

Division II
THE CONTINENTAL SHELF

Subdivision A. Multilateral Treaties

1. [PROTOCOL OF ACCESSION TO THE SANTIAGO DECLARATION ON THE "MARITIME ZONE", DONE AT QUITO ON 6 OCTOBER 1955]¹
2. AGREEMENT BETWEEN THAILAND, INDONESIA AND MALAYSIA RELATING TO THE DELIMITATION OF THE CONTINENTAL SHELF BOUNDARIES IN THE NORTHERN PART OF THE STRAITS OF MALACCA, DONE AT KUALA LUMPUR ON 21 DECEMBER 1971²

Article I

1. The boundaries of the continental shelves of Thailand, Indonesia and Malaysia in the northern part of the Straits of Malacca shall start from a point whose co-ordinates are latitude 5° 57'.0 N. longitude 98° 01'.5 E. (hereinafter referred to as "the Common Point").

2. The boundary of the continental shelves of Thailand and Indonesia shall be formed by the straight lines drawn from the Common Point in a north-westerly direction to a point whose co-ordinates are latitude 6° 21'.8 N. longitude 97° 54'.0 E. and from there in a westerly direction to a point whose co-ordinates are latitude 7° 05'.8 N. longitude 96° 36'.5 E. as specified in the Agreement between the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia relating to the delimitation of a continental shelf boundary between the two countries in the northern part of the Straits of Malacca and in the Andaman Sea, signed at Bangkok on the 17th day of December, 1971.

3. The boundary of the continental shelves of Indonesia and Malaysia shall be formed by the straight line drawn from the Common Point in a southward direction to Point 1 specified in the Agreement signed at Kuala Lumpur on the 27th day of October, 1969, between the Government of the Republic of Indonesia and the Government of Malaysia relating to the delimitation of the continental shelves between the two countries whose co-ordinates are latitude 5° 27'.0 N. longitude 98° 17'.5 E.

¹ *Supra* Division I, Subdivision A, 1.

² English text, which is authentic, provided by the Permanent Representative of Thailand to the United Nations in a note verbale of 15 November 1974.

4. The boundary of the continental shelves of Thailand and Malaysia shall be formed by the straight lines drawn from the Common Point in a north-easterly direction to a point whose co-ordinