEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorised by their respective Governments, have signed the present Agreement.

DONE in duplicate at Doha Qatar the 20th September 1969, corresponding to the 9th Rajab 1389 and corresponding to the 29th Shahrivar 1348, in the Persian, Arabic and English languages, all texts being equally authoritative.



V. PACIFIC REGION

(a) East Pacific

[TRANSLATION]

AGREEMENT CONCERNING DELIMITATION OF MARINE AND SUBMARINE AREAS AND
MARITIME CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE REPUBLICS OF COLOMBIA AND ECUADOR
(23 August 1975)

The Governments of the Republics of Colombia and Ecuador, having regard to the productive friendship prevailing in relations between their two countries, and considering:

that their identical interests in the South Pacific region make it necessary to establish the closest co-operation between them, with a view to adopting appropriate measures for the preservation, conservation and rationalization of the resources to be found in the marine and submarine areas over which they currently exercise or may in future exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or surveillance;

that it is their duty to ensure for their people the necessary conditions for subsistence and to provide them with means for their economic development, and that they must therefore use the resources they possess for their benefit and prevent their despoliation;

that it is expedient to delimit their respective marine and submarine areas;

have for that purpose appointed as their Plenipotentiaries:

His Excellency the president of Colombia: Mr. Indalecio Liévano Aguirre,
Minister for Foreign Affairs;

His Excellency the President of Ecuador: Mr. Antonio José Lucio Paredes,
Minister for Foreign Affairs;

Who have agreed:

Article 1. To designate the line of the geographical parallel traversing the point at which the international land frontier between Ecuador and Colombia reaches the sea as the boundary between their respective marine and submarine areas, which have been established or may be established in the future.

Article 2. To establish, beyond the twelve-mile limit from the coast, a special zone, ten miles wide, on either side of the parallel forming the sea boundary between the two countries, to ensure that the fortuitous presence of small private fishing craft from either country in the aforesaid zone is not considered a violation of the maritime frontier. This does not imply recognition of any right to engage in fishing or hunting in the special zone.

Article 3. To recognize and respect the conditions for the current or future exercise by each of the two States of sovereignty, jurisdiction or surveillance in the marine and submarine areas adjacent to their coasts up to a distance of 200 miles, in accordance with the requirements established or to be established by each country and with the provisions of their respective laws.

Article 4. To recognize the right of each of the two countries to establish the baselines from which the width of the territorial sea is to be measured, using the system of straight baselines connecting the most salient points on their coasts, and to abide by the provisions which they have adopted or may adopt for that purpose.

Article 5. To develop the broadest possible co-operation between the two countries for the protection of the renewable and non-renewable resources to be found in the marine and submarine areas over which they exercise or may in the future exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or surveillance and for the use of such resources for the benefit of their peoples and for their national development.

Article 6. To afford each other all possible facilities for activities connected with the exploitation and use of the living resources of their respective territorial sea areas, through the exchange of information, co-operation in scientific research, technical collaboration and encouragement of the establishment of joint enterprises.

Article 7. To co-ordinate, as far as possible, the enactment of laws and regulations by each country in the exercise of its sovereignty, concerning the issue of fishing licences and permits.

Article 8. To extend the fullest possible international co-operation for the co-ordination of the conservation measures applied by each State in the sea areas under its sovereignty or jurisdiction, particularly in respect of species travelling beyond the areas under its national jurisdiction, taking into account the recommendations of the regional agencies concerned and the most accurate and up-to-date scientific data. Such international co-operation shall not affect the sovereign right of each State to adopt, within the framework of its maritime jurisdiction, such rules and regulations as it deems appropriate.

Article 9. To extend the fullest possible co-operation to promote the expeditious conduct of international shipping operations in the seas under the sovereignty or jurisdiction of each State.

Article 10. This Agreement shall enter into force on the date of the exchange of instruments of ratification, which shall take place at Bogotá.

Article 11. This Agreement is signed in duplicate, both texts being equally authentic.

DONE at Quito, on 23 August 1975.

TREATY ON THE DELIMITATION OF MARINE AND SUBMARINE AREAS AND
RELATED MATTERS BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA AND THE
REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA
(20 November 1976)

(For the text, see p. 158.)

TREATY CONCERNING DELIMITATION OF MARINE AREAS AND MARITIME COOPERATION
BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF COSTA RICA AND THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA
(2 February 1980)

(For the text, see p. 164.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA/MEXICO: MARITIME BOUNDARIES
AGREEMENT EFFECTED BY EXCHANGE OF NOTES
(24 November 1976)

(For the text, see p. 90.)

(b) West Pacific

AGREEMENT ON MARINE DELIMITATION BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF
AUSTRALIA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC
(4 January 1982)

The Government of Australia and the Government of the French Republic;

Desirous of strengthening the bonds of neighbourliness and friendship
between the two countries;

Recognizing the need to effect a precise and equitable delimitation of
the respective maritime areas in which the two States exercise sovereign
rights;

Basing themselves on the rules and principles of relevant international
law and taking into account the work of the Third United Nations Conference
on the Law of the Sea;

Referring to the negotiations which took place in Canberra from
30 September to 2 October 1980 and to the Summary of Conclusions agreed upon
by their two delegations on the second of October 1980;

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

1. Seaward of Australian islands in the Coral Sea, Norfolk Island, and
other Australian islands on the one hand and of New Caledonia, the
Chesterfield Islands and other French islands on the other hand, the line of
delimitation between the Australian fishing zone and the French Economic Zone
and between areas of continental shelf over which each State respectively
exercises sovereign rights in accordance with international law lies along
the geodesics connecting the following points, defined by their co-ordinates,
in the order stated:

<u>Point</u>	<u>Latitude S</u>	<u>Longitude E</u>
R 1	15° 44' 07"	158° 45' 39"
R 2	16° 25' 28"	158° 22' 49"
R 3	16° 34' 51"	158° 16' 26"
R 4	17° 30' 28"	157° 38' 31"
R 5	17° 54' 40"	157° 21' 59"
R 6	18° 32' 25"	156° 56' 44"
R 7	18° 55' 54"	156° 37' 29"
R 8	19° 17' 12"	156° 15' 20"
R 9	20° 08' 28"	156° 49' 34"
R 10	20° 32' 28"	157° 03' 09"
R 11	20° 42' 52"	157° 04' 34"
R 12	20° 53' 33"	157° 06' 25"

R 13	21° 12' 57"	157° 10' 17"
R 14	21° 47' 21"	157° 14' 36"
R 15	22° 10' 31"	157° 13' 04"
R 16	22° 31' 38"	157° 18' 43"
R 17	23° 14' 54"	157° 48' 04"
R 18	25° 08' 48"	158° 36' 39"
R 19	26° 26' 30"	163° 43' 30"
R 20	26° 12' 04"	165° 51' 37"
R 21	25° 50' 42"	168° 44' 18"
R 22	25° 55' 51"	169° 25' 54"

2. The geographic co-ordinates referred to in this Article are expressed in terms of the World Geodetic System 1972 (WGS 72).

3. The line described above is shown on the chart (International Chart 602, entitled "Tasman and Coral Seas") annexed to this Agreement as Annex I.

Article 2

1. Seaward of Heard and McDonald Islands on the one hand and of Kerguelen Islands on the other hand, the line of delimitation between the Australian fishing zone and the French Economic Zone and between areas of continental shelf over which each State respectively exercises sovereign rights in accordance with international law lies along the geodesics connecting the following points, defined by their co-ordinates, in the order stated:

Point	<u>Latitude S</u>	<u>Longitude E</u>
S 1	53° 14' 07"	67° 03' 20"
S 2	52° 42' 28"	68° 05' 31"
S 3	51° 58' 18"	69° 44' 02"
S 4	51° 24' 32"	71° 12' 29"
S 5	51° 03' 09"	72° 28' 28"
S 6	50° 54' 23"	72° 49' 21"
S 7	49° 49' 34"	75° 36' 08"
S 8	49° 24' 07"	76° 42' 17"

2. The geographic co-ordinates referred to in this Article are expressed in terms of the World Geodetic System 1972 (WGS 72).

3. The line described above is shown on the map annexed to this Agreement as Annex 2.

Article 3

1. The final point (Point R 22) of the line of delimitation referred to in Article 1 of this Agreement and the points at each end (Points S 1 and S 8) of the line of delimitation referred to in Article 2 of this Agreement shall not be taken as necessarily representing the position of either of the two Governments as to the outer edge of the continental shelf.

2. If it becomes necessary to extend a line of delimitation referred to in Articles 1 or 2 of this Agreement for the purpose of further delimiting the continental shelf adjacent to Australian and French territory, that line shall be extended by agreement between the two Governments in accordance with international law.

Article 4

Subject to Article 3 of this Agreement the lines of delimitation described in Articles 1 and 2 of this Agreement shall be the boundaries between the zones over which the Parties exercise, or will exercise, in accordance with international law, any sovereign rights or jurisdiction.

Article 5

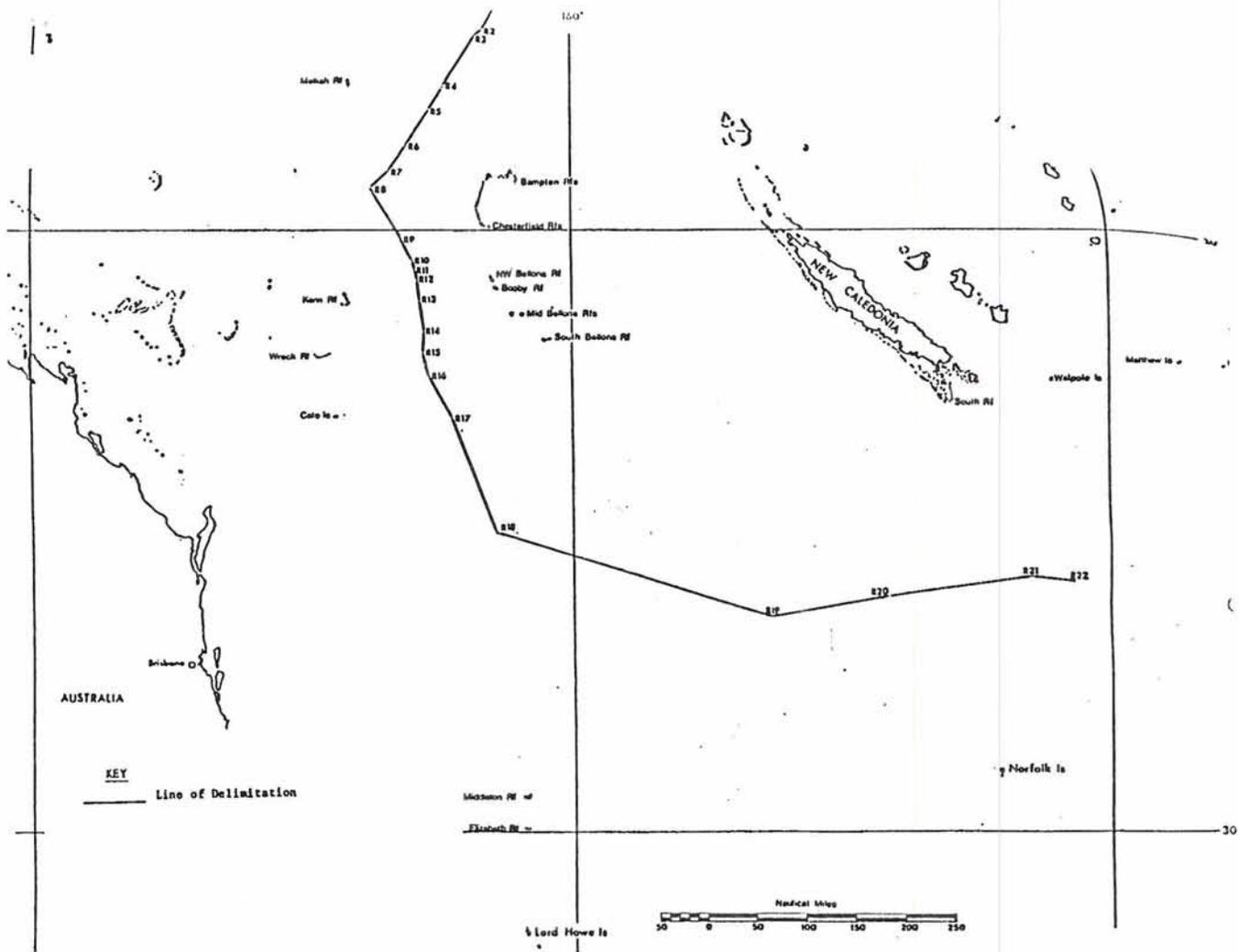
Any disagreement arising between the Parties with respect to the interpretation or the application of this Agreement shall be resolved by peaceful means in accordance with international law.

