



# **The Law of the Sea**

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**Maritime Boundary Agreements  
(1985–1991)**



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  
(1985–1991)



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## INTRODUCTION

The Office for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea is 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 15 December 1991, there were 51 ratifications), to observe such a practice and gather all information in relation to it, particularly in the field of national legislation or bilateral agreements.

A first publication containing the texts of 74 maritime boundary agreements concluded during the period 1970-1984 was published in 1987. 1/

The present publication contains the text of the delimitation agreements adopted between 1985 to 1991. Another publication, covering the period 1942-1969, was also published recently. 2/

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 20 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, unless there is agreement to the contrary neither of the two States concerned is entitled to extend its territorial sea beyond the median line. This method does not apply, however, in cases of historic titles or other special circumstances. This provision of the Convention closely corresponds to article 12 of the Geneva Convention of 1958 on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone.

For 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 shall be effected by agreement;
- (b) Such agreement shall be reached on the basis of international law;
- (c) The object of the agreement shall be to achieve an equitable solution.

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.

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: Continental Shelf (Tunisia/Libyan Arab Jamahiriya); 3/
- (b) 10 December 1985: Application for Revision and Interpretation of the Judgment of 24 February 1982 in the Case concerning the Continental Shelf (Tunisia/Libyan Arab Jamahiriya); 4/
- (c) 21 March 1984: Continental Shelf (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya/Malta), Italy's Application to Intervene; 5/
- (d) 12 October 1984: Delimitation of the Maritime Boundary in the Gulf of Maine Area (Canada/United States of America); 6/
- (e) 3 June 1985: Continental Shelf (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya/Malta). 7/

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

On 31 July 1989 the arbitral tribunal for the delimitation of the maritime boundary between Guinea-Bissau and Senegal rendered its award over the maritime delimitation between the two countries but Guinea-Bissau had instituted proceedings before the International Court of Justice concerning the existence and validity of the arbitral award. The judgment was rendered on 12 November 1991, confirming the arbitral award.

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. On 17 November 1989 Nicaragua filed an application for permission to intervene in the case concerning the Law, Island and maritime frontier dispute. By its judgement of 13 September 1990, Nicaragua was permitted to intervene only for matters dealing with the legal regime of the Gulf of Fonseca not for the delimitation within the Gulf. The case is still before the Court.

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 that 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 Third United Nations 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 compilation of texts dealing with the delimitation of maritime boundaries has now been completed; the three publications issued on that subject will have reproduced 130 maritime boundary agreements.

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 of the United Nations, are first listed, for ease of reference, by region, i.e. Atlantic region (North), Caribbean region, Mediterranean region, Indian Ocean region and Pacific region (North, Central and South), 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 8/ when available.

Notes

1/ The law of the sea: maritime boundary agreements (1970-1984) (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.V.12).

2/ The law of the sea: maritime boundary agreements (1942-1969) (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.V.11).

3/ I.C.J. Reports 1982, p. 16.

4/ I.C.J. Reports 1985, p. 192.

5/ I.C.J. Reports 1984, p. 3.

6/ Ibid., p. 246.

7/ I.C.J. Reports 1985, p. 13.

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

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## I. ATLANTIC REGION

### NORTH ATLANTIC

#### (1) North Sea

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 territorial sea in the Straits of Dover, 2 November 1988

[Original: French and English]

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 the United Kingdom, respectively, in the area east of 30 minutes west of the Greenwich Meridian has been defined by the Agreement between the two Governments signed at London on 24 June 1982;

Desiring to establish a part of that boundary as the limit between the territorial sea of the French Republic and that of the United Kingdom in the Straits of Dover;

Have agreed as follows:

#### Article 1

1. The boundary between the territorial sea of the French Republic and the territorial sea of the United Kingdom shall be a line composed of loxodromes joining in the sequence given the points defined as follows by means of their co-ordinates:

POSITION	LATITUDES	LONGITUDES
I	50° 49' 30" 95 N	01° 15' 53" 43 E
II	50° 53' 47" 00 N	01° 16' 58" 00 E
III	50° 57' 00" 00 N	01° 21' 25" 00 E
IV	51° 02' 19" 00 N	01° 32' 53" 00 E
V	51° 05' 58" 00 N	01° 43' 31" 00 E
VI	51° 12' 00" 72 N	01° 53' 20" 07 E

2. The positions of points I to VI in paragraph 1 are defined on European Datum (1st Adjustment 1950).

3. The boundary line defined in paragraph 1 has been drawn solely by way of illustration on the chart annexed to this Agreement.

#### Article 2

Points I and VI as defined above shall be the new final points of the boundaries delimiting the parts of the continental shelf appertaining respectively to France and to the United Kingdom in the area east of 30 minutes west of the Greenwich Meridian.

These boundaries are composed of loxodromes joining:

(a) points 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and I, and

(b) points VI, 12, 13 and 14,

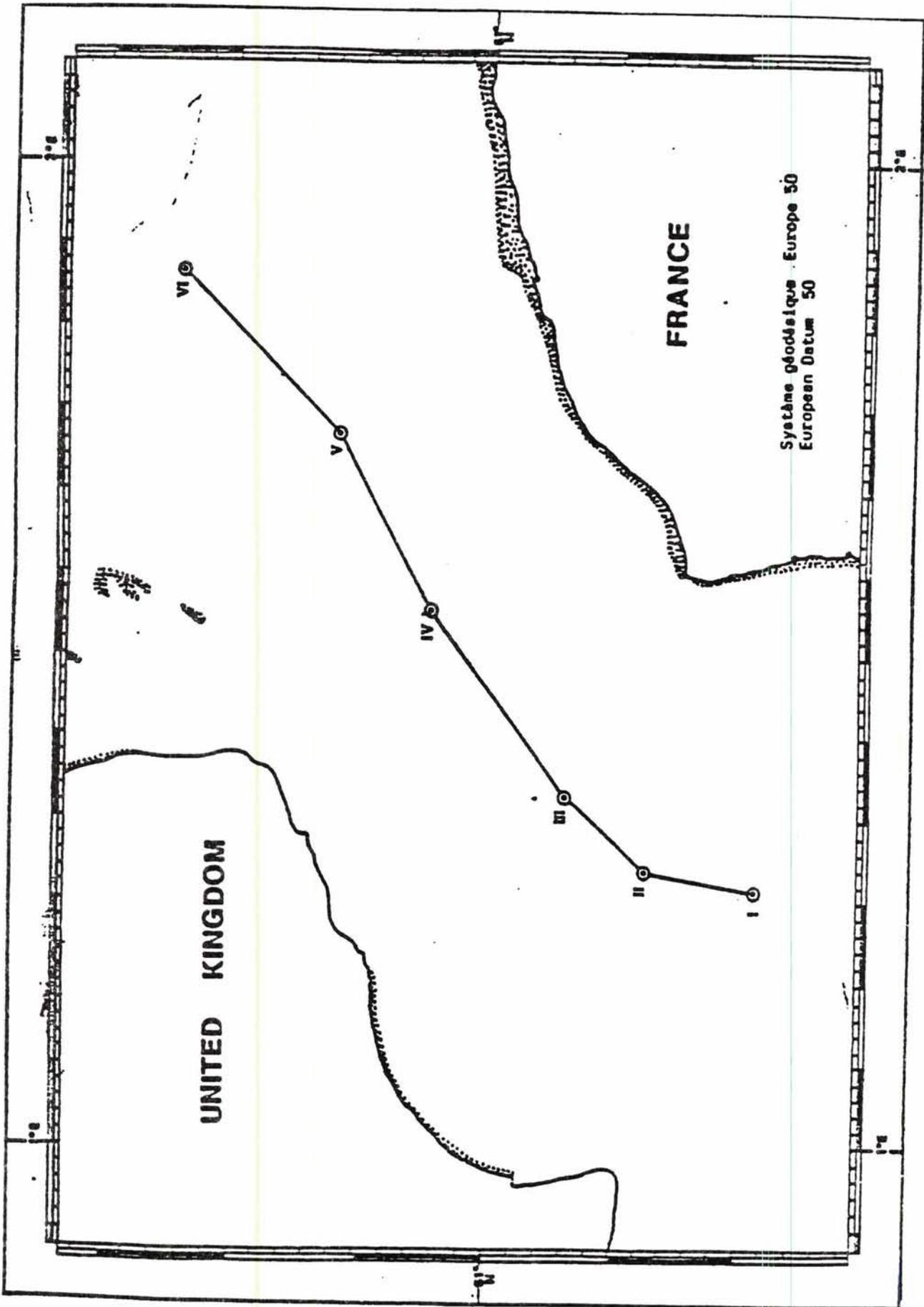
as defined by the Agreement of 24 June 1982 and by this Agreement.

Article 3

Each Contracting Party shall notify the other of the completion of the constitutional procedures required for the entry into force of this Agreement. The Agreement shall enter into force on the date when the last notification is received.

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

DONE in duplicate at Paris this 2nd day of November 1988, in the French and English 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 completion of the delimitation of the continental shelf in the southern North Sea, 23 July 1991

[Original: English and French]

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

Recalling article 2(2) of their Agreement of 24 June 1982 relating to the delimitation of the continental shelf in the area east of 30 minutes West of the Greenwich meridian, according to which the delimitation from point 14 to the tripoint between the boundaries of the continental shelf appertaining respectively to the Parties and to the Kingdom of Belgium is to be completed at the appropriate time by application of the same methods as were utilized for the definition of the boundary line between points 1 and 14;

Noting that, following the discovery of a material error in the coordinates used for the Banc Breedt in 1982, the coordinates of points 13 and 14 were corrected by the Note from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the British Embassy in Paris dated 21 March 1990 and the Embassy's Note in reply dated 27 March 1990;

Desiring to complete the definition of the boundary beyond point 14;

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

1. The tripoint between the boundaries of the continental shelf appertaining respectively to the Parties and to the Kingdom of Belgium shall be defined on European Datum (1st Adjustment 1950), as follows:

Point 15: Lat. 51° 33' 28"N      Long. 2° 14' 18"E

2. The boundary between the parts of the continental shelf which appertain to the United Kingdom and the French Republic respectively in the area of the southern North Sea shall be a loxodrome joining points 14 and 15.

3. The boundary defined in paragraph 2 is illustrated on the chart annexed to this Agreement.

Article 2

It is hereby recorded that the corrected coordinates for points 13 and 14 are as follows:

Point 13: Lat. 51° 20' 11"N      Long. 2° 02' 18"E  
Point 14: Lat. 51° 30' 14"N      Long. 2° 07' 18"E

Article 3

1. Each Contracting Party shall notify the other of the completion of the constitutional procedures required for the entry into force of this Agreement.
2. The Agreement shall enter into force on the date when the last notification is received.

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

DONE in duplicate at London this 23rd day of July 1991 in the English and French languages, both texts equally authoritative.

Agreement between the Government of the United Kingdom  
of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government  
of the Republic of Ireland concerning the delimitation of  
areas of the continental shelf between the two countries,  
7 November 1988

[Original: English]

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

Wishing to open up further opportunities for their respective offshore  
petroleum and related industries by establishing boundaries between their  
respective parts of the continental shelf,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

IRISH SEA AND SOUTH-WEST AREA

(1) The boundary between the parts of the continental shelf which appertain  
to the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland, respectively, in the area  
south of latitude 53°39' North shall be a line composed of parallels of  
latitude and meridians of longitude joining, in the sequence given in  
Schedule A to this Agreement, the points set out in that Schedule.

(2) This line, described as "Line A", has been drawn by way of illustration  
on Map A annexed to this Agreement.

Article 2

NORTH-WEST AREA

(1) The boundary between the parts of the continental shelf which appertain  
to the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland, respectively, in the area  
west of longitude 6°45' West shall be a line composed of parallels of latitude  
and meridians of longitude joining, in the sequence given in Schedule B to  
this Agreement, the points set out in that Schedule.

(2) This line, described as "Line B", has been drawn by way of illustration  
on Map B annexed to this Agreement.

Article 3

CROSS-BOUNDARY FIELDS

If any oil, gas or condensate field extends across Line A or Line B and  
the part of such field which is situated on one side of the line is  
exploitable, wholly or in part, from the other side of the line, the  
two Governments shall make determined efforts to reach agreement as to the  
exploitation of such field.

Article 4

CONTINENTAL MARGIN

Nothing in this Agreement affects the position of either Government concerning the location of the outer edge of its continental margin.

Article 5

ENTRY INTO FORCE

This Agreement shall enter into force on the date on which the two Governments exchange notifications of their acceptance of this Agreement.

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

DONE in two originals at Dublin this 7th day of November, 1988.

Schedule A

<u>Position</u>	<u>Latitude</u>	<u>Longitude</u>
1	53°39'.00 N	5°17'.00 W
2	53°32'.00 N	5°17'.00 W
3	53°32'.00 N	5°19'.00 W
4	53°26'.00 N	5°19'.00 W
5	53°26'.00 N	5°20'.00 W
6	53°09'.00 N	5°20'.00 W
7	53°09'.00 N	5°19'.00 W
8	52°59'.00 N	5°19'.00 W
9	52°59'.00 N	5°22'.50 W
10	52°52'.00 N	5°22'.50 W
11	52°52'.00 N	5°24'.50 W
12	52°44'.00 N	5°24'.50 W
13	52°44'.00 N	5°28'.00 W
14	52°32'.00 N	5°28'.00 W
15	52°32'.00 N	5°22'.80 W
16	52°24'.00 N	5°22'.80 W
17	52°24'.00 N	5°35'.00 W
18	52°16'.00 N	5°35'.00 W
19	52°16'.00 N	5°39'.00 W
20	52°12'.00 N	5°39'.00 W
21	52°12'.00 N	5°42'.00 W
22	52°08'.00 N	5°42'.00 W
23	52°08'.00 N	5°46'.00 W
24	52°04'.00 N	5°46'.00 W
25	52°04'.00 N	5°50'.00 W
26	52°00'.00 N	5°50'.00 W
27	52°00'.00 N	5°54'.00 W
28	51°58'.00 N	5°54'.00 W
29	51°58'.00 N	5°57'.00 W
30	51°54'.00 N	5°57'.00 W
31	51°54'.00 N	6°00'.00 W
32	51°50'.00 N	6°00'.00 W
33	51°50'.00 N	6°06'.00 W
34	51°40'.00 N	6°06'.00 W
35	51°40'.00 N	6°18'.00 W
36	51°30'.00 N	6°18'.00 W
37	51°30'.00 N	6°33'.00 W
38	51°20'.00 N	6°33'.00 W
39	51°20'.00 N	6°42'.00 W
40	51°10'.00 N	6°42'.00 W
41	51°10'.00 N	6°48'.00 W
42	51°00'.00 N	6°48'.00 W
43	51°00'.00 N	7°03'.00 W
44	50°50'.00 N	7°03'.00 W
45	50°50'.00 N	7°12'.00 W
46	50°40'.00 N	7°12'.00 W
47	50°40'.00 N	7°36'.00 W
48	50°30'.00 N	7°36'.00 W
49	50°30'.00 N	8°00'.00 W
50	50°20'.00 N	8°00'.00 W

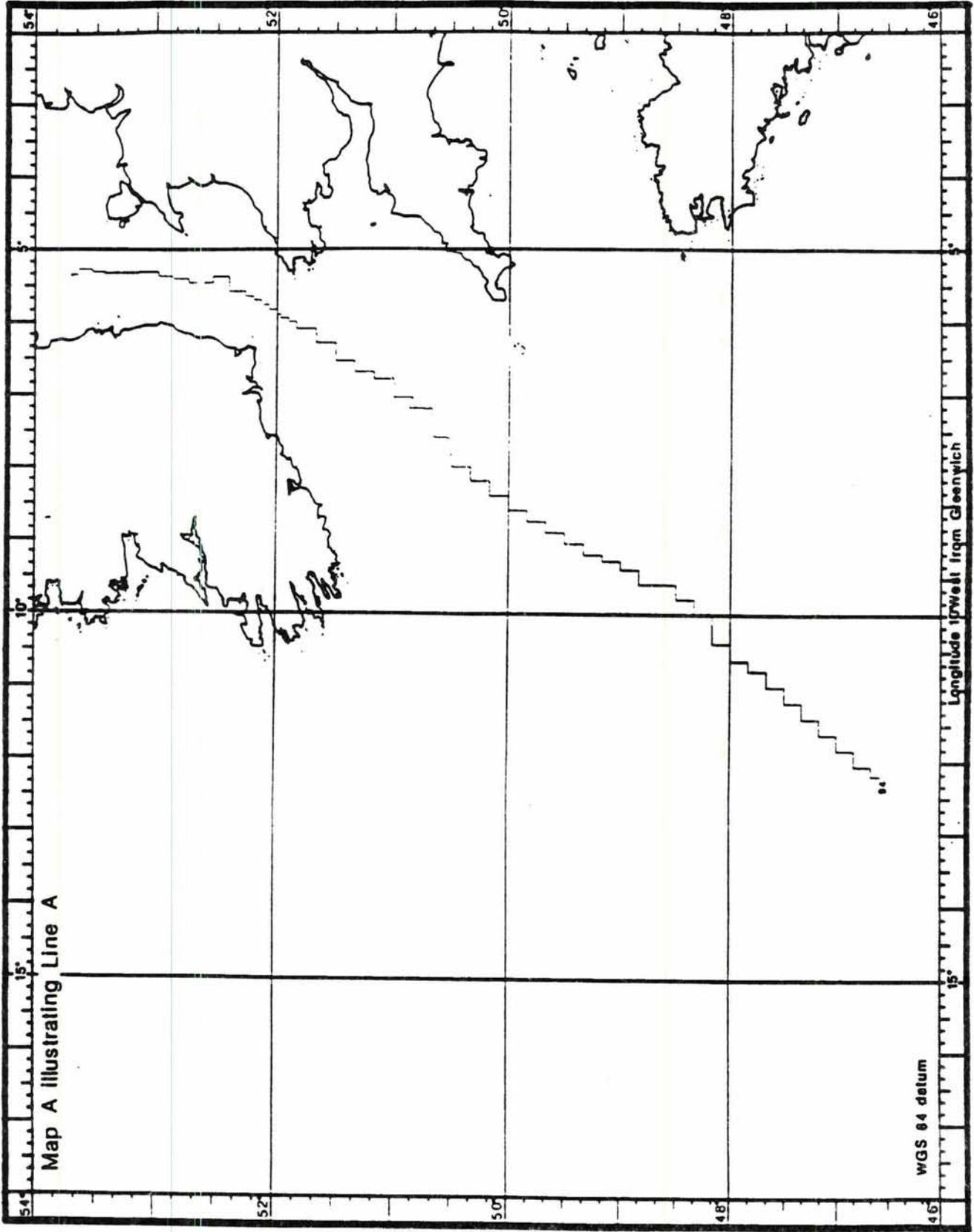
51	50°20'.00 N	8°12'.00 W
52	50°10'.00 N	8°12'.00 W
53	50°10'.00 N	8°24'.00 W
54	50°00'.00 N	8°24'.00 W
55	50°00'.00 N	8°36'.00 W
56	49°50'.00 N	8°36'.00 W
57	49°50'.00 N	8°45'.00 W
58	49°40'.00 N	8°45'.00 W
59	49°40'.00 N	8°54'.00 W
60	49°30'.00 N	8°54'.00 W
61	49°30'.00 N	9°03'.00 W
62	49°20'.00 N	9°03'.00 W
63	49°20'.00 N	9°12'.00 W
64	49°10'.00 N	9°12'.00 W
65	49°10'.00 N	9°17'.00 W
66	49°00'.00 N	9°17'.00 W
67	49°00'.00 N	9°24'.00 W
68	48°50'.00 N	9°24'.00 W
69	48°50'.00 N	9°36'.00 W
70	48°30'.00 N	9°36'.00 W
71	48°30'.00 N	9°48'.00 W
72	48°20'.00 N	9°48'.00 W
73	48°20'.00 N	10°00'.00 W
74	48°10'.00 N	10°00'.00 W
75	48°10'.00 N	10°24'.00 W
76	48°00'.00 N	10°24'.00 W
77	48°00'.00 N	10°38'.00 W
78	47°50'.00 N	10°38'.00 W
79	47°50'.00 N	10°46'.00 W
80	47°40'.00 N	10°46'.00 W
81	47°40'.00 N	10°59'.00 W
82	47°30'.00 N	10°59'.00 W
83	47°30'.00 N	11°12'.00 W
84	47°20'.00 N	11°12'.00 W
85	47°20'.00 N	11°25'.00 W
86	47°10'.00 N	11°25'.00 W
87	47°10'.00 N	11°38'.00 W
88	47°00'.00 N	11°38'.00 W
89	47°00'.00 N	11°51'.00 W
90	46°50'.00 N	11°51'.00 W
91	46°50'.00 N	12°04'.00 W
92	46°40'.00 N	12°04'.00 W
93	46°40'.00 N	12°12'.00 W
94	46°34'.00 N	12°12'.00 W

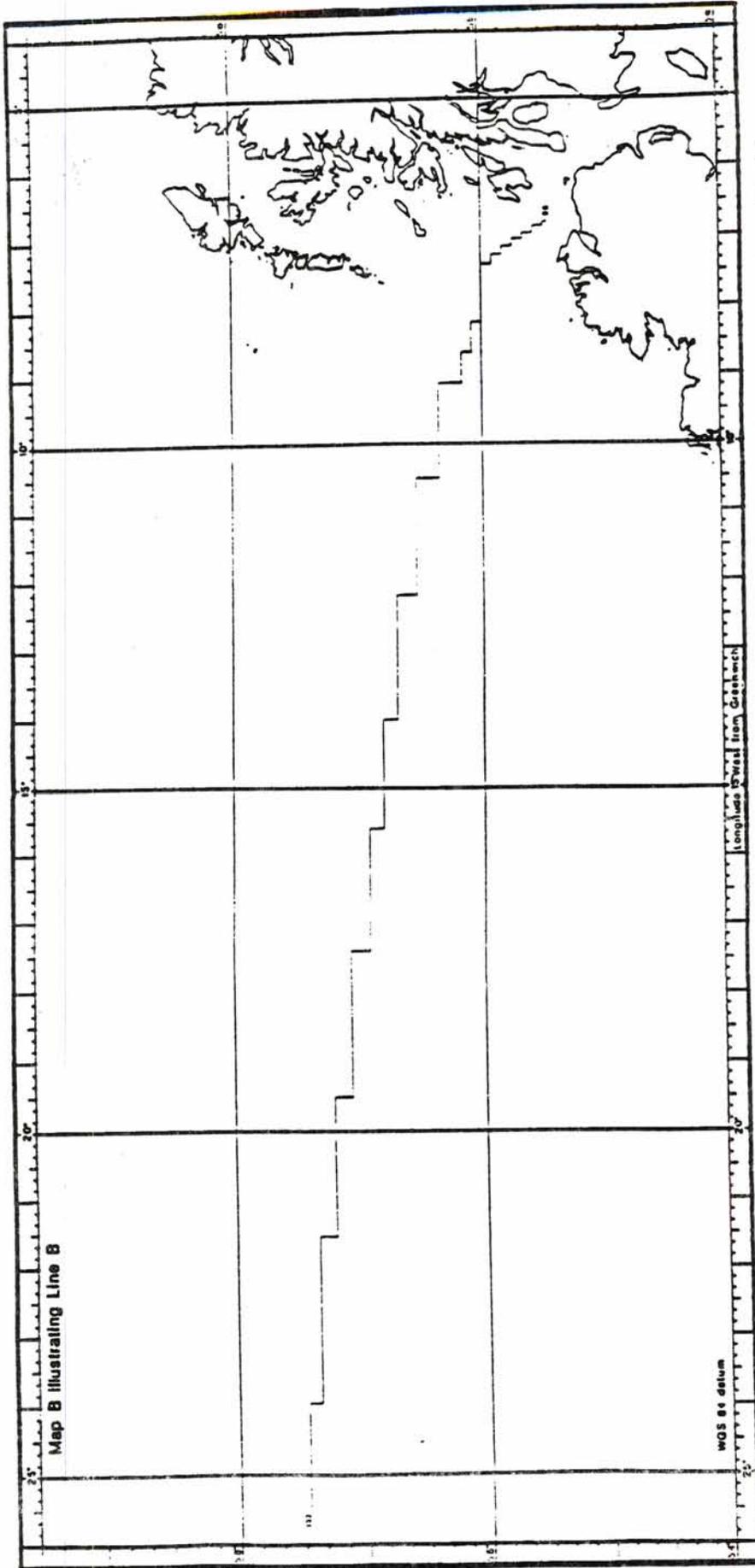
The positions of points 1 to 94 are defined by co-ordinates of latitude and longitude on World Geodetic System 1984 datum (WGS 84).

