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AD HOC COMMITTEE TO STUDY THE PEACEFUL  
USES OF THE SEA-BED AND THE OCEAN  
FLOOR BEYOND THE LIMITS OF NATIONAL  
JURISDICTION

SURVEY OF EXISTING INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS CONCERNING  
THE SEA-BED AND THE OCEAN FLOOR, AND THE SUB-SOIL  
THEREOF, UNDERLYING THE HIGH SEAS BEYOND THE LIMITS OF  
PRESENT NATIONAL JURISDICTION

Document prepared by the Secretariat

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## INTRODUCTION

The present document has been prepared by the Secretariat at the request of the Ad Hoc Committee to Study the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction, formulated in the statement made by its Chairman at the ninth meeting, on 27 March 1968 (A/AC.135/5). In this text, the Secretariat was requested to furnish the Legal Working Group established by the Ad Hoc Committee with documentation which would include, inter alia: a statement of existing international agreements concerning the sea-bed and the ocean floor, and the sub-soil thereof, underlying the high seas beyond the limits of present national jurisdiction and the extent and nature of State claims in this field; a survey of bilateral and multilateral treaties concluded among coastal States as to the continental shelf.

The present document reproduces, under appropriate headings, the principal provisions of a number of treaties of a general, regional and bilateral character having a direct or indirect bearing on the areas mentioned in the foregoing paragraph.

It should be noted that the present document includes only the regional and bilateral treaties which have been provided or indicated by Governments in response to the circular letters addressed to them by the Secretary-General on 16 March 1967, 26 January and 9 April 1968.

An annex sets out the present status of the general multilateral conventions included in this document.

This document has been revised in the light of the views expressed by the members of the Ad Hoc Committee at its second session as well as additional information received by the United Nations Secretariat.

## I. DEFINITION AND FREEDOM OF THE HIGH SEAS

### Convention on the High Seas, done at Geneva on 29 April 1958 1/

#### Article 1

The term "high seas" means all parts of the sea that are not included in the territorial sea or in the internal waters of a State.

#### Article 2

The high seas being open to all nations, no State may validly purport to subject any part of them to its sovereignty. Freedom of the high seas is exercised under the conditions laid down by these articles and by the other rules of international law. It comprises, inter alia, both for coastal and non-coastal States:

- (1) Freedom of navigation;
- (2) Freedom of fishing;
- (3) Freedom to lay submarine cables and pipelines;
- (4) Freedom to fly over the high seas.

These freedoms, and others which are recognized by the general principles of international law, shall be exercised by all States with reasonable regard to the interests of other States in their exercise of the freedom of the high seas.

#### Article 3

1. In order to enjoy the freedom of the seas on equal terms with coastal States, States having no sea-coast should have free access to the sea. To this end States situated between the sea and a State having no sea-coast shall by common agreement with the latter and in conformity with existing international conventions accord:

- (a) To the State having no sea-coast, on a basis of reciprocity, free transit through their territory; and
- (b) To ships flying the flag of that State treatment equal to that accorded to their own ships, or to the ships of any other States, as regards access to seaports and the use of such ports.

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1/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 450, p. 82.

2. States situated between the sea and a State having no sea-coast shall settle, by mutual agreement with the latter, and taking into account the rights of the coastal State or State of transit and the special conditions of the State having no sea-coast, all matters relating to freedom of transit and equal treatment in ports, in case such States are not already parties to existing international conventions.

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II. LIMITS AND SCOPE OF NATIONAL JURISDICTION OVER  
THE TERRITORIAL SEA AND THE CONTIGUOUS ZONE 1/

A. MULTILATERAL TREATIES OF A GENERAL CHARACTER

Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous  
Zone, done at Geneva on 29 April 1958 2/

Part I

Territorial Sea

Section I. General

Article 1

1. The sovereignty of a State extends, beyond its land territory and its internal waters, to a belt of sea adjacent to its coast, described as the territorial sea.
2. This sovereignty is exercised subject to the provisions of these articles and to other rules of international law.

Article 2

The sovereignty of a coastal State extends to the air space over the territorial sea as well as to its bed and sub-soil.

Section II. Limits of the territorial sea

Article 3

Except where otherwise provided in these articles, the normal baseline for measuring the breadth of the territorial sea is the low-water line along the coast as marked on large-scale charts officially recognized by the coastal State.

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1/ Although the present study deals with the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor beyond the Limits of Present National Jurisdiction, there are included in this and in the following section materials relating to the limits of the Territorial Sea and the Continental Shelf, which may have an indirect bearing on the subject.

2/ Ibid., vol. 516, p. 206.



Article 4

1. In localities where the coast line is deeply indented and out into, or if there is a fringe of islands along the coast in its immediate vicinity, the method of straight baselines joining appropriate points may be employed in drawing the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured.

2. The drawing of such baselines must not depart to any appreciable extent from the general direction of the coast, and the sea areas lying within the lines must be sufficiently closely linked to the land domain to the subject to the régime of internal waters.

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4. Where the method of straight baselines is applicable under the provisions of paragraph 1, account may be taken, in determining particular baselines, of economic interests peculiar to the region concerned, the reality and the importance of which are clearly evidenced by a long usage.

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Article 6

The outer limit of the territorial sea is the line every point of which is at a distance from the nearest point of the baseline equal to the breadth of the territorial sea.

Article 7

1. This article relates only to bays the coasts of which belong to a single State.

2. For the purposes of these articles, a bay is a well-marked indentation whose penetration is in such proportion to the width of its mouth as to contain landlocked waters and constitute more than a mere curvature of the coast. An indentation shall not, however, be regarded as a bay unless its area is as large as, or larger than, that of the semi-circle whose diameter is a line drawn across the mouth of that indentation.

3. For the purpose of measurement, the area of an indentation is that lying between the low-water mark around the shore of the indentation and a line joining the low-water marks of its natural entrance points. Where, because of the presence

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of islands, an indentation has more than one mouth, the semi-circle shall be drawn on a line as long as the sum total of the lengths of the lines across the different mouths. Islands within an indentation shall be included as if they were part of the water areas of the indentation.

4. If the distance between the low-water marks of the natural entrance points of a bay does not exceed twenty-four miles, a closing line may be drawn between these two low-water marks, and the waters enclosed thereby shall be considered as internal waters.

5. Where the distance between the low-water marks of the natural entrance points of a bay exceeds twenty-four miles, a straight baseline of twenty-four miles shall be drawn within the bay in such a manner as to enclose the maximum area of water that is possible with a line of that length.

6. The foregoing provisions shall not apply to so-called "historic" bays, or in any case where the straight baseline system provided for in article 4 is applied.

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## Part II

### Contiguous Zone

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#### Article 24

1. In a zone of the high seas contiguous to its territorial sea, the coastal State may exercise the control necessary to:

(a) Prevent infringement of its customs, fiscal, immigration or sanitary regulations within its territory or territorial sea;

(b) Punish infringement of the above regulations committed within its territory or territorial sea.

2. The contiguous zone may not extend beyond twelve miles from the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured.

3. 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 contiguous zone 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 the two States is measured.

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B. MULTILATERAL TREATIES OF A REGIONAL CHARACTER

1. Agreement /Declaration on the Maritime Zone<sup>1/</sup> between Chile, Ecuador and Peru, signed at the First Conference on the Exploitation and Conservation of the Maritime Resources of the South Pacific, Santiago, 18 August 1952 2/

1. Governments are bound to ensure for their peoples access to necessary food supplies and to furnish them with the means of developing their economy.
2. It is therefore the duty of each Government to ensure the conservation and protection of its natural resources and to regulate the use thereof to the greatest possible advantage of its country.
3. Hence it is likewise the duty of each Government to prevent the said resources from being used outside the area of its jurisdiction so as to endanger their existence, integrity and conservation to the prejudice of peoples so situated geographically that their seas are irreplaceable sources of essential food and economic materials.