Article 6

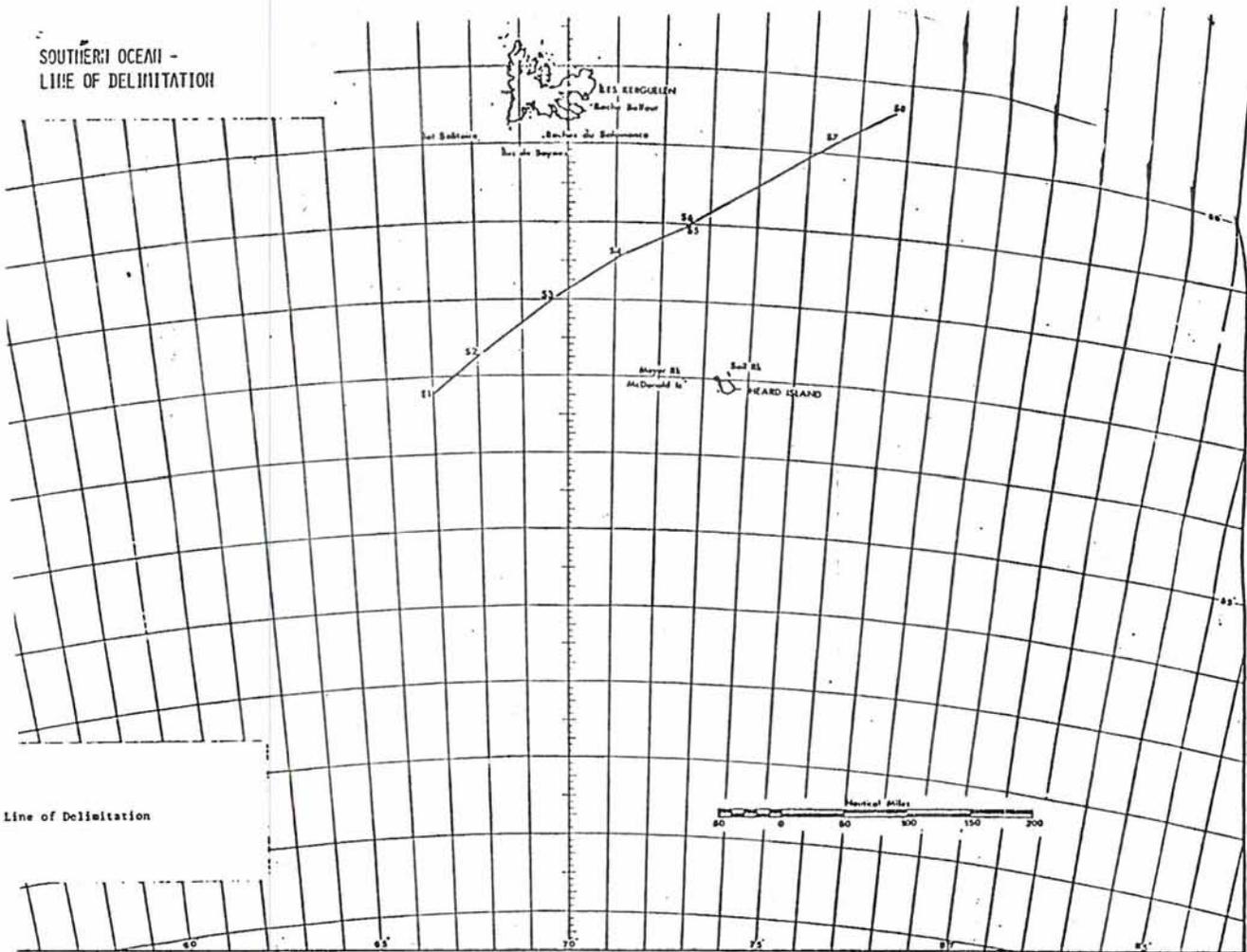
Each Party shall notify the other of the completion of its constitutional procedures necessary to bring this Agreement into force. This Agreement shall enter into force on the day of receipt of the later of those notifications.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the representatives of the two Governments, being duly authorised for this purpose, have signed this Agreement and have affixed thereto their seals.

DONE at Melbourne the fourth day of January, One thousand nine hundred and eighty-two, in two originals, each in the English and French languages, the two texts being equally authoritative.



SOUTHERN OCEAN -
LINE OF DELIMITATION



AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA
AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA ESTABLISHING
CERTAIN SEABED BOUNDARIES
(18 May 1971)

The Government of the Commonwealth of Australia and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia,

Desiring to strengthen the bonds of friendship between the two countries; and

Desiring particularly to cooperate in delimiting by agreement the boundaries of certain areas of seabed in which the two countries respectively exercise sovereign rights for the exploration and exploitation of the natural resources,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1. In the Arafura Sea eastwards of Longitude 133° 23' East, the boundary between the area of seabed that is adjacent to and appertains to the Commonwealth of Australia and the area that is adjacent to and appertains to the Republic of Indonesia shall be the straight lines shown on chart A annexed to this Agreement, commencing at the point of Latitude 9° 52' South, Longitude 140° 29' East (Point A 1), and thence connecting the points specified hereunder in the sequence so specified:

- | | |
|-------|--|
| A 2. | The point of Latitude 10° 24' South, Longitude 139° 46' East |
| A 3. | The point of Latitude 10° 50' South, Longitude 139° 12' East |
| A 4. | The point of Latitude 10° 24' South, longitude 138° 38' East |
| A 5. | The point of Latitude 10° 22' South, Longitude 138° 35' East |
| A 6. | The point of Latitude 10° 09' South, Longitude 138° 13' East |
| A 7. | The point of Latitude 9° 57' South, Longitude 137° 45' East |
| A 8. | The point of Latitude 9° 08' South, Longitude 135° 29' East |
| A 9. | The point of Latitude 9° 17' South, Longitude 135° 13' East |
| A 10. | The point of Latitude 9° 22' South, Longitude 135° 03' East |
| A 11. | The point of Latitude 9° 25' South, Longitude 134° 50' East |
| A 12. | The point of Latitude 8° 53' South, Longitude 133° 23' East |

Article 2. The two Governments have not provided in this Agreement for the delimitation of the respective areas of adjacent seabed westward of Longitude 133° 23' East, and have left this question for discussion at further talks to be held at a mutually convenient date.

Article 3. 1. Off the southern coast of the island of New Guinea (Irian) westwards of Longitude 140° 49' 30" East, the boundary between the area of seabed that is adjacent to and appertains to the Territory of Papua and the area that is adjacent to and appertains to the Republic of Indonesia shall be the straight line shown on chart A annexed to this Agreement, connecting the point of Latitude 9° 24' 30" South, Longitude 140° 49' 30" East (Point B 1) with the point of Latitude 9° 52' South, Longitude 140° 29' East (Point A 1).

2. The two Governments have not provided in this Agreement for the drawing of a boundary line between the point B 1 referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article and the point at which the land boundary between the Territory of Papua and West Irian meets the southern coast of the island of New Guinea (Irian), and have left this question for further discussion as and when agreed.

Article 4. 1. Off the northern coast of the island of New Guinea (Irian), the boundary between the area of seabed that is adjacent to and appertains to the Trust Territory of New Guinea and the area that is adjacent to and appertains to the Republic of Indonesia shall lie along the straight line shown on chart B annexed to this Agreement, connecting the point at which the land boundary between the Trust Territory and West Irian meets the northern coast of the island of New Guinea (Irian) (Point C 1) with the point of Latitude 2° 08' 30" South, Longitude 141° 01' 30" East (Point C 2). If any lines are drawn extending this line northward, they shall be drawn on the same principle, that is to say the principle of equidistance.

2. The lines referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article are to be taken as indicating the direction in which the lateral boundary of the respective areas of seabed is agreed to lie.

3. This Article shall not in any way affect any agreement that may subsequently be made between the two Governments delimiting the lateral boundary of the territorial sea as between the Trust Territory of New Guinea and the Republic of Indonesia.

Article 5. For the purpose of this Agreement, "seabed" includes the subsoil thereof, except where the context otherwise requires.

Article 6. 1. The co-ordinates of the points specified in Articles 1, 3 and 4 of this Agreement are geographical co-ordinates, and the actual location of the points and of the lines joining them shall be determined by a method to be agreed upon by the competent authorities of the two Governments.

2. For the purpose of paragraph 1 of this Article the competent authorities in relation to the Commonwealth of Australia shall be the Director of National Mapping and any person acting with his authority, and in relation to the Republic of Indonesia shall be the Chief of the Co-ordinating Body for National Survey and Mapping (Ketua Badan Koordinasi Survey Dan Pemetaan Nasional) and any person acting with his authority.