Schedule B

<u>Position</u>	<u>Latitude</u>	<u>Longitude</u>
95	55°28'.00 N	6°45'.00 W
96	55°28'.00 N	6°48'.00 W
97	55°30'.00 N	6°48'.00 W
98	55°30'.00 N	6°51'.00 W
99	55°35'.00 N	6°51'.00 W
100	55°35'.00 N	6°57'.00 W
101	55°40'.00 N	6°57'.00 W
102	55°40'.00 N	7°02'.00 W
103	55°45'.00 N	7°02'.00 W
104	55°45'.00 N	7°08'.00 W
105	55°50'.00 N	7°08'.00 W
106	55°50'.00 N	7°15'.00 W
107	55°55'.00 N	7°15'.00 W
108	55°55'.00 N	7°23'.00 W
109	56°00'.00 N	7°23'.00 W
110	56°00'.00 N	8°13'.00 W
111	56°05'.00 N	8°13'.00 W
112	56°05'.00 N	8°39'.50 W
113	56°10'.00 N	8°39'.50 W
114	56°10'.00 N	9°07'.00 W
115	56°21'.50 N	9°07'.00 W
116	56°21'.50 N	10°30'.00 W
117	56°32'.50 N	10°30'.00 W
118	56°32'.50 N	12°12'.00 W
119	56°42'.00 N	12°12'.00 W
120	56°42'.00 N	14°00'.00 W
121	56°49'.00 N	14°00'.00 W
122	56°49'.00 N	15°36'.00 W
123	56°56'.00 N	15°36'.00 W
124	56°56'.00 N	17°24'.00 W
125	57°05'.50 N	17°24'.00 W
126	57°05'.50 N	19°30'.00 W
127	57°14'.00 N	19°30'.00 W
128	57°14'.00 N	21°32'.00 W
129	57°22'.00 N	21°32'.00 W
130	57°22'.00 N	23°57'.40 W
131	57°28'.00 N	23°57'.40 W
132	57°28'.00 N	25°31'.50 W

The position of points 95 to 132 are defined by co-ordinates of latitude and longitude on World Geodetic System 1984 datum (WGS 84).





Agreement between the Government of the French Republic and the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium on the delimitation of the territorial sea, 8 October 1990

[Original: French]

The Government of the French Republic and the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium;

Desiring to establish the course of the line delimiting the territorial sea of the French Republic and that of the Kingdom of Belgium,

Desiring to take account of all the existing rules applicable to the delimitation of maritime spaces, with a view to arriving at an equitable solution;

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

1. The boundary between the territorial sea of the French Republic and the territorial sea of the Kingdom of Belgium shall be a line composed of loxodromes connecting, in the sequence given, the points defined as follows by their coordinates.

	<u>East longitude</u>	<u>North latitude</u>
Point 1	02° 32' 37"	51° 05' 37"
Point 2	02° 23' 25"	51° 16' 09"

2. The coordinates of the points specified in paragraph 1 are defined on European Datum (1st Adjustment 1950).

3. The line defined in paragraph 1 has been drawn, for purposes of illustration only, on the map annexed to this Agreement.

Article 2

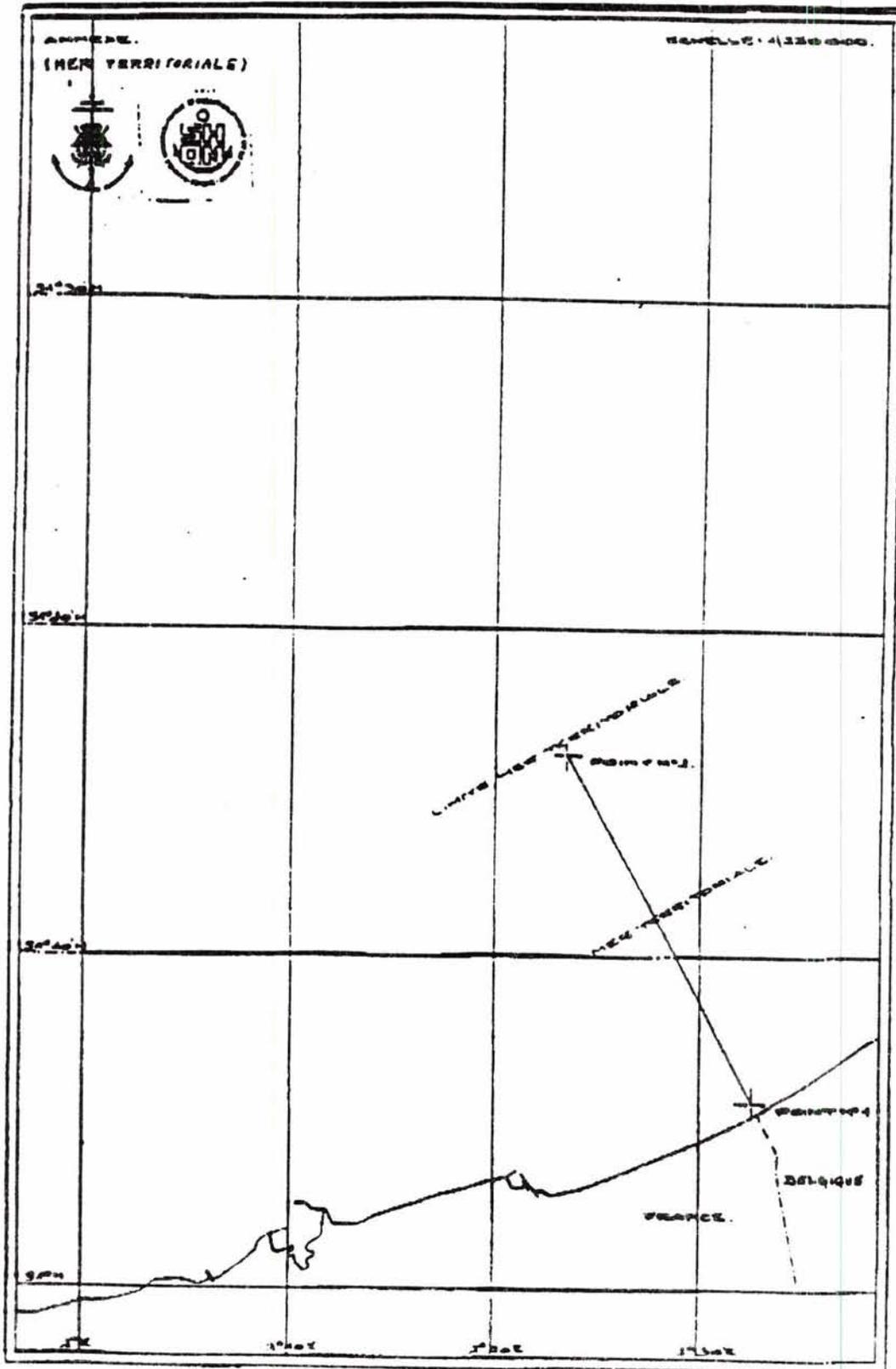
The points defined above have been determined by taking into account low-tide elevations at the approaches to the French and Belgian coasts. However, the application by France and Belgium of different methods for calculating the elevations has resulted in two different delineations. It has therefore been agreed that the area comprised within these two delineations shall be divided into two equal parts.

Article 3

Each Contracting Party shall notify the other of the completion of the constitutional procedures required for the entry into force of this Agreement. This Agreement shall enter into force on the date of receipt of the last notification.

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

DONE at Brussels on 8 October 1990.



Agreement between the Government of the French Republic and the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium on the delimitation of the continental shelf, 8 October 1990

[Original: French]

The Government of the French Republic and the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium;

Desiring to establish the course of the line delimiting the continental shelf between the French Republic and the Kingdom of Belgium;

Desiring to take account of all the existing rules applicable to the delimitation of maritime spaces, with a view to arriving at an equitable solution;

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

1. The boundary between the continental shelf of the French Republic and the continental shelf of the Kingdom of Belgium shall be a line composed of loxodromes connecting in the sequence given, the points defined as follows by their coordinates.

<u>East longitude</u>		<u>North latitude</u>
Point 2	02° 23' 25"	51° 16' 09"
Point 3	02° 14' 18"	51° 33' 28"

2. The coordinates of the points specified in paragraph 1 are defined on European Datum (1st Adjustment 1950).

3. The line defined in paragraph 1 has been drawn, for purposes of illustration only, on the map annexed to this Agreement.

Article 2

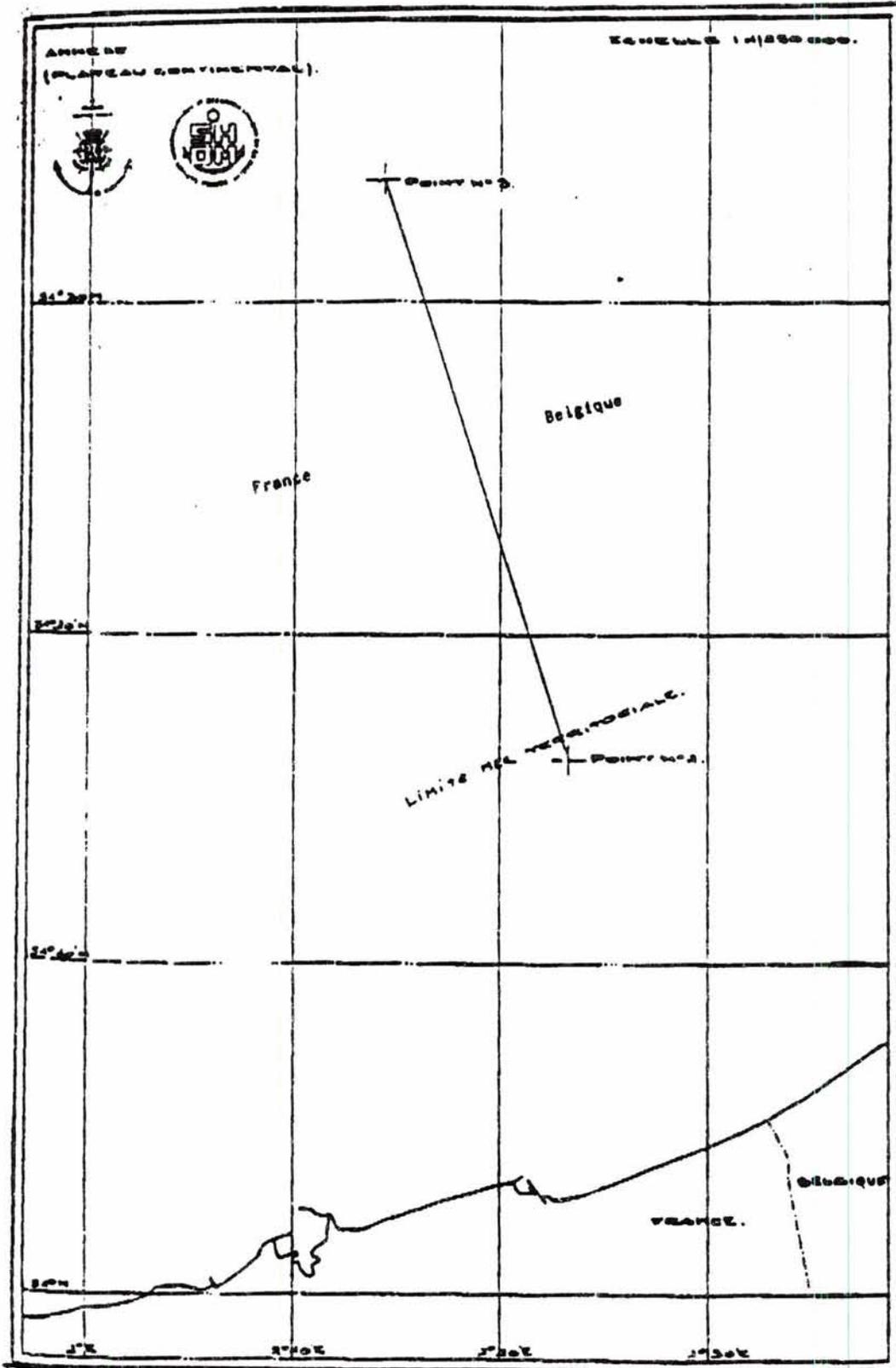
The points defined above have been arrived at after an attempt to find an equitable solution on the basis mainly of a compromise between two assumptions, one taking into account the low-tide elevations at the approaches to the French and Belgian coasts, and one taking into account the low-water line of the coast.

Article 3

Each Contracting Party shall notify the other of the completion of the constitutional procedures required for the entry into force of this Agreement. This Agreement shall enter into force on the date of receipt of the last notification.

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

DONE at Brussels on 8 October 1990.



(2) Baltic Sea

Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement between Finland and Sweden confirming part of the national frontier between the two States, 14 June 1985

[Original: English]

I

The Ambassador of Sweden at Helsinki to the  
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Finland

Helsinki, 14 June 1985

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you herewith that the Swedish Parliament approves the 1981 survey of the Swedish-Finnish State frontier, as the survey is reported in the frontier document prepared by the competent Swedish and Finnish frontier commissions, with the exception of an area near the Vähänärä rapids in the commune of Overtornea.

The excepted frontier segment is bounded on the north by the point of intersection of the present State frontier and latitude 65° 56' 00" N and on the south by the point of intersection of the present State frontier and latitude 65° 55' 28" N. The latitude figures refer to the Finnish system. According to the Swedish system the corresponding latitude figures are 65° 56' 05.8" N and 65° 55' 33.8" N.

The Swedish Government proposes that the course of the State frontier should be established in accordance with the proposal made jointly by the frontier commissioners as a result of the 1981 frontier survey, with the exception of the above-mentioned frontier segment near the Vähänärä rapids, and should enter into force on 1 August 1985.

In the matter of the frontier segment near the Vähänärä rapids, the Swedish Government proposes that a new frontier survey should be carried out and the position of the thalweg should be established. The determination of the thalweg shall be governed by the same principles with regard to the frontier segment as in the 1981 frontier survey. The survey shall be carried out jointly by one Swedish and one Finnish frontier commission as soon as possible during the year 1985. Each State shall establish instructions for its frontier commission.

I have the honour to propose that this letter and your reply to it should together constitute an agreement in the matter between the Swedish and Finnish Governments.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest and most distinguished consideration.

C. K. Thyberg

II

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Finland to the  
Ambassador of Sweden at Helsinki

Helsinki, 14 June 1985

Sir,

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

[See note I]

In reply, I have the honour to inform you that the Finnish Government approves the proposal made in the letter and to confirm that your letter and this reply shall constitute an agreement in the matter between the Finnish and Swedish Governments.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest and most distinguished consideration.

Faavo Väyrynen

Agreement (with Protocol) between the Government of the Kingdom of Sweden and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics concerning the delimitation of the continental shelf and of the Swedish fishing zone and the Soviet economic zone in the Baltic Sea, 18 April 1988

[Original: Swedish and Russian]

The Government of the Kingdom of Sweden and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,

On the basis of the Agreement between the Kingdom of Sweden and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics concerning the principles of the delimitation of sea areas in the Baltic Sea of 13 January 1988,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

The line of delimitation between the regions of the continental shelf over which Sweden and the Soviet Union respectively exercise sovereign rights in respect of prospecting and the exploitation of their natural resources, and between the Swedish fishing zone and the Soviet economic zone, shall follow the straight lines (loxodromes) linking the points with the geographical co-ordinates indicated in article 2.

The delimitation line has been calculated, on the one hand, in conformity with the current Swedish system of co-ordinates (RT 38) employed in Swedish maritime charts Nos. 7 and 8, issued in 1988, and on the other hand, in conformity with the Soviet system of co-ordinates employed in Soviet maritime chart No. 1150, issued in 1987. The above-mentioned maritime charts shall be attached to this Agreement and shall form an integral part of it.

Article 2

The co-ordinates referred to in article 1 are as follows:

Co-ordinates in the Swedish system

Points

A 1	58° 46,836'	north latitude	20° 28,672'	east longitude
A 2	58° 29,000'	north latitude	20° 26,590'	east longitude
A 3	58° 12,000'	north latitude	20° 22,502'	east longitude
A 4	57° 54,691'	north latitude	20° 24,920'	east longitude
A 5	57° 44,000'	north latitude	20° 14,139'	east longitude
A 6	57° 33,800'	north latitude	20° 03,965'	east longitude
A 7	57° 26,717'	north latitude	20° 02,160'	east longitude
A 8	57° 14,192'	north latitude	19° 53,565'	east longitude
A 9	56° 58,000'	north latitude	19° 40,270'	east longitude
A 10	56° 45,000'	north latitude	19° 31,720'	east longitude
A 11	56° 35,000'	north latitude	19° 25,070'	east longitude
A 12	56° 27,000'	north latitude	19° 21,070'	east longitude

Co-ordinates in the Swedish system (cont.)

A 13	56° 15,000'	north latitude	19° 13,565'	east longitude
A 14	56° 02,433'	north latitude	19° 05,669'	east longitude
A 15	55° 58,863'	north latitude	19° 04,876'	east longitude
A 16	55° 57,300'	north latitude	19° 04,049'	east longitude
A 17	55° 53,482'	north latitude	18° 56,777'	east longitude

Co-ordinates in the Soviet system

Points

A 1	58° 46,836'	north latitude	20° 28,582'	east longitude
A 2	58° 29,000'	north latitude	20° 26,500'	east longitude
A 3	58° 12,000'	north latitude	20° 22,412'	east longitude
A 4	57° 54,691'	north latitude	20° 24,830'	east longitude
A 5	57° 44,000'	north latitude	20° 14,049'	east longitude
A 6	57° 33,800'	north latitude	20° 03,875'	east longitude
A 7	57° 26,717'	north latitude	20° 02,070'	east longitude
A 8	57° 14,192'	north latitude	19° 53,475'	east longitude
A 9	56° 58,000'	north latitude	19° 40,200'	east longitude
A 10	56° 45,000'	north latitude	19° 31,650'	east longitude
A 11	56° 35,000'	north latitude	19° 25,000'	east longitude
A 12	56° 27,000'	north latitude	19° 21,000'	east longitude
A 13	56° 15,000'	north latitude	19° 13,500'	east longitude
A 14	56° 02,433'	north latitude	19° 05,604'	east longitude
A 15	55° 58,863'	north latitude	19° 04,811'	east longitude
A 16	55° 57,300'	north latitude	19° 03,984'	east longitude
A 17	55° 53,482'	north latitude	18° 56,717'	east longitude

The two systems of co-ordinates shall be equally valid. From point A 1 in the north and from point A 17 in the south, the delimitation line shall be continued up to points to be agreed upon with the third countries concerned.

Article 3

This Agreement is concluded on the basis of the Agreement between the Kingdom of Sweden and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics concerning the principles of the delimitation of sea areas in the Baltic Sea of 13 January 1988 and shall be subject to approval in accordance with the legislation of each of the Parties.

This Agreement shall enter into force on the date of the exchange of notes notifying its approval.

DONE at Moscow on 18 April 1988 in duplicate, in the Swedish and Russian languages, both texts being equally authentic.

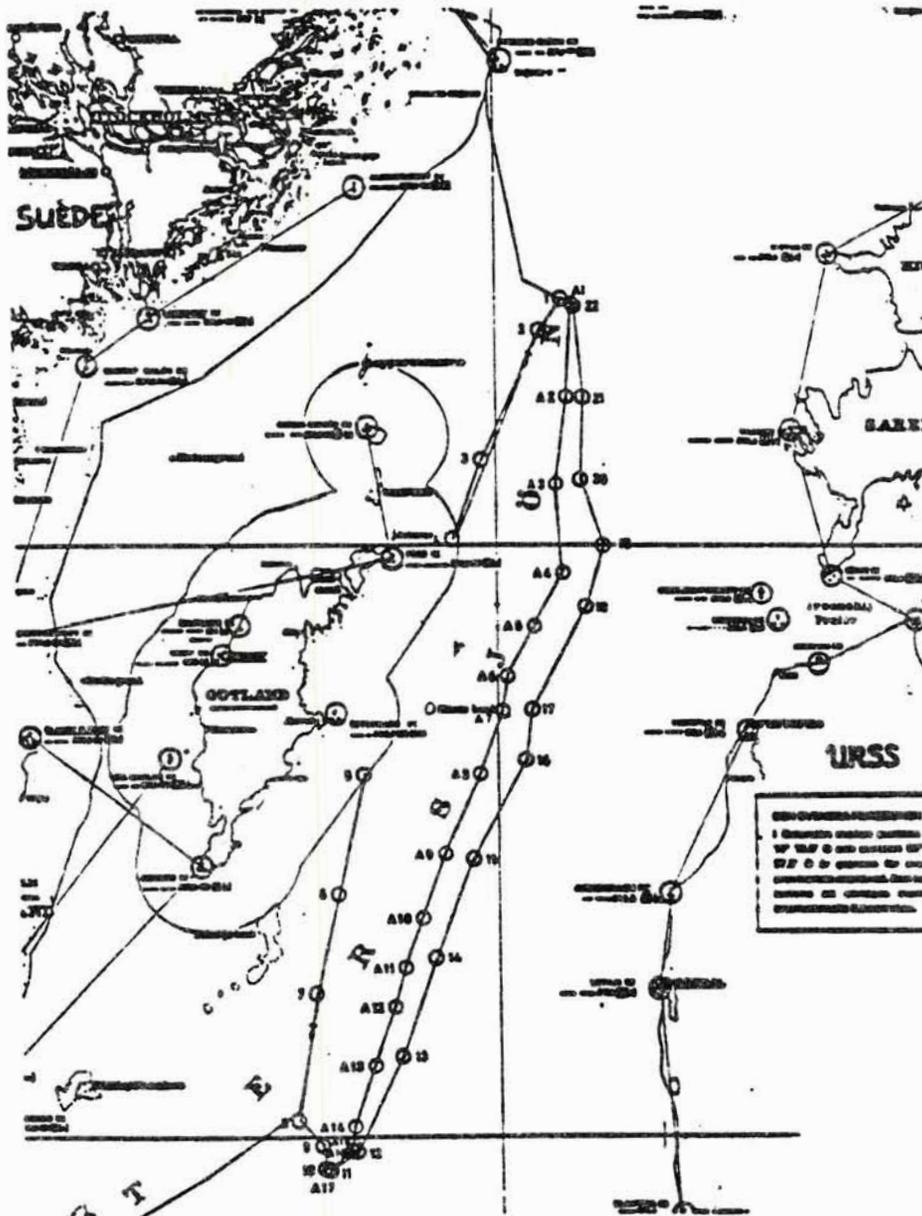
PROTOCOL

With reference to the Agreement signed today between the Government of the Kingdom of Sweden and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the delimitation of the continental shelf and of the Swedish fishery zone and the Soviet economic zone in the Baltic Sea, the two Parties have agreed that, in so far as it pertains to fisheries jurisdiction, the Agreement shall take effect provisionally as of 16 May 1988.