For the foregoing reasons the Governments of Chile, Ecuador and Peru, being resolved to preserve for and make available to their respective peoples the natural resources of the areas of sea adjacent to their coasts, hereby declare as follows:

(I) Owing to the geological and biological factors affecting the existence, conservation and development of the marine fauna and flora of the waters adjacent to the coasts of the declarant countries, the former extent of the territorial sea and contiguous zone is insufficient to permit of the conservation, development and use of those resources, to which the coastal countries are entitled.

(II) The Governments of Chile, Ecuador and Peru therefore proclaim as a principle of their international maritime policy that each of them possesses sole sovereignty and jurisdiction over the area of sea adjacent to the coast of its own country and extending not less than 200 nautical miles from the said coast.

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<sup>1/</sup> United Nations Legislative Series, Laws and Regulations on the Régime of the Territorial Sea (ST/LEG/SER.B/6), p. 723.

<sup>2/</sup> Ratified by all the signatory States; Costa Rica has acceded (information taken from United Nations Legislative Series, Laws and Regulations on the Régime of the Territorial Sea (ST/LEG/SER.B/6), p. 723, foot-note 3).

(III) Their sole jurisdiction and sovereignty over the zone thus described includes sole sovereignty and jurisdiction over the sea floor and the sub-soil thereof.

(IV) The zone of 200 nautical miles shall extend in every direction from any island or group of islands forming part of the territory of a declarant country. The maritime zone of an island or group of islands belonging to one declarant country and situated less than 200 nautical miles from the general maritime zone of another declarant country shall be bounded by the parallel of latitude drawn from the point at which the land frontier between the two countries reaches the sea.

(V) This Declaration shall not be construed as disregarding the necessary restrictions on the exercise of sovereignty and jurisdiction imposed by international law to permit the innocent and inoffensive passage of vessels of all nations through the zone aforesaid.

2. Agreement<sup>1/</sup> supplementary to the Declaration of Sovereignty over the Maritime Zone of Two Hundred Miles, signed at the Second Conference on the Exploitation and Conservation of the Maritime Resources of the South Pacific, Lima, 4 December 1954 2/

Chile, Ecuador and Peru have proclaimed their sovereignty over the sea adjacent to the coasts of their respective countries to a distance of not less than 200 nautical miles from the said coasts, the sea-bed and the sub-soil of this maritime zone being included;

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Now therefore the said plenipotentiaries hereby agree as follows:

1. Chile, Ecuador and Peru shall consult with one another for the purpose of upholding, in law, the principle of their sovereignty over the maritime zone to a

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<sup>1/</sup> United Nations Legislative Series, Laws and Regulations on the Régime of the Territorial Sea (ST/LEG/SER.B/6), p. 729.

<sup>2/</sup> Ratified (up to June 1955) by Peru (information taken from United Nations Legislative Series, Laws and Regulations on the Régime of the Territorial Sea (ST/LEG/SER.B/6), p. 729, foot-note 1). Also ratified by Ecuador on 9 December 1964 (information received from the Government of Ecuador on 18 March 1968).

distance of not less than 200 nautical miles, including the sea-bed and the sub-soil corresponding thereto. The term "nautical mile" means the equivalent of one minute of the arc measured on the Equator, or a distance of 1,852.8 metres.

2. If any complaints or protests should be addressed to any of the Parties, or if proceedings should be instituted against a Party in a court of law or in an arbitral tribunal, whether possessing general or special jurisdiction, the contracting countries undertake to consult with one another concerning the case to be presented for the defence and furthermore bind themselves to co-operate fully with one another in the joint defence.

3. In the event of a violation of the said maritime zone by force, the State affected shall report the event immediately to the other Contracting Parties for the purpose of determining what action should be taken to safeguard the sovereignty which has been violated.

4. Each of the Contracting Parties undertakes not to enter into any agreements, arrangements or conventions which imply a diminution of the sovereignty over the said zone, though this provision shall not prejudice their rights to enter into agreements or to conclude contracts which do not conflict with the common rules laid down by the contracting countries.

5. All the provisions of this Agreement shall be deemed to be an integral and supplementary part of, and not in any way to abrogate, the resolutions and decisions adopted at the Conference on the Exploitation and Conservation of the Maritime Resources of the South Pacific, held at Santiago de Chile, in August 1952.

#### C. BILATERAL TREATIES

Agreement<sup>1/</sup> 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. Signed at Helsinki, on 20 May 1965 2/

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Having regard to the Geneva Conventions of 1958 on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone and on the Continental Shelf,

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<sup>1/</sup> Registered with the Secretariat of the United Nations on 6 July 1966 under No. 8238.

<sup>2/</sup> Came into force on 25 May 1966.

#### Article 1

The Contracting Parties agree that the sea frontier between Finland and the USSR and the boundaries of Finnish and Soviet territorial waters in the section of the Gulf of Finland to the north-east of the island of Suursaari (Gogland) shall be drawn as follows:

The sea frontier between the Republic of Finland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics shall follow a straight line in a south-westerly direction from the terminal point of the sea frontier fixed in 1940 and confirmed by the 1947 Treaty of Peace with Finland, whose co-ordinates are  $60^{\circ}15'35''$  north latitude and  $27^{\circ}30'43''$  east longitude, to the point whose co-ordinates are  $60^{\circ}13'42''$  north latitude and  $27^{\circ}27'50''$  east longitude and shall then turn and follow a straight line in a west-south-westerly direction to the point whose co-ordinates are  $60^{\circ}12'19''$  north latitude and  $27^{\circ}18'01''$  east longitude, which shall be the terminal point of the sea frontier between Finland and the Soviet Union.

From the aforementioned terminal point of the sea frontier, the boundary of Soviet territorial waters shall follow a straight line in a south-westerly direction to the point, situated on the boundary of Soviet territorial waters fixed in 1940 and confirmed by the 1947 Treaty of Peace with Finland whose co-ordinates are  $60^{\circ}08'49''$  north latitude and  $27^{\circ}04'36''$  east longitude.

The boundary of Finnish territorial waters shall follow a straight line in a westerly direction from the aforementioned terminal point of the sea frontier to the point, situated on the boundary of Finnish territorial waters fixed in 1940 and confirmed by the 1947 Treaty of Peace with Finland, whose co-ordinates are  $60^{\circ}12'19''$  north latitude and  $27^{\circ}13'49''$  east longitude.

#### Article 2

The Contracting Parties agree not to extend their fishing and other areas in the section of the Gulf of Finland to the north of the island of Suursaari (Gogland) beyond a line marking the middle of the water area between the boundaries of Finnish and Soviet territorial waters fixed in 1940 and confirmed by the 1947 Treaty of Peace with Finland.

The said line shall begin at the point whose co-ordinates are  $60^{\circ}10.6'$  north latitude and  $27^{\circ}11.3'$  east longitude and run in a generally westerly direction

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through the point whose co-ordinates are  $60^{\circ}10.6'$  north latitude and  $26^{\circ}57.9'$  east longitude and the point whose co-ordinates are  $60^{\circ}10.4'$  north latitude and  $26^{\circ}54.9'$  east longitude to the point whose co-ordinates are  $60^{\circ}08.8'$  north latitude and  $26^{\circ}47.9'$  east longitude, which shall be the initial point of the median line in the section of the Gulf of Finland to the west of the island of Suursaari (Gogland).