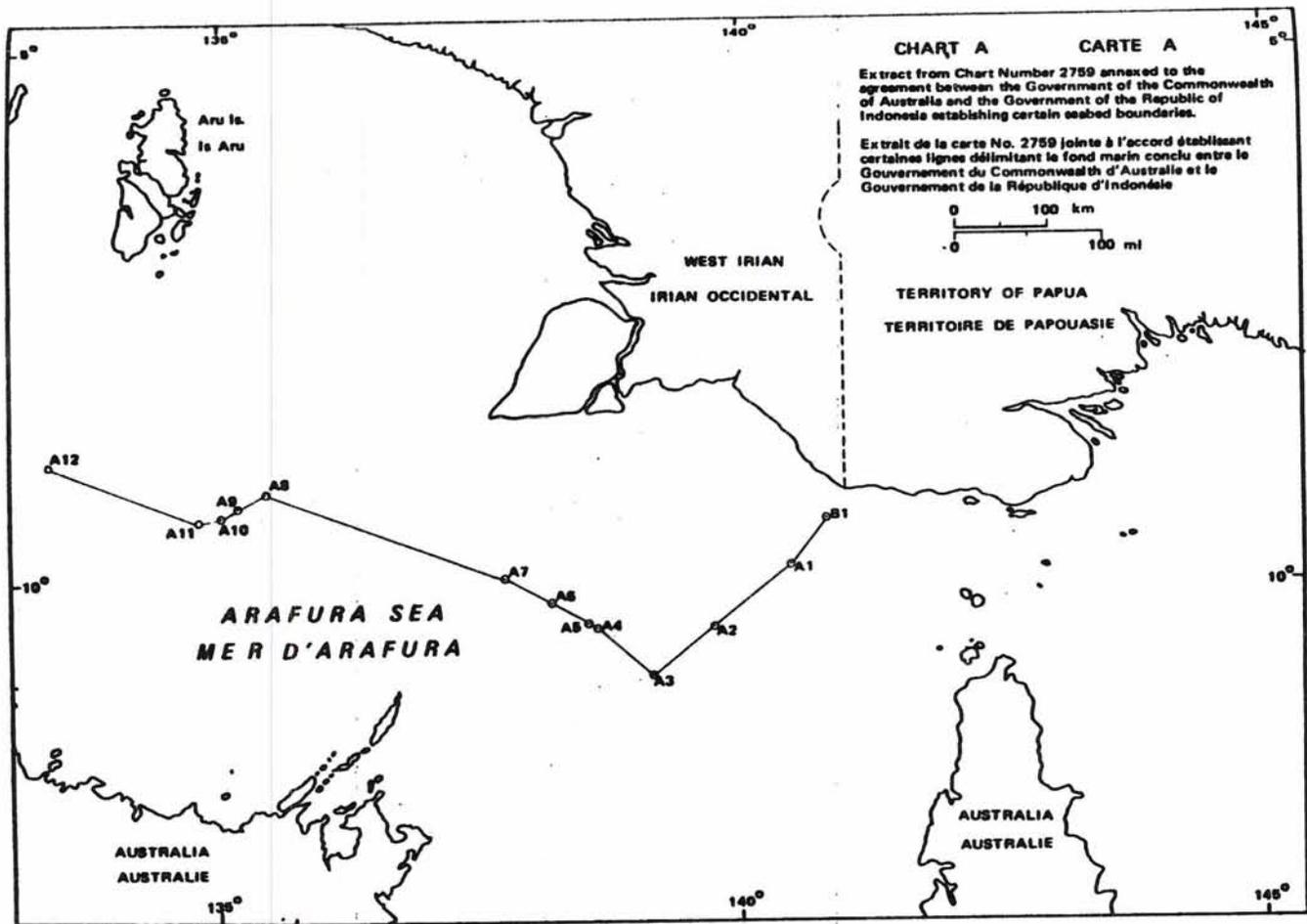
Article 7. If any single accumulation of liquid hydrocarbons or natural gas, or if any other mineral deposit beneath the seabed, extends across any of the lines that are specified in Articles 1, 3 and 4 of this Agreement, and the part of such accumulation or deposit that is situated on one side of the line is recoverable in fluid form wholly or in part from the other side of the line, the two Governments shall seek to reach agreement on the manner in which the accumulation or deposit shall be most effectively exploited and on the equitable sharing of the benefits arising from such exploitation.

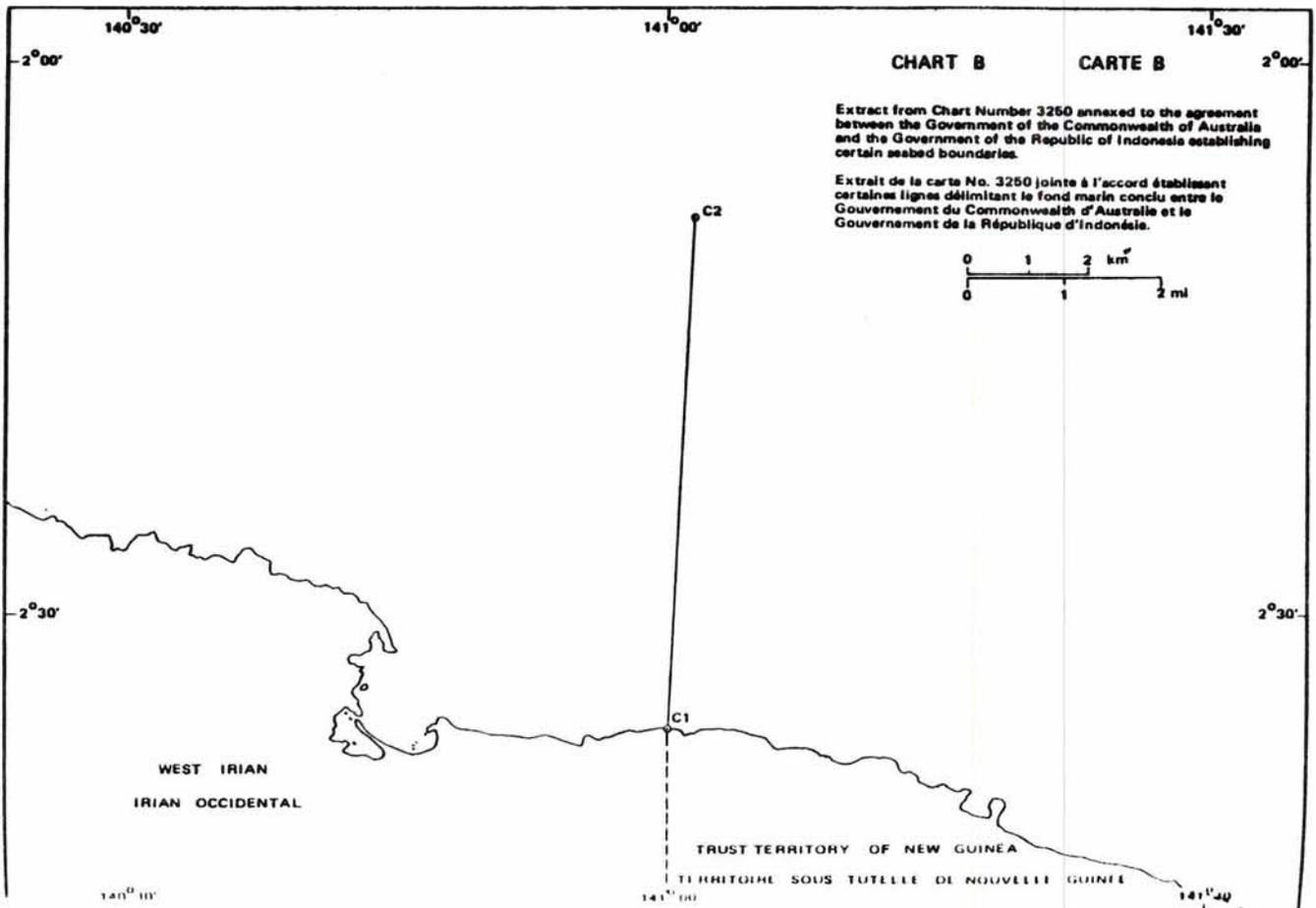
Article 8. Any dispute between the two Governments arising out of the interpretation or implementation of this Agreement shall be settled peacefully by consultation or negotiation.

Article 9. This Agreement is subject to ratification in accordance with the constitutional requirements of each country, and shall enter into force on the day on which the Instruments of Ratification are exchanged.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorised by their respective Governments, have signed this Agreement.

DONE in duplicate at Canberra this 18th day of May 1971 in the English and Indonesian languages.





AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA
AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA ESTABLISHING
CERTAIN SEABED BOUNDARIES IN THE AREA OF THE TIMOR AND ARAFURA
SEAS, SUPPLEMENTARY TO THE AGREEMENT OF 18 MAY 1971
(9 October 1972)

The Government of the Commonwealth of Australia and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia,

Recalling the Agreement between the two Governments, signed on the eighteenth day of May One thousand nine hundred and seventy-one, establishing seabed boundaries in the Arafura Sea and in certain areas off the coasts of the island of New Guinea (Irian),

Recalling further that in the aforesaid Agreement the two Governments left for later discussion the question of the delimitation of the respective areas of adjacent seabed in the Arafura and Timor Seas westward of Longitude 133° 23' East,

Resolving, as good neighbours and in a spirit of co-operation and friendship, to settle permanently the limits of the areas referred to in the preceding paragraph within which the respective Governments shall exercise sovereign rights with respect to the exploration of the seabed and the exploitation of its natural resources,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1. In the area to the south of the Tanimbar Islands, the boundary between the area of seabed that is adjacent to and appertains to the Commonwealth of Australia and the area of seabed that is adjacent to and appertains to the Republic of Indonesia shall be the straight lines shown on the Chart annexed to this Agreement commencing at the Point of Latitude 8° 53' South, Longitude 133° 23' (Point A 12 specified in the Agreement between the two countries dated the eighteenth day of May One thousand nine hundred and seventy-one), thence connecting in a westerly direction the points specified hereunder in the sequence so specified:

- A 13. The point of Latitude 8° 54' South, Longitude 133° 14' East
- A 14. The point of Latitude 9° 25' South, Longitude 130° 10' East
- A 15. The point of Latitude 9° 25' South, Longitude 128° 00' East
- A 16. The point of Latitude 9° 28' South, Longitude 127° 56' East

Article 2. In the area south of Roti and Timor Islands, the boundary between the area of seabed that is adjacent to and appertains to the Commonwealth of Australia and the area of seabed that is adjacent to and appertains to the Republic of Indonesia shall be the straight lines, shown on the Chart annexed to this Agreement commencing at the point of Latitude 10° 28' South, Longitude 126° 00' East (Point A 17), and thence connecting in a westerly direction the points specified hereunder in the sequence so specified:

- A 18. The point of Latitude 10° 37' South, Longitude 125° 41' East
- A 19. The point of Latitude 11° 01' South, Longitude 125° 19' East
- A 20. The point of Latitude 11° 07' South, Longitude 124° 34' East
- A 21. The point of Latitude 11° 25' South, Longitude 124° 10' East
- A 22. The point of Latitude 11° 26' South, Longitude 124° 00' East
- A 23. The point of Latitude 11° 28' South, Longitude 123° 40' East
- A 24. The point of Latitude 11° 23' South, Longitude 123° 26' East
- A 25. The point of Latitude 11° 35' South, Longitude 123° 14' East

Article 3. The lines between Points A 15 and A 16 and between Points A 17 and A 18 referred to in Article 1 and Article 2 respectively, indicate the direction of those portions of the boundary. In the event of any further delimitation agreement or agreements being concluded between governments exercising sovereign rights with respect to the exploration of the seabed and the exploitation of its natural resources in the area of the Timor Sea, the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia shall consult each other with a view to agreeing on such adjustment or adjustments, if any, as may be necessary in those portions of the boundary lines between Points A 15 and A 16 and between Points A 17 and A 18.