With reference to the Agreement signed today between the Government of the Kingdom of Sweden and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on mutual relations in the field of fishing in the formerly disputed area in the Baltic Sea, the two Parties have further agreed that the provisions of the Agreement shall take effect provisionally as of 16 May 1988. Apportionments under the 1988 quotas, according to fish species, shall be agreed upon between the Parties within three weeks after the date of signature of this Agreement.

DONE at Moscow on 18 April 1988, in duplicate in the Swedish and Russian languages, both texts being equally authentic.

Prop. 1987/88:175  
Bilaga 5



Statens Tryckeri, Stockholm 1988

Source: Revue Générale de Droit International Public (Editions A. Pedone, Paris), vol. 92/1988/4, p. 1055.

II. CARIBBEAN REGION

Maritime Delimitation Treaty between Colombia and Honduras,  
2 August 1986

[Original: Spanish]

The Government of the Republic of Colombia and the Government of the Republic of Honduras,

Reaffirming the friendship bonds that rule the relationships between the two States and aware of the need to establish a marine frontier between the two States;

Have decided to execute a Treaty and for such purpose have appointed their plenipotentiaries:

His Excellency the President of the Republic of Colombia appoints Dr. August Ramírez Ocampo, Minister of Foreign Affairs; His Excellency the President of the Republic of Honduras appoints Mr. Carlos López Contreras, Attorney, Secretary of Foreign Affairs,

Who have entered the following agreement:

Article I

The marine frontier between the Republic of Colombia and the Republic of Honduras is constituted by geodetic lines that connect the points located in the following co-ordinates:

Point No. 1	Lat. 14° 59' 08" N	Long. 82° 00' 00" W
No. 2	Lat. 14° 59' 08" N	Long. 79° 56' 00" W
No. 3	Lat. 15° 30' 10" N	Long. 79° 56' 00" W
No. 4	Lat. 15° 46' 00" N	Long. 80° 03' 55" W
No. 5	Lat. 15° 58' 40" N	Long. 79° 56' 40" W

Between points 4 and 5, the marine frontier shall be constituted by a circular line, the radius of which shall be measured from a point located in co-ordinates 15° 47' 50" N and 79° 51' 20" W.

No. 6	Lat. 16° 04' 15" N	Long. 79° 50' 32" W
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From the above point, the marine frontier shall continue towards the east by parallel 16° 04' 15" N, up to the point where a delimitation must be made with a third State.

The marine frontier agreed upon is indicated only for illustration purposes in the nautical chart No. 28000, published by the Defense Mapping Agency Hydrographic/Topographic Center, Washington D.C., 74th edition, March 30, 1985, which, duly signed by the Plenipotentiaries, is attached to the foregoing Treaty, in the understanding that in all events, the contents of the same shall prevail.

Article II

The delimitation stated in the above article shall not overrule the layout of the marine frontiers which have been established or can be established in the future between any of the Parties herein and third States, as long as said layout does not affect the jurisdiction acknowledged to the other Contracting Party by the foregoing instrument.

Article III

The hydrocarbons or natural gas deposits or fields which are found on both sides of the line established shall be exploited in a manner such that the distribution of the volumes of the resource extracted from said deposit or field is proportional to the volume of the same which is correspondingly found on each side of the line.

Article IV

Any disagreement between the Contracting Parties regarding the interpretation and application of the foregoing Treaty shall be decided by the pacific means established in international law.

2 August 1986

Treaty between the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago and the Republic  
of Venezuela on the delimitation of marine and submarine areas,  
18 April 1990 1/

[Original: English and Spanish]

The Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago and the Government of the Republic of Venezuela, hereinafter referred to as the Contracting Parties;

Resolving in a true spirit of cooperation and friendship to settle permanently as good neighbours the limits of the marine and submarine areas within which the respective Governments exercise sovereignty, sovereign rights and jurisdiction through the establishment of a precise and equitable maritime boundary between the two countries;

Taking into account the rules of international law and the development of the new law of the sea;

Have agreed as follows:

Article I

The maritime boundary between the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago and the Republic of Venezuela referred to in this Treaty is the maritime boundary with respect to the territorial seas, the Continental Shelves and the Exclusive Economic Zones and to any other marine and submarine areas which have been or might be established by the Contracting Parties in accordance with International Law.

Article II

1. The delimitation lines with respect to the marine and submarine areas in the Caribbean, the Gulf of Paria, the Serpent's Mouth and the Atlantic Ocean are geodesics connecting the following geographical coordinates:

1.	Latitude	11° 10' 30" North;	Longitude	61° 43' 46" West
2.	Latitude	10° 54' 40" North;	Longitude	61° 43' 46" West
3.	Latitude	10° 54' 15" North;	Longitude	61° 43' 52" West
4.	Latitude	10° 48' 41" North;	Longitude	61° 45' 47" West
5.	Latitude	10° 47' 38" North;	Longitude	61° 46' 17" West
6.	Latitude	10° 42' 52" North;	Longitude	61° 48' 10" West
7.	Latitude	10° 35' 20" North;	Longitude	67° 48' 10" West

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1/ Communicated by the Permanent Mission of Venezuela to the United Nations on 5 November 1991. Entered into force on 23 July 1991.

8.	Latitude	10° 35' 19" North;	Longitude	61° 51' 45" West
9.	Latitude	10° 02' 46" North;	Longitude	62° 04' 59" West
10.	Latitude	10° 00' 29" North;	Longitude	61° 58' 25" West
11.	Latitude	09° 59' 12" North;	Longitude	61° 51' 18" West
12.	Latitude	09° 59' 12" North;	Longitude	61° 37' 50" West
13.	Latitude	09° 58' 12" North;	Longitude	61° 30' 00" West
14.	Latitude	09° 52' 33" North;	Longitude	61° 13' 24" West
15.	Latitude	09° 50' 55" North;	Longitude	60° 53' 27" West
16.	Latitude	09° 49' 55" North;	Longitude	60° 39' 51" West
17.	Latitude	09° 53' 26" North;	Longitude	60° 16' 02" West
18.	Latitude	09° 57' 17" North;	Longitude	59° 59' 16" West
19.	Latitude	09° 58' 11" North;	Longitude	59° 55' 21" West
20.	Latitude	10° 09' 59" North;	Longitude	58° 49' 12" West
21.	Latitude	10° 16' 01" North;	Longitude	58° 49' 12" West

and from point 1 northerly in constant and true direction following the meridian 61° 43' 46" West up to the point at which it meets the jurisdiction of a third State, and from point 21 along an azimuth of 067 degrees up to the outer limit of the Exclusive Economic Zone and thereafter towards point 22, with the following geographic coordinates: Latitude 11° 24' 00" North and Longitude 56° 06' 30" West which is situated approximately on the outer edge of the continental margin which delimits the national jurisdiction of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago and of the Republic of Venezuela and the International Seabed Area which is the common heritage of mankind.

2. Both Parties reserve the right, in case of determining that the outer edge of the continental margin is located closer to 350 nautical miles from the respective baselines, to establish and negotiate their respective rights up to this outer edge in conformity with the provisions of International Law; no provision of the present Treaty shall in any way prejudice or limit these rights or the rights of third parties.

### Article III

It is understood by the Contracting Parties that in the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Paria, the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago to the West and South of the said maritime boundary and the Republic of Venezuela to the East and North of that boundary; and in the Atlantic, the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago to the South of the said maritime boundary, and the Republic of Venezuela to the North of that boundary, shall not, for any purpose, claim or exercise sovereignty, sovereign rights or jurisdiction over the marine and submarine areas to which article 1 of the present Treaty refers.

Article IV

1. The positions of the aforementioned points have been defined by latitude and longitude of the 1956 Provisional South American Datum (International Ellipsoid 1924).
2. The limits and points previously indicated have been drawn solely by way of illustration on the Map accepted by the parties and annexed to this Treaty.

Article V

1. The Contracting Parties agree to create a Trinidad and Tobago/Venezuela Mixed Demarcation Commission. The Commission shall be responsible for the actual demarcation of the points and lines referred to above to the extent possible and all related activities.
2. The demarcation referred to in paragraph 1 of this article shall be effected by such aids to navigation as the Commission deems appropriate.
3. The Commission shall be comprised of three (3) representatives of each country together with such advisors as may be deemed necessary and whose names shall be duly communicated through diplomatic channels.
4. The Commission shall convene within three (3) months following the date of the entry into force of the present Treaty and thereafter whenever requested by either Contracting Party or by the Commission itself. Meetings of the Commission shall be held alternatively in the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago and the Republic of Venezuela.

Article VI

Without prejudice to the rights of navigation and overflight recognized under International Law in the other areas under the sovereignty and/or jurisdiction of the Contracting Parties, in the existing strait between the island of Trinidad and the island of Tobago, 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 the right of transit passage. Transit passage does not preclude passage through or over maritime areas for the purpose of entering or leaving Trinidad and Tobago subject to the conditions regulating entry into ports or similar access conditions. In the other straits which exist in the Gulf of Paria, innocent passage shall apply.

Article VII  
Unity of deposits

If any single geological petroleum structure or petroleum field, or any single geological structure or field of any other mineral deposit, including sand and gravel, extends across the delimitation line and the part of such structure or field which is situated on one side of the delimitation line is exploitable, wholly or in part, from the other side of the said line, the Contracting Parties shall, after holding the appropriate technical

consultations, 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 benefits arising from such exploitation shall be apportioned.

#### Article VIII

In cases where either of the two Contracting Parties decides to carry out or to permit drilling activities for exploration or exploitation in areas five hundred metres (500m) away from the delimitation line, such activities should be made known to the other Party.

#### Article IX

The Contracting Parties shall adopt all measures for the preservation of the marine environment in the marine areas to which the present Treaty refers. Consequently, the Parties agree:

- (a) to provide the other party with information on the legal provisions and on its experience in the preservation of the marine environment;
- (b) to provide information on the authorities which are competent for ascertaining and taking decisions on pollution matters;
- (c) to inform each other about any indication of actual, imminent or potential pollution of a serious nature which occurs in the maritime frontier zone.

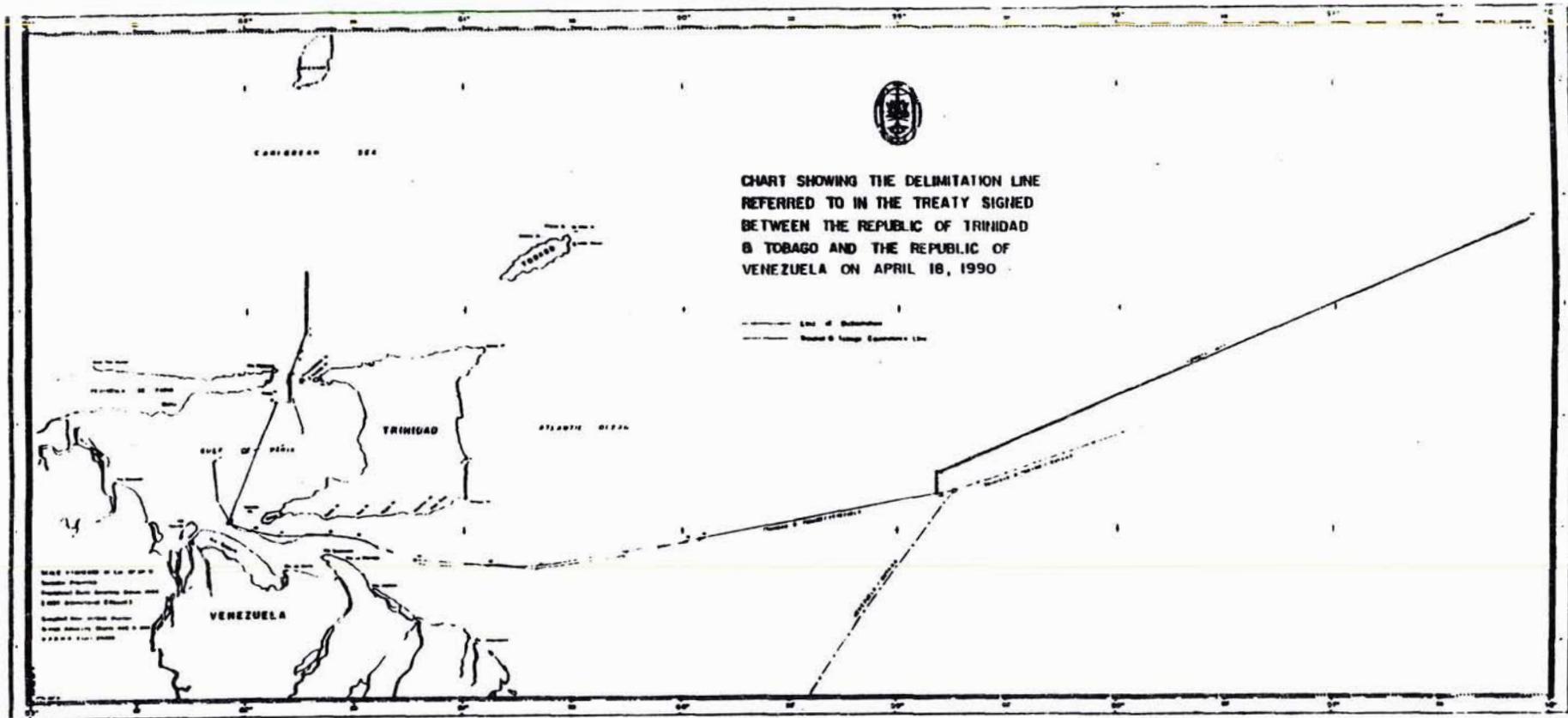
#### Article X Settlement of disputes

Any difference or dispute arising out of the interpretation or application of this Treaty shall be settled peacefully by direct consultation or negotiation between the Contracting Parties.

#### Article XI

1. This Treaty shall be subject to ratification and shall enter into force from the date of the exchange of instruments of ratification which shall take place in Port of Spain as soon as possible.
2. The Treaty between His Majesty in respect of the United Kingdom and the President of the United States of Venezuela relating to the submarine areas of the Gulf of Paria signed at Caracas on 26 February 1942 and the Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago and the Government of the Republic of Venezuela on the delimitation of marine and submarine areas (First Phase) signed at Port of Spain on 4 August 1989 shall cease to have effect between the Contracting Parties on their becoming bound by this Treaty.

DONE in the City of Caracas, on the 18th day of the month of April, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Ninety in duplicate in the English and Spanish languages, both texts being equally authoritative.



III. MEDITERRANEAN REGION

Agreement between the Government of the French Republic and the Government of the Italian Republic on the Delimitation of the Maritime Boundaries in the Area of the Strait of Bonifacio. Done at Paris on 28 November 1986

[Original: French and Italian]

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

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

Aware of the need to delimit, precisely and equitably, the maritime spaces over which the two States exercise or shall exercise, respectively, their sovereignty or sovereign rights,

Relying on the rules and principles of international law applicable in this matter,

Considering the "Agreement between France and Italy of 18 January 1908 for the purpose of determining the exclusive fishing zones for French and Italian fishermen, respectively, in the waters between Corsica and Sardinia",

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

1. The demarcation line between the territorial waters of the two States in the area of the Strait of Bonifacio shall be defined by the loxodromic curves joining the following points, in the order in which they are listed, whose co-ordinates shall be:

	Longitude E	Latitude N
Point 1.....	008° 48' 49,2"	41° 15' 31,2"
Point 2.....	009° 08' 09,1"	41° 19' 09,0"
Point 3.....	009° 16' 15,0"	41° 17' 34,2"
Point 4.....	009° 19' 03,0"	41° 20' 13,8"
Point 5.....	009° 27' 03,6"	41° 24' 27,0"
Point 6.....	009° 37' 54,0"	41° 26' 04,8"

2. The geographical co-ordinates indicated in this article are expressed in the compensated European geodesic system (Europe 50).

3. The line defined in paragraph 1 is indicated on the map annexed to this Agreement.

Article 2

1. For the purpose of ensuring that this Agreement shall not interfere with the established fishing practices of the professional fishermen of the two countries, the Parties hereby agree, by way of neighbourly arrangement, to allow French and Italian coastal fishing vessels to continue their activities in the traditional fishing areas located within a zone defined as follows:

In the north, by the 41° 20' 40" parallel;  
In the west, by the 9° meridian;  
In the east, by the 9° 6' meridian;  
In the south, by the 4° 16' 20" parallel.

2. The zone defined in paragraph 1 is indicated on the map referred to in article 1 above.

Article 3

1. The alignment of points 2 and 3 shall be marked in Italian territory by the two white-painted stonework pillars constructed pursuant to the Agreement of 18 January 1908, as follows:

A pillar eight metres high, erected on the site of the triangulation marker at Guardia del Turco;

A pillar 10 metres high, erected on the rocks of the southern tip of Budelli Island.

2. The alignment of points 3 and 4 shall be marked in Italian territory by the two white-painted stonework pillars constructed pursuant to the Agreement of 18 January 1908, as follows:

A pillar 10 metres high, erected on the rock 500 metres in front of the Contro di li Scala signal station;

A pillar 12 metres high, erected on the shore near Punta Marmorata.

Article 4

Each of the Parties shall notify the other of the completion of the constitutional procedures required for the entry into force of this Agreement. This Agreement shall enter into force on the date of the later notification.

The "Agreement between France and Italy of 18 January 1908 for the purpose of determining the exclusive fishing zones for French and Italian fishermen, respectively, in waters between Corsica and Sardinia" shall be abrogated as of that date.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, duly authorized for this purpose, have signed this Agreement.

DONE at Paris on 28 November 1986, in duplicate, in the French and Italian languages, both texts being equally authentic.

Maritime Delimitation Agreement between the Government of His Most Serene Highness the Prince of Monaco and the Government of the French Republic, 16 February 1984

[Original: French]

SOVEREIGN ORDERS

Sovereign Order No. 8.403 of 30 September 1985 rendering enforceable in Monaco the Maritime Delimitation Agreement (annexed hereto) between the Government of His Most Serene Highness the Prince of Monaco and the Government of the French Republic, signed at Paris on 16 February 1984

Maritime Delimitation Agreement  
between the Government of His Most Serene Highness  
the Prince of Monaco and the Government  
of the French Republic

The Government of His Most Serene Highness the Prince of Monaco and the Government of the French Republic,

CONSIDERING the special ties of friendship between the Principality of Monaco and France,

CONSIDERING the Franco-Monegasque Declaration dated 20 April 1967 concerning the limits of the territorial waters of the Principality of Monaco,

NOTING that, following the extension to 12 nautical miles of the limits of the territorial waters of France and Monaco, it is necessary to proceed to a new delimitation of the said waters,

HAVE AGREED as follows:

Article 1

The limits of the territorial waters of the two States shall be constituted:

(1) In the west, by the loxodromic curve joining points BO and B2, whose co-ordinates shall be as follows:

	<u>East longitude</u>	<u>North latitude</u>
BO	7° 25' 10.5"	43° 43' 32.9"
B2	7° 29' 48"	43° 31' 46"

(2) In the east, by two lines traced in the following manner:

The first shall be the loxodromic curve joining points AO and A1, whose co-ordinates shall be as follows:

	<u>East longitude</u>	<u>North latitude</u>
AO	7° 26' 22.14"	43° 45' 01.49"
A1	7° 27' 12.6"	43° 44' 35.5"

The second shall be the loxodromic curve joining point A1 to a point A2 whose co-ordinates shall be as follows:

	<u>East longitude</u>	<u>North latitude</u>
A2	7° 31' 42"	43° 33' 09"

(3) Monegasque territorial waters shall extend to the same outer limit as French territorial waters. The outer limit of Monegasque territorial waters shall be the loxodromic curve joining points A2 and B2.

#### Article 2

The limits of the maritime areas situated beyond the territorial sea of Monaco over which the Principality of Monaco exercises or shall exercise sovereign rights in accordance with international law shall be constituted:

(1) In the west, by the loxodromic curve joining point B2 to a point B3, whose co-ordinates shall be as follows:

	<u>East longitude</u>	<u>North latitude</u>
B3	7° 43' 26"	42° 56' 47"

(2) In the east, by the axis of the loxodromic curve joining point A2 to a point A3 whose co-ordinates shall be as follows:

	<u>East longitude</u>	<u>North latitude</u>
A3	7° 45' 25"	42° 57' 59"

(3) In the south, by the loxodromic curve joining points A3 and B3.

Points A3 and B3 are equidistant from the French (Corsica) and Monegasque coasts.

#### Article 3

(1) The co-ordinates of the points defining the aforementioned limits shall be computed in accordance with the compensated European geodesic system (Europe 50).

(2) The said limits are indicated on the map annexed to this Agreement.

#### Article 4

For the purpose of ensuring that this Agreement shall not interfere with the established fishing practices of the professional fishermen of the two countries, the Parties hereby agree, by way of neighbourly arrangement, to allow French and Monegasque coastal fishing vessels to continue their activities in the traditional fishing areas located within Monegasque territorial waters and the neighbouring French territorial waters.

These provisions shall not, however, constitute an obstacle to the establishment by each of the Parties, in its territorial waters, of one or more reserved or protected zones for marine flora and fauna. The nationals of each of the Parties shall enjoy the same rights and shall be subject to the same obligations in the said zones.

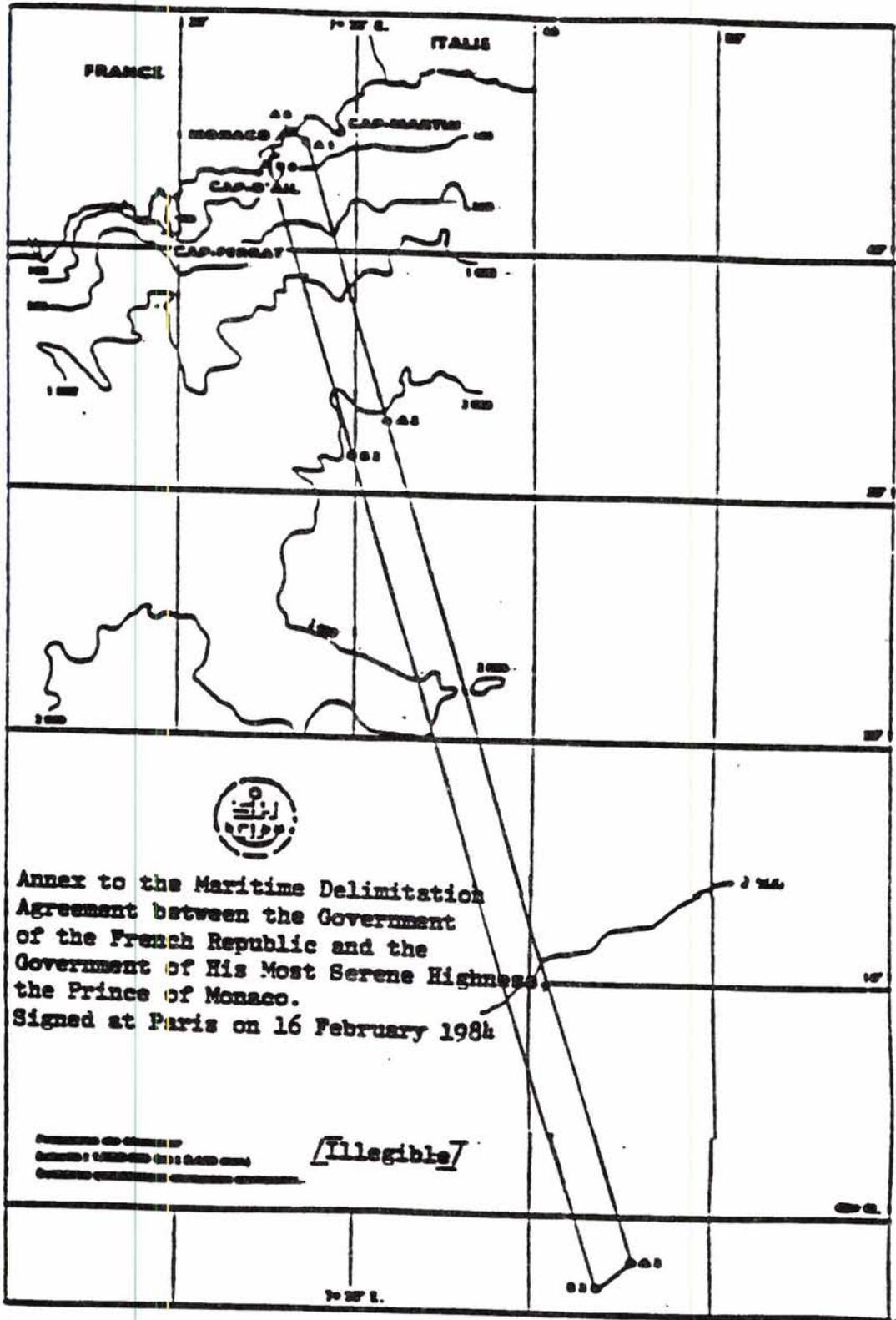
Article 5

Each of the Parties shall notify the other of the completion of the constitutional procedures required for the entry into force of this Agreement. The Agreement shall enter into force on the date of the later notification.