### Article 3

The Contracting Parties agree not to extend their territorial waters or their fishing and other areas in the section of the Gulf of Finland to the west of the island of Suursaari (Gogland) beyond the median line passing through the points whose geographical co-ordinates are the following:

$60^{\circ}08.8'$  north latitude and  $26^{\circ}47.9'$  east longitude,  $60^{\circ}06.8'$  north latitude and  $26^{\circ}38.4'$  east longitude,  $60^{\circ}06.4'$  north latitude and  $26^{\circ}32.6'$  east longitude,  $60^{\circ}00.0'$  north latitude and  $26^{\circ}20.8'$  east longitude,  $59^{\circ}59.4'$  north latitude and  $26^{\circ}13.1'$  east longitude,  $59^{\circ}58.4'$  north latitude and  $26^{\circ}08.4'$  east longitude,  $59^{\circ}52.08'$  north latitude and  $25^{\circ}58.5'$  east longitude,  $59^{\circ}52.9'$  north latitude and  $25^{\circ}28.08'$  east longitude,  $59^{\circ}53.6'$  north latitude and  $25^{\circ}10.6'$  east longitude,  $59^{\circ}52.4'$  north latitude and  $24^{\circ}57.6'$  east longitude,  $59^{\circ}50.8'$  north latitude and  $24^{\circ}49.7'$  east longitude,  $59^{\circ}44.5'$  north latitude and  $24^{\circ}24.8'$  east longitude,  $59^{\circ}37.4'$  north latitude and  $23^{\circ}54.8'$  east longitude,  $59^{\circ}31.9'$  north latitude and  $23^{\circ}30.1'$  east longitude,  $59^{\circ}32.0'$  north latitude and  $23^{\circ}10.0'$  east longitude.

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III. LIMITS AND SCOPE OF NATIONAL JURISDICTION  
OVER THE CONTINENTAL SHELF

A. MULTILATERAL TREATIES OF A GENERAL CHARACTER

Convention on the Continental Shelf, done  
at Geneva on 29 April 1958 1/

Article 1

For the purpose of these articles, the term "continental shelf" is used as referring (a) to the seabed and subsoil of the submarine areas adjacent to the coast but outside the area of the territorial sea, to a depth of 200 metres or, beyond that limit, to where the depth of the superjacent waters admits of the exploitation of the natural resources of the said areas; (b) to the seabed and subsoil of similar submarine areas adjacent to the coasts of islands.

Article 2

1. The coastal State exercises over the continental shelf sovereign rights for the purpose of exploring it and exploiting its natural resources.
2. The rights referred to in paragraph 1 of this article are exclusive in the sense that if the coastal State does not explore the continental shelf or exploit its natural resources, no one may undertake these activities, or make a claim to the continental shelf, without the express consent of the coastal State.
3. The rights of the coastal State over the continental shelf do not depend on occupation, effective or notional, or on any express proclamation.
4. The natural resources referred to in these articles consist of the mineral and other non-living resources of the seabed and subsoil together with living organisms belonging to sedentary species, that is to say, organisms which, at the harvestable stage, either are immobile on or under the seabed or are unable to move except in constant physical contact with the seabed or the subsoil.

Article 3

The rights of the coastal State over the continental shelf do not affect the legal status of the superjacent waters as high seas, or that of the air space above those waters.

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1/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 499, p. 312.



Article 4

Subject to its right to take reasonable measures for the exploration of the continental shelf and the exploitation of its natural resources, the coastal State may not impede the laying or maintenance of submarine cables or pipe lines on the continental shelf.

Article 5

1. The exploration of the continental shelf and the exploitation of its natural resources must not result in any unjustifiable interference with navigation, fishing or the conservation of the living resources of the sea, nor result in any interference with fundamental oceanographic or other scientific research carried out with the intention of open publication.
2. Subject to the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 6 of this article, the coastal State is entitled to construct and maintain or operate on the continental shelf installations and other devices necessary for its exploration and the exploitation of its natural resources, and to establish safety zones around such installations and devices and to take in those zones measures necessary for their protection.
3. The safety zones referred to in paragraph 2 of this article may extend to a distance of 500 metres around the installations and other devices which have been erected, measured from each point of their outer edge. Ships of all nationalities must respect these safety zones.
4. Such installations and devices, though under the jurisdiction of the coastal State, do not possess the status of islands. They have no territorial sea of their own, and their presence does not affect the delimitation of the territorial sea of the coastal State.
5. Due notice must be given of the construction of any such installations, and permanent means for giving warning of their presence must be maintained. Any installations which are abandoned or disused must be entirely removed.
6. Neither the installations or devices, nor the safety zones around them, may be established where interference may be caused to the use of recognized sea lanes essential to international navigation.
7. The coastal State is obliged to undertake, in the safety zones, all appropriate measures for the protection of the living resources of the sea from harmful agents.

8. The consent of the coastal State shall be obtained in respect of any research concerning the continental shelf and undertaken there. Nevertheless, the coastal State shall not normally withhold its consent if the request is submitted by a qualified institution with a view to purely scientific research into the physical or biological characteristics of the continental shelf, subject to the proviso that the coastal State shall have the right, if it so desires, to participate or to be represented in the research, and that in any event the results shall be published.

#### Article 6

1. Where the same continental shelf is adjacent to the territories of two or more States whose coasts are opposite each other, the boundary of the continental shelf appertaining to such States shall be determined by agreement between them. In the absence of agreement, and unless another boundary line is justified by special circumstances, the boundary is the median line, every point of which is equidistant from the nearest points of the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea of each State is measured.
2. Where the same continental shelf is adjacent to the territories of two adjacent States, the boundary of the continental shelf shall be determined by agreement between them. In the absence of agreement, and unless another boundary line is justified by special circumstances, the boundary shall be determined by application of the principle of equidistance from the nearest points of the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea of each State is measured.
3. In delimiting the boundaries of the continental shelf, any lines which are drawn in accordance with the principles set out in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article should be defined with reference to charts and geographical features as they exist at a particular date, and reference should be made to fixed permanent identifiable points on the land.

#### Article 7

The provisions of these articles shall not prejudice the right of the coastal State to exploit the subsoil by means of tunnelling irrespective of the depth of water above the subsoil.

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Note: Reference may also be made to the following multilateral treaty of a regional character: the International Convention for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries done at Washington on 8 February 1949 (United Nations Treaty Series, vol. 157, p. 158). By the Declaration signed at Washington on 24 April 1961 (ibid., vol. 480, p. 334), the Governments parties to this Convention "declare their understanding that the words 'fish', 'fishes', 'fishery', 'fisheries', and 'fishing' as they appear in the Convention include and apply to mollusks, as well as finny fish".

#### B. BILATERAL TREATIES

1. Treaty<sup>1/</sup> between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Venezuela relating to the Submarine Areas of the Gulf of Paria. Signed at Caracas, on 26 February 1942

His Majesty The King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, and the President of the United States of Venezuela,

Desiring in a spirit of goodwill to make provision for and to define as between themselves their respective interests in the submarine areas of the Gulf of Paria,

Have decided to conclude a treaty for that purpose and, to that end, have named as their Plenipotentiaries: ...

Who, having communicated to each other their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

Article 1. In this treaty the term "submarine areas of the Gulf of Paria" denotes the sea-bed and sub-soil outside of the territorial waters of the High Contracting Parties to one or the other side of the lines A-B, B-Y and Y-X.

Article 2. (1) His Majesty The King declares that he for his part will not assert any claim to sovereignty or control over those parts of the submarine areas of the Gulf of Paria which lie westerly of the line A-B, or southerly of the lines B-Y and Y-X respectively described in article 3 of the present treaty, and that he will recognize any rights of sovereignty or control which have been or may hereafter be lawfully acquired by the United States of Venezuela over the said parts of the submarine areas of the Gulf of Paria.

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<sup>1/</sup> Provided by the Government of Venezuela. Published in United Nations Legislative Series, Laws and Regulations on the Regime of the High Seas (ST/LEG/SER.B/1), p. 44.

(2) The President of the United States of Venezuela declares that he for his part will not assert any claim to sovereignty or control over those parts of the submarine areas of the Gulf of Paria which lie easterly of the line A-B or northerly of the lines B-Y and Y-X respectively, described in article 3 of the present treaty, and that he will recognize any rights of sovereignty or control which have been or may hereafter be lawfully acquired by His Majesty The King over the said parts of the submarine areas of the Gulf of Paria.