Article 4. The Government of the Commonwealth of Australia and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia mutually acknowledge the sovereign rights of the respective Governments in and over the seabed areas within the limits established by this Agreement and that they will cease to claim or to exercise sovereign rights with respect to the exploration of the seabed and the exploitation of its natural resources beyond the boundaries so established.

Article 5. For the purpose of this Agreement, "seabed" includes the subsoil thereof, except where the context otherwise requires.

Article 6. 1. The co-ordinates of the points specified in Articles 1 and 2 of this Agreement are geographical co-ordinates, and the actual location of these points and of the lines joining them shall be determined by a method to be agreed upon by the competent authorities of the two Governments.

2. For the purpose of paragraph 1 of this Article, the competent authorities in relation to the Commonwealth of Australia shall be the Director of National Mapping and any person acting with his authority, and in relation to the Republic of Indonesia shall be the Chief of the Co-ordinating Body for National Survey and Mapping (Ketua Badan Koordinasi Survey Dan Pemetaan Nasional) and any person acting with his authority.

Article 7. If any single accumulation of liquid hydrocarbons or natural gas, or if any other mineral deposit beneath the seabed, extends across any of the lines that are specified or described in Articles 1 and 2 of this Agreement, and the part of such accumulation or deposit that is situated on one side of the line is recoverable in fluid form wholly or in part from the other side of the line, the two Governments will seek to reach agreement on the manner in which the accumulation or deposit shall be most effectively exploited and on the equitable sharing of the benefits arising from such exploitation.

Article 8. 1. Where the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia has granted an exploration permit for petroleum or a production licence for petroleum under the Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Acts of the Commonwealth of Australia over a part of the seabed over which that Government ceases to exercise sovereign rights by virtue of this Agreement, and that permit or licence is in force immediately prior to the entry into force of this Agreement, the Government of Indonesia or its authorised agent shall, upon application by the registered holder of the permit or licence, or where there is more than one registered holder, by the registered holders acting jointly,

be willing to offer and to negotiate a production sharing contract under Indonesian law to explore for and to produce oil and natural gas in respect of the same part of the seabed on terms that are not less favourable than those provided under Indonesian law in existing production sharing contracts in other parts of the seabed under Indonesian jurisdiction.

2. An application for negotiation in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article must be made by the registered holder or holders within nine months after the entry into force of this Agreement. If no application is made within this period, or if an offer made in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article is, after negotiation, not accepted by the permittee or licensee, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia shall have no further obligation to the registered holder or holders of a permit or licence to which paragraph 1 of this Article applies.

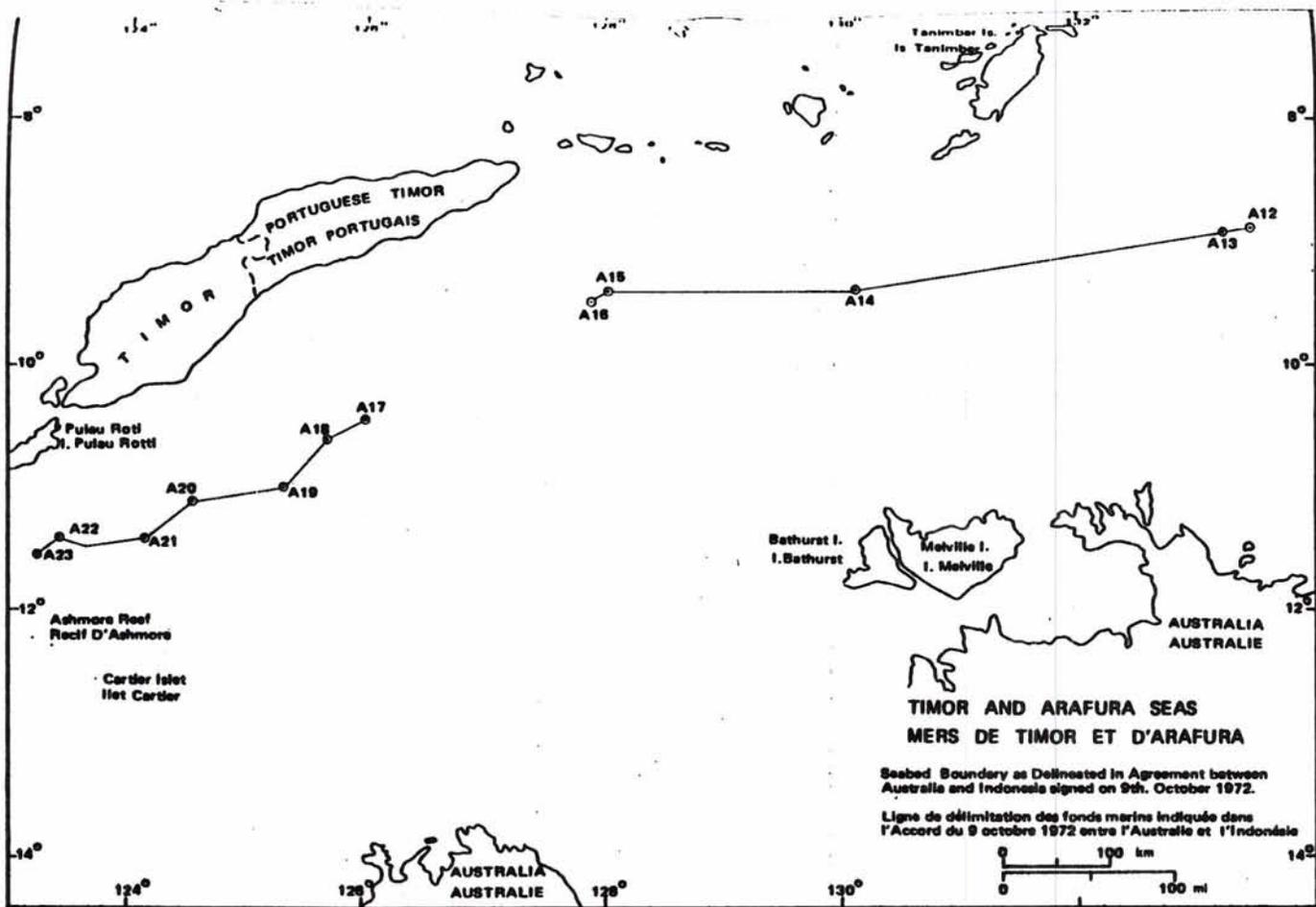
3. For the purpose of this Article, "registered holder" means a company that was a registered holder of an exploration permit for petroleum or a production licence for petroleum, as the case may be, under the Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Acts of the Commonwealth of Australia immediately prior to the entry into force of this Agreement.

Article 9. Any dispute between the two Governments arising out of the interpretation or implementation of this Agreement shall be settled peacefully by consultation or negotiation.

Article 10. This Agreement is subject to ratification in accordance with the constitutional requirements of each country, and shall enter into force on the day on which the Instruments of Ratification are exchanged.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed this Agreement.

DONE in duplicate at Jakarta this ninth day of October 1972 in the English and Indonesian languages.



[TRANSLATION]

CONVENTION BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC
AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE KINGDOM OF TONGA ON THE
DELIMITATION OF ECONOMIC ZONES
(11 January 1980)

The Government of the French Republic and the Government of the Kingdom of Tonga,

Desiring to strengthen the relations of good-neighbourliness and friendship between the two countries,

Having for that purpose renewed the Treaty of 9 January 1855 which established the bases for friendly relations between the French and Tongan peoples,

Having decided to delimit the 200-mile economic zones situated off the coast of their territories,

Taking into account the work of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea and the relevant principles of international law,

The Government of Tonga having proposed that the equidistance method be used for this delimitation,

The French Government having accepted this proposal, which is consistent, in the present instance, with the application of equitable principles,

Referring to the notes exchanged in this regard by the Government of Tonga and the French Government on 7 November 1979 and 24 December 1979 respectively,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

The delimitation line between the economic zone of the French Republic off the coast of Wallis and Futuna and the exclusive economic zone of Tonga shall be the median line or line of equidistance.

Article 2

The above-mentioned line shall be constituted by all the points equidistant from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea of the two States is measured.

Article 3

(a) The two Governments shall, as soon as possible, draw up the appropriate cartographic documents by mutual consent.

(b) These documents shall be drawn up taking into account available cartographic and geodetic data.

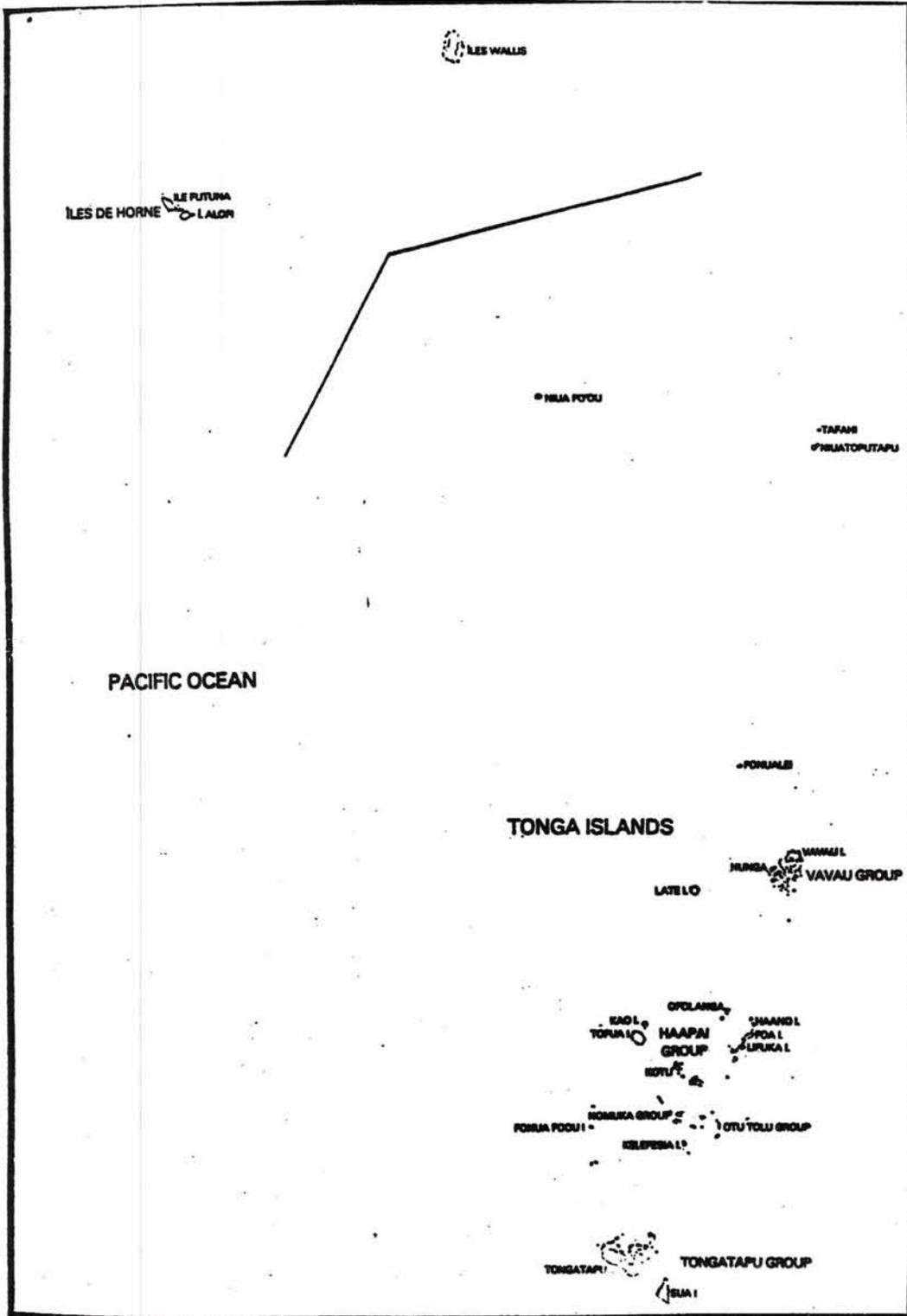
(c) The necessary technical corrections to bring these data up to date may be made subsequently by exchange of letters.