The Franco-Monegasque Declaration of 20 April 1967 shall be repealed on that date.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, duly authorized for this purpose, have signed this Agreement.

DONE at Paris, in duplicate, on 16 February 1984.



Annex to the Maritime Delimitation  
Agreement between the Government  
of the French Republic and the  
Government of His Most Serene Highness  
the Prince of Monaco.  
Signed at Paris on 16 February 1984

FRANCE  
MONACO

[Illegible]

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IV. INDIAN OCEAN REGION

Agreement between the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma\* and the Republic of India on the Delimitation of the Maritime Boundary in the Andaman Sea, in the Coco Channel and in the Bay of Bengal, 23 December 1986

[Original: Burmese, English and Hindi]

THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF BURMA AND THE REPUBLIC OF INDIA,

DESIRING TO strengthen the existing historical bonds of friendship between the two countries,

DESIRING to delimit by mutual agreement the maritime boundary between the two countries in the Andaman Sea, in the Coco Channel and in the Bay of Bengal,

HAVE AGREED as follows:

ARTICLE I

The maritime boundary between Burma and India in the Andaman Sea and in the Coco Channel is the straight lines connecting points 1 to 14, the geographical co-ordinates of which are in the sequence given below:

<u>Points</u>	<u>Latitude north</u>	<u>Longitude east</u>
1	09° 38' 00"	95° 35' 25"
2	09° 53' 14"	95° 28' 00"
3	10° 18' 42"	95° 16' 02"
4	10° 28' 00"	95° 15' 58"
5	10° 44' 53"	95° 22' 00"
6	11° 43' 17"	95° 26' 00"
7	12° 19' 43"	95° 30' 00"
8	12° 54' 07"	95° 41' 00"
9	13° 48' 00"	95° 02' 00"
10	13° 48' 00"	93° 50' 00"
11	13° 34' 18"	93° 40' 59"
12	13° 49' 11"	93° 08' 05"
13	13° 57' 29"	92° 54' 50"
14	14° 00' 59"	92° 50' 02"

The extension of the maritime boundary beyond point 1 up to the maritime boundary trijunction point between Burma, India and Thailand will be done subsequently after the trijunction point is established by agreement between the three countries.

ARTICLE II

The Maritime Boundary between Burma and India in the Bay of Bengal is the straight lines connecting points 14 to 16, the geographical co-ordinates of which are in the sequence given below:

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\* On 18 October 1988, Burma officially changed its name to "Myanmar".

<u>Points</u>	<u>Latitude north</u>	<u>Longitude east</u>
14	14° 00' 59"	92° 50' 02"
15	14° 17' 42"	92° 24' 17"
16	15° 42' 50"	90° 14' 01"

The extension of the maritime boundary beyond point 16 in the Bay of Bengal will be done subsequently.

#### ARTICLE III

The co-ordinates of the points specified in articles I and II are the geographical co-ordinates and the straight lines connecting them are as indicated in Indian Chart No. 41 of 1 December 1979 (Andaman Sea) and Indian Chart No. 31 of 1 November 1976 (Bay of Bengal) annexed hereto, which form an integral part of this Agreement and which have been signed by the competent authorities of the two Parties.

#### ARTICLE IV

The actual location at sea and on the sea-bed and on the continental shelf of the points specified in articles I and II shall be determined by a method to be mutually agreed upon by the Hydrographic Surveyors authorized for the purpose by the two Parties.

#### ARTICLE V

Each Party has sovereignty over the existing islands and any islands that may emerge, falling on its side of the maritime boundary.

#### ARTICLE VI

Each Party has sovereignty, sovereign rights and jurisdictions in its respective maritime zones, falling on its side of the maritime boundary, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 1982.

#### ARTICLE VII

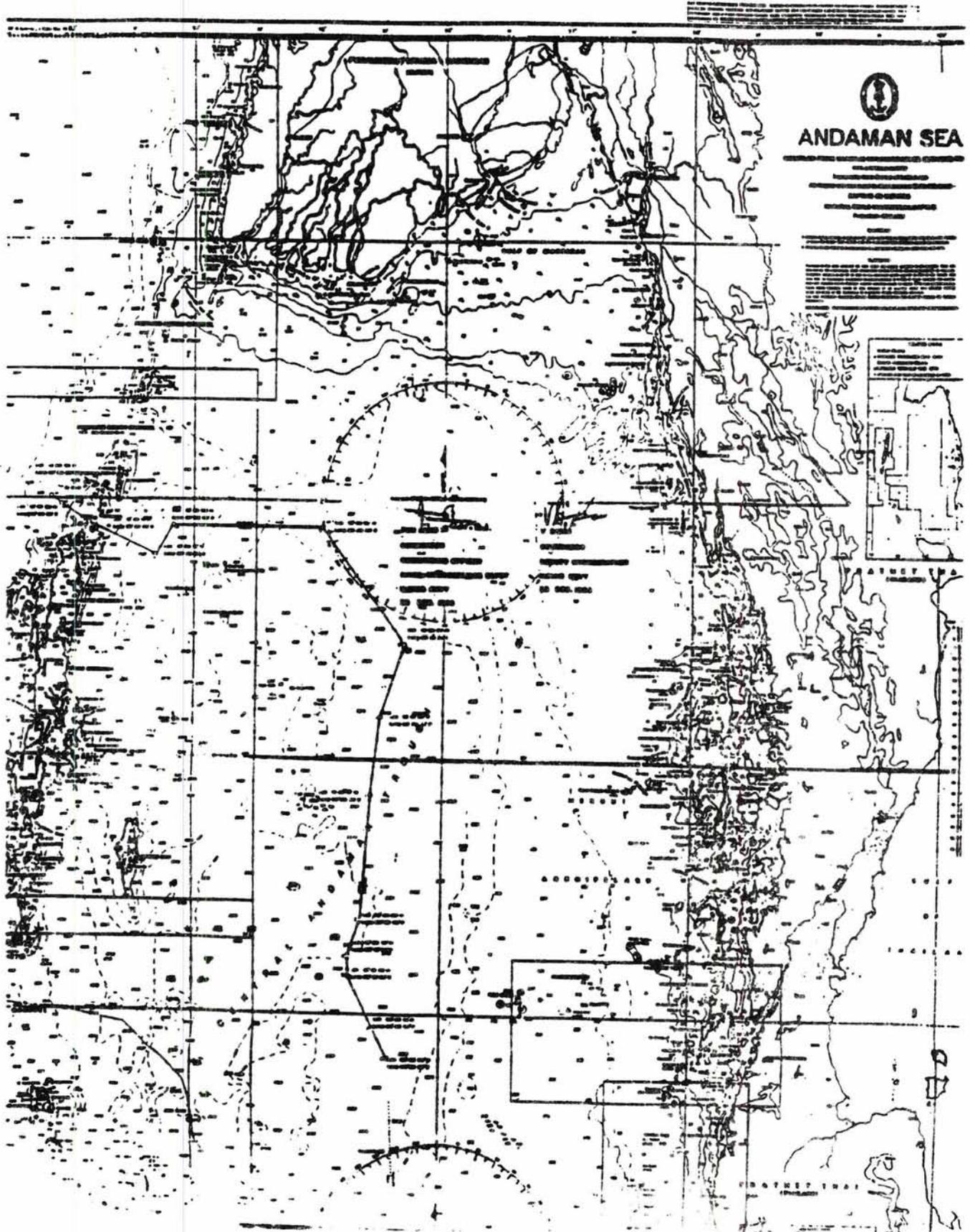
Any dispute concerning the interpretation or implementation of this Agreement shall be settled peacefully by consultation or negotiation between the two Parties.

#### ARTICLE VIII

This Agreement shall be ratified in accordance with the constitutional requirements of each Party. It shall enter into force on the date of the exchange of the instruments of ratification, which will take place at New Delhi as soon as possible.

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

DONE at Rangoon, this twenty-third day of December, one thousand nine hundred and eighty-six, in duplicate, each being drawn up in three authentic texts in the Burmese, Hindi and English languages. In the event of any conflict between the texts the English text shall prevail.



V. PACIFIC REGION

(a) NORTH PACIFIC

Agreement between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the maritime boundary, 1 June 1990

[Original: English and Russian]

The United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (hereinafter "the Parties"),

Recalling the United States-Russia Convention of March 18/30, 1867 (hereinafter "the 1867 Convention"),

Desiring to resolve issues concerning the maritime boundary between the United States and the Soviet Union,

Desiring to ensure that coastal State jurisdiction is exercised in all maritime areas in which such jurisdiction could be exercised for any purpose by either of the Parties, in accordance with international law, in the absence of a maritime boundary,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

1. The Parties agree that the line described as the "western limit" in article 1 of the 1867 Convention, as defined in article 2 of this Agreement, is the maritime boundary between the United States and the Soviet Union.
2. Each Party shall respect the maritime boundary as limiting the extent of its coastal State jurisdiction otherwise permitted by international law for any purpose.

Article 2

1. From the initial point, 65° 30' N., 168° 58' 37" W., the maritime boundary extends north along the 168° 58' 37" W. meridian through the Bering Strait and Chukchi Sea into the Arctic Ocean as far as permitted under international law.
2. From the same initial point, the maritime boundary extends southwestward and is defined by lines connecting the geographic positions set forth in the Annex, which is an integral part of this Agreement.
3. All geographic positions are defined in the World Geodetic System 1984 ("WGS 84") and, except where noted, are connected by geodetic lines.

Article 3

1. In any area east of the maritime boundary that lies within 200 nautical miles of the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea of the Soviet Union is measured but beyond 200 nautical miles of the baselines from

which the breadth of the territorial sea of the United States is measured ("eastern special area"), the Soviet Union agrees that henceforth the United States may exercise the sovereign rights and jurisdiction derived from exclusive economic zone jurisdiction that the Soviet Union would otherwise be entitled to exercise under international law in the absence of the agreement of the Parties on the maritime boundary.

2. In any area west of the maritime boundary that lies within 200 nautical miles of the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea of the United States is measured but beyond 200 nautical miles of the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea of the Soviet Union is measured ("western special area"), the United States agrees that henceforth the Soviet Union may exercise the sovereign rights and jurisdiction derived from exclusive economic zone jurisdiction that the United States would otherwise be entitled to exercise under international law in the absence of the agreement of the Parties on the maritime boundary.

3. To the extent that either Party exercises the sovereign rights or jurisdiction in the special area or areas on its side of the maritime boundary as provided for in this article, such exercise of sovereign rights or jurisdiction derives from the agreement of the Parties and does not constitute an extension of its exclusive economic zone. To this end, each Party shall take the necessary steps to ensure that any exercise on its part of such rights or jurisdiction in the special area or areas on its side of the maritime boundary shall be so characterized in its relevant laws, regulations, and charts.

#### Article 4

The maritime boundary as defined in this Agreement shall not affect or prejudice in any manner either Party's position with respect to the rules of international law relating to the law of the sea, including those concerned with the exercise of sovereignty, sovereign rights or jurisdiction with respect to the waters or seabed and subsoil.

#### Article 5

For the purposes of this Agreement, "coastal State jurisdiction" refers to the sovereignty, sovereign rights, or any other form of jurisdiction with respect to the waters or seabed and subsoil that may be exercised by a coastal State in accordance with the international law of the sea.

#### Article 6

Any dispute concerning the interpretation or application of this Agreement shall be resolved by negotiation or other peaceful means agreed by the Parties.

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

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the duly authorized representatives of the Parties have signed the present Agreement.

DONE at Washington, this first day of June, 1990, in duplicate, in the English and Russian languages, each text being equally authentic.

ANNEX

The geographic positions set forth in this Annex are on the World Geodetic System 1984 ("WGS 84") and, except where noted, are connected by geodetic lines. One nautical mile equals 1,852 meters.

The maritime boundary is defined as follows:

From the initial point, 65° 30' N., 168° 58' 37" W., the maritime boundary extends north along the 168° 58' 37" W. meridian through the Bering Strait and Chukchi Sea into the Arctic Ocean as far as permitted under international law.

From the same initial point, the maritime boundary extends southwestward connecting the following geographic positions:

2.	65° 19' 58" N.,	169° 21' 38" W.
3.	65° 09' 51" N.,	169° 44' 34" W.
4.	64° 59' 41" N.,	170° 07' 23" W.
5.	64° 49' 26" N.,	170° 30' 06" W.
6.	64° 39' 08" N.,	170° 52' 43" W.
7.	64° 28' 46" N.,	171° 15' 14" W.
8.	64° 18' 20" N.,	171° 37' 40" W.
9.	64° 07' 50" N.,	172° 00' 00" W.
10.	63° 59' 27" N.,	172° 18' 39" W.
11.	63° 51' 01" N.,	172° 37' 13" W.
12.	63° 42' 33" N.,	172° 55' 42" W.
13.	63° 34' 01" N.,	173° 14' 07" W.
14.	63° 25' 27" N.,	173° 32' 27" W.
15.	63° 16' 50" N.,	173° 50' 42" W.
16.	63° 08' 11" N.,	174° 08' 52" W.
17.	62° 59' 29" N.,	174° 26' 58" W.
18.	62° 50' 44" N.,	174° 44' 59" W.
19.	62° 41' 56" N.,	175° 02' 56" W.
20.	62° 33' 06" N.,	175° 20' 48" W.
21.	62° 24' 13" N.,	175° 38' 36" W.
22.	62° 15' 17" N.,	175° 56' 19" W.
23.	62° 06' 19" N.,	176° 13' 59" W.
24.	61° 57' 18" N.,	176° 31' 34" W.
25.	61° 10' 11" N.,	176° 49' 04" W.
26.	61° 39' 08" N.,	177° 06' 31" W.
27.	61° 29' 59" N.,	177° 23' 53" W.
28.	61° 20' 47" N.,	177° 41' 11" W.
29.	61° 11' 33" N.,	177° 58' 26" W.
30.	61° 02' 17" N.,	178° 15' 36" W.

31.	60° 52' 57" N.,	178° 32' 42" W.
32.	60° 43' 35" N.,	178° 49' 45" W.
33.	60° 34' 11" N.,	179° 06' 44" W.
34.	60° 24' 44" N.,	179° 23' 38" W.
35.	60° 15' 14" N.,	179° 40' 30" W.
36.	60° 11' 39" N.,	179° 46' 49" W.;

thence, it extends along an arc with a radius of 200 nautical miles and a center at 60° 38' 23" N., 173° 06' 54" W. to

37.	59° 58' 22" N.,	179° 40' 55" W.;
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thence, it extends southwestward along the rhumb line, defined by the following points: 64° 05' 08" N., 172° 00' 00" W., 53° 43' 42" N., 170° 18' 31" E. to

38.	58° 57' 18" N.,	178° 33' 59" E.;
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thence, it extends along an arc with a radius of 200 nautical miles and a center at 62° 16' 09" N., 179° 05' 34" E. to

39.	58° 58' 14" N.,	178° 15' 05" E.
40.	58° 57' 58" N.,	178° 14' 37" E.
41.	58° 48' 06" N.,	177° 58' 14" E.
42.	58° 38' 12" N.,	177° 41' 53" E.
43.	58° 28' 16" N.,	177° 25' 34" E.
44.	58° 18' 17" N.,	177° 09' 18" E.
45.	58° 08' 15" N.,	176° 53' 04" E.
46.	57° 58' 11" N.,	176° 36' 52" E.
47.	57° 48' 04" N.,	176° 20' 43" E.
48.	57° 37' 54" N.,	176° 04' 35" E.
49.	57° 27' 42" N.,	175° 48' 31" E.
50.	57° 17' 28" N.,	175° 32' 28" E.
51.	57° 07' 11" N.,	175° 16' 27" E.
52.	56° 56' 51" N.,	175° 00' 29" E.
53.	56° 46' 29" N.,	174° 44' 32" E.
54.	56° 36' 04" N.,	174° 28' 38" E.
55.	56° 25' 37" N.,	174° 12' 46" E.
56.	56° 15' 07" N.,	173° 56' 56" E.
57.	56° 04' 34" N.,	173° 41' 08" E.
58.	55° 53' 59" N.,	173° 25' 22" E.
59.	55° 43' 22" N.,	173° 09' 37" E.
60.	55° 32' 42" N.,	172° 53' 55" E.

61.	55° 21' 39" N.,	172° 38' 14" E.
62.	55° 11' 14" N.,	172° 22' 36" E.
63.	55° 00' 26" N.,	172° 06' 59" E.
64.	54° 49' 36" N.,	171° 51' 24" E.
65.	54° 38' 43" N.,	171° 35' 51" E.
66.	54° 27' 48" N.,	171° 20' 20" E.
67.	54° 16' 50" N.,	171° 04' 50" E.
68.	54° 05' 50" N.,	170° 49' 22" E.
69.	53° 54' 47" N.,	170° 33' 56" E.
70.	53° 43' 42" N.,	170° 18' 31" E.
71.	53° 32' 46" N.,	170° 05' 29" E.
72.	53° 21' 48" N.,	169° 52' 32" E.
73.	53° 10' 49" N.,	169° 39' 40" E.
74.	52° 59' 48" N.,	169° 26' 53" E.
75.	52° 48' 46" N.,	169° 14' 12" E.
76.	52° 37' 43" N.,	169° 01' 36" E.
77.	52° 26' 38" N.,	168° 49' 05" E.
78.	52° 15' 31" N.,	168° 36' 39" E.
79.	52° 04' 23" N.,	168° 24' 17" E.
80.	51° 53' 14" N.,	168° 12' 01" E.
81.	51° 42' 03" N.,	167° 59' 49" E.
82.	51° 30' 51" N.,	167° 47' 42" E.
83.	51° 19' 37" N.,	167° 35' 40" E.
84.	51° 11' 22" N.,	167° 26' 52" E.
85.	51° 12' 17" N.,	167° 15' 35" E.
86.	51° 09' 09" N.,	167° 12' 00" E.
87.	50° 58' 39" N.,	167° 00' 00" E.

1 June 1990

Excellency:

I have the honor to refer to the Agreement between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Maritime Boundary, which has been signed by representatives of our two Governments today. I have the further honor to propose that, pending the entry into force of that Agreement, the two Governments agree to abide by the terms of that Agreement as of 15 June 1990.

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 Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, this note and Your Excellency's reply shall constitute an agreement between the two Governments, which shall enter into force on the day of your reply.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

James Baker III

His Excellency  
Eduard A. Shevardnadze  
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the  
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics



(b) CENTRAL AND SOUTH PACIFIC

Agreement between the Government of Solomon Islands and  
the Government of Australia establishing certain sea  
and sea-bed boundaries, 13 September 1988\*

[Original: English]

The Government of Solomon Islands and the Government of Australia;

DESIRING to strengthen the bonds of 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 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea;

HAVE AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

ARTICLE 1

1. Seaward of Australian reefs in the Coral Sea on the one hand and Solomon Islands reefs on the other hand, the line of delimitation between the Australian Fishing Zone and the Solomon Islands Exclusive 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>
U	14° 04' 00"	157° 00' 00"
V	14° 41' 00"	157° 43' 00"
R1	15° 44' 07"	158° 45' 39"

2. The geographical co-ordinates referred to in this article are expressed in terms of the Australian Geodetic Datum 1966 (AGD 66) in respect of point U, and in terms of the World Geodetic System 1972 (WGS 72) in respect of points V and R1. Where for the purposes of this Agreement it is necessary to determine the position on the surface of the Earth of a point, line or area, that position may be determined by reference to either AGD 66 or WGS 72. In the case of AGD 66, that reference shall be in respect of a spheroid having its centre at the centre of the Earth, and a major (equatorial) radius of 6,378,160 metres and a flattening of 100/29825. In the case of WGS 72, that reference shall be in respect of a spheroid having its centre at the centre of the Earth, and a major (equatorial) radius of 6,378,135 metres and a flattening of 100/29826.

3. The line described in paragraph 1 of this article is shown on the maps annexed to this Agreement as Annex 1 and Annex 2.

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\* Transmitted by the Permanent Mission of Australia to the United Nations in a Note verbale dated 2 October 1988.

ARTICLE 2

If any accumulation of liquid hydrocarbons or natural gas, or if any other mineral deposit beneath the sea-bed, extends across the line specified in article 1 of this Agreement and the part of such accumulation or deposit that is situated on one side of the line is exploitable 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 may be most effectively exploited and on the equitable sharing of the benefits arising from such exploitation.

ARTICLE 3

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 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 day of receipt of the later of those notifications.