Article 3. The lines A-B, B-Y and Y-X mentioned in the preceding article are drawn on the annexed map and are defined as follows:

Line A-B runs from point A, which is the intersection of the central meridian of the island of Patos with the southern limit of the territorial waters of the island, the approximate co-ordinates of which are: latitude  $10^{\circ}35'04''$  N., longitude  $61^{\circ}51'53''$  W. From there the line runs straight to point B which is situated at the limit of the territorial waters of Venezuela at the point of their intersection with the meridian of  $62^{\circ}05'08''$  W., the approximate latitude of which is  $10^{\circ}02'24''$  N.

Line B-Y runs from point B, already established, and follows the limits of the territorial waters of Venezuela to point Y, where the said limits intersect the parallel of  $9^{\circ}57'30''$  N., the approximate longitude of which is  $61^{\circ}56'40''$  W.

Line Y-X runs from point Y, already established, and follows the said parallel of  $9^{\circ}57'30''$  N. to point X, situated on the meridian of  $61^{\circ}30'00''$  W.

The longitude of the central meridian of the island of Patos to which this article refers shall be determined by taking the mathematical half of the most eastern and the most western longitudes of the said island.

Should the straight lines A-B or Y-X described in this article intersect in their course the outside limit of the territorial waters of either of the two high contracting parties, the dividing line shall follow along the said limit until it reaches again the intersecting straight line in conformity with the stipulations in articles 1 and 5 of this treaty, which exclude the bed of the sea and the sub-soil of territorial waters.

The co-ordinates of points A, B and Y which are here given approximately shall be determined with exactness by the Commission provided for in article 4 of this treaty.

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Article 4. (1) The high contracting parties shall, as soon as practicable after the coming into force of this treaty, appoint a mixed Commission to take all necessary steps to demarcate the lines A-B, B-Y and Y-X by means of buoys or other visible methods on the surface of the sea or on the land as the case may be. Any buoys or other means employed shall, however, conform in all respects to the provisions of article 6 of this treaty.

(2) The manner in which this mixed Commission shall be constituted and the instructions to which it shall be subject for the fulfilment of its duties shall be laid down in a special protocol or by an exchange of notes.

Article 5. This treaty refers solely to the submarine areas of the Gulf of Paria, and nothing herein shall be held to affect in any way the status of the islands, islets or rocks above the surface of the sea together with the territorial waters thereof.

Article 6. Nothing in this treaty shall be held to affect in any way the status of the waters of the Gulf of Paria or any rights of passage or navigation on the surface of the seas outside the territorial waters of the contracting parties. In particular passage or navigation shall not be closed or be impeded by any works or installations which may be erected, which shall be of such a nature and shall be so constructed, placed, marked, buoyed and lighted, as not to constitute a danger or obstruction to shipping.

Article 7. Each of the high contracting parties shall take all practical measures to prevent the exploitation of any submarine areas claimed or occupied by him in the Gulf from causing the pollution of the territorial waters of the other by oil, mud or any other fluid or substance liable to contaminate the navigable waters or the foreshore and shall concert with the other to make the said measures as effective as possible.

Article 8. Each of the high contracting parties shall cause to be inserted in any concession which may be granted for the exploitation of submarine areas in the Gulf of Paria stipulations for securing the effective observance of the two preceding articles, including a requirement for the use by the concessionaire of modern equipment, and shall cause the operation of any such concession to be supervised in order to ensure that the provisions of the present treaty are complied with.

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Article 9. All differences between the high contracting parties relating to the interpretation or execution of this treaty shall be settled by such peaceful means as are recognized in international law.

2. Treaty<sup>1/</sup> 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. Signed at Bonn, on 1 December 1964 <sup>2/</sup>

Article 1

(1) Up to fifty-fourth parallel of north latitude, the boundary between the Netherlands and German parts of the continental shelf of the North Sea shall run from the northern end of the line which was agreed upon in the Supplementary Agreement of 14 May 1962 to the Ems-Dollard Treaty of 8 April 1960, and which divides the frontier area of the Ems Estuary lengthwise, along the shortest line passing through points  $E_1$  and  $E_2$  to point  $E_3$ .

(2) The co-ordinates of the points (according to German marine charts No. 50, July 1956 edition, and No. 90, May 1964 edition) are the following:

Point  $E_1$ :  $53^{\circ}45'06''$  N,  $6^{\circ}19'56''$  E;

Point  $E_2$ :  $53^{\circ}48'56''$  N,  $6^{\circ}15'49''$  E;

Point  $E_3$ :  $54^{\circ}00'00''$  N,  $6^{\circ}06'26''$  E.

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<sup>1/</sup> United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 550, p. 128.

<sup>2/</sup> Came into force on 18 September 1965.

3. Agreement<sup>1/</sup> 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. Signed at London on 10 March 1965 <sup>2/</sup>

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 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.

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.

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<sup>1/</sup> United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 551, p. 214.

<sup>2/</sup> Came into force on 29 June 1965.

+1 See SEA-BED 68/C 557 note 58.

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.

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4. Agreement<sup>1/</sup> 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. Signed at Helsinki, on 20 May 1965 2/

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Article 6

The lines referred to in articles 2 and 3<sup>3/</sup> of this Agreement shall constitute the boundary of the continental shelf of the Republic of Finland and of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in the Gulf of Finland.

.....

5. Agreement<sup>4/</sup> 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. Signed at Bonn, on 9 June 1965 5/

Article 1

The boundary line between the Danish and German portions of the continental shelf of the North Sea shall run, in the coastal regions, in a straight line from the point indicated in the 1921 description of the frontier at which the prolongation of the line connecting the East List Beacon with the median point of the line connecting the two West List Beacons reaches the open sea to a point 55°10' 03.4" N, 7°33' 09.6" E by the European Datum System (corresponding to the Danish geographical co-ordinates 55°10' 01.1" N, 7°33' 16.7" E and the German geographical co-ordinates 55°10' 07.1" N, 7°33' 07.7" E).

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- 1/ Registered with the Secretariat of the United Nations on 6 July 1966 under No. 8238.
- 2/ Came into force on 25 May 1966.
- 3/ For the text of articles 2 and 3, see supra, section II, C.
- 4/ Registered with the Secretariat of the United Nations on 3 August 1966 under No. 8289.
- 5/ Came into force on 27 May 1966.

### Protocol

The Danish-German negotiations conducted at the instance of Germany concerning the delimitation of the continental shelf adjacent to the Danish and German coast have disclosed that there are differences of views concerning the principles of delimitation of the continental shelf of the North Sea. Agreement could be reached only on the course of the boundary line of the continental shelf in the coastal regions; each Contracting Party reserves its legal position with respect to the further course of the boundary line.

With respect to the continental shelf adjacent to the coasts of the Baltic Sea opposite each other, it is agreed that the boundary shall be determined according to the median line. Each Contracting Party accordingly declares that it will raise no objections of principle if the other Contracting Party delimits its portion of the continental shelf of the Baltic Sea on the basis of the median line.

6. Agreement<sup>1/</sup> between the Government of the Kingdom of the 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. Signed at London, on 6 October 1965 2/

Desiring to establish the boundary between the respective parts of the Continental Shelf under the North Sea on the basis of a line every point of which is equidistant from the nearest points of the base lines from which the territorial sea of each country is at present measured;

Have agreed as follows:

### Article 1

(1) Subject to Article 2 of this Agreement 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 the Netherlands shall be arcs of Great Circles between the following points in the sequence given below:

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1/ Registered with the Secretariat of the United Nations on 17 April 1967 under No. 8616.

2/ Came into force on 23 December 1966.

1.	51° 48' 18" N.,	2° 28' 54" E.
2.	51 59 00	2 37 36
3.	52 01 00	2 39 30
4.	52 05 18	2 42 12
5.	52 06 00	2 42 54
6.	52 12 24	2 50 24
7.	52 17 24	2 56 00
8.	52 25 00	3 03 30
9.	52 37 18	3 11 00
10.	52 47 00	3 12 18
11.	52 53 00	3 10 30
12.	53 18 06	3 03 24
13.	53 28 12	3 01 00
14.	53 35 06	2 59 18
15.	53 40 06	2 57 24
16.	53 57 48	2 52 00
17.	54 22 48	2 45 48
18.	54 37 18	2 53 54
19.	55 50 06	3 24 00

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 2

(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 the Netherlands and the Kingdom of Belgium.