Article 4

This Convention shall enter into force on the date of signature.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed this Convention.

DONE at Nuki'Alofa on 11 January 1980 in two copies, each in the French and Tongan languages, both texts being equally authentic.



AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF FRANCE AND
THE GOVERNMENT OF FIJI RELATING TO THE DELIMITATION OF THEIR
ECONOMIC ZONE*
(19 January 1983)

The Government of the Republic of France and the Government of Fiji,

Desirous of strengthening the bonds of neighbourliness and friendship
between the two countries;

Having decided to delimit the economic zones around their territories;

Taking into account the work of the Third Conference of the United
Nations on the Law of the Sea and the relevant principles of international law;

The Government of Fiji having proposed that this delimitation be made
according to the method of equidistance;

The Government of France having accepted this proposal as being, in the
present case, in conformity with the application of equitable principles;

Referring to the conclusions of the meetings which took place in Paris on
8th March 1979 and 25th October 1980 and in Brussels on 30th January 1981,
between the representatives of the two Governments;

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

The delimitation between the economic zone of the Republic of France
around the territories of New Caledonia and Wallis and Futuna and the
exclusive economic zone of Fiji is based on the line of equidistance, with
certain minor divergencies for administrative convenience. The line has been
determined by using the nearest points of the baselines from which the
territorial sea of each country is measured. In the case of France, the
baseline is drawn in conformity with the Acts of 24th December 1971 and
28th December 1976. In the case of Fiji, the baseline is the archipelagic
baseline drawn in accordance with the Fiji Marine Spaces Act of
15th December 1977.

Article 2

1. The line of delimitation determined in accordance with Article 1 is
formed by the arcs of geodesics joining the points listed in Annex I to this
Agreement, in the sequence given in the said Annex, which is an integral part
of the Agreement.
2. This line has been drawn for illustrative purposes on the Chart forming
Annex II to this Agreement.

* Source: Government of Fiji.

Article 3

This Agreement is without prejudice to sovereign rights of any neighbouring State in the areas to which it applies.

Article 4

Each party shall notify the other of the completion of its constitutional procedures necessary to bring this Agreement into force. The Agreement shall enter into force on the date of receipt of the later of those notifications.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the representatives of the two Governments, being duly authorised for this purpose, have signed this Agreement.

DONE at Suva, the nineteenth day of one thousand nine hundred and eighty three in two originals, each in the English and French languages, the two texts being equally authoritative.

Annex I

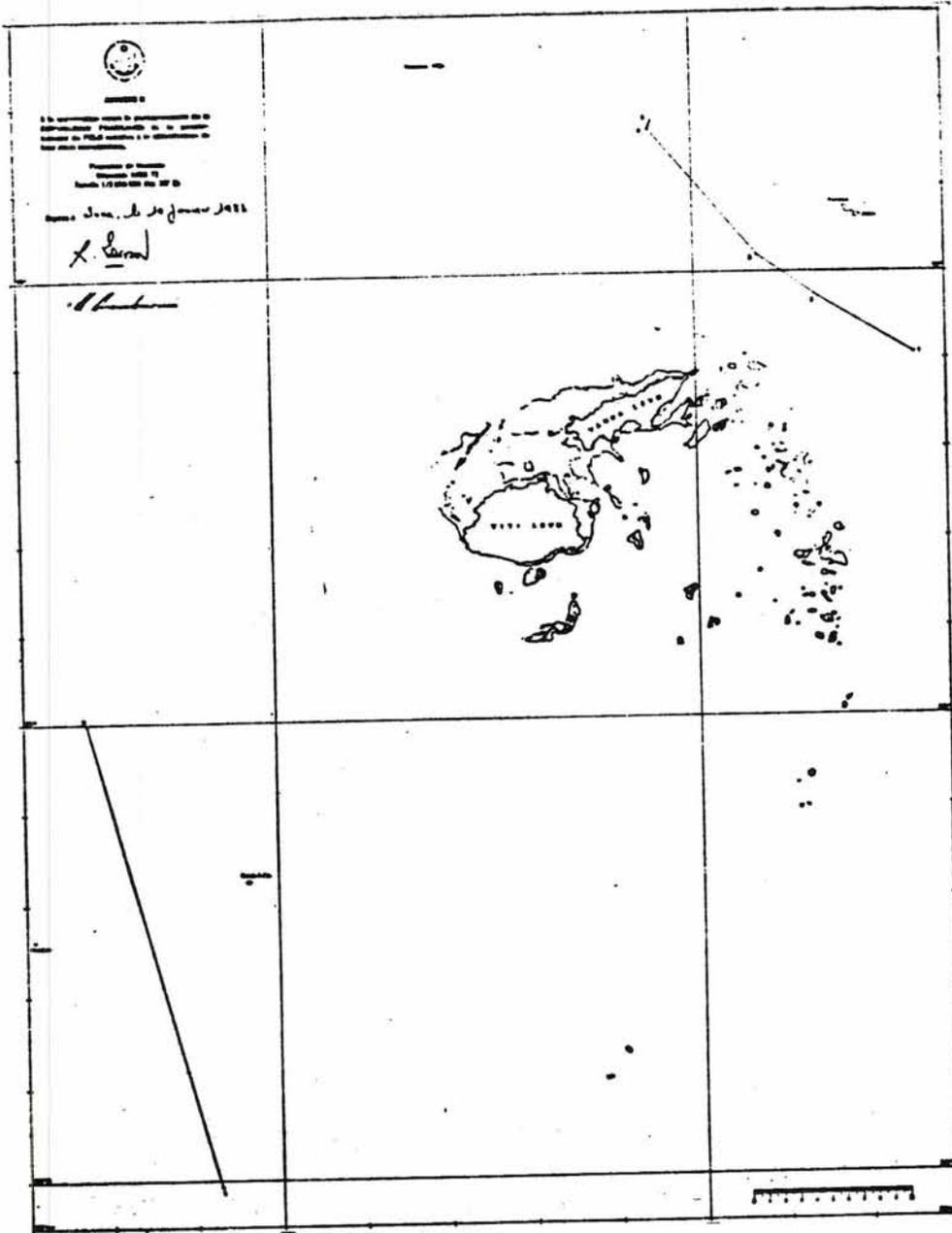
A. Between France (New Caledonia) and Fiji

- | | | |
|----|---------------|----------------|
| 1. | 25° 04' 23" S | 174° 16' 32" E |
| 2. | 20° 01' 21" S | 172° 45' 53" E |

B. Between France (Wallis and Futuna) and Fiji

- | | | |
|----|---------------|----------------|
| 1. | 15° 56' 12" S | 177° 22' 35" W |
| 2. | 15° 17' 47" S | 178° 31' 00" W |
| 3. | 14° 48' 18" S | 179° 14' 23" W |
| 4. | 13° 19' 41" S | 179° 29' 39" E |
| 5. | 13° 14' 05" S | 179° 31' 48" E |

The positions of the points in this Annex are defined by latitude and longitude on World Geodetic System 1972 (WGS 72).



CONVENTION ON MARITIME BOUNDARIES BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
FRENCH REPUBLIC AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND
(25 October 1983)

The Government of the French Republic and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

Desiring to strengthen the relations of good-neighbourliness and friendship between the two countries;

Recognising the need to delimit in a precise and equitable manner the maritime areas around the Tuamotu Archipelago on the one hand and Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie and Oeno Islands on the other, over which the two States respectively exercise sovereignty;

Have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE 1

The boundary between the French economic zone around the Tuamotu Archipelago and the fisheries zone around Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie and Oeno Islands is based on a line of equidistance. This line has been determined using the baselines from which the territorial sea of each country is measured. In the case of France, the baseline is drawn in accordance with the Laws of 24 December 1971 and 28 December 1976. In the case of Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie and Oeno Islands, the baseline is the low-water mark.

ARTICLE 2

1. The boundary line determined in accordance with Article 1 is formed by loxodromic arcs linking, in the order in which they are given, the points identified below by their coordinates.

	<u>Longitude West</u>	<u>Latitude South</u>
POINT V 1	133° 25' 29"	26° 34' 05"
POINT V 2	132° 59' 32"	25° 40' 40"
POINT V 3	132° 41' 11"	24° 04' 08"
POINT V 4	132° 23' 23"	22° 22' 55"
POINT V 5	132° 08' 37"	21° 03' 05"
POINT V 6	131° 58' 43"	20° 45' 54"

2. The geographical coordinates given in this Article are expressed in the geodesic reference system WGS 72 (World Geodesic System).