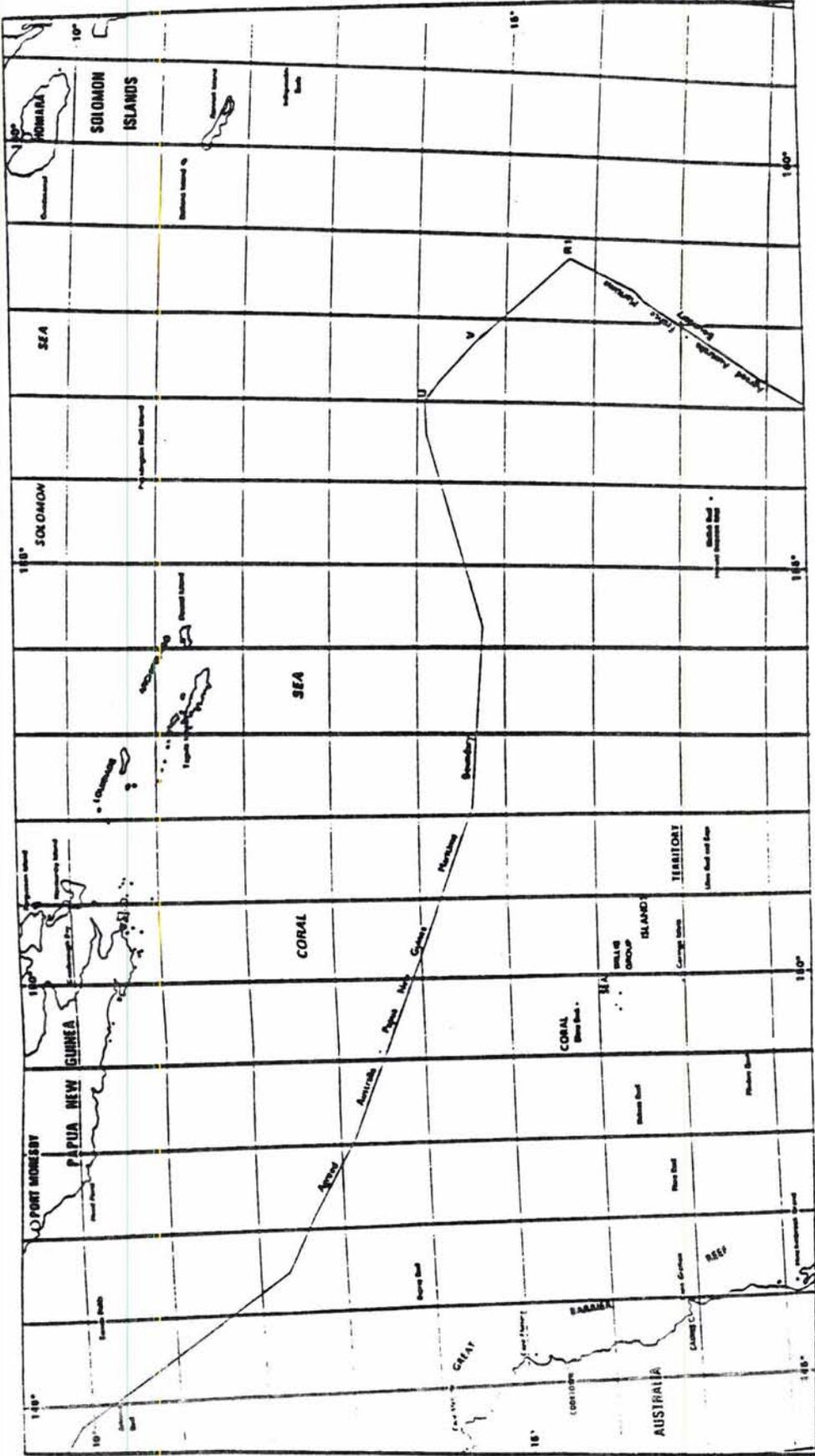
IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed this Agreement.

DONE in duplicate at Honiara on 13 September 1988 in the English language.



Annex II

ANNEX II to the Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of the Solomon Islands for the delimitation of the maritime boundary between the two countries.



Agreed boundary and relevant jurisdiction lines



For details of the boundary between the Government of Australia and the Government of the Solomon Islands, see the Agreement between the two countries, signed at Canberra on 12th August 1978.

MAP 81, 1:100,000

Codicil modifying the Agreement of 19 January 1983\* between the  
Government of the French Republic and the Government of Fiji  
relating to the delimitation of their economic zone,  
8 November 1990

[Original: French and English]

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

Desirous of concluding a Codicil modifying the Agreement between the Government of the Republic of France and the Government of Fiji relating to the delimitation of their economic zone signed in Suva on 19 January 1983,

Have agreed to modify Annexe 1.B to the said Agreement as follows:

Annexe 1

B - Between France (Wallis and Futuna) and Fiji

1.	15° 53' 56" S	177° 25' 04" W
2.	15° 17' 44" S	178° 29' 42" W
3.	14° 47' 33" S	179° 14' 44" W
4.	13° 19' 04" S	179° 30' 18" W
5.	13° 14' 25" S	179° 32' 05" W

The positions of the points in this Annex are defined by latitude and longitude on World Geodetic System 1972 (WGS 72).

The present Codicil enters into force on the date of signature.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, duly authorized to that end by their respective Governments, have signed this Codicil.

DONE at Suva the eighth day of November in the year one thousand nine hundred and ninety in two originals, each in the French and English languages, the two texts being equally authoritative.

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\* The Agreement of 19 January 1983, which entered into force on 21 August 1984, is reproduced in Law of the sea: maritime boundary agreements (1970-1984) (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.V.12), pp. 276-279.

Treaty between Australia and the Independent State of Papua New Guinea concerning sovereignty and maritime boundaries in the area between the two countries, including the area known as Torres Strait, and related matters, 18 December 1978 \*

[Original: English]

DESIRING to set down their agreed position as to their respective sovereignty over certain islands, to establish maritime boundaries and to provide for certain other related matters, in the area between the two countries including the area known as Torres Strait;

RECOGNIZING the importance of protecting the traditional way of life and livelihood of Australians who are Torres Strait Islanders and of Papua New Guineans who live in the coastal area of Papua New Guinea in and adjacent to the Torres Strait;

RECOGNIZING ALSO the importance of protecting the marine environment and ensuring freedom of navigation and overflight for each other's vessels and aircraft in the Torres Strait area;

DESIRING ALSO to cooperate with one another in that area in the conservation, management and sharing of fisheries resources and in regulating the exploration and exploitation of seabed mineral resources;

AS good neighbours and in a spirit of cooperation, friendship and goodwill;

HAVE AGREED as follows:

PART I  
Definitions

Article I  
Definitions

1. In this Treaty -

- (a) "adjacent coastal area" means, in relation to Australia, the coastal area of the Australian mainland, and the Australian islands, near the Protected Zone; and, in relation to Papua New Guinea, the coastal area of the Papua New Guinea mainland, and the Papua New Guinea islands, near the Protected Zone;
- (b) "fisheries jurisdiction" means sovereign rights for the purpose of exploring and exploiting, conserving and managing fisheries resources other than sedentary species;
- (c) "fisheries resources" means all living natural resources of the sea and seabed, including all swimming and sedentary species;
- (d) "free movement" means movement by the traditional inhabitants for or in the course of traditional activities;

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\* Although this agreement was signed in 1978, it came into force on 15 February 1985 and its text became available for publication to this Office at that time.

- (e) "indigenous fauna and flora" includes migratory fauna;
- (f) "mile" means an international nautical mile, being 1,852 metres in length;
- (g) "Protected Zone" means the zone established under article 10;
- (h) "Protected Zone commercial fisheries" means the fisheries resources of present or potential commercial significance within the Protected Zone and, where a stock of such resources belongs substantially to the Protected Zone but extends into an area outside but near it, the part of that stock found in that area within such limits as are agreed from time to time by the responsible authorities of the Parties;
- (i) "seabed jurisdiction" means sovereign rights over the continental shelf in accordance with international law, and includes jurisdiction over low-tide elevations, and the right to exercise such jurisdiction in respect of those elevations, in accordance with international law;
- (j) "sedentary species" means living 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;
- (k) "traditional activities" means activities performed by the traditional inhabitants in accordance with local tradition, and includes, when so performed -
  - (i) activities on land, including gardening, collection of food and hunting;
  - (ii) activities on water, including traditional fishing;
  - (iii) religious and secular ceremonies or gatherings for social purposes, for example, marriage celebrations and settlement of disputes; and
  - (iv) barter and market trade.

In the application of this definition, except in relation to activities of a commercial nature, "traditional" shall be interpreted liberally and in the light of prevailing custom;

- (1) "traditional fishing" means the taking, by traditional inhabitants for their own or their dependants' consumption or for use in the course of other traditional activities, of the living natural resources of the sea, seabed, estuaries and coastal tidal areas, including dugong and turtle;

(m) "traditional inhabitants" means, in relation to Australia, persons who -

- (i) are Torres Strait Islanders who live in the Protected Zone or the adjacent coastal area of Australia,
- (ii) are citizens of Australia, and
- (iii) maintain traditional customary associations with areas or features in or in the vicinity of the Protected Zone in relation to their subsistence or livelihood or social, cultural or religious activities; and

in relation to Papua New Guinea, persons who -

- (i) live in the Protected Zone or the adjacent coastal area of Papua New Guinea,
- (ii) are citizens of Papua New Guinea, and
- (iii) maintain traditional customary associations with areas or features in or in the vicinity of the Protected Zone in relation to their subsistence or livelihood or social, cultural or religious activities.

2. Where for the purposes of this Treaty it is necessary to determine the position on the surface of the Earth of a point, line or area, that position shall be determined by reference to the Australian Geodetic Datum, that is to say, by reference to a spheroid having its centre at the centre of the Earth and a major (equatorial) radius of 6,378,160 metres and a flattening of 100/29825 and by reference to the position of the Johnston Geodetic Station in the Northern Territory of Australia. That station shall be taken to be situated at Latitude 25°56'54.5515" South and at Longitude 133°12'30.0771" East and to have a ground level of 571.2 metres above the spheroid referred to above.

3. In this Treaty, the expression "in and in the vicinity of the Protected Zone" describes an area the outer limits of which might vary according to the context in which the expression is used.

## PART 2

### Sovereignty and Jurisdiction

#### Article 2

#### Sovereignty over Islands

1. Papua New Guinea recognises the sovereignty of Australia over -

- (a) the islands known as Anchor Cay, Aubusi Island, Black Rocks, Boigu Island, Bramble Cay, Dauan Island, Deliverance Island, East Cay, Kaumag Island, Kerr Islet, Moimi Island, Pearce Cay, Saibai Island, Turnagain Island and Turu Cay; and

- (b) all islands that lie between the mainlands of the two countries and south of the line referred to in paragraph 1 of article 4 of this Treaty.
2. No island over which Australia has sovereignty, other than those specified in sub-paragraph 1(a) of this article, lies north of the line referred to in paragraph 1 of article 4 of this Treaty.
  3. Australia recognises the sovereignty of Papua New Guinea over -
    - (a) the islands known as Kawa Island, Mata Kawa Island and Kussa Island; and
    - (b) all the other islands that lie between the mainlands of the two countries and north of the line referred to in paragraph 1 of article 4 of this Treaty, other than the islands specified in sub-paragraph 1(a) of this article.
  4. In this Treaty, sovereignty over an island shall include sovereignty over -
    - (a) its territorial sea;
    - (b) the airspace above the island and its territorial sea;
    - (c) the seabed beneath its territorial sea and the subsoil thereof; and
    - (d) any island, rock or low-tide elevation that may lie within its territorial sea.

Article 3  
Territorial Seas

1. The territorial sea boundaries between the islands of Aubusi, Boigu and Moimi and Papua New Guinea and the islands of Dauan, Kaumag and Saibai and Papua New Guinea shall be the lines described in Annex 1 to this Treaty, which are shown on the map annexed to this Treaty as Annex 2, together with such other portion of the outer limit of the territorial sea of Saibai described in Annex 3 to this Treaty that may abut the territorial sea of Papua New Guinea.
2. The territorial seas of the islands specified in sub-paragraph 1(a) of article 2 of this Treaty shall not extend beyond three miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea around each island is measured. Those territorial seas shall not be enlarged or reduced, even if there were to be any change in the configuration of a coastline or a different result from any further survey.
3. The provisions of paragraph 2 of this article shall not apply to that part of the territorial sea of Pearce Cay which lies south of the line referred to in paragraph 1 of article 4 of this Treaty.
4. The outer limits of the territorial seas of the islands specified in sub-paragraph 1(a) of article 2 of this Treaty, except in respect of that part of the territorial sea of Pearce Cay which lies south of the line referred to in paragraph 1 of article 4 of this Treaty, shall be as described in Annex 3 to this Treaty. The limits so described are shown on the maps annexed to this Treaty as Annexes 2 and 4.

5. Australia shall not extend its territorial sea northwards across the line referred to in paragraph 1 of article 4 of this Treaty.

6. Papua New Guinea shall not -

- (a) extend its territorial sea off its southern coastline between the meridians of Longitude 142°03'30" East and of Longitude 142°51'00" East, beyond three miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured;
- (b) extend its territorial sea or archipelagic waters into the area bounded by that portion of the line referred to in paragraph 2 of article 4 of this Treaty running from the point of Latitude 9°45'24" South, Longitude 142°03'30" East to the point of Latitude 9°40'30" South, Longitude 142°51'00" East and that portion of the line referred to in paragraph 1 of article 4 of this Treaty which runs between those two points;
- (c) establish an archipelagic baseline running in or through the area referred to in subparagraph (b) of this paragraph; or
- (d) extend its territorial sea southwards across the line referred to in paragraph 1 of article 4 of this Treaty.

Article 4  
Maritime Jurisdiction

1. Subject to the provisions of article 2 of this Treaty, the boundary between the area of seabed and subsoil that is adjacent to and appertains to Australia and the area of seabed and subsoil that is adjacent to and appertains to Papua New Guinea, and over which Australia and Papua New Guinea respectively shall have seabed jurisdiction, shall be the line described in Annex 5 to this Treaty. The line so described is shown on the map annexed to this Treaty as Annex 6 and, in part, on the map annexed to this Treaty as Annex 7.

2. Subject to the provisions of article 2 of this Treaty, the boundary between the area of sea that is adjacent to and appertains to Australia and the area of sea that is adjacent to and appertains to Papua New Guinea, and in which Australia and Papua New Guinea respectively shall have fisheries jurisdiction, shall be the line described in Annex 8 to this Treaty. The line so described is shown on the map annexed to this Treaty as Annex 6 and, in part, on the maps annexed to this Treaty as Annexes 2 and 7.

3. In relation to the area bounded by the portion of the line referred to in paragraph 2 of this article running from the point of Latitude 9°45'24" South, Longitude 142°03'30" East to the point of Latitude 9°40'30" South, Longitude 142°51' 00" East and that portion of the line referred to in paragraph 1 of this article which runs between those two points, exclusive of the territorial seas of the islands of Aubusi, Boigu, Dauan, Kaumag, Moimi, Saibai and Turnagain -

- (a) neither Party shall exercise residual jurisdiction without the concurrence of the other Party; and

- (b) the Parties shall consult with a view to reaching agreement on the most effective method of application of measures involving the exercise of residual jurisdiction.

4. In paragraph 3 of this article, "residual jurisdiction" means -

- (a) jurisdiction over the area other than seabed jurisdiction or fisheries jurisdiction, including jurisdiction other than seabed jurisdiction or fisheries jurisdiction in so far as it relates to, inter alia:
  - (i) the preservation of the marine environment;
  - (ii) marine scientific research; and
  - (iii) the production of energy from the water, currents and winds; and
- (b) seabed and fisheries jurisdiction to the extent that the exercise of such jurisdiction is not directly related to the exploration or exploitation of resources or to the prohibition of, or refusal to authorize, activities subject to that jurisdiction.

### PART 3

#### Sovereignty and Jurisdiction - Related Matters

##### Article 5

##### Existing Petroleum Permit

1. Where prior to 16 September 1975 Australia has granted an exploration permit for petroleum under Australian law in respect of a part of the seabed over which it ceases by virtue of this Treaty to exercise sovereign rights, and a permittee retains rights in respect of that permit immediately prior to the entry into force of this Treaty, Papua New Guinea, upon application by that permittee, shall offer to that permittee a petroleum prospecting licence or licences under Papua New Guinea law in respect of the same part of the seabed on terms that are not less favourable than those provided under Papua New Guinea law to any other holder of a seabed petroleum prospecting licence.
2. An application for a licence under paragraph 1 of this article shall be made -
  - (a) in respect of a part of the seabed lying outside the Protected Zone, within six months after the date of entry into force of this Treaty;
  - (b) in respect of a part of the seabed lying within the Protected Zone, during the period referred to in article 15 and any extension of that period to which the Parties may agree.

Article 6  
Exploitation of Certain Seabed Deposits

If any single accumulation of liquid hydrocarbons or natural gas, or if any other mineral deposit beneath the seabed, extends across any line defining the limits of seabed jurisdiction of the Parties, and if the part of such accumulation or deposit that is situated on one side of such a line is recoverable in fluid form wholly or in part from the other side, the Parties shall consult with a view to reaching agreement on the manner in which the accumulation or deposit may be most effectively exploited and on the equitable sharing of the benefits from such exploitation.

Article 7  
Freedoms of Navigation and Overflight

1. On and over the waters of the Protected Zone that lie -

- (a) north of the line referred to in paragraph 1 of article 4 of this Treaty and seaward of the low water lines of the land territory of either Party, and
- (b) south of that line and beyond the outer limits of the territorial sea,

each Party shall accord to the vessels and aircraft of the other Party, subject to paragraphs 2 and 3 of this article, the freedoms of navigation and overflight associated with the operation of vessels and aircraft on or over the high seas.

2. Each Party shall take all necessary measures to ensure that, in the exercise of the freedoms of navigation and overflight accorded to its vessels and aircraft under paragraph 1 of this article -

- (a) those vessels observe generally accepted international regulations, procedures and practices for safety at sea and for the prevention, reduction and control of pollution from ships;
- (b) those civil aircraft observe the Rules of the Air established by the International Civil Aviation Organization as they apply to civil aircraft, and State aircraft normally comply with such of those rules as relate to safety and at all times operate with due regard for the safety of navigation;
- (c) those vessels and aircraft north of the line referred to in paragraph 1 of article 4 of this Treaty do not engage in the embarking or disembarking of any commodity, currency or person contrary to the customs, fiscal, immigration or sanitary laws and regulations of the other Party, provided that the relevant laws and regulations of that Party do not have the practical effect of denying, hampering or impairing the freedoms of navigation and overflight accorded under paragraph 1 of this article; and
- (d) those vessels and aircraft, north of the line referred to in paragraph 1 of article 4 of this Treaty, do not act in a manner prejudicial to the peace, good order or security of the other Party.

3. Vessels of a Party engaged in the exploration or exploitation of resources in an area of jurisdiction of the other Party shall remain subject to the laws and regulations of the other Party made in the exercise of its resources jurisdiction consistently with this Treaty and with international law, including the provisions of those laws and regulations concerning the boarding, inspection and apprehension of vessels.

4. In those areas of the Protected Zone north of the line referred to in paragraph 1 of article 4 of this Treaty to which paragraph 1 of this article does not apply, civil aircraft of a Party engaged in scheduled or nonscheduled air services shall have the right of overflight, and the right to make stops for non-traffic purposes, without the need to obtain prior permission from the other Party, subject to compliance with any applicable laws or regulations made for the safety of air navigation.

5. In areas of the Protected Zone to which paragraph 1 of this article does not apply, the vessels of a Party shall enjoy the right of innocent passage. There shall be no suspension of that right, and neither Party shall adopt laws or regulations applying to those areas that might impede or hamper the normal passage of vessels between two points both of which are in the territory of one Party.

6. In cases where the provisions of neither paragraph 1 nor paragraph 5 of this article apply, a regime of passage over routes used for international navigation in the area between the two countries, including the area known as Torres Strait, shall apply in respect of vessels that is no more restrictive of passage than the regime of transit passage through straits used for international navigation described in articles 34 to 44 inclusive of document A/CONF.62/WP.10 of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, provided that, before a Party adopts a law or regulation that might impede or hamper the passage over those routes of vessels proceeding to or from the territory of the other Party, it shall consult with the other Party. If the provisions of those articles are revised, are not included in any Law of the Sea Convention or fail to become generally accepted principles of international law, the Parties shall consult with a view to agreeing upon another regime of passage that is in accordance with international practice to replace the regime of passage applying under this paragraph.

7. The rights of navigation and overflight provided for in this article are in addition to, and not in derogation of, rights of navigation and overflight in the area concerned under other treaties or general principles of international law.

#### Article 8 Navigational Aids

With a view to maintaining and improving the safety of navigation through the waters in the area between the two countries, the Parties shall cooperate and, with due regard to the technical and other means available to each of them, shall, where appropriate and as may be agreed between them, provide mutual assistance in the provision and maintenance of navigational aids and in the preparation of charts and maps.

Article 9  
Wrecks

1. Wrecks of vessels and aircraft which lie on, in or under the seabed in an area of seabed jurisdiction of a Party shall be subject to the jurisdiction of that Party.
2. If a wreck of historical or special significance to a Party is located or found in an area between the two countries under the jurisdiction of the other Party, the Parties shall consult with a view to reaching agreement on the action, if any, to be taken with respect to that wreck.
3. The provisions of this article shall be without prejudice to the competence of the courts of a Party, for the purposes of the laws of that Party, in relation to maritime causes of action in respect of wrecks coming within the provisions of this article.
4. This article shall not apply to any military vessel or aircraft of either Party wrecked after the date of entry into force of this Treaty.

PART 4  
The Protected Zone

Article 10  
Establishment and Purposes of the Protected Zone

1. A Protected Zone in the Torres Strait is hereby established comprising all the land, sea, airspace, seabed and subsoil within the area bounded by the line described in Annex 9 to this Treaty. The line so described is shown on the maps annexed to this Treaty as Annexes 6 and 7 and, in part, on the map annexed to this Treaty as Annex 2.
2. The Parties shall adopt and apply measures in relation to the Protected Zone in accordance with the provisions of this Treaty.
3. The principal purpose of the Parties in establishing the Protected Zone, and in determining its northern, southern, eastern and western boundaries, is to acknowledge and protect the traditional way of life and livelihood of the traditional inhabitants including their traditional fishing and free movement.
4. A further purpose of the Parties in establishing the Protected Zone is to protect and preserve the marine environment and indigenous fauna and flora in and in the vicinity of the Protected Zone.

Article 11  
Free Movement and Traditional Activities including Traditional Fishing

1. Subject to the other provisions of this Treaty, each Party shall continue to permit free movement and the performance of lawful traditional activities in and in the vicinity of the Protected Zone by the traditional inhabitants of the other Party.

2. Paragraph 1 of this article shall not be interpreted as sanctioning the expansion of traditional fishing by the traditional inhabitants of one Party into areas outside the Protected Zone under the jurisdiction of the other Party not traditionally fished by them prior to the date of entry into force of this Treaty.

3. The provisions of this article and the other provisions of this Treaty concerning traditional fishing are subject to article 14 and paragraph 2 of article 20 of this Treaty.

Article 12  
Traditional Customary Rights

Where the traditional inhabitants of one Party enjoy traditional customary rights of access to and usage of areas of land, seabed, seas, estuaries and coastal tidal areas that are in or in the vicinity of the Protected Zone and that are under the jurisdiction of the other Party, and those rights are acknowledged by the traditional inhabitants living in or in proximity to those areas to be in accordance with local tradition, the other Party shall permit the continued exercise of those rights on conditions not less favourable than those applying to like rights of its own traditional inhabitants.

Article 13  
Protection of the Marine Environment

1. Each Party shall take legislative and other measures necessary to protect and preserve the marine environment in and in the vicinity of the Protected Zone. In formulating those measures each Party shall take into account internationally agreed rules, standards and recommended practices which have been adopted by diplomatic conferences or by relevant international organizations.

2. The measures that each Party shall take in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article shall include measures for the prevention and control of pollution or other damage to the marine environment from all sources and activities under its jurisdiction or control and shall include, in particular, measures to minimize to the fullest practicable extent -

- (a) the release of toxic, harmful or noxious substances from land-based sources, from rivers, from or through the atmosphere, or by dumping at sea;
- (b) pollution or other damage from vessels; and
- (c) pollution or other damage from installations and devices used in the exploration and exploitation of the natural resources of the seabed and subsoil thereof.

3. The measures taken by each Party in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article shall be consistent with its obligations under international law, including obligations not to prejudice the rights of foreign ships and aircraft, and shall be subject to the provisions of article 7 of this Treaty.