(2) In the north the termination point of the dividing line shall be point No. 19, 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 the Netherlands and the Kingdom of Denmark.

/...

Article 3

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.

.....

7. Agreement<sup>1/</sup> between the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland relating to the exploitation of single geological structures extending across the Dividing Line on the Continental Shelf under the North Sea. Signed at London on 6 October 1965 2/

Having reached agreement on the delimitation of the Continental Shelf under the North Sea between the two countries;

Desiring to regulate certain matters of common interest with regard to the exploitation of single geological structures extending across the dividing line;

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

If any single geological mineral oil or natural gas structure or field 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 will 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 costs and proceeds relating thereto shall be apportioned, after having invited the licensees concerned, if any, to submit agreed proposals to this effect.

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1/ Registered with the Secretariat of the United Nations on 17 April 1967 under No. 98615.

2/ Came into force on 23 December 1966.

## Article 2

Where a structure or field referred to in Article 1 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 3

The Contracting Parties shall, at the request of either, consult regarding the extension of this Agreement to mineral deposits other than those referred to in Article 1 of this Agreement.

### 8. Agreement<sup>1/</sup> concerning the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf between Denmark and Norway. Signed at Oslo on 8 December 1965 2/

The Government of the Kingdom of Denmark and the Government of the Kingdom of Norway, having decided to fix the common frontier between the portions of the continental shelf over which Denmark and Norway, respectively, exercise sovereignty in so far as the exploration and utilization of natural resources are concerned, have agreed as follows:

## Article 1

The boundary between that portion of the continental shelf over which sovereignty is exercised by Denmark and Norway, respectively, shall be the median line which at every point is situated at an equal distance from the nearest point on the base lines from which the width of the outer territorial waters of the Contracting Parties is measured.

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<sup>1/</sup> Registered with the Secretariat of the United Nations on 4 April 1968 under No. 9052.

<sup>2/</sup> Came into force on 22 June 1966.

## Article 2

In order that the principle set out in article 1 may be properly applied, the boundary shall be drawn in the form of straight lines (compass lines) through the following points in the sequence indicated:

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

The aforementioned geographical co-ordinates refer to the attached Norwegian hydrographic chart No. 301, 1941 edition, printed in November 1963, on which the boundary lines are marked. The chart constitutes an integral part of the present Agreement.

## Article 3

The terminal points of the Danish-Norwegian boundary line shall be the points at which the said line meets the boundary line for the portions of the continental shelf belonging to other States.

The Contracting Parties intend, if necessary, to fix these points definitively after consultation with the third country concerned.

## Article 4

If it is established that natural resources of the sea-bed or the subsoil thereof, extend over both sides of the boundary between the continental shelf of the Contracting Parties with the result that deposits situated in the territory of one Party can be completely or partially worked from the territory of the other Party, an agreement shall be made, at the request of one of the Contracting Parties, concerning the utilization of the said natural resources.

.....

/...

9. Agreement<sup>1/</sup> between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the Kingdom of Denmark relating to the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf between the two countries. Signed at London on 3 March 1966 2/

.....

Having decided to establish their common boundary between the parts of the continental shelf over which the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Kingdom of Denmark 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 United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and that part which appertains to the Kingdom of Denmark 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:

56° 05' 12" N., 3° 15' 00" E.

55° 50' 06" N., 3° 24' 00" 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.

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1/ Registered with the Secretariat of the United Nations on 17 March 1967 under No. 8574.

2/ Came into force on 6 February 1967.

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 United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Kingdom of Denmark 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 United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Kingdom of Denmark and the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

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.

.....

10. Agreement<sup>1/</sup> 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.  
Signed at The Hague on 31 March 1966 2/

The Government of the Kingdom of Denmark and the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, desiring to fix the boundary between their respective portions of the continental shelf under the North Sea on the basis of a line which at every point is situated at an equal distance from the nearest points on the base lines from which the outer territorial waters of each country are measured at the present time, have agreed as follows:

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<sup>1/</sup> Registered with the Secretariat of the United Nations on 29 August 1967 under No. 8751.

<sup>2/</sup> Came into force on 1 August 1967.



Article 1

1. In the application of the median-line principle set out in the preamble of this Agreement, the boundary line between the portion of the continental shelf belonging to the Kingdom of Denmark and the portion belonging to the Kingdom of the Netherlands shall consist of arcs of great circles between the following points in the sequence indicated:

- A.  $55^{\circ} 02' 36''$  N -  $5^{\circ} 29' 09''$  E
- B.  $55^{\circ} 26' 11''$  N -  $4^{\circ} 25' 34''$  E
- C.  $55^{\circ} 46' 22''$  N -  $3^{\circ} 36' 40''$  E
- D.  $55^{\circ} 50' 06''$  N -  $3^{\circ} 24' 00''$  E

The positions of the points referred to in this article are expressed in longitude and latitude according to the European Datum (first revision 1950).

2. The boundary line is marked on the chart attached to this Agreement.

Article 2

1. At the request of one Contracting Party, the other Contracting Party shall as soon as possible make known its opinion regarding the position, in relation to the boundary line, of an existing or projected installation or other structure or a drilling site.

2. In the event of a dispute concerning the position, in relation to the boundary line, of an installation or other structure or a drilling site, the Contracting Parties shall determine by agreement between them on which side of the boundary line the installation, structure or drilling site is situated.

.....

/...

11. Agreement<sup>1/</sup> 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 in the north-eastern part of the Baltic Sea, done at Helsinki, on 5 May 1967 <sup>2/</sup>

Desiring to delimit the boundary of the continental shelf between Finland and the Soviet Union in the north-eastern part of the Baltic Sea,

.....

Having regard to the Agreement of 20 May 1965 between Finland and the Soviet Union concerning the boundaries of sea waters and of the continental shelf in the Gulf of Finland,

Bearing in mind the Geneva Convention of 1958 on the Continental Shelf,

#### Article 1

The Contracting Parties agree that the boundary of the continental shelf between the Republic of Finland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in the north-eastern part of the Baltic Sea in the section extending west from the line connecting the Hanko Peninsula, the Osmussaari Islands and Pöösapää Cape to the line connecting the Finnish navigational marker on Grimsöarna Island with the Soviet lighthouse Ristna on Hiiumäa Island shall be the median line.

This median line shall begin at a point whose co-ordinates are 59° 32' 0" north latitude and 23° 10' 0" east longitude, established in article 3 of the above-mentioned Finnish-Soviet agreement of 20 May 1965, and shall follow a westerly direction, passing points whose geographical co-ordinates are the following:

59° 25' 2" north latitude and 22° 45' 5" east longitude; and

59° 23' 1" north latitude and 22° 10' 3" east longitude.

The median line shall terminate at a point whose co-ordinates are 59° 19' 0" north latitude and 21° 47' 0" east longitude, situated along the line connecting the Finnish navigational marker on Grimsöarna Island with the Soviet lighthouse Ristna on Hiiumäa Island.

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<sup>1/</sup> Registered with the Secretariat of the United Nations on 22 July 1968.

<sup>2/</sup> Came into force on 15 March 1968.

Article 2

The line forming the boundary of the continental shelf between the Republic of Finland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics referred to in article 1 is indicated on Soviet Maritime Chart No. 444 on the scale 1:200,000 (date of issue: 17 July 1965), which is annexed to this Agreement.

All the co-ordinates referred to in this Agreement are given in the system of co-ordinates employed in this maritime chart.