3. This line has been drawn by way of illustration on the map in the Annex to this Convention.

ARTICLE 3

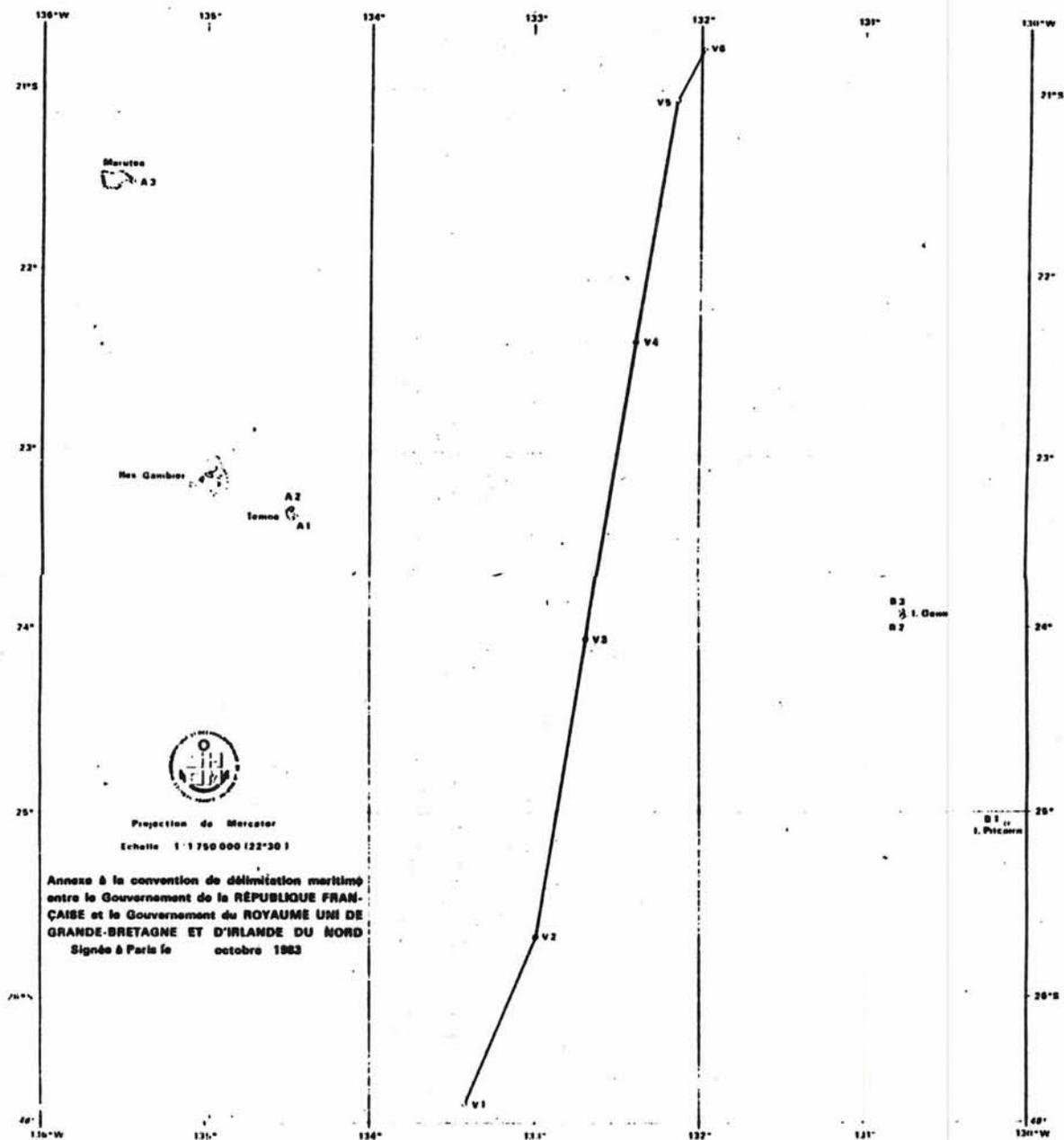
The line defined in Article 2 of this Convention constitutes the maritime boundary between the zones referred to in Article 1 of this Convention.

ARTICLE 4

Each Contracting Party shall notify the other of the completion of the constitutional procedures required for the entry into force of this Convention. The Convention shall enter into force on the date when the last notification is received.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, duly authorised thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this Convention.

DONE in duplicate at Paris on 25th October 1983 in the English and French languages, both texts being equally authoritative.



AGREEMENT BETWEEN JAPAN AND THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA CONCERNING THE
ESTABLISHMENT OF BOUNDARY IN THE NORTHERN PART OF THE CONTINENTAL
SHELF ADJACENT TO THE TWO COUNTRIES
(30 January 1974)

Japan and the Republic of Korea,

Desiring to promote the friendly relations existing between the two countries,

Desiring to establish the boundary in the northern part of the continental shelf adjacent to the two countries over which Japan and the Republic of Korea respectively exercise sovereign rights for the purpose of exploration and exploitation of mineral resources,

Have agreed as follows:

Article I

1. The boundary line between that part of the continental shelf appertaining to Japan and that part of the continental shelf appertaining to the Republic of Korea in the northern part of the continental shelf adjacent to the two countries shall be straight lines connecting the following points in the sequence given below:

Point 1	32° 57.0' N	127° 41.1' E
Point 2	32° 57.5' N	127° 41.9' E
Point 3	33° 01.3' N	127° 44.0' E
Point 4	33° 08.7' N	127° 48.3' E
Point 5	33° 13.7' N	127° 51.6' E
Point 6	33° 16.2' N	127° 52.3' E
Point 7	33° 45.1' N	128° 21.7' E
Point 8	33° 47.4' N	128° 25.5' E
Point 9	33° 50.4' N	128° 26.1' E
Point 10	34° 08.2' N	128° 41.3' E
Point 11	34° 13.0' N	128° 47.6' E
Point 12	34° 18.0' N	128° 52.8' E
Point 13	34° 18.5' N	128° 53.3' E
Point 14	34° 24.5' N	128° 57.3' E
Point 15	34° 27.6' N	128° 59.4' E
Point 16	34° 29.2' N	129° 00.2' E
Point 17	34° 32.1' N	129° 00.8' E
Point 18	34° 32.6' N	129° 00.8' E
Point 19	34° 40.3' N	129° 03.1' E
Point 20	34° 49.7' N	129° 12.1' E
Point 21	34° 50.6' N	129° 13.0' E
Point 22	34° 52.4' N	129° 15.8' E
Point 23	34° 54.3' N	129° 18.4' E
Point 24	34° 57.0' N	129° 21.7' E
Point 25	34° 57.6' N	129° 22.6' E
Point 26	34° 58.6' N	129° 25.3' E
Point 27	35° 01.2' N	129° 32.9' E
Point 28	35° 04.1' N	129° 40.7' E
Point 29	35° 06.8' N	130° 07.5' E
Point 30	35° 07.0' N	130° 16.4' E
Point 31	35° 18.2' N	130° 23.3' E
Point 32	35° 33.7' N	130° 34.1' E
Point 33	35° 42.3' N	130° 42.7' E
Point 34	36° 03.8' N	131° 08.3' E
Point 35	36° 10.0' N	131° 15.9' E

2. The boundary line is shown on the map annexed to this Agreement.

Article II

If any single geological structure or field of mineral deposit beneath the seabed extends across the boundary line and the part of such structure or field which is situated on one side of the boundary line is exploitable, wholly or in part, from the other side of the boundary line, the Parties shall seek to reach agreement on the manner in which such structure or field shall be most effectively exploited. Any question upon which the Parties are unable to agree concerning the manner in which such structure or field shall be most effectively exploited shall, at the request of either Party, be referred to third-party arbitration. The decision of the arbitration shall be binding upon the Parties.

Article III

This Agreement shall not affect the legal status of the superjacent waters or air space above.

Article IV

This Agreement shall be ratified. The instruments of ratification shall be exchanged at Tokyo as soon as possible. This Agreement shall enter into force as from the date on which such instruments of ratification are exchanged.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed this Agreement.

DONE in duplicate at Seoul in the English language, this thirtieth day of January of the year one thousand nine hundred and seventy-four.

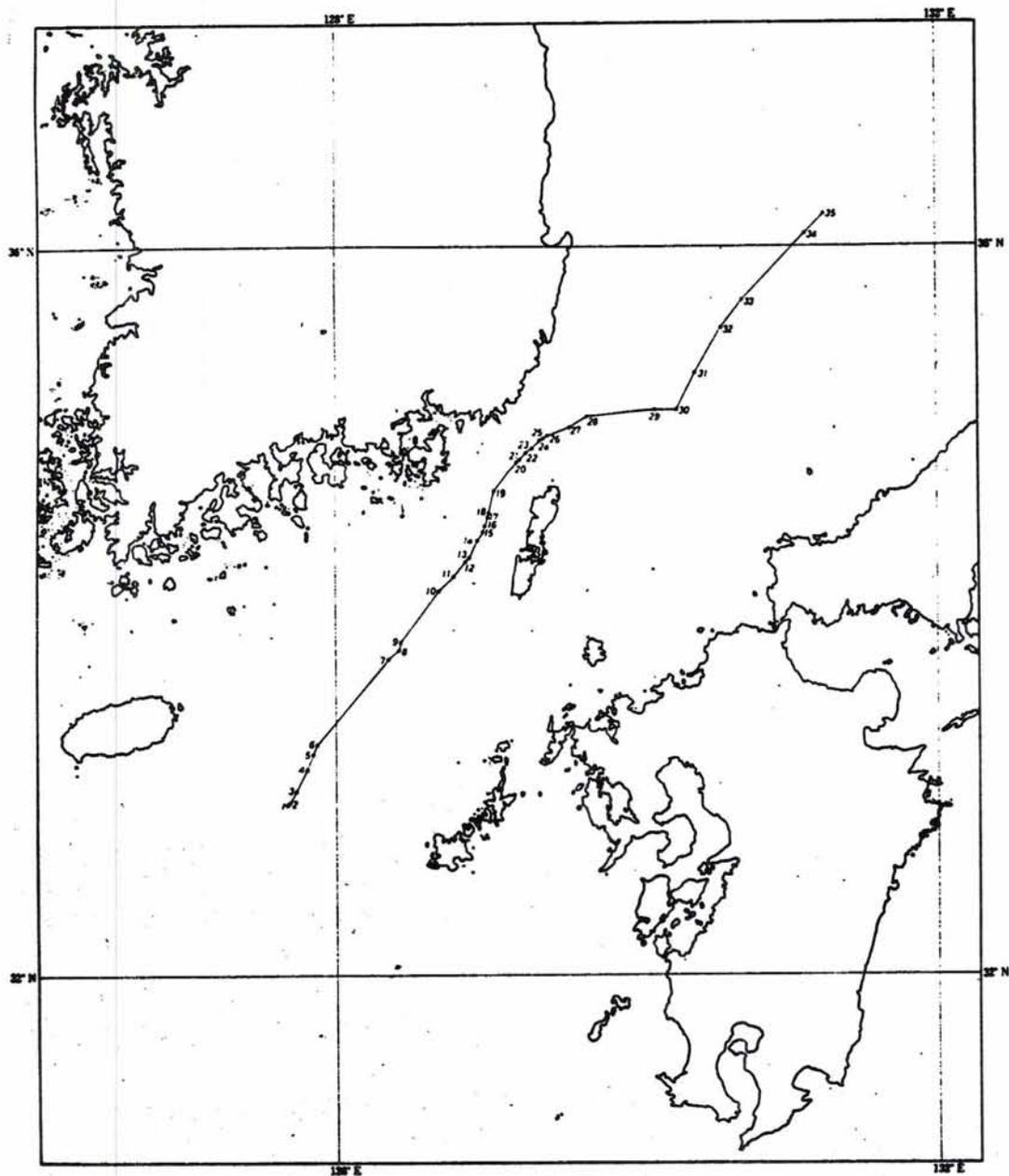
AGREED MINUTES TO THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN JAPAN AND THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA CONCERNING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF BOUNDARY IN THE NORTHERN PART OF THE CONTINENTAL SHELF ADJACENT TO THE TWO COUNTRIES

The representatives of the Government of Japan and the Government of the Republic of Korea wish to record the following understanding which has been reached during the negotiations for the Agreement Between Japan and the Republic of Korea Concerning the Establishment of Boundary in the Northern Part of the Continental Shelf Adjacent to the Two Countries signed today (hereinafter referred to as "the Agreement"):

1. The geographical coordinates as specified in paragraph 1 of Article I are based on Japan Maritime Safety Agency Charts No. 302 of November 1958, 5th Print and No. 1200 of July 1958, 2nd Print.