4. The Parties shall consult, at the request of either, for the purpose of -
  - (a) harmonizing their policies with respect to the measures that each shall take pursuant to this article; and
  - (b) ensuring the effective and coordinated implementation of those measures.
5. If either Party has reasonable grounds for believing that any planned activity under its jurisdiction or control may cause pollution or other damage to the marine environment in or in the vicinity of the Protected Zone, that Party shall, after due investigation, communicate to the other Party its assessment of the potential impact of that activity on the marine environment.
6. If either Party has reasonable grounds for believing that any existing or planned activity under the jurisdiction or control of the other Party is causing or may cause pollution or other damage to the marine environment in or in the vicinity of the Protected Zone, it may request consultations with the other Party, and the Parties shall then consult as soon as possible with a view to adopting measures to prevent or control any pollution or other damage to that environment from that activity.

Article 14  
Protection of Fauna and Flora

1. Each Party shall, in and in the vicinity of the Protected Zone, use its best endeavours to -
  - (a) identify and protect species of indigenous fauna and flora that are or may become threatened with extinction;
  - (b) prevent the introduction of species of fauna and flora that may be harmful to indigenous fauna and flora; and
  - (c) control noxious species of fauna and flora.
2. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Treaty except paragraph 4 of this article, a Party may implement within its area of jurisdiction measures to protect species of indigenous fauna and flora which are or may become threatened with extinction or which either Party has an obligation to protect under international law.
3. The Parties shall as appropriate and necessary exchange information concerning species of indigenous fauna and flora that are or may become threatened with extinction and shall consult, at the request of either of them, for the purpose of -
  - (a) harmonizing their policies with respect to the measures that each may take to give effect to paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article; and
  - (b) ensuring the effective and coordinated implementation of those measures.
4. In giving effect to the provisions of this article, each Party shall use its best endeavours to minimize any restrictive effects on the traditional activities of the traditional inhabitants.

Article 15  
Prohibition of Mining and Drilling of the Seabed

Neither Party shall undertake or permit within the Protected Zone mining or drilling of the seabed or the subsoil thereof for the purpose of exploration for or exploitation of liquid hydrocarbons, natural gas or other mineral resources during a period of ten years from the date of entry into force of this Treaty. The Parties may agree to extend that period.

Article 16  
Immigration, Customs, Quarantine and Health

1. Except as otherwise provided in this Treaty, each Party shall apply immigration, customs, quarantine and health procedures in such a way as not to prevent or hinder free movement or the performance of traditional activities in and in the vicinity of the Protected Zone by the traditional inhabitants of the other Party.

2. Each Party, in administering its laws and policies relating to the entry and departure of persons and the importation and exportation of goods into and from areas under its jurisdiction in and in the vicinity of the Protected Zone, shall act in a spirit of mutual friendship and good-neighbourliness, bearing in mind relevant principles of international law and established international practices and the importance of discouraging the occurrence, under the guise of free movement or performance of traditional activities, of illegal entry, evasion of justice and practices prejudicial to effective immigration, customs, health and quarantine protection and control.

3. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1 of this article -

- (a) traditional inhabitants of one Party who wish to enter the other country, except for temporary stay for the performance of traditional activities, shall be subject to the same immigration, customs, health and quarantine requirements and procedures as citizens of that Party who are not traditional inhabitants;
- (b) each Party reserves its right to limit free movement to the extent necessary to control abuses involving illegal entry or evasion of justice; and
- (c) each Party reserves its right to apply such immigration, customs, health and quarantine measures, temporary or otherwise, as it considers necessary to meet problems which may arise. In particular each Party may apply measures to limit or prevent free movement, or the carriage of goods, plants or animals in the course thereof, in the case of an outbreak or spread of an epidemic, epizootic or epiphytotic, in or in the vicinity of the Protected Zone.

Article 17  
Implementation and Coordination

In order to facilitate the implementation of the provisions of this Treaty relating to the Protected Zone, the authorities of each Party shall, at the request of the authorities of the other Party, as may be appropriate and necessary -

- (a) make available to the authorities of the other Party information on the relevant provisions of its laws, regulations and procedures relating to immigration, citizenship, customs, health, quarantine, fisheries, the protection of the environment and other matters; and
- (b) consult with the authorities of the other Party with a view to making appropriate administrative or other arrangements to resolve any problems arising in the implementation of those provisions.

Article 18  
Liaison Arrangements

1. Each Party shall designate a representative who shall facilitate the implementation at the local level of the provisions of this Treaty.
2. The two designated representatives shall -
  - (a) exchange information on relevant developments in and in the vicinity of the Protected Zone;
  - (b) consult together and take such action as is appropriate to their respective functions to facilitate the practical operation at the local level of the provisions of this Treaty and to resolve any problems arising therefrom;
  - (c) keep under review free movement by the traditional inhabitants of one Party into areas under the jurisdiction of the other Party and the local arrangements applying in respect of such free movement; and
  - (d) draw to the attention of their Governments, and make recommendations as appropriate on, any matters affecting the implementation of the provisions of this Treaty or arising therefrom which are not capable of resolution at the local level or which may otherwise require consideration by both Parties.
3. In the exercise of his functions, each representative shall -
  - (a) consult closely with representatives of the traditional inhabitants of his country, particularly in relation to any problems which may arise in respect of free movement, traditional activities and the exercise of traditional customary rights as provided for in this Treaty, and convey their views to his Government; and
  - (b) maintain close liaison with national, State, Provincial and local authorities of his country on all matters falling within their respective responsibilities.
4. Unless a different location is required by the circumstances, the representative of Australia shall be based at Thursday Island and the representative of Papua New Guinea shall be based at Daru.

Article 19  
Torres Strait Joint Advisory Council

1. The Parties shall jointly establish and maintain an advisory and consultative body which shall be known as the Torres Strait Joint Advisory Council (called in this article "the Advisory Council").
2. The functions of the Advisory Council shall be -
  - (a) to seek solutions to problems arising at the local level and not resolved pursuant to article 18 of this Treaty;
  - (b) to consider and to make recommendations to the Parties on any developments or proposals which might affect the protection of the traditional way of life and livelihood of the traditional inhabitants, their free movement, performance of traditional activities and exercise of traditional customary rights as provided for in this Treaty; and
  - (c) to review from time to time as necessary, and to report and to make recommendations to the Parties on, any matters relevant to the effective implementation of this Treaty, including the provisions relating to the protection and preservation of the marine environment, and fauna and flora, in and in the vicinity of the Protected Zone.
3. The Advisory Council shall not have or assume responsibilities for management or administration. These responsibilities shall, within the respective areas of jurisdiction of each Party, continue to lie with the relevant national, State, Provincial and local authorities.
4. In the exercise of its functions, the Advisory Council shall ensure that the traditional inhabitants are consulted, that they are given full and timely opportunity to comment on matters of concern to them and that their views are conveyed to the Parties in any reports and recommendations made by the Advisory Council to the Parties.
5. The Advisory Council shall transmit its reports and recommendations to the Foreign Ministers of the Parties. After consideration by appropriate authorities of the Parties, consultations may be arranged with a view to the resolution of matters to which the Advisory Council has invited attention.
6. Unless otherwise agreed by the Parties, the Advisory Council shall consist of eighteen members, that is nine members from each Party who shall include -
  - (a) at least two national representatives;
  - (b) at least one member representing the Government of Queensland in the case of Australia and one representing the Fly River Provincial Government in the case of Papua New Guinea; and
  - (c) at least three members representing the traditional inhabitants,with each Party being free to decide from time to time from which of the aforementioned categories any other of its members will be drawn.

7. The Advisory Council shall meet when necessary at the request of either Party. Consecutive meetings of the Advisory Council shall be chaired alternately by a representative of Australia and a representative of Papua New Guinea. Meetings shall be held alternately in Australia and Papua New Guinea or as may from time to time be otherwise arranged.

PART 5  
Protected Zone Commercial Fisheries

Article 20  
Priority of Traditional Fishing and Application of Measures  
to Traditional Fishing

1. The provisions of this Part shall be administered so as not to prejudice the achievement of the purposes of Part 4 of this Treaty in regard to traditional fishing.
2. A Party may adopt a conservation measure consistent with the provisions of this Part which, if necessary for the conservation of a species, may be applied to traditional fishing, provided that that Party shall use its best endeavours to minimize any restrictive effects of that measure on traditional fishing.

Article 21  
Conservation, Management and Optimum Utilisation

The Parties shall cooperate in the conservation, management and optimum utilization of Protected Zone commercial fisheries. To this end, the Parties shall consult at the request of either and shall enter into arrangements for the effective implementation of the provisions of this Part.

Article 22  
Conservation and Management of Individual Fisheries

1. The Parties shall, where appropriate, negotiate subsidiary conservation and management arrangements in respect of any individual Protected Zone commercial fishery.
2. If either Party notifies the other in writing that it regards one of the Protected Zone commercial fisheries as one to which common conservation and management arrangements should apply, the Parties shall within ninety days from the date of the notification enter into consultations with a view to concluding arrangements specifying the measures to be applied by them with respect to that fishery.
3. The Parties shall, where appropriate, also negotiate supplementary conservation and management arrangements in respect of resources directly related to a fishery referred to in paragraph 1 of this article, including resources involving stocks occurring in the Protected Zone where such stocks are not otherwise subject to the provisions of this Treaty.

Article 23

Sharing of the Catch of the Protected Zone Commercial Fisheries

1. The Parties shall share the allowable catch of the Protected Zone commercial fisheries in accordance with the provisions of this article and of articles 24 and 25 of this Treaty.
2. The allowable catch, that is to say the optimum sustainable yield, of a Protected Zone commercial fishery shall be determined jointly by the Parties as part of the subsidiary conservation and management arrangements referred to in paragraph 1 of article 22 of this Treaty.
3. If either Party has reasonable grounds for believing that the commercial exploitation of a species of Protected Zone commercial fisheries would, or has the potential to, cause serious damage to the marine environment, or might endanger another species, that Party may request consultations with the other Party and the Parties shall then consult as soon as possible with a view to reaching agreement on whether such commercial exploitation could be undertaken in a manner which would not result in such damage or endanger another species.
4. In respect of any relevant period where the full allowable catch of a particular Protected Zone commercial fishery might be taken, each Party shall be entitled to a share of the allowable catch apportioned, subject to paragraphs 5, 6 and 8 of this article and to articles 24 and 25 of this Treaty, as follows:
  - (a) in areas under Australian jurisdiction, except as provided in (b) below:

Australia	- 75%
Papua New Guinea	- 25%
  - (b) within the territorial seas of Anchor Cay, Black Rocks, Bramble Cay, Deliverance Island, East Cay, Kerr Islet, Pearce Cay and Turu Cay:

Australia	- 50%
Papua New Guinea	- 50%
  - (c) in areas under Papua New Guinea jurisdiction:

Australia	- 25%
Papua New Guinea	- 75%
5. Papua New Guinea shall have the sole entitlement to the allowable catch of the commercial barramundi fishery near the Papua New Guinea coast, except within the territorial seas of the islands of Aubusi, Boigu, Dauan, Kaumag, Moimi and Saibai where, in respect of that fishery, the provisions of paragraph 4 (a) of this article shall not apply.

6. In apportioning the allowable catch in relation to an individual fishery, the Parties shall normally consider the allowable catch expressed in terms of weight or volume. In calculating the apportionment of the total allowable catch of the Protected Zone commercial fisheries, the Parties shall have regard to the relative value of individual fisheries and shall, for this purpose, agree on a common value for production from each individual fishery for the period in question, such value being based on the value of the raw product at the processing facility or such other point as may be agreed, but prior to any enhancement of value through processing, including processing at a pearl culture farm, or further transportation or marketing.

7. The Parties may agree to vary the apportionment of the allowable catch determined for individual fisheries as part of the subsidiary conservation and management arrangements referred to in paragraph 1 of article 22 of this Treaty but so as to maintain in respect of the total allowable catch of the Protected Zone commercial fisheries the apportionment specified in paragraph 4 of this article for each Party.

8. In calculating the total allowable catch of the Protected Zone commercial fisheries, the allowable catch of the commercial barramundi fishery referred to in paragraph 5 of this article shall be disregarded.

#### Article 24 Transitional Entitlement

1. As part of the subsidiary conservation and management arrangements referred to in paragraph 1 of article 22 of this Treaty, the level of the catch of each Protected Zone commercial fishery to which each Party is entitled, provided it remains within the allowable catch -

- (a) shall not, during the period of five years immediately after the entry into force of this Treaty, be reduced below the level of catch of that Party before the entry into force of this Treaty; but
- (b) may, during the second period of five years after the entry into force of this Treaty, be adjusted progressively so that at the end of that second five-year period it reaches the level of catch apportioned in each case in article 23 of this Treaty.

2. The entitlement of a Party under this article shall, where the limitation of the allowable catch makes it necessary, take priority over the entitlement of the other Party under article 23 of this Treaty, but shall be taken into account in calculating the entitlement of the first Party.

#### Article 25 Preferential Entitlement

If, in any relevant period, a Party does not itself propose to take all the allowable catch of a Protected Zone commercial fishery to which it is entitled, either in its own area of jurisdiction or that of the other Party, the other Party shall have a preferential entitlement to any of the allowable catch of that fishery not taken by the first Party.

Article 26  
Licensing Arrangements

1. In the negotiation and implementation of the conservation and management arrangements referred to in paragraph 1 of article 22 of this Treaty -
  - (a) the Parties shall consult and cooperate in the issue and endorsement of licences to permit commercial fishing in Protected Zone commercial fisheries;
  - (b) the responsible authorities of the Parties may issue licences to fish in any Protected Zone commercial fishery; and
  - (c) persons or vessels which are licensed by the responsible authorities of one Party to fish in any relevant period in a Protected Zone commercial fishery shall, if nominated by the responsible authorities of that Party, be authorised by the responsible authorities of the other Party, wherever necessary, by the endorsement of licences or otherwise, to fish in those areas under the jurisdiction of the other Party in which the fishery concerned is located.
2. The persons or vessels licensed by one Party which have been authorized, or are to be authorized, under the provisions of paragraph 1 of this article to fish in waters under the jurisdiction of the other Party shall comply with the relevant fisheries laws and regulations of the other Party except that they shall be exempt from licensing fees, levies and other charges imposed by the other Party in respect of such fishing activities.
3. In issuing licences in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article, the responsible authorities of both Parties shall have regard to the desirability of promoting economic development in the Torres Strait area and employment opportunities for the traditional inhabitants.
4. The responsible authorities of both Parties shall ensure that the traditional inhabitants are consulted from time to time on the licensing arrangements in respect of Protected Zone commercial fisheries.

Article 27  
Third State Fishing in Protected Zone Commercial Fisheries

1. The responsible authorities of the Parties shall inform one another and shall consult, at the request of either of them, concerning the proposed exploitation of the Protected Zone commercial fisheries -
  - (a) by a joint venture in which there is third-State equity participation; or
  - (b) by a vessel of third-State registration or with a crew substantially of the nationality of a third State.
2. Vessels the operations of which are under the control of nationals of a third State shall not be licensed to exploit the Protected Zone commercial fisheries without the concurrence of the responsible authorities of both Parties in a particular case or class of cases.

Article 28  
Inspection and Enforcement

1. The Parties shall cooperate, including by exchange of personnel, in inspection and enforcement to prevent violations of the Protected Zone commercial fisheries arrangements and in taking appropriate enforcement measures in the event of such violations.
2. The Parties shall consult from time to time, as necessary, so as to ensure that legislation and regulations adopted by each Party pursuant to paragraph 1 of this article are, as far as practicable, consistent with the legislation and regulations of the other Party.
3. Each Party shall make it an offence under its fisheries laws or regulations for a person to use a vessel of its nationality to fish in Protected Zone commercial fisheries for species of fisheries resources in areas over which the other Party has jurisdiction in respect of those species -
  - (a) without being duly licensed or authorized by that other Party; or
  - (b) in the case of a licensed or authorised vessel, in breach of the fisheries laws or regulations of the other Party applying within those areas.
4. Each Party will, in relation to species of fisheries resources in areas where it has jurisdiction in respect of those species -
  - (a) investigate suspected offences against its fisheries laws and regulations; and
  - (b) except as provided in or under this article, take corrective action when necessary against offenders against those laws or regulations.
5. In this article, "corrective action" means the action normally taken in respect of a suspected offence, after due investigation, and includes, where appropriate, the apprehension of a suspected offender, the prosecution of an alleged offender, or the execution of a penalty imposed by a court or the cancellation or suspension of the licence of an offender.
6. In accordance with the provisions of this article, and in other appropriate cases as may be agreed between the Parties, corrective action in respect of offences or suspected offences against the fisheries laws or regulations of the Parties shall be taken by the authorities of the Party whose nationality is borne by the vessel or person concerned (called in this article "the first Party") and not by the Party in whose area of jurisdiction the offence or suspected offence occurs (called in this article "the second Party").
7. The Parties acknowledge that the principle stated in paragraph 6 of this article should not be applied so as to frustrate the enforcement of fisheries laws or regulations or to enable offenders against those laws or regulations to go unpunished.

8. Where, in the case of a suspected offence alleged to have been committed in or in the vicinity of the Protected Zone, it appears that the offence was, or might reasonably be considered to have been, committed in the course of traditional fishing, corrective action or other measures shall be taken by the authorities of the first Party and not by the authorities of the second Party and, if being detained by the authorities of the second Party, the alleged offenders and their vessel shall be either released or handed over to the authorities of the first Party, in accordance with arrangements that will avoid undue expense or inconvenience to the authorities of the second Party.

9. Where paragraph 8 of this article applies, the authorities of the second Party may require assurance in a particular case that corrective action or other measures will be taken by the authorities of the first Party that will adequately ensure that the activity complained of will not be repeated.

10. Where the provisions of paragraph 8 of this article do not apply, and the person or vessel alleged to have been involved or used in the commission of a suspected offence in the Protected Zone is licensed to fish in the Protected Zone by the authorities of the first Party, corrective action shall be taken by the authorities of the first Party and not by the authorities of the second Party and, if being detained by the authorities of the second Party, the alleged offenders and their vessel shall be either released or handed over to the authorities of the first Party, in accordance with arrangements that will avoid undue expense or inconvenience to the authorities of the second Party, and the provisions of paragraphs 13 and 14 of this article shall apply.

11. The provisions of paragraph 10 of this article shall also apply in respect of a suspected offence by a person or vessel of the first Party in an area of jurisdiction of the second Party outside the Protected Zone where -

- (a) that person or vessel was authorized by the authorities of the second Party to fish in the area where the suspected offence was committed under the arrangements referred to in paragraph 1 of article 22 of this Treaty; and
- (b) the suspected offence was committed in relation to the fishery the subject of that authorization and did not involve the taking of other species or potential injury to another fishery.

12. Persons or vessels of the first Party detained by the authorities of the second Party in the circumstances described in paragraphs 8 and 10 of this article may be detained for as long as necessary to enable those authorities to conduct an expeditious investigation into the offence and to obtain evidence. Thereafter, they shall not be detained other than for the purpose of the handing over of the persons or vessels in accordance with the provisions of those paragraphs unless they are lawfully detained on some other ground.

13. If an alleged offender referred to in paragraph 10 of this article is, in respect of conduct in waters under the jurisdiction of the second Party -

- (a) convicted of an offence against the fisheries laws or regulations of the first Party; or

- (b) found by the authorities of the first Party, on the basis of sufficient available evidence, to have contravened or failed to comply with a condition of his licence or authorization or that of his vessel;

the authorities of the first Party shall, where appropriate and having regard to paragraph 7 of this article, cancel or suspend the licence or authorization of the person or his vessel so far as it relates to the Protected Zone commercial fisheries.

14. Where a person or vessel involved or used in the commission of the alleged offence referred to in paragraph 10 of this article is also currently licensed or authorized to fish in the area of the Protected Zone by the second Party, the authorities of the second Party may, after receiving a report and representations, if any, from the authorities of the first Party, cancel or suspend that licence or authorization in accordance with its laws for such period as is warranted by the circumstances of the case.

15. Each Party shall provide the other Party with any evidence obtained during investigations carried out in accordance with this article into a suspected offence involving a person or vessel of the other Party. Each Party shall take appropriate measures to facilitate the admission of such evidence in proceedings taken in respect of the suspected offence.

16. In this article references to persons and vessels of, or of the nationality of, a Party include references to persons or vessels licensed by that Party under sub-paragraph 1(b) of article 26 of this Treaty, and the crews of vessels so licensed, except where such persons or vessels have a prior current licence from the other Party under that sub-paragraph.

PART 6  
Final Articles

Article 29  
Settlement of Disputes

Any dispute between the Parties arising out of the interpretation or implementation of this Treaty shall be settled by consultation or negotiation.

Article 30  
Consultations

The Parties shall consult, at the request of either, on any matters relating to this Treaty.

Article 31  
Annexes

The Annexes to this Treaty shall have force and effect as integral parts of this Treaty.

Article 32  
Ratification

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

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned being duly authorized have signed the present Treaty and have affixed thereto their seals.

DONE in duplicate at Sydney on this eighteenth day of December, One thousand nine hundred and seventy-eight.

Annex 1

TO THE TREATY BETWEEN AUSTRALIA AND THE INDEPENDENT STATE OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA CONCERNING SOVEREIGNTY AND MARITIME BOUNDARIES IN THE AREA BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES, INCLUDING THE AREA KNOWN AS TORRES STRAIT, AND RELATED MATTERS

Territorial sea boundaries between the Islands of Aubusi, Boigu and Moimi and Papua New Guinea and between the Islands of Dauan, Kaumag and Saibai and Papua New Guinea

Between the Islands of Aubusi, Boigu and Moimi and Papua New Guinea

A line -

commencing at the point of Latitude 9°15'43" South, Longitude 142°03'30" East ("Point 1");

running thence north-easterly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 9°12'50" South, Longitude 142°06'25" East ("Point 2");

thence north-easterly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 9°11'51" South, Longitude 142°08'33" East ("Point 3");

thence south-easterly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 9°11'58" South, Longitude 142°10'18" East ("Point 4");

thence north-easterly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 9°11'22" South, Longitude 142°12'54" East ("Point 5");

thence south-easterly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 9°11'34" South, Longitude 142°14'08" East ("Point 6");

thence south-easterly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 9°13'53" South, Longitude 142°16'26" East ("Point 7"); and

thence south-easterly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 9°16'04" South, Longitude 142°20'41" East ("Point 8") where it terminates.

Between the Islands of Dauan, Kaumag and Saibai and Papua New Guinea

A line -

commencing at the point of Latitude 9°22'04" South, Longitude 142°29'41" East ("Point 9");

running thence north-easterly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 9°21'48" South, Longitude 142°31'29" East ("Point 10");

thence north-easterly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 9°22'33" South, Longitude 142°33'28" East ("Point 11");

thence north-easterly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 9°21'25" South, Longitude 142°35'29" East ("Point 12");

thence north-easterly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 9°20'21" South, Longitude 142°41'43" East ("Point 13");

thence north-easterly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 9°20'16" South, Longitude 142°43'45" East ("Point 14"); and

thence north-easterly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 9°19'26" South, Longitude 142°48'18" East ("Point 15"); where it terminates.