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Note: Reference may also be made to the Convention of 2 August 1839 between Great Britain and France, for defining and regulating the limits of the exclusive right of the oyster and other fishery on the coasts of Great Britain and of France (United Nations Legislative Series, ST/LEG/SER.B/6, p. 738), as amended by the Agreement of 20 December 1928 regarding the limits of French fisheries in Granville Bay (*ibid.*, p. 741). In accordance with the Exchange of Notes of 10 April 1964 between the Government of the United Kingdom and the Government of France (UK: Cmnd. 2363), the provisions of this Convention, as amended, "shall continue to be applicable to French and British fishermen".

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IV. FISHERIES CONDUCTED BY MEANS OF EQUIPMENT  
EMBEDDED IN THE FLOOR OF THE HIGH SEAS

Convention on Fishing and Conservation of the  
Living Resources of the High Seas, done at  
Geneva on 29 April 1958 1/

.....

Article 13

1. The regulation of fisheries conducted by means of equipment embedded in the floor of the sea in areas of the high seas adjacent to the territorial sea of a State may be undertaken by that State where such fisheries have long been maintained and conducted by its nationals, provided that non-nationals are permitted to participate in such activities on an equal footing with nationals except in areas where such fisheries have by long usage been exclusively enjoyed by such nationals. Such regulations will not, however, affect the general status of the areas as high seas.

2. In this article, the expression "fisheries conducted by means of equipment embedded in the floor of the sea" means those fisheries using gear with supporting members embedded in the sea floor, constructed on a site and left there to operate permanently or, if removed, restored each season on the same site.

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Note: Reference may also be made to the following bilateral treaty: Fishery Agreement between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the Kingdom of Norway, signed at Oslo on 17 November 1960 (United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 398, p. 190).

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1/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 559, p. 286.

V. LAYING OR MAINTENANCE OF SUBMARINE CABLES  
AND PIPELINES ON THE BED OF THE HIGH SEAS

Convention on the High Seas, done at Geneva  
on 29 April 1958 1/

.....

Article 26

1. All States shall be entitled to lay submarine cables and pipelines on the bed of the high seas.
2. Subject to its right to take reasonable measures for the exploration of the continental shelf and the exploitation of its natural resources, the coastal State may not impede the laying or maintenance of such cables or pipelines.
3. When laying such cables or pipelines the State in question shall pay due regard to cables or pipelines already in position on the sea-bed. In particular, possibilities of repairing existing cables or pipelines shall not be prejudiced.

Article 27

Every State shall take the necessary legislative measures to provide that the breaking or injury by a ship flying its flag or by a person subject to its jurisdiction of a submarine cable beneath the high seas done wilfully or through culpable negligence, in such a manner as to be liable to interrupt or obstruct telegraphic or telephonic communications, and similarly the breaking or injury of a submarine pipeline or high-voltage power cable shall be a punishable offence. This provision shall not apply to any break or injury caused by persons who acted merely with the legitimate object of saving their lives or their ships, after having taken all necessary precautions to avoid such break or injury.

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Note: See also the Convention for the Protection of Submarine Cables, signed at Paris on 14 March 1884 (United Nations, Legislative Series, Laws and Regulations on the Régime of the High Seas (ST/LEG/SER.B/1), p. 251.

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1/ Ibid., vol. 450, p. 82.

## VI. PREVENTION OF POLLUTION OF THE SEA

Convention on the High Seas, done at Geneva  
on 29 April 1958 1/

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### Article 24

Every State shall draw up regulations to prevent pollution of the seas by the discharge of oil from ships or pipelines or resulting from the exploitation and exploration of the seabed and its subsoil, taking account of existing treaty provisions on the subject.

### Article 25

1. Every State shall take measures to prevent pollution of the seas from the dumping of radio-active waste, taking into account any standards and regulations which may be formulated by the competent international organizations.
2. All States shall co-operate with the competent international organizations in taking measures for the prevention of pollution of the seas or air space above, resulting from any activities with radio-active materials or other harmful agents.

.....

Note: See also the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil, done at London on 12 May 1954 (United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 327, p. 4), as amended by the Conference of Contracting Governments, held at London from 4 to 11 April 1962 (UK. Cmd. 1801).

## VII. PROHIBITION OF NUCLEAR WEAPON TESTS

Treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere,  
in outer space and under water, signed at Moscow on  
5 August 1963 2/

### Article 1

1. Each of the Parties to this Treaty undertakes to prohibit, to prevent, and not to carry out any nuclear weapon test explosion, or any other nuclear explosion, at any place under its jurisdiction or control:

1/ Ibid.

2/ Ibid., vol. 480, p. 45.

(a) in the atmosphere; beyond its limits, including outer space; or under water, including territorial waters or high seas; or

(b) in any other environment if such explosion causes radio-active debris to be present outside the territorial limits of the State under whose jurisdiction or control such explosion is conducted. It is understood in this connexion that the provisions of this subparagraph are without prejudice to the conclusion of a treaty resulting in the permanent banning of all nuclear test explosions, including all such explosions underground, the conclusion of which, as the Parties have stated in the Preamble to this Treaty, they seek to achieve.

2. Each of the Parties to this Treaty undertakes furthermore to refrain from causing, encouraging, or in any way participating in, the carrying out of any nuclear weapon test explosion, or any other nuclear explosion, anywhere which would take place in any of the environments described, or have the effect referred to, in paragraph 1 of this Article.

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VIII. SPECIAL REGIME FOR ANTARCTIC AND ADJACENT AREAS

Antarctic treaty, signed at Washington  
on 1 December 1959 1/

Recognizing that it is in the interest of all mankind that Antarctica shall continue forever to be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and shall not become the scene or object of international discord;

Acknowledging the substantial contributions to scientific knowledge resulting from international co-operation in scientific investigation in Antarctica;

Convinced that the establishment of a firm foundation for the continuation and development of such co-operation on the basis of freedom of scientific investigation in Antarctica as applied during the International Geophysical Year accords with the interests of science and the progress of all mankind;

Convinced also that a treaty ensuring the use of Antarctica for peaceful purposes only and the continuance of international harmony in Antarctica will further the purposes and principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations;

Have agreed as follows:

Article I

1. Antarctica shall be used for peaceful purposes only. There shall be prohibited, inter alia, any measures of a military nature, such as the establishment of military bases and fortifications, the carrying out of military manoeuvres, as well as the testing of any type of weapons.

2. The present Treaty shall not prevent the use of military personnel or equipment for scientific research or for any other peaceful purpose.

Article II

Freedom of scientific investigation in Antarctica and co-operation toward that end, as applied during the International Geophysical Year, shall continue. subject to the provisions of the present Treaty.

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1/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 402, p. 71.



### Article III

1. In order to promote international co-operation in scientific investigation in Antarctica, as provided for in article II of the present Treaty, the Contracting Parties agree that, to the greatest extent feasible and practicable:

- (a) information regarding plans for scientific programmes in Antarctica shall be exchanged to permit maximum economy and efficiency of operations;
- (b) scientific personnel shall be exchanged in Antarctica between expeditions and stations;
- (c) scientific observations and results from Antarctica shall be exchanged and made freely available.

2. In implementing this article, every encouragement shall be given to the establishment of co-operative working relations with those specialized agencies of the United Nations and other international organizations having a scientific or technical interest in Antarctica.

### Article IV

1. Nothing contained in the present Treaty shall be interpreted as:

- (a) a renunciation by any Contracting Party of previously asserted rights of or claims to territorial sovereignty in Antarctica;
- (b) a renunciation or diminution by any Contracting Party of any basis of claim to territorial sovereignty in Antarctica which it may have whether as a result of its activities or those of its nationals in Antarctica, or otherwise;
- (c) prejudicing the position of any Contracting Party as regards its recognition or non-recognition of any other State's right of or claim or basis of claim to territorial sovereignty in Antarctica.

2. No acts or activities taking place while the present Treaty is in force shall constitute a basis for asserting, supporting or denying a claim to territorial sovereignty in Antarctica or create any rights of sovereignty in Antarctica. No new claim, or enlargement of an existing claim, to territorial sovereignty in Antarctica shall be asserted while the present Treaty is in force.