2. Upon the request of either Government, the two Governments shall hold consultations regarding questions which may arise in connection with exploration and exploitation of mineral resources in the area which is the subject of the Agreement, including questions relating to fisheries.

Seoul, January 30, 1974.



TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE COOK ISLANDS
ON FRIENDSHIP AND DELIMITATION OF THE MARITIME BOUNDARY BETWEEN
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE COOK ISLANDS*
(11 June 1980)

The two Governments,

Desiring to strengthen the existing bonds of friendship between their countries and in particular between the peoples of the Cook Islands and American Samoa,

Noting the Territorial Sea and Exclusive Economic Zone Act of 1977 of the Cook Islands,

Noting the Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 of the United States of America,

Desiring to establish a maritime boundary between the United States of America and the Cook Islands,

Noting that the United States of America has maintained a claim to sovereignty over the islands of Pukapuka (Danger), Manihiki, Rakahanga and Penrhyn,

Noting further that this claim has not been recognized by the Cook Islands,

Have agreed as follows:

Article I

The maritime boundary between the United States of America and the Cook Islands shall be determined by the geodetic lines connecting the following coordinates:

Latitude (South)	Longitude (West)
17° 33' 28"	166° 38' 35"
16° 45' 30"	166° 01' 39"
16° 23' 29"	165° 45' 11"
16° 18' 30"	165° 41' 29"
16° 08' 42"	165° 34' 12"
15° 44' 58"	165° 16' 36"
15° 38' 47"	165° 12' 03"
15° 14' 04"	165° 18' 29"
15° 00' 09"	165° 22' 07"
14° 03' 30"	165° 37' 20"
13° 44' 56"	165° 58' 44"
13° 35' 44"	166° 09' 19"
13° 21' 25"	166° 25' 42"
13° 14' 03"	166° 34' 03"
13° 11' 25"	166° 37' 02"
12° 57' 51"	166° 52' 21"

* Source: Limits in the Seas, No. 100, 1983 (Office of the Geographer, Bureau of Intelligence and Research of the United States Department of State).

12° 41' 22"	167° 11' 01"
12° 28' 40"	167° 25' 20"
12° 01' 55"	168° 10' 24"
11° 43' 53"	168° 27' 58"
11° 02' 40"	168° 29' 21"
10° 52' 31"	168° 29' 42"
10° 12' 49"	168° 31' 02"
10° 12' 44"	168° 31' 02"
10° 01' 26"	168° 31' 25"

Article II

The geodetic and computational bases used are the World Geodetic System, 1972 (WGS 72) and the following charts and aerial plans:

Rose Island - U.S. Chart NOS 83484, 6th ed.,
March 26/77, 1:80,000 - local datum;

Manua Islands - U.S. Chart NOS 83484, 6th ed.,
March 26/77, 1:80,000 - corrected for WGS 72, 1980;

Swains Island - U.S. Chart NOS 83484, 6th ed.,
March 26/77, 1:40,000 - astro datum 1939;

Palmerston Atoll - Aerial Plan No. 1036/8H
(N.Z. Lands & Survey), 1:50,400, 1976 - local datum;

Suvarrow (Suvorov) Atoll - Aerial Plan No. 1036/8E
(N.Z. Lands & Survey), 1:50,400, 1975 - local datum;

Nassau Island - Aerial Plan No. 1036/8B (N.Z. Lands &
Survey), 1:148,000, 1974 - local datum;

Pukapuka (Danger) Island - Aerial Plan No. 1036/8D
(N.Z. Lands & Survey), 1:28,800, 1975 - local datum;

Niue - British Admiralty Chart BA 968, 16th ed.,
March 1979, 1:150,000, corrections to 1979 - local datum;

Fakaofu Atoll - Aerial Plan No. 1036/7C (N.Z. Lands &
Survey), 1:18,000, 1974 - local datum.

Article III

On the side of the maritime boundary adjacent to the Cook Islands, the United States of America shall not, and on the side of the maritime boundary adjacent to American Samoa the Cook Islands shall not, claim or exercise for any purpose sovereign rights or jurisdiction over the waters or seabed and subsoil.

Article IV

The maritime boundary established by this Treaty shall not affect or prejudice in any manner any government's position with respect to the rules of international law concerned with the exercise of jurisdiction over the waters or seabed and subsoil or any other matter relating to the law of the sea.

Article V

The United States of America recognizes the sovereignty of the Cook Islands over the islands of Penrhyn, Pukapuka (Danger), Manihiki and Rakahanga.

Article VI

The Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Cook Islands, in the spirit of peace and friendship existing between the two governments and peoples, agree to cooperate with a view to promoting social and economic development in the Cook Islands, and to work toward the advancement of the South Pacific region as a whole. To these ends, they shall promote discussions between their peoples and appropriate government entities, in particular between the peoples of the Cook Islands and American Samoa.

Article VII

This Treaty shall be subject to ratification and shall enter into force on the date of the exchange of instruments of ratification.

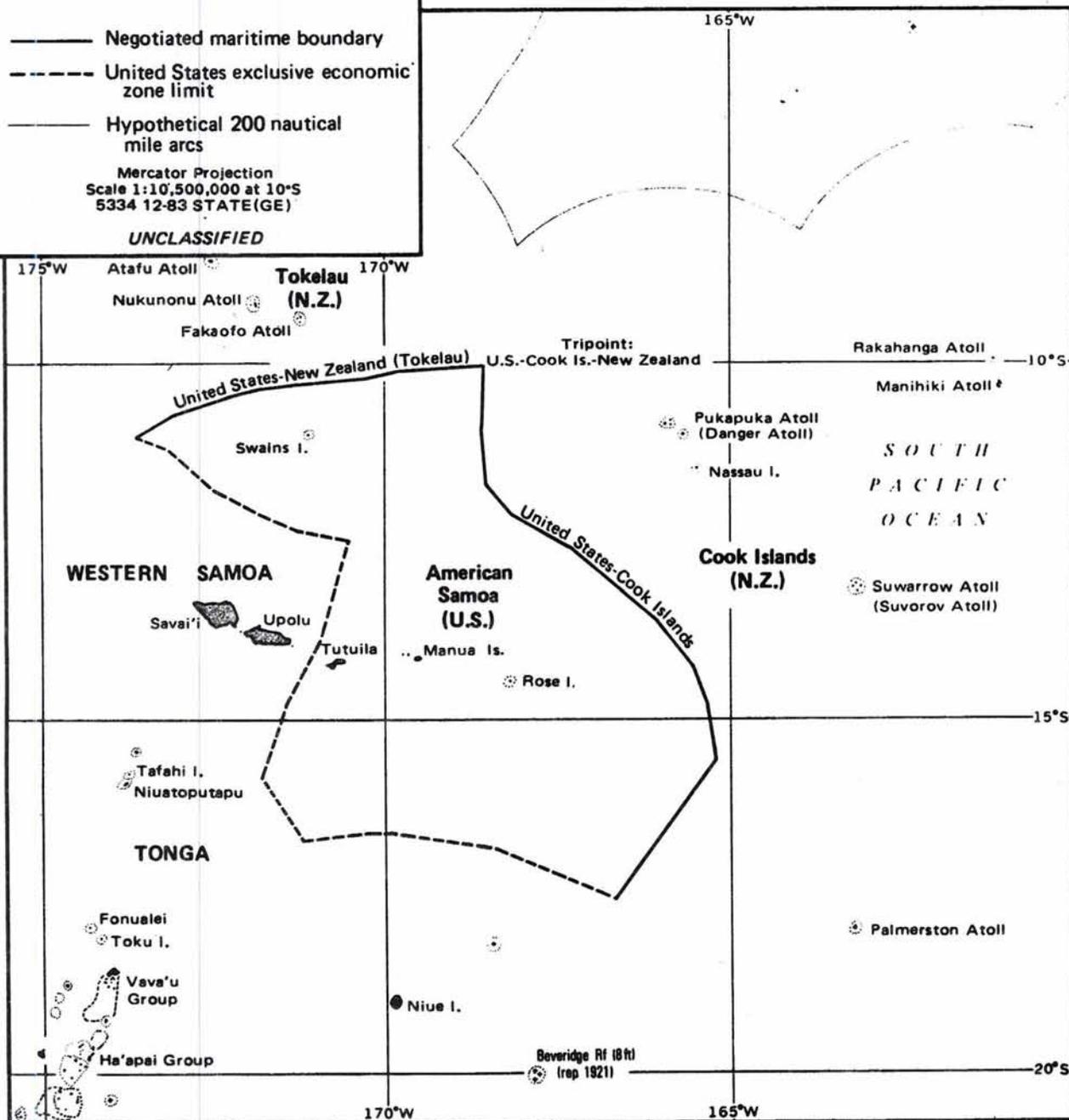
DONE in duplicate, in the English and Maori languages, of which English shall be the authentic text, at Rarotonga this eleventh day of June 1980.

**AMERICAN SAMOA
MARITIME REGION**

———— Negotiated maritime boundary
- - - - United States exclusive economic zone limit
—— Hypothetical 200 nautical mile arcs

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:10,500,000 at 10°S
5334 12-83 STATE(GE)

UNCLASSIFIED



TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND NEW ZEALAND ON THE
DELIMITATION OF THE MARITIME BOUNDARY BETWEEN TOKELAU AND THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA*
(2 December 1980)

The Two Governments,

Recalling the responsibilities exercised by New Zealand in respect of Tokelau pending the exercise by the people of Tokelau of their right to self-determination in accordance with the United Nations Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

Noting that the people of Tokelau, acting through the General Fono of Tokelau, have requested that New Zealand take steps to delimit the maritime boundaries of Tokelau;

Desiring to strengthen the existing bonds of friendship between Tokelau and the United States and in particular between the peoples of Tokelau and American Samoa;

Noting the Tokelau Territorial Sea and Exclusive Economic Zone Act of 1977;

Noting the Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 of the United States of America;

Noting that the United States of America has maintained a claim to sovereignty over the islands of Atafu, Nukunonu, and Fakaofu and that this claim has not been recognised by New Zealand or the people of Tokelau;

Noting further that the United States exercises sovereignty over and administers the islands known as American Samoa and that New Zealand has not claimed or administered as part of Tokelau any of the islands presently administered by the United States as part of American Samoa;

Desiring to establish a maritime boundary between Tokelau and the United States of America;

Have agreed, with the concurrence of the people of Tokelau, as follows:

Article I

The maritime boundary between Tokelau and the United States shall be determined by the geodetic lines connecting the following coordinates:

* Source: Limits in the Seas, No. 100, 1983 (Office of the Geographer, Bureau of Intelligence and Research of the United States Department of State).

<u>Latitude (South)</u>	<u>Longitude (West)</u>
10° 01' 26"	168° 31' 25"
10° 07' 52"	169° 46' 50"
10° 10' 18"	170° 16' 10"
10° 15' 17"	171° 15' 32"
10° 17' 50"	171° 50' 58"
10° 25' 26"	172° 11' 01"
10° 46' 15"	173° 03' 53"
11° 02' 17"	173° 44' 48"

Article II

The geodetic and computational bases used for determining the coordinate values in Article I are the World Geodetic System, 1972 (WGS 72) and the following charts and aerial plans:

- Charts published by the National Ocean Survey of the United States of America; NOS No. 83484, 6th edition, March 26, 1977;
- Charts published by the Defense Mapping Agency of the United States of America; DMAHTC No. 83478, 7th edition, May 8, 1976;
- Aerial Plans published by the Department of Lands and Survey of New Zealand; No. 1036/7C, 1974; No. 1036/7B2, 1974; No. 1036/8d, 1975.

