

Agreement between Sweden and Norway concerning the delimitation of the continental shelf. Done at Stockholm on 24 July 1968 1/

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 principle 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

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1/ ST/LEG/SER.B/16, p. 413. Entered into force on 18 March 1969.

Map: Gulf of Maine case, annexes to the reply submitted by Canada, vol. I, State Practice in Maritime Delimitation by Agreement, p. 156.

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.