#### Article V

1. Any nuclear explosions in Antarctica and the disposal there of radio-active waste material shall be prohibited.
2. In the event of the conclusion of international agreements concerning the use of nuclear energy, including nuclear explosions and the disposal of radio-active waste material, to which all of the Contracting Parties whose representatives are entitled to participate in the meetings provided for under article IX are parties, the rules established under such agreements shall apply in Antarctica.

#### Article VI

The provisions of the present Treaty shall apply to the area south of 60° South Latitude, including all ice shelves, but nothing in the present Treaty shall prejudice or in any way affect the rights, or the exercise of the rights, of any State under international law with regard to the high seas within that area.

#### Article VII

1. In order to promote the objectives and ensure the observance of the provisions of the present Treaty, each Contracting Party whose representatives are entitled to participate in the meetings referred to in article IX of the Treaty shall have the right to designate observers to carry out any inspection provided for by the present article. Observers shall be nationals of the Contracting Parties which designate them. The names of observers shall be communicated to every other Contracting Party having the right to designate observers, and like notice shall be given of the termination of their appointment.
2. Each observer designated in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of this article shall have complete freedom of access at any time to any or all areas of Antarctica.
3. All areas of Antarctica, including all stations, installations and equipment within those areas, and all ships and aircraft at points of discharging or embarking cargoes or personnel in Antarctica, shall be open at all times to inspection by any observers designated in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article.

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4. Aerial observation may be carried out at any time over any or all areas of Antarctica by any of the Contracting Parties having the right to designate observers.

5. Each Contracting Party shall, at the time when the present Treaty enters into force for it, inform the other Contracting Parties, and thereafter shall give them notice in advance, of

(a) all expeditions to and within Antarctica, on the part of its ships or nationals, and all expeditions to Antarctica organized in or proceeding from its territory;

(b) all stations in Antarctica occupied by its nationals; and

(c) any military personnel or equipment intended to be introduced by it into Antarctica subject to the conditions prescribed in paragraph 2 of article I of the present Treaty.

#### Article VIII

1. In order to facilitate the exercise of their functions under the present Treaty, and without prejudice to the respective positions of the Contracting Parties relating to jurisdiction over all other persons in Antarctica, observers designated under paragraph 1 of article VII and scientific personnel exchanged under sub-paragraph 1 (b) of article III of the Treaty, and members of the staffs accompanying any such persons, shall be subject only to the jurisdiction of the Contracting Party of which they are nationals in respect of all acts or omissions occurring while they are in Antarctica for the purpose of exercising their functions.

2. Without prejudice to the provisions of paragraph 1 of this article, and pending the adoption of measures in pursuance of sub-paragraph 1 (e) of article IX, the Contracting Parties concerned in any case of dispute with regard to the exercise of jurisdiction in Antarctica shall immediately consult together with a view to reaching a mutually acceptable solution.

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Article IX

1. Representatives of the Contracting Parties named in the preamble to the present Treaty shall meet at the City of Canberra within two months after the date of entry into force of the Treaty, and thereafter at suitable intervals and places, for the purpose of exchanging information, consulting together on matters of common interest pertaining to Antarctica, and formulating and considering, and recommending to their Governments, measures in furtherance of the principles and objectives of the Treaty, including measures regarding:

- (a) use of Antarctica for peaceful purposes only;
- (b) facilitation of scientific research in Antarctica;
- (c) facilitation of international scientific co-operation in Antarctica;
- (d) facilitation of the exercise of the rights of inspection provided for in article VII of the Treaty;
- (e) questions relating to the exercise of jurisdiction in Antarctica;
- (f) preservation and conservation of living resources in Antarctica.

2. Each Contracting Party which has become a party to the present Treaty by accession under article XIII shall be entitled to appoint representatives to participate in the meetings referred to in paragraph 1 of the present article, during such time as that Contracting Party demonstrates its interest in Antarctica by conducting substantial scientific research activity there, such as the establishment of a scientific station or the dispatch of a scientific expedition.

3. Reports from the observers referred to in article VII of the present Treaty shall be transmitted to the representatives of the Contracting Parties participating in the meetings referred to in paragraph 1 of the present article.

4. The measures referred to in paragraph 1 of this article shall become effective when approved by all the Contracting Parties whose representatives were entitled to participate in the meetings held to consider those measures.

5. Any or all of the rights established in the present Treaty may be exercised as from the date of entry into force of the Treaty whether or not any measures facilitating the exercise of such rights have been proposed, considered or approved as provided in this article.

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Article X

Each of the Contracting Parties undertakes to exert appropriate efforts, consistent with the Charter of the United Nations, to the end that no one engages in any activity in Antarctica contrary to the principles or purposes of the present Treaty.

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ANNEX

Status of the general multilateral conventions included  
in the present document

1. Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone, done at  
Geneva on 29 April 1958

Came into force on 10 September 1964, in accordance with article 29.

Signed by: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Ceylon, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, Holy See, Hungary, Iceland, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Liberia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Panama, Portugal, Romania, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Ukrainian SSR, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

States having deposited their instruments of ratification or accession, or notified their succession: Australia, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Finland, Haiti, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Portugal, Romania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Switzerland, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

2. Convention on the High Seas, done at Geneva on 29 April 1958

Came into force on 30 September 1962, in accordance with article 34.

Signed by: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Ceylon, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, France, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, Holy See, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Lebanon, Liberia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Ukrainian SSR, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

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States having deposited their instruments of ratification or accession, or notified their succession: Afghanistan, Albania, Australia, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Finland, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Switzerland, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

3. Convention on Fishing and Conservation of the Living Resources of the High Seas, done at Geneva on 29 April 1958

Came into force on 20 March 1966, in accordance with article 18.

Signed by: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Bolivia, Canada, Ceylon, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Ghana, Haiti, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Lebanon, Liberia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Panama, Portugal, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

States having deposited their instruments of ratification or accession, or notified their succession: Australia, Cambodia, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Finland, Haiti, Jamaica, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Portugal, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Switzerland, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Kingdom, United States of America, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

4. Convention on the Continental Shelf, done at Geneva on 29 April 1958

Came into force on 10 June 1964, in accordance with article 11.

Signed by: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Bolivia, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Lebanon, Liberia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Ukrainian SSR, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

States having deposited their instruments of ratification or accession, or notified their succession: Albania, Australia, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Guatemala, Haiti, Israel, Jamaica, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States of America, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

5. Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space, and Under Water, signed at Moscow on 5 August 1963

The Treaty came into force on 10 October 1963, the date of deposit of the instruments of ratification by the Governments of the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States with each of the three depositary Governments, in accordance with paragraph 3 of article III.

Originals of Treaty deposited with the Governments<sup>1/</sup> of

USSR	UNITED KINGDOM	UNITED STATES
Moscow	London	Washington

Signed by:

Afghanistan	Afghanistan	Afghanistan
Algeria	Algeria	Algeria
Argentina	Argentina	Argentina
Australia	Australia	Australia
Austria	Austria	Austria
Belgium	Belgium	Belgium
Bolivia	Bolivia	Bolivia
Brazil	Brazil	Brazil
Bulgaria	Bulgaria	Bulgaria
Burma	Burma	Burma
		Burundi
Byelorussian SSR		
	Cameroon	Cameroon
Canada	Canada	Canada
Ceylon	Ceylon	Ceylon
		Chad

<sup>1/</sup> According to information provided by the depositary Governments.