Article III

On the side of the maritime boundary adjacent to Tokelau, the United States of America shall not claim or exercise for any purpose sovereign rights or jurisdiction over the waters or seabed and subsoil. On the side of the maritime boundary adjacent to American Samoa there shall not be claimed or exercised for any purpose in respect to Tokelau sovereign rights or jurisdiction over the waters or seabed and subsoil.

Article IV

The maritime boundary established by this Treaty shall not affect or prejudice in any manner either Government's position with respect to the rules of international law concerned with the exercise of jurisdiction over the waters or seabed and subsoil or any other matter relating to the Law of the Sea.

Article V

The United States recognises that sovereignty over the islands of Atafu, Nukunonu and Fakaofu, together comprising Tokelau is vested in the people of Tokelau and is exercised on their behalf by the Government of New Zealand pending an act of self-determination in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

Article VI

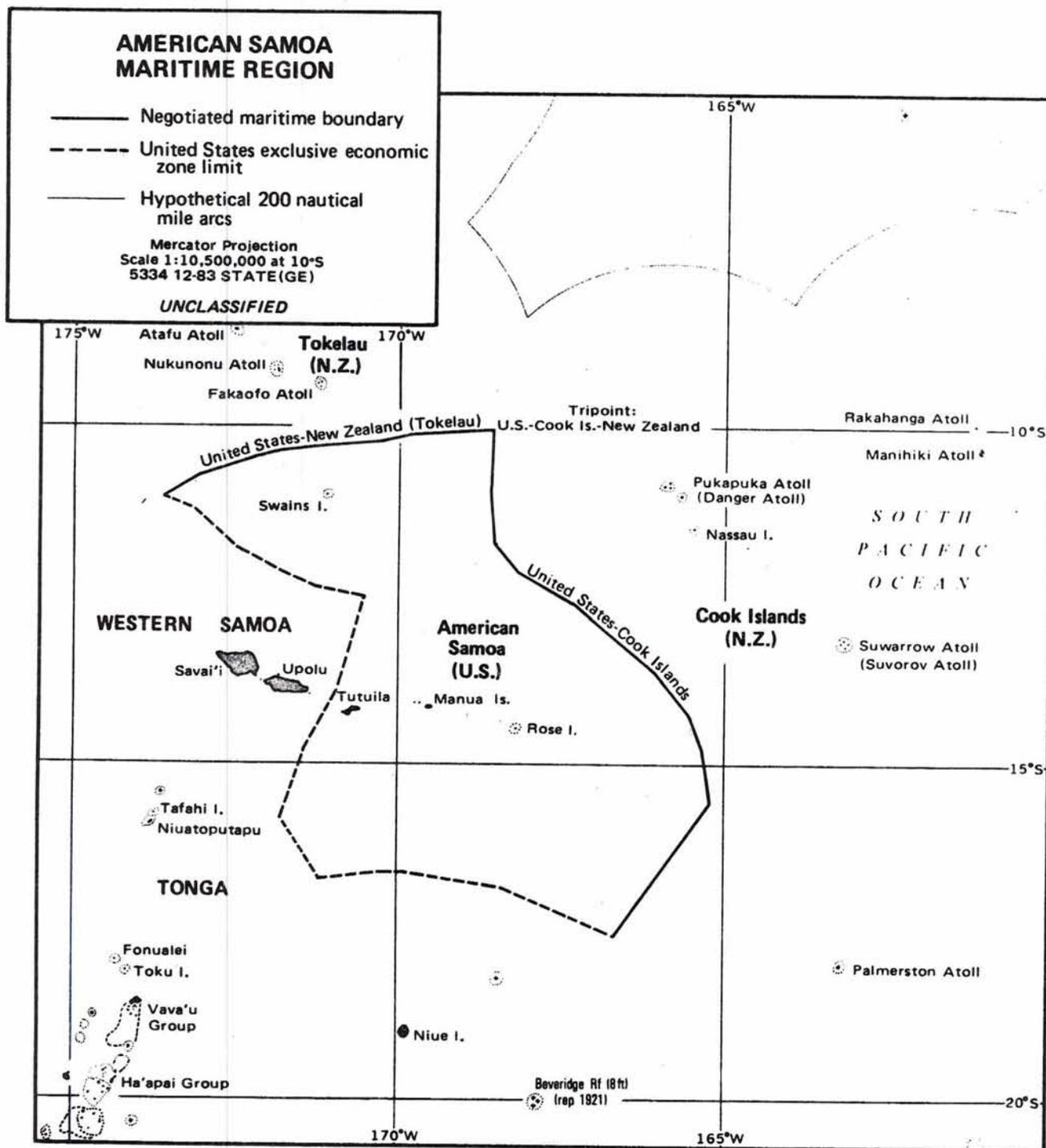
The Government of the United States of America and the Government of New Zealand, in the spirit of peace and friendship existing between the two Governments and peoples, agree to co-operate with a view to promoting social and economic development in accordance with the wishes of the peoples of Tokelau and American Samoa, and to work towards the advancement of the South Pacific region as a whole. To these ends they shall promote discussions between their peoples and appropriate government entities, in particular between the peoples of Tokelau and American Samoa.

Article VII

This Treaty shall be subject to ratification and shall enter into force on the date of exchange of instruments of ratification.

DONE in triplicate at Atafu this second day of December 1980, in the English and Tokelauan languages, of which the English will be the authentic text.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have signed and sealed these presents at Wellington this 26th day of November 1980.



Annex

LIST OF AGREEMENTS CONCLUDED BEFORE 1970*

(a) Atlantic region:

- (i) Agreement and Descriptive Protocol relating to the division of the continental shelf in the Varangerfjord
Dates of signature: 15 February 1957, 29 November 1957
Dates of entry into force: 24 April 1957, 17 March 1958
Source of published text: Limits in the Seas, No. 17 (1970)
 - (ii) Exchange of notes between France and Portugal regarding the maritime boundary between Senegal and Portuguese Guinea
Date of signature: 26 April 1960
Date of entry into force: 26 April 1960
Source of published text: Limits in the Seas, No. 68 (1976)
 - (iii) Treaty between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Federal Republic of Germany concerning the lateral delimitation of the continental shelf in the vicinity of the coast
Date of signature: 1 December 1964
Date of entry into force: 18 September 1965
Source of published text: Limits in the Seas, No. 10 (1970)
 - (iv) Agreement between the Kingdom of Denmark and the Federal Republic of Germany concerning the delimitation in the coastal regions of the continental shelf of the North Sea
Date of signature: 9 June 1965
Date of entry into force: 27 May 1966
Source of published text: Limits in the Seas, No. 10 (1970)
 - (v) Continental shelf boundary agreement between the Netherlands and the United Kingdom
Date of signature: 6 October 1965
Date of entry into force: 23 December 1966
Source of published text: 595 United Nations Treaty Series 113
- Amending protocol
Date of signature: 25 November 1971
Date of entry into force: 7 December 1972
Source of published text: ST/LEG/SER.B/16, p. 430.

* The texts of the above-mentioned agreements are available in the Library of the Office for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea and will be published at a later stage.

- (vi) Continental shelf boundary agreement between the United Kingdom and Denmark
Date of signature: 3 March 1966
Date of entry into force: 6 February 1967
Source of published text: 592 United Nations Treaty Series 209
- Amending Agreement
Date of signature: 25 November 1971
Date of ratification: 7 December 1972
Source of published text: ST/LEG/SER.B/16, p. 431
- (vii) Agreement between the Government of the Kingdom of Denmark and the Kingdom of the Netherlands concerning the delimitation of the continental shelf under the North Sea between the two countries
Date of signature: 31 March 1966
Date of entry into force: 1 August 1968
Source of published text: ST/LEG/SER.B/15, p. 782
- (viii) Continental shelf boundary agreement between Poland and the German Democratic Republic
Date of signature: 29 October 1968
Date of entry into force: 16 April 1969
Source of published text: 768 United Nations Treaty Series 253
- (ix) Treaty to resolve pending boundary differences and maintain the Rio Grande and Colorado River as the international boundary between the United Mexican States and the United States of America
Date of signature: 23 November 1970
Date of entry into force: 18 April 1972
Source of published text: ST/LEG/SER.B/18, p. 417
- (b) Caribbean region:
- Agreement between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of Venezuela relating to the division of the submarine areas of the Gulf of Paria
Date of signature: 26 February 1942
Date of entry into force: 22 September 1942
Source of published text: Limits in the Seas, No. 11 (1970)

(c) Indian Ocean region:

- (i) Continental shelf boundary agreement between Bahrain and Saudi Arabia
Date of signature: 22 February 1958
Date of entry into force: 26 February 1958
Sources of published text: ST/LEG/SER.B/16, pp. 409-411,
Limits in the Seas, No. 12
(1970)
- (ii) Agreement between the State of Kuwait and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia relating to partition of the Neutral Zone
Date of signature: 7 July 1965
Date of entry into force: 25 July 1966
Source of published text: ST/LEG/SER.B/15, p. 760
- (iii) Offshore boundary agreement between Abu Dhabi and Dubai
Date of signature: 18 February 1968
Date of entry into force: 18 February 1968
Source of published text: New Directions in the Law of the Sea, Vol. V, p. 214
- (iv) Continental shelf boundary agreement between Iran and Saudi Arabia
Date of signature: 24 October 1968
Date of entry into force: 29 January 1969
Source of published text: Limits in the Seas, No. 24 (1970)
- (v) Agreement for settlement of maritime boundary lines and sovereign rights over Islands between Abu Dhabi and Qatar
Date of signature: 30 March 1969
Date of entry into force: 30 March 1969
Sources of published text: ST/LEG/SER.B/16, p. 403,
Limits in the Seas, No. 18 (1970)
- (vi) Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Indonesia and the Government of Malaysia relating to the delimitation of the continental shelves between the two countries
Date of signature: 27 October 1969
Date of entry into force: 7 November 1969
Source of published text: Limits in the Seas, No. 1 (1970)
- (vii) Treaty between the Republics of Indonesia and Malaysia on determination of the boundary lines of the territorial waters of the two nations at the Strait of Malacca
Date of signature: 17 March 1970
Date of entry into force: 10 March 1971
Source of published text: Limits in the Seas, No. 50 (1973)

(d) Pacific region:

- (i) - Declaration of the Maritime Zone between Chile, Ecuador and Peru
Date of signature: 18 August 1952
Date of entry into force: Ratified by Chile and Peru
Source of published text: Limits in the Seas, No. 86
(1979)

- Agreement between Chile, Ecuador and Peru relating to a Special Maritime Frontier Zone
Date of signature: 4 December 1954
Date of entry into force: Ratified by Chile and Peru
Source of published text: Limits in the Seas, No. 86
(1979)

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