Annex 3

TO THE TREATY BETWEEN AUSTRALIA AND THE INDEPENDENT STATE OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA CONCERNING SOVEREIGNTY AND MARITIME BOUNDARIES IN THE AREA BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES, INCLUDING THE AREA KNOWN AS TORRES STRAIT, AND RELATED MATTERS

Outer limits of territorial seas

Territorial Sea of the Islands of Aubusi, Boigu and Moimi

The outer limit of the territorial sea of the islands of Aubusi, Boigu and Moimi shall be a continuous line -

- (a) commencing at the point specified as Point 1 in Annex 1 to this Treaty;
- (b) running thence along the geodesics successively joining the points specified as Points 1 to 8 in Annex 1 to this Treaty; and
- (c) thence along a series of intersecting arcs of circles having a radius of three miles and drawn successively from the following points -

	<u>Latitude</u> (South)	<u>Longitude</u> (East)
(i)	9°15'53"	142°17'39"
(ii)	9°16'26"	142°17'36"
(iii)	9°16'28"	142°17'36"
(iv)	9°16'31"	142°17'30"
(v)	9°17'06"	142°17'30"
(vi)	9°17'15"	142°17'30"
(vii)	9°17'26"	142°17'15"
(viii)	9°17'50"	142°16'46"
(ix)	9°17'55"	142°16'39"
(x)	9°17'56"	142°16'30"
(xi)	9°17'53"	142°16'11"
(xii)	9°17'52"	142°16'07"
(xiii)	9°17'44"	142°14'52"
(xiv)	9°17'45"	142°14'49"
(xv)	9°17'44"	142°14'38"
(xvi)	9°17'44"	142°14'30"
(xvii)	9°17'38"	142°14'06"
(xviii)	9°17'38"	142°13'59"
(xix)	9°17'36"	142°13'47"
(xx)	9°17'34"	142°13'31"

	<u>Latitude</u> (South)	<u>Longitude</u> (East)
(xxi)	9°17'33"	142°13'20"
(xxii)	9°17'32"	142°12'56"
(xxiii)	9°17'32"	142°12'46"
(xxiv)	9°17'33"	142°12'26"
(xxv)	9°17'38"	142°11'56"
(xxvi)	9°17'39"	142°11'51"
(xxvii)	9°17'38"	142°11'34"
(xxviii)	9°17'37"	142°11'30"
(xxix)	9°17'33"	142°10'20"
(xxx)	9°17'30"	142°10'13"
(xxxix)	9°17'15"	142°09'08"
(xl)	9°17'13"	142°09'00"
(xli)	9°17'02"	142°08'35"
(xlii)	9°16'56"	142°08'23"
(xliii)	9°16'52"	142°08'15"
(xliv)	9°16'47"	142°08'01"
(xlv)	9°16'46"	142°07'58"
(xlvi)	9°16'46"	142°07'58"
(xlvii)	9°16'46"	142°07'58"
(xlviii)	9°16'21"	142°06'52"
(xlix)	9°16'19"	142°06'51"
(l)	9°15'08"	142°06'28"

to the point of commencement.

Territorial Sea of the Islands of Dauan, Kaumag and Saibia

The outer limit of the territorial sea of the islands of Dauan, Kaumag and Saibia shall be a continuous line -

- (a) commencing at the point specified as Point 9 in Annex 1 to this Treaty;
- (b) running thence along the geodesics successively joining the points specified as Points 9 to 15 in Annex 1 to this Treaty; and
- (c) thence along a series of intersecting arcs of circles having a radius of three miles and drawn successively from the following points -

	<u>Latitude</u> (South)	<u>Longitude</u> (East)
(i)	9°22'24"	142°47'49"
(ii)	9°22'28"	142°47'53"
(iii)	9°22'39"	142°47'57"
(iv)	9°22'48"	142°48'00"
(v)	9°22'58"	142°48'01"
(vi)	9°23'02"	142°48'01"
(vii)	9°23'06"	142°47'59"
(viii)	9°23'12"	142°47'55"
(ix)	9°23'28"	142°47'46"
(x)	9°23'44"	142°47'41"

	<u>Latitude</u> (South)	<u>Longitude</u> (East)
(xi)	9°25'46"	142°46'36"
(xii)	9°25'48"	142°46'36"
(xiii)	9°25'53"	142°46'29"
(xiv)	9°26'05"	142°46'12"
(xv)	9°26'10"	142°46'03"
(xvi)	9°26'15"	142°45'47"
(xvii)	9°26'15"	142°45'34"
(xviii)	9°26'12"	142°45'25"
(xix)	9°26'09"	142°45'12"
(xx)	9°26'06"	142°45'07"
(xxi)	9°25'57"	142°44'39"
(xxii)	9°25'48"	142°43'07"
(xxiii)	9°25'54"	142°42'42"
(xxiv)	9°25'53"	142°42'13"
(xxv)	9°25'52"	142°41'59"
(xxvi)	9°25'51"	142°41'51"
(xxvii)	9°25'48"	142°41'15"
(xxviii)	9°25'47"	142°41'04"
(xxix)	9°25'46"	142°40'55"
(xxx)	9°25'43"	142°40'20"
(xxxii)	9°25'44"	142°40'04"
(xxxiii)	9°25'50"	142°39'30"
(xxxiv)	9°25'51"	142°39'22"
(xxxv)	9°25'50"	142°39'13"
(xxxvi)	9°25'48"	142°39'03"
(xxxvii)	9°25'35"	142°38'05"
(xxxviii)	9°25'31"	142°37'46"
(xxxix)	9°25'28"	142°37'36"
(xl)	9°25'23"	142°37'22"
(xli)	9°25'22"	142°37'19"
(xli)	9°25'04"	142°36'35"
(xlii)	9°24'50"	142°36'03"
(xliii)	9°25'25"	142°33'03"
(xliv)	9°25'27"	142°32'58"
(xlv)	9°25'54"	142°32'17"
(xlvi)	9°26'11"	142°33'00"
(xlvii)	9°26'15"	142°31'55"
(xlviii)	9°26'17"	142°31'52"
(xlix)	9°26'17"	142°31'48"
(l)	9°26'15"	142°31'46"
(li)	9°26'06"	142°31'47"
(lii)	9°25'38"	142°31'35"
(liii)	9°25'28"	142°31'34"
(liv)	9°25'24"	142°31'33"
(lv)	9°25'05"	142°31'27"
(lvi)	9°24'39"	142°31'18"
(lvii)	9°24'37"	142°31'17"
(lviii)	9°24'32"	142°31'24"

to the point of commencement.

Territorial Sea of Anchor Cay and East Cay

The outer limit of the territorial sea of Anchor Cay and East Cay shall be a continuous line formed by a series of intersecting arcs of circles having a radius of three miles and drawn successively, so as to enclose the islands, from the following points -

	<u>Latitude</u> (South)	<u>Longitude</u> (East)
(i)	9°21'27"	144°07'30"
(ii)	9°21'25"	144°07'28"
(iii)	9°21'25"	144°07'38"
(iv)	9°21'26"	144°07'44"
(v)	9°21'29"	144°07'50"
(vi)	9°21'31"	144°07'55"
(vii)	9°21'44"	144°08'24"
(viii)	9°21'45"	144°08'27"
(ix)	9°21'49"	144°08'33"
(x)	9°21'54"	144°08'37"
(xi)	9°23'09"	144°12'43"
(xii)	9°23'02"	144°12'55"
(xiii)	9°23'02"	144°13'23"
(xiv)	9°23'04"	144°13'29"
(xv)	9°23'06"	144°13'33"
(xvi)	9°23'09"	144°13'40"
(xvii)	9°23'13"	144°13'44"
(xviii)	9°23'30"	144°13'59"
(xix)	9°23'40"	144°14'11"
(xx)	9°23'44"	144°14'18"
(xxi)	9°23'50"	144°14'25"
(xxii)	9°23'59"	144°14'30"
(xxiii)	9°24'05"	144°14'31"
(xxiv)	9°24'19"	144°14'33"
(xxv)	9°24'29"	144°14'37"
(xxvi)	9°24'40"	144°14'40"
(xxvii)	9°24'44"	144°14'40"
(xxviii)	9°24'49"	144°14'35"
(xxix)	9°24'53"	144°14'33"
(xxx)	9°24'57"	144°14'27"
(xxxi)	9°24'57"	144°14'20"
(xxxii)	9°24'56"	144°14'14"
(xxxiii)	9°24'44"	144°13'19"
(xxxiv)	9°24'40"	144°13'02"
(xxxv)	9°24'36"	144°12'58"
(xxxvi)	9°24'31"	144°12'56"
(xxxvii)	9°23'47"	144°12'34"
(xxxviii)	9°22'06"	144°08'38"
(xxxix)	9°22'07"	144°08'31"
(xl)	9°21'59"	144°07'57"

	<u>Latitude</u> (South)	<u>Longitude</u> (East)
(xli)	9°21'47"	144°07'32"
(xlii)	9°21'44"	144°07'29"
(xliii)	9°21'40"	144°07'26"
(xliv)	9°21'35"	144°07'24"

Territorial Sea of Black Rocks and Bramble Cay

The outer limit of the territorial sea of Black Rocks and Bramble Cay shall be a continuous line formed by a series of intersecting arcs of circles having a radius of three miles and drawn successively, so as to enclose the islands, from the following points -

	<u>Latitude</u> (South)	<u>Longitude</u> (East)
(i)	9°10'28"	143°49'59"
(ii)	9°08'40"	143°52'19"
(iii)	9°08'33"	143°52'22"
(iv)	9°08'26"	143°52'32"
(v)	9°08'24"	143°52'41"
(vi)	9°08'23"	143°52'48"
(vii)	9°08'24"	143°52'54"
(viii)	9°08'27"	143°53'06"
(ix)	9°08'32"	143°53'12"
(x)	9°08'43"	143°53'19"
(xi)	9°08'48"	143°53'19"
(xii)	9°08'52"	143°53'17"
(xiii)	9°09'00"	143°53'13"
(xiv)	9°09'04"	143°53'07"
(xv)	9°09'08"	143°53'00"
(xvi)	9°09'07"	143°52'49"

Territorial Sea of Deliverance Island and Kerr Islet

The outer limit of the territorial sea of Deliverance Island and Kerr Islet shall be a continuous line formed by a series of intersecting arcs of circles having a radius of three miles and drawn successively, so as to enclose the islands, from the following points -

	<u>Latitude</u> (South)	<u>Longitude</u> (East)
(i)	9°32'39"	141°32'15"
(ii)	9°32'35"	141°32'11"
(iii)	9°32'07"	141°31'50"
(iv)	9°32'02"	141°31'54"
(v)	9°31'56"	141°31'58"
(vi)	9°31'51"	141°32'02"
(vii)	9°31'29"	141°32'17"
(viii)	9°31'27"	141°32'19"
(ix)	9°31'24"	141°32'21"
(x)	9°30'40"	141°33'32"

	<u>Latitude</u> (South)	<u>Longitude</u> (East)
(xi)	9°30'08"	141°34'01"
(xii)	9°30'01"	141°34'05"
(xiii)	9°29'57"	141°34'08"
(xiv)	9°29'51"	141°34'14"
(xv)	9°29'51"	141°34'19"
(xvi)	9°29'58"	141°36'13"
(xvii)	9°30'04"	141°36'16"
(xviii)	9°30'12"	141°36'16"
(xix)	9°30'28"	141°36'18"
(xx)	9°30'47"	141°36'18"
(xxi)	9°31'00"	141°36'15"
(xxii)	9°31'11"	141°36'10"
(xxiii)	9°31'29"	141°36'02"
(xxiv)	9°31'38"	141°35'55"
(xxv)	9°31'47"	141°35'46"
(xxvi)	9°31'50"	141°35'42"
(xxvii)	9°32'02"	141°35'21"
(xxviii)	9°36'21"	141°34'33"
(xxix)	9°36'24"	141°34'34"
(xxx)	9°36'35"	141°34'33"
(xxxi)	9°36'49"	141°34'26"
(xxxii)	9°36'56"	141°34'21"
(xxxiii)	9°37'05"	141°34'02"
(xxxiv)	9°37'14"	141°33'47"
(xxxv)	9°37'15"	141°33'28"
(xxxvi)	9°37'13"	141°33'25"
(xxxvii)	9°37'09"	141°33'22"
(xxxviii)	9°37'03"	141°33'21"
(xxxix)	9°36'58"	141°33'22"
(xl)	9°36'52"	141°33'27"

Territorial Sea of Pearce Cay

The outer limit of that part of the territorial sea of Pearce Cay which lies north of the line referred to in paragraph 1 of article 4 of this Treaty shall be a continuous line -

- (a) commencing at the point of Latitude 9°33'00" South, Longitude 143°14'51" East;

(b) thence along a series of intersecting arcs of circles having a radius of three miles and drawn successively from the following points --

	<u>Latitude</u> (South)	<u>Longitude</u> (East)
(i)	9°30'56"	143°17'03"
(ii)	9°30'53"	143°17'03"
(iii)	9°30'50"	143°17'08"
(iv)	9°30'46"	143°17'19"
(v)	9°30'43"	143°17'26"
(vi)	9°30'42"	143°17'34"
(vii)	9°30'41"	143°17'43"
(viii)	9°30'48"	143°17'42"
(ix)	9°30'50"	143°17'40"

to the point of Latitude 9°33'00" South, Longitude 143°19'46" East; and

(c) thence along the parallel of Latitude 9°33'00" South to the point of commencement.

Territorial Sea of Turnagain Island

The outer limit of the territorial sea of Turnagain Island shall be a continuous line formed by a series of intersecting arcs of circles having a radius of three miles, and drawn successively, so as to enclose the island, from the following points -

	<u>Latitude</u> (South)	<u>Longitude</u> (East)
(i)	9°32'54"	142°10'47"
(ii)	9°32'54"	142°10'44"
(iii)	9°32'54"	142°10'40"
(iv)	9°32'52"	142°10'36"
(v)	9°32'49"	142°10'35"
(vi)	9°32'44"	142°10'36"
(vii)	9°32'23"	142°10'54"
(viii)	9°32'11"	142°11'39"
(ix)	9°32'10"	142°11'45"
(x)	9°32'15"	142°11'54"
(xi)	9°32'37"	142°14'59"
(xii)	9°32'36"	142°15'08"
(xiii)	9°32'37"	142°15'14"
(xiv)	9°32'40"	142°15'24"
(xv)	9°32'44"	142°15'40"
(xvi)	9°32'44"	142°15'47"
(xvii)	9°32'45"	142°15'53"
(xviii)	9°32'48"	142°16'04"
(xix)	9°32'51"	142°16'16"
(xx)	9°32'53"	142°16'28"

	<u>Latitude</u> (South)	<u>Longitude</u> (East)
(xxi)	9°32'54"	142°16'34"
(xxii)	9°32'56"	142°16'39"
(xxiii)	9°32'58"	142°16'49"
(xxiv)	9°33'02"	142°17'01"
(xxv)	9°33'03"	142°17'12"
(xxvi)	9°33'05"	142°17'18"
(xxvii)	9°33'11"	142°17'30"
(xxviii)	9°33'14"	142°17'40"
(xxix)	9°33'16"	142°17'50"
(xxx)	9°33'18"	142°18'00"
(xxxi)	9°33'21"	142°18'09"
(xxxii)	9°33'23"	142°18'16"
(xxxiii)	9°33'28"	142°18'27"
(xxxiv)	9°33'33"	142°18'42"
(xxxv)	9°33'35"	142°18'51"
(xxxvi)	9°33'38"	142°19'03"
(xxxvii)	9°33'41"	142°19'12"
(xxxviii)	9°33'42"	142°19'19"
(xxxix)	9°33'44"	142°19'25"
(xl)	9°33'47"	142°19'38"
(xli)	9°33'49"	142°19'40"
(xlii)	9°34'15"	142°20'11"
(xliii)	9°34'19"	142°20'16"
(xliv)	9°34'23"	142°20'17"
(xlv)	9°34'29"	142°20'14"
(xlvi)	9°34'34"	142°20'10"
(xlvii)	9°34'42"	142°20'03"
(xlviii)	9°34'46"	142°19'58"
(xlix)	9°34'49"	142°19'52"
(l)	9°34'52"	142°19'32"
(li)	9°34'52"	142°19'24"
(lii)	9°34'52"	142°19'15"
(liii)	9°34'50"	142°19'05"
(liv)	9°34'48"	142°18'54"
(lv)	9°34'46"	142°18'39"
(lvi)	9°34'43"	142°18'28"
(lvii)	9°34'40"	142°18'11"
(lviii)	9°34'38"	142°18'05"
(lix)	9°34'52"	142°17'56"
(lx)	9°34'30"	142°17'39"
(lxi)	9°34'23"	142°17'09"
(lxii)	9°34'21"	142°16'55"
(lxiii)	9°34'19"	142°16'39"
(lxiv)	9°34'16"	142°16'29"
(lxv)	9°34'07"	142°15'58"
(lxvi)	9°34'05"	142°15'49"
(lxvii)	9°34'01"	142°15'41"
(lxviii)	9°33'50"	142°15'17"
(lxix)	9°33'48"	142°15'10"
(lxx)	9°33'44"	142°15'00"

	<u>Latitude</u> (South)	<u>Longitude</u> (East)
(lxxi)	9°33'35"	142°14'48"
(lxxii)	9°33'24"	142°14'31"
(lxxiii)	9°33'09"	142°13'59"
(lxxiv)	9°33'08"	142°13'53"

Territorial Sea of Turu Cay

The outer limit of the territorial sea of Turu Cay shall be a continuous line formed by a series of intersecting arcs of circles having a radius of three miles and drawn successively, so as to enclose the island, from the following points -

	<u>Latitude</u> (South)	<u>Longitude</u> (East)
(i)	9°49'53"	141°24'42"
(ii)	9°49'39"	141°24'44"
(iii)	9°49'31"	141°24'52"
(iv)	9°49'25"	141°25'02"
(v)	9°49'23"	141°25'13"
(vi)	9°49'20"	141°25'25"
(vii)	9°49'19"	141°25'36"
(viii)	9°49'18"	141°25'43"
(ix)	9°49'18"	141°25'53"
(x)	9°49'17"	141°26'07"
(xi)	9°49'23"	141°26'09"
(xii)	9°49'26"	141°26'06"
(xiii)	9°49'32"	141°25'58"
(xiv)	9°49'38"	141°25'49"
(xv)	9°49'44"	141°25'38"
(xvi)	9°49'47"	141°25'31"
(xvii)	9°49'53"	141°25'19"
(xviii)	9°49'56"	141°25'09"
(xix)	9°49'57"	141°24'54"
(xx)	9°49'56"	141°24'45"

Annex 5

TO THE TREATY BETWEEN AUSTRALIA AND THE INDEPENDENT STATE OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA  
CONCERNING SOVEREIGNTY AND MARITIME BOUNDARIES IN THE AREA BETWEEN THE TWO  
COUNTRIES, INCLUDING THE AREA KNOWN AS TORRES STRAIT, AND RELATED MATTERS

Seabed Jurisdiction Line

A line -

- (a) commencing at the point of Latitude 10°50'00" South, Longitude 139°12'00" East;
- (b) running thence south-easterly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 11°09'00" South, Longitude 139°23'00" East;
- (c) thence north-easterly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 10°59'00" South, Longitude 140°00'00" East;
- (d) thence north-easterly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 9°46'00" South, Longitude 142°00'00" East;
- (e) thence north-easterly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 9°45'24" South, Longitude 142°03'30" East;
- (f) thence north-easterly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 9°42'00" South, Longitude 142°23'00" East;
- (g) thence north-easterly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 9°40'30" South, Longitude 142°51'00" East;
- (h) thence north-easterly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 9°40'00" South, Longitude 143°00'00" East;
- (i) thence north-easterly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 9°33'00" South, Longitude 143°05'00" East;
- (j) thence north-easterly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 9°33'00" South, Longitude 143°20'00" East;
- (k) thence north-easterly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 9°24'00" South, Longitude 143°30'00" East;
- (l) thence north-easterly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 9°22'00" South, Longitude 143°48'00" East;
- (m) thence north-easterly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 9°30'00" South, Longitude 144°15'00" East;
- (n) thence north-easterly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 9°51'00" South, Longitude 144°44'00" East;
- (o) thence north-easterly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 12°20'00" South, Longitude 146°30'00" East;

- (p) thence north-easterly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 12°38'30" South, Longitude 147°08'30" East;
- (q) thence north-easterly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 13°10'30" South, Longitude 148°05'00" East;
- (r) thence north-easterly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 14°38'00" South, Longitude 152°07'00" East;
- (s) thence north-easterly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 14°45'00" South, Longitude 154°15'00" East;
- (t) thence north-easterly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 14°05'00" South, Longitude 156°37'00" East; and
- (u) thence north-easterly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 14°04'00" South, Longitude 157°00'00" East where it terminates.

Annex 8

TO THE TREATY BETWEEN AUSTRALIA AND THE INDEPENDENT STATE OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA  
CONCERNING SOVEREIGNTY AND MARITIME BOUNDARIES IN THE AREA BETWEEN THE TWO  
COUNTRIES, INCLUDING THE AREA KNOWN AS TORRES STRAIT, AND RELATED MATTERS

Fisheries Jurisdiction Line

A line -

- (a) commencing at the point of Latitude 10°50'00" South, Longitude 139°12'00" East;
- (b) running thence south-easterly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 11°09'00" South, Longitude 139°23'00" East;
- (c) thence north-easterly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 10°59'00" South, Longitude 140°00'00" East;
- (d) thence north-easterly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 9°46'00" South, Longitude 142°00'00" East;
- (e) thence north-easterly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 9°45'24" South, Longitude 142°03'30" East;
- (f) thence north along the meridian of Longitude 142°03'30" East to its intersection by the parallel of Latitude 9°15'43" South;
- (g) thence north-easterly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 9°12'50" South, Longitude 142°06'25" East;
- (h) thence north-easterly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 9°11'51" South, Longitude 142°08'33" East;
- (i) thence north-easterly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 9°11'58" South, Longitude 142°10'18" East;
- (j) thence north-easterly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 9°11'22" South, Longitude 142°12'54" East;
- (k) thence north-easterly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 9°11'34" South, Longitude 142°14'08" East;
- (l) thence north-easterly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 9°13'53" South, Longitude 142°16'26" East;
- (m) thence north-easterly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 9°16'04" South, Longitude 142°20'41" East;
- (n) thence north-easterly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 9°22'04" South, Longitude 142°29'41" East;
- (o) thence north-easterly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 09°21'48" South, Longitude 142°31'29" East;
- (p) thence north-easterly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 09°22'33" South, Longitude 142°33'28" East;

- (q) thence north-easterly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 09°21'25" South, Longitude 142°35'29" East;
- (r) thence north-easterly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 09°20'21" South, Longitude 142°41'43" East;
- (s) thence north-easterly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 09°20'16" South, Longitude 142°43'53" East;
- (t) thence north-easterly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 09°19'26" South, Longitude 142°48'18" East where it joins the outer limit of the three-mile territorial sea of Saibai Island;
- (u) thence along that outer limit so as to pass to the east of Saibai Island to the point of Latitude 9°23'40" South, Longitude 142°51'00" East;
- (v) thence south along the meridian of Longitude 142°51'00" East to its intersection by the parallel of Latitude 9°40'30" South;
- (w) thence north-easterly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 9°40'00" South, Longitude 143°00'00" East;
- (x) thence north-easterly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 9°33'00" South, Longitude 143°05'00" East;
- (y) thence east along the parallel of Latitude 9°33'00" South to its intersection by the meridian of Longitude 143°20'00" East;
- (z) thence north-easterly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 09°24'00" South, Longitude 143°30'00" East;
- (za) thence north-easterly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 09°22'00" South, Longitude 143°48'00" East;
- (zb) thence north-easterly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 09°30'00" South, Longitude 144°15'00" East;
- (zc) thence north-easterly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 09°51'00" South, Longitude 144°44'00" East;
- (zd) thence north-easterly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 12°20'00" South, Longitude 146°30'00" East;
- (ze) thence north-easterly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 12°38'30" South, Longitude 147°08'30" East;
- (zf) thence north-easterly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 13°10'30" South, Longitude 148°05'00" East;
- (zg) thence north-easterly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 14°38'00" South, Longitude 152°07'00" East;
- (zh) thence north-easterly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 14°45'00" South, Longitude 154°15'00" East;
- (zi) thence north-easterly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 14°05'00" South, Longitude 156°37'00" East where it terminates.