USSR Moscow	UNITED KINGDOM London	UNITED STATES Washington
<u>Signed by:</u>		
Chile	Chile	Chile
		China
Colombia	Colombia	Colombia
Congo (Democratic Rep. of)	Congo (Democratic Rep. of)	Congo (Democratic Rep. of)
Costa Rica	Costa Rica	Costa Rica
Cyprus	Cyprus	Cyprus
Czechoslovakia	Czechoslovakia	Czechoslovakia
Dahomey	Dahomey	Dahomey
Denmark	Denmark	Denmark
Dominican Republic	Dominican Republic	Dominican Republic
Ecuador	Ecuador	Ecuador
El Salvador	El Salvador	El Salvador
Ethiopia	Ethiopia	Ethiopia
Federal Republic of Germany	Federal Republic of Germany	Federal Republic of Germany
Finland	Finland	Finland
		Gabon
German Democratic Rep.		
Ghana	Ghana	Ghana
Greece	Greece	Greece
		Guatemala
		Haiti
Honduras	Honduras	Honduras
Hungary	Hungary	Hungary
Iceland	Iceland	Iceland
India	India	India
Indonesia	Indonesia	Indonesia
Iran	Iran	Iran
Iraq	Iraq	Iraq
Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
Israel	Israel	Israel
Italy	Italy	Italy
		Ivory Coast
Jamaica	Jamaica	Jamaica
Japan	Japan	Japan
Jordan	Jordan	Jordan
Kuwait	Kuwait	Kuwait
Laos	Laos	Laos
Lebanon	Lebanon	Lebanon
Liberia	Liberia	Liberia
Libya	Libya	Libya
Luxembourg	Luxembourg	Luxembourg
		Madagascar

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USSR Moscow	UNITED KINGDOM London	UNITED STATES Washington
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Signed by:

Malaysia	Malaysia	Malaysia
Mali	Mali	Mali
Mauritania	Mauritania	Mauritania
Mexico	Mexico	Mexico
Mongolia	Mongolia	
Morocco	Morocco	Morocco
Nepal	Nepal	Nepal
Netherlands (for the Kingdom in Europe, Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles)	Netherlands (for the Kingdom in Europe, Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles)	Netherlands (for the Kingdom in Europe, Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles)
New Zealand	New Zealand	New Zealand
Nicaragua	Nicaragua	Nicaragua
	Niger	Niger
Nigeria	Nigeria	Nigeria
Norway	Norway	Norway
Pakistan	Pakistan	Pakistan
		Panama
Paraguay	Paraguay	Paraguay
Peru	Peru	Peru
Philippines	Philippines	Philippines
Poland	Poland	Poland
	Portugal	Portugal
	Republic of Korea	Republic of Korea
		Republic of Viet-Nam
Romania	Romania	Romania
		Rwanda
San Marino	San Marino	San Marino
Senegal	Senegal	Senegal
Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone
Somalia		Somalia
	Spain	Spain
Sudan	Sudan	Sudan
Sweden	Sweden	Sweden
Switzerland	Switzerland	Switzerland
Syria	Syria	Syria
Tanganyika	Tanganyika	Tanganyika
Thailand	Thailand	Thailand
		Togo
Trinidad and Tobago	Trinidad and Tobago	Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia	Tunisia	Tunisia
Turkey	Turkey	Turkey
	Uganda	Uganda
Ukrainian SSR		

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USSR Moscow	UNITED KINGDOM London	UNITED STATES Washington
<hr/>		
<u>Signed by:</u>		
USSR	USSR	USSR
UAR	UAR	UAR
United Kingdom	United Kingdom	United Kingdom
United States	United States	United States
		Upper Volta
Uruguay	Uruguay	Uruguay
Venezuela	Venezuela	Venezuela
Western Samoa	Western Samoa	Western Samoa
Yemen		Yemen
Yugoslavia	Yugoslavia	Yugoslavia
 <u>Ratified, or acceded to, by:</u>		
Afghanistan	Afghanistan	Afghanistan
Australia	Australia	Australia
Austria	Austria	Austria
Belgium	Belgium	Belgium
Botswana <u>1/</u>		
	Bolivia	Bolivia
Brazil		Brazil
Bulgaria	Bulgaria	Bulgaria
Burma	Burma	Burma
Byelorussian SSR		
Canada	Canada	Canada
Central African Republic	Central African Republic	Central African Republic
Ceylon	Ceylon	Ceylon
	Chile	Chad
		China
		Congo (Democratic Rep. of)
		Costa Rica
Cyprus	Cyprus	Cyprus
Czechoslovakia	Czechoslovakia	Czechoslovakia
Dahomey	Dahomey	Dahomey
Denmark	Denmark	Denmark
Dominican Republic	Dominican Republic	Dominican Republic
Ecuador	Ecuador	Ecuador
El Salvador	El Salvador	El Salvador

1/ Signed by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, which was responsible for the international relations of Botswana up to 30 September 1966, when the latter country attained independence.

USSR Moscow	UNITED KINGDOM London	UNITED STATES Washington
<u>Ratified, or acceded to, by:</u>		
	Federal Republic of Germany	Federal Republic of Germany
Finland	Finland	Finland
Gabon	Gabon	Gabon
Gambia	Gambia	
German Democratic Republic		
Ghana	Ghana	Ghana
Greece	Greece	Greece
		Guatemala
	Honduras	Honduras
Hungary	Hungary	Hungary
Iceland	Iceland	Iceland
India	India	India
Indonesia	Indonesia	Indonesia
Iran	Iran	Iran
Iraq	Iraq	Iraq
Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
Israel	Israel	Israel
Italy	Italy	Italy
		Ivory Coast
Japan	Japan	Japan
Jordan	Jordan	Jordan
Kuwait	Kuwait	Kuwait
Kenya	Kenya	
Laos		Laos
Lebanon	Lebanon	Lebanon
Liberia	Liberia	Liberia
Luxembourg		Luxembourg
		Madagascar
Malaysia	Malaysia	Malaysia
Malawi	Malawi	Malawi
Malta	Malta	Malta
Mauritania	Mauritania	Mauritania
Mexico	Mexico	Mexico
Mongolia	Mongolia	
Morocco	Morocco	Morocco
Nepal	Nepal	Nepal
Netherlands (for the Kingdom in Europe, Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles)	Netherlands (for the Kingdom in Europe, Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles)	Netherlands (for the Kingdom in Europe, Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles)
New Zealand	New Zealand	New Zealand

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USSR Moscow	UNITED KINGDOM London	UNITED STATES Washington
<u>Ratified, or acceded to, by:</u>		
Nicaragua		Nicaragua
Niger	Niger	Niger
Nigeria	Nigeria	Nigeria
Norway	Norway	Norway
		Panama
Peru	Peru	Peru
Philippines	Philippines	Philippines
Poland	Poland	Poland
	Republic of Korea	Republic of Korea
Romania	Romania	Romania
Rwanda	Rwanda	Rwanda
San Marino	San Marino	San Marino
Senegal	Senegal	Senegal
Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone
South Africa	South Africa	South Africa
	Spain	Spain
Sudan	Sudan	Sudan
Sweden	Sweden	Sweden
Switzerland	Switzerland	Switzerland
Syria	Syria	Syria
	Tanganyika	Tanganyika
Thailand	Thailand	Thailand
		Togo
Trinidad and Tobago	Trinidad and Tobago	Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia	Tunisia	Tunisia
Turkey	Turkey	Turkey
	Uganda	Uganda
Ukrainian SSR		
USSR	USSR	USSR
UAR	UAR	UAR
United Kingdom	United Kingdom	United Kingdom
United States	United States	United States
Venezuela		Venezuela
Western Samoa		Western Samoa
Yugoslavia	Yugoslavia	Yugoslavia
Zambia	Zambia	Zambia

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6. Antarctic Treaty, signed at Washington on 1 December 1959

The Treaty came into force on 23 June 1961, upon deposit of instruments of ratification by all the signatory States, in accordance with paragraph 5 of article XIII. The instruments of ratification or accession were deposited with the Government of the United States of America.<sup>1/</sup>

Signed by: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Chile, France, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Ratified or acceded to by: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Japan, Netherlands (for Kingdom in Europe, Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles), New Zealand, Norway, Poland, South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

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<sup>1/</sup> According to information provided by the depositary Government.