Annex 9

TO THE TREATY BETWEEN AUSTRALIA AND THE INDEPENDENT STATE OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA CONCERNING SOVEREIGNTY AND MARITIME BOUNDARIES IN THE AREA BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES, INCLUDING THE AREA KNOWN AS TORRES STRAIT, AND RELATED MATTERS

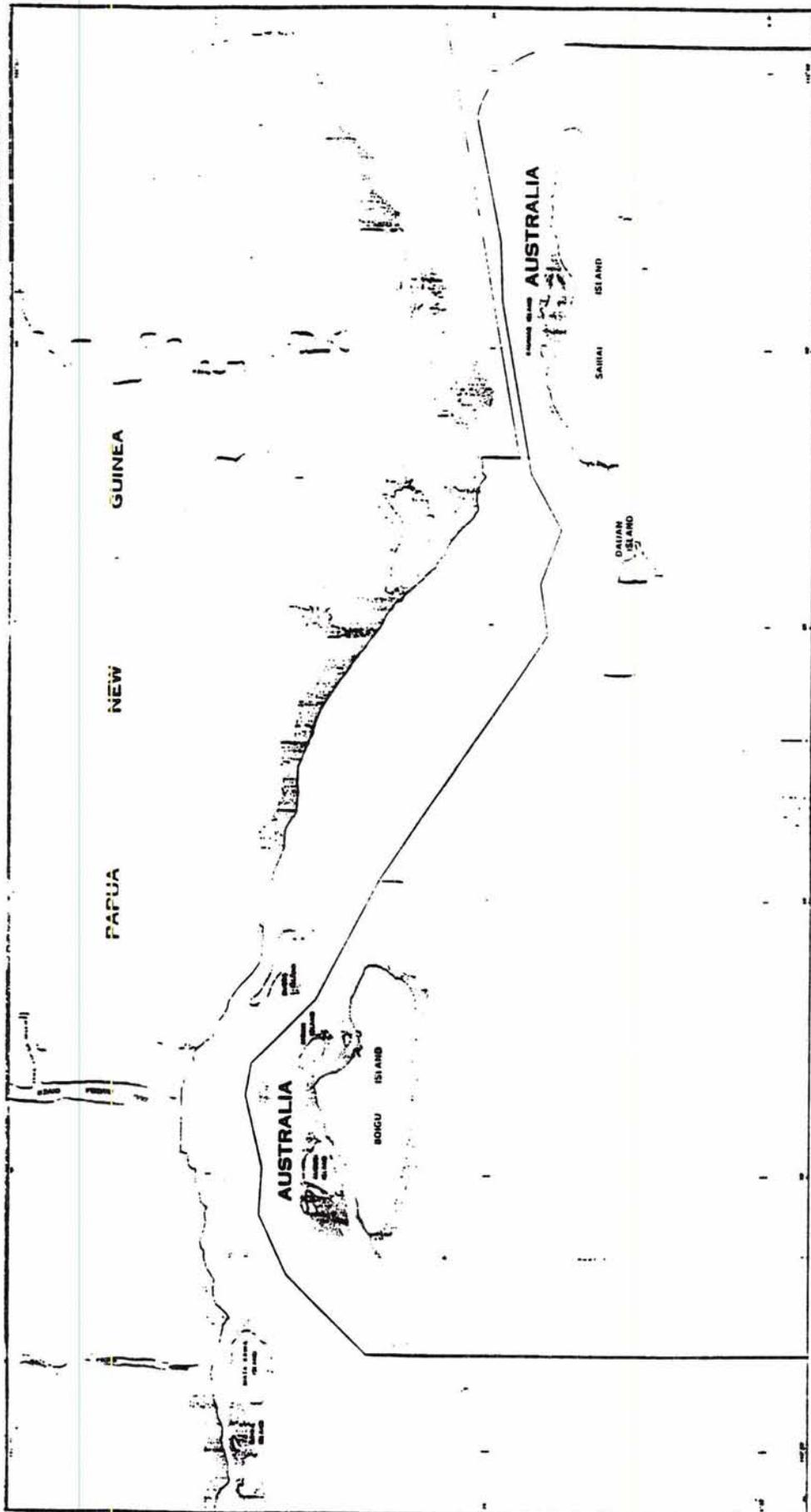
Protected Zone

A line -

- (a) commencing at the point of Latitude 10°28'00" South, Longitude 144°10'00" East;
- (b) running thence west along the parallel of Latitude 10°28'00" South, to its intersection by the meridian of Longitude 141°20'00" East;
- (c) thence north along that meridian to its intersection by the parallel of Latitude 9°33'00" South;
- (d) thence north-easterly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 9°13'00" South, Longitude 141°57'00" East;
- (e) thence north along the meridian of Longitude 141°57'00" East to its intersection by the southern coastline of the island of New Guinea at low water;
- (f) thence generally easterly along the southern coastline of the island of New Guinea, that is along the low water line on that coast and across any river mouth and in the case of the mouth of the Mai Kussa River along the parallel of Latitude 9°09'00" South, thence along the southern coastline of the island of New Guinea, that is along the low water line on that coast and across any river mouth to its intersection by the meridian of Longitude 142°36'00" East;
- (g) thence south along that meridian to its intersection by the parallel of Latitude 9°21'00" South;
- (h) thence north-easterly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 9°09'00" South, Longitude 143°47'20" East;
- (i) thence along the outer limit of the three-mile territorial sea of Black Rocks, so as to pass to the north-west of Black Rocks, to the point of intersection of that limit by the outer limit of the three-mile territorial sea of Bramble Cay;
- (j) thence along that outer limit, so as to pass successively to the north and east of Bramble Cay, to the point of Latitude 9°10'50" South, Longitude 143°55'40" East;
- (k) thence north-easterly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude 9°18'40" South, Longitude 144°06'10" East;
- (l) thence along the outer limit of the three-mile territorial sea of Anchor Cay, so as to pass to the north of Anchor Cay, to the point of intersection of that limit by the outer limit of the three-mile territorial sea of East Cay;

- (m) thence along that outer limit, so as to pass successively to the north and East Cay, to the point of Latitude  $9^{\circ}26'50''$  South, Longitude  $144^{\circ}16'50''$  East;
- (n) thence south-easterly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude  $9^{\circ}35'15''$  South, Longitude  $144^{\circ}28'41''$  East;
- (o) thence south along the meridian of Longitude  $144^{\circ}28'00''$  East to its intersection by the parallel of Latitude  $9^{\circ}54'00''$  South;
- (p) thence south-westerly along the geodesic to the point of Latitude  $10^{\circ}15'00''$  South, Longitude  $144^{\circ}12'00''$  East; and
- (q) thence south-westerly along the geodesic to the point of commencement.

ANNEX 2  
The boundary between the Territory of Papua and New Guinea and the Territory of Western Australia is shown by a dashed line. The boundary between the Territory of Western Australia and the Territory of Northern Territory is shown by a solid line. The boundary between the Territory of Northern Territory and the Territory of South Australia is shown by a solid line. The boundary between the Territory of South Australia and the Territory of Victoria is shown by a solid line. The boundary between the Territory of Victoria and the Territory of New South Wales is shown by a solid line. The boundary between the Territory of New South Wales and the Territory of Queensland is shown by a solid line. The boundary between the Territory of Queensland and the Territory of Western Australia is shown by a dashed line.



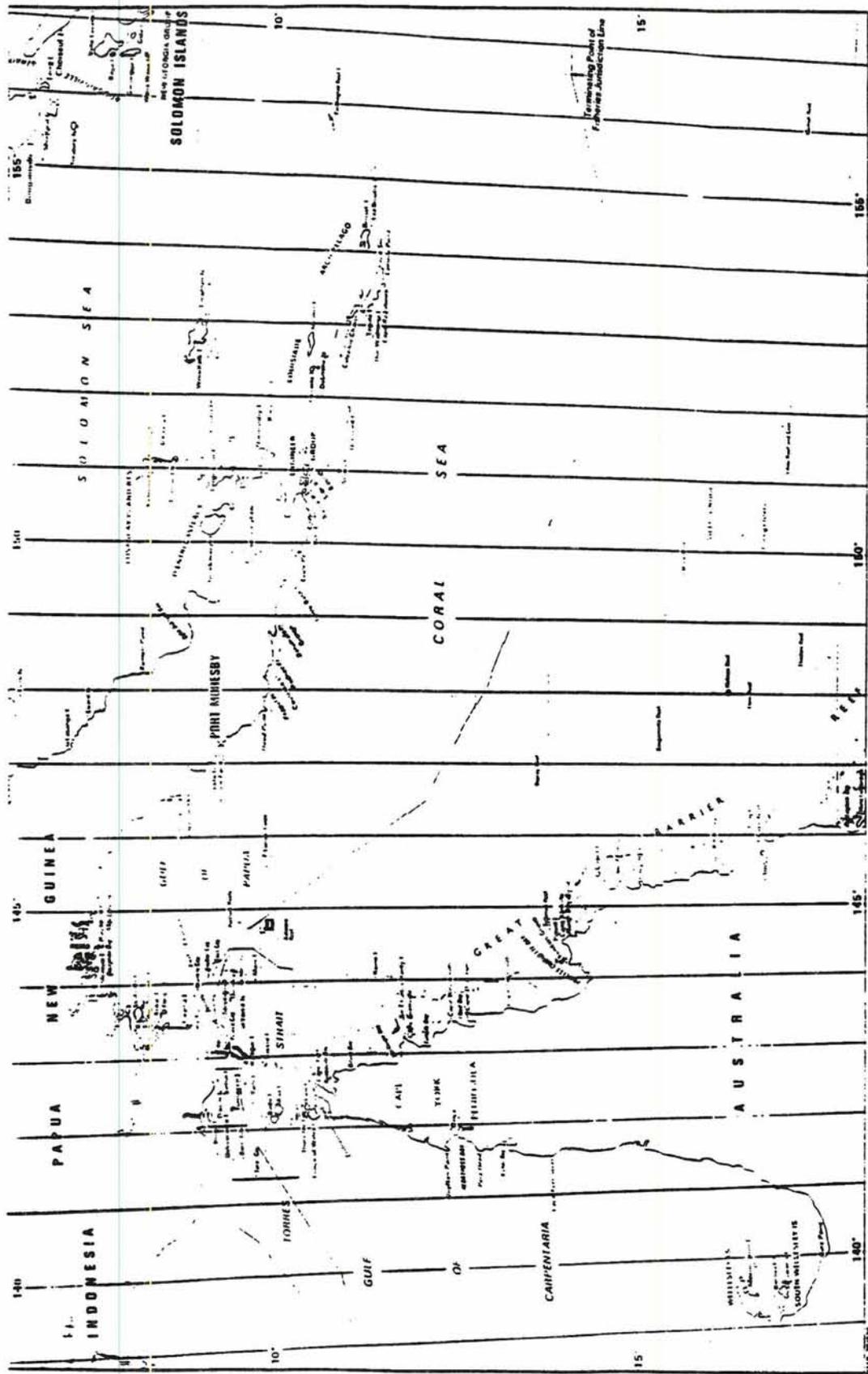
Approved for publication by the Department of External Affairs, Canberra, Australia, on 10/10/66.  
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ANNEX 6 to the Treaty between Australia and the Independent State of Papua New Guinea and the Territory of New Guinea, signed at Port Moresby on 17th August 1973, and the Arrangements for the Transfer of the Territory of New Guinea to the Independent State of Papua New Guinea, signed at Port Moresby on 17th August 1973, and the Arrangements for the Transfer of the Territory of New Guinea to the Independent State of Papua New Guinea, signed at Port Moresby on 17th August 1973.

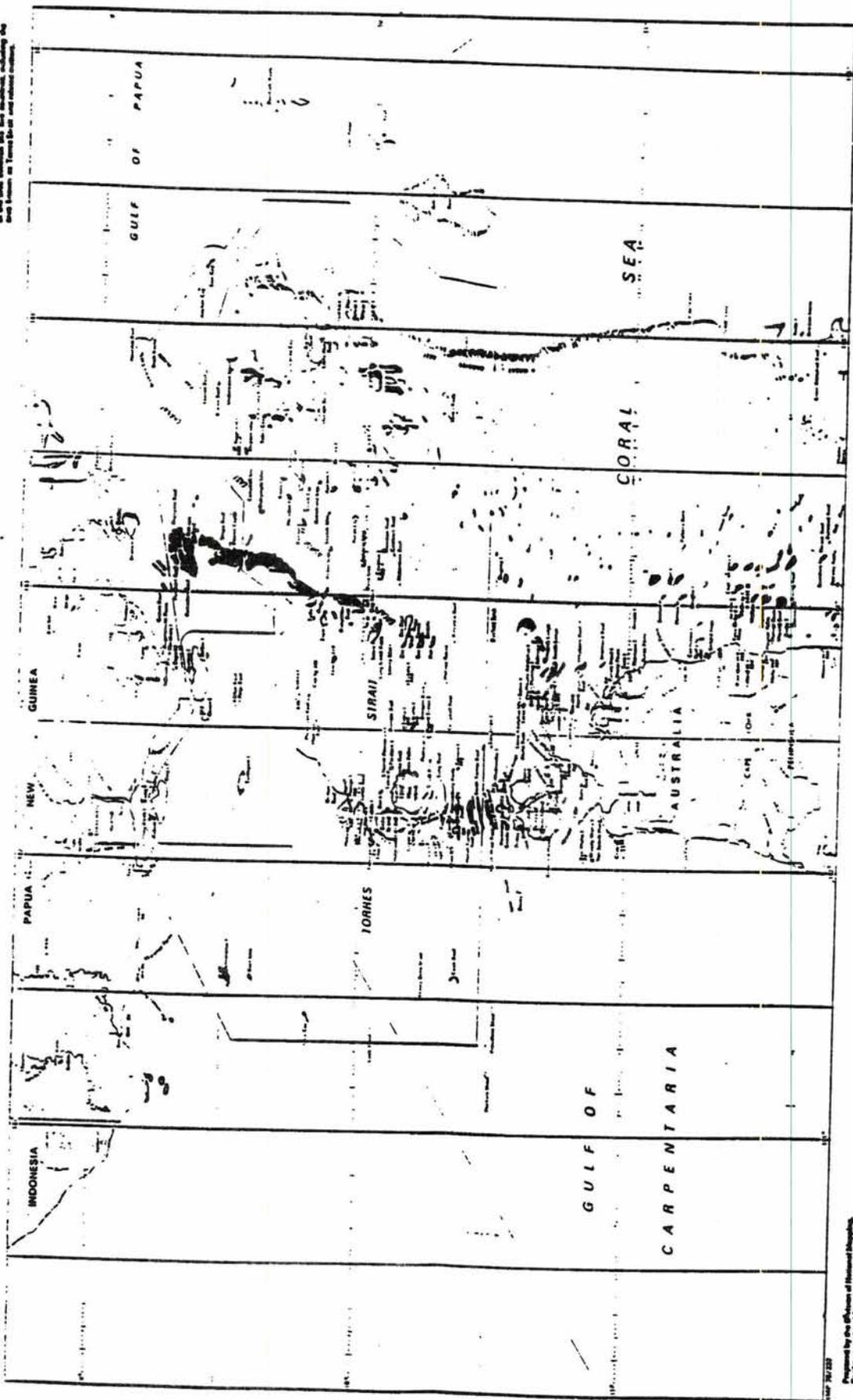


Legend:  
- - - - - Terminating Point of Fisheries Jurisdiction Line  
- - - - - Boundary of the Territory of the Northern Territory of Australia  
- - - - - Boundary of the Territory of New Guinea  
- - - - - Boundary of the Independent State of Papua New Guinea  
- - - - - Boundary of the Territory of the Northern Territory of Australia

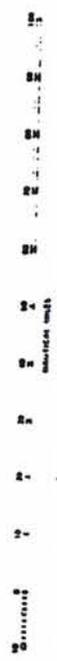
Scale:  
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100  
Kilometers  
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100  
Miles

Map 1973  
Produced by the Director of Information Systems  
and the National Mapping Service

ANNEX 7 to the Treaty between Australia and the Republic of Indonesia concerning the delimitation of the maritime boundary in the area between the two countries, including the area of Torres Strait and related waters.



Standard Meridian Line  
Political Jurisdiction Line  
Standard Meridian Line  
Political Jurisdiction Line



Prepared by the Office of Hydrographic  
Cadastral and Technical Mapping  
Port Moresby

Agreement on Maritime Delimitation between the Government of the Cook Islands and the Government of the French Republic of 3 August 1990

[Original: English and French]

The Government of the Cook Islands and the Government of the French Republic,

Desirous of strengthening the bonds of neighbourliness and friendship between the two States,

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, as they are expressed in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

1. The line of delimitation of maritime areas between the Cook Islands and the French Republic is the line which lies along the loxodromes connecting the points defined by their co-ordinates as follows:

	Longitude West			Latitude South		
Point 1	158°	07'	41"	15°	52'	08"
Point 2	157°	52'	07"	16°	24'	18"
Point 3	157°	14'	45"	17°	19'	06"
Point 4	156°	02'	31"	18°	20'	44"
Point 5	155°	10'	28"	18°	55'	11"
Point 6	154°	48'	20"	19°	15'	26"
Point 7	156°	19'	23"	21°	24'	20"
Point 8	156°	08'	33"	24°	53'	40"

2. This line is approximately equidistant between the Cook Islands and the French Republic of French Polynesia.

3. The geographic co-ordinates aforementioned are expressed in the WGS 84 (World Geodesic System 1984).

4. The line described above is shown on the chart annexed to this Agreement. \*

\* The chart has never been annexed to the Agreement.

Article 2

The line described in article 1 of this Agreement shall be the maritime boundary between the areas referred to in the said article 1 in which the Parties exercise, or will exercise, in accordance with international law, any sovereign rights or jurisdiction.

Article 3

If new surveys or resulting charts and maps should indicate that changes in the base points co-ordinates are sufficiently significant to require adjustments of the maritime boundary, the Parties agree that an adjustment will be carried out on the basis of the same principles as those used in determining the maritime boundary, and such adjustments shall be provided for in a Protocol to this Agreement.

Article 4

Any dispute 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 WHEREOF, the representatives of the two Governments, being duly authorized for this purpose, have signed this Agreement.

DONE at Rarotonga the 3rd day of August 1990 in two originals, each in the English and French languages, the two texts being equally authoritative.

Agreement on maritime delimitation between the Government of the French Republic and the Government of the Solomon Islands, 12 November 1990

[Original: French and English]

The Government of the French Republic and the Government of the Solomon Islands, desirous of strengthening the bonds of neighbourliness and friendship between the two States,

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, as they are expressed in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

1. The line of delimitation of maritime areas between the French Republic and the Solomon Islands is the line which lies along the loxodromes connecting the points defined by their coordinates as follows:

	<u>Latitude South</u>	<u>Longitude East</u>
Point 23	15° 44' 07"	158° 45' 39"
Point 24	16° 07' 37"	160° 14' 54"
Point 25	15° 12' 17"	162° 19' 26"
Point 26 (a)	14° 50' 03"	163° 10'

2. This line is approximately equidistant between the French Republic in the vicinity of New Caledonia and the Solomon Islands.

3. The geographic coordinates aforementioned are expressed in the WGS 84 (World Geodetic System 1984).

4. The line described above is shown on the chart annexed to this Agreement.

Article 2

The line described in article 1 of this Agreement shall be the maritime boundary between the areas referred to in this article in which the parties exercise, or will exercise, in accordance with international law, any sovereign rights or jurisdiction.

Article 3

Any dispute 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 4

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

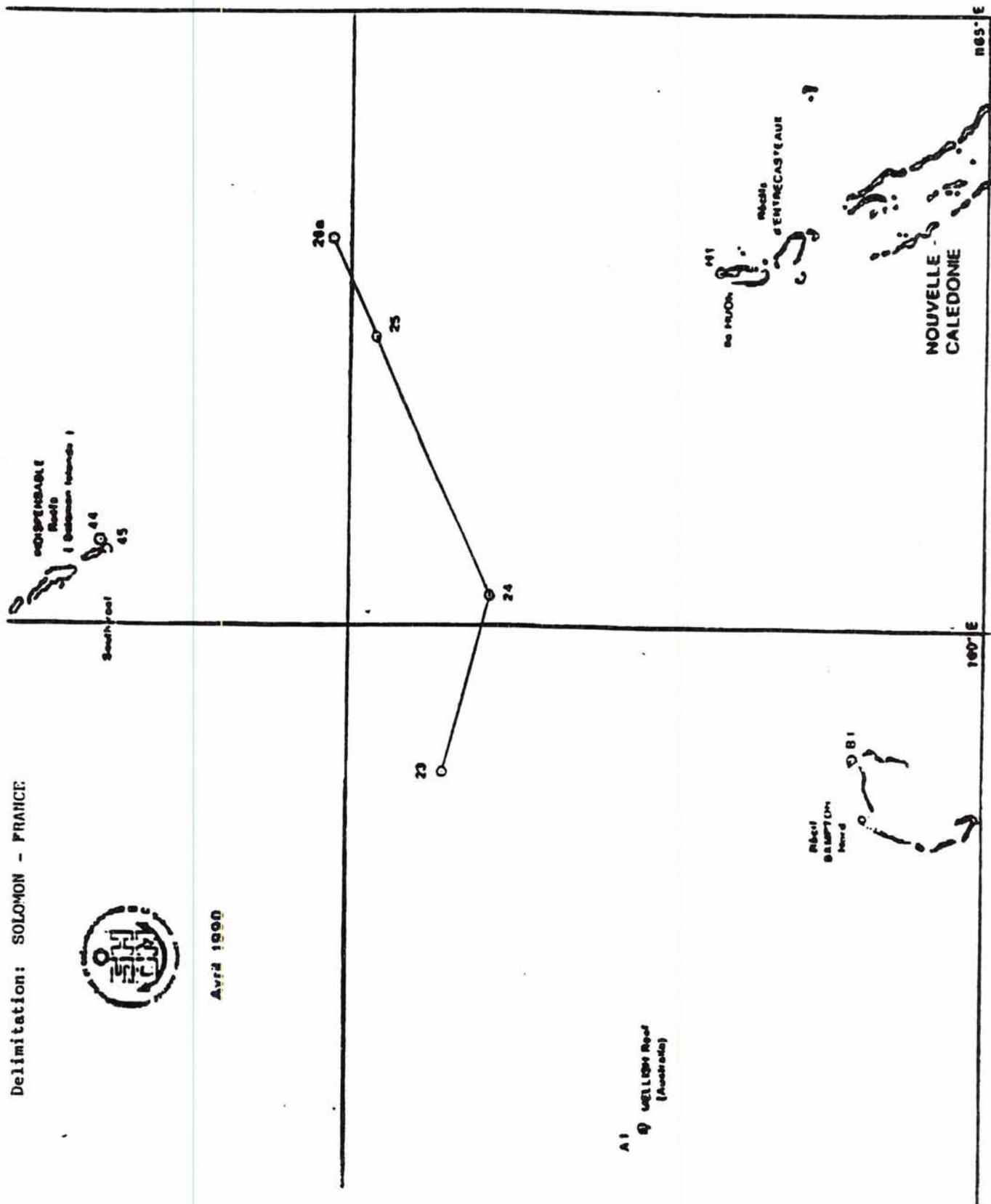
IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the representatives of the two Governments, being duly authorized for this purpose, have signed this Agreement and have affixed thereto their seals.

DONE at Honiara on 12 November 1990 in two originals, each in the French and English languages, the two texts being equally authoritative.

Delimitation: SOLOMON - FRANCE



Avril 1990



A1  
B) WELLES REEF (Australia)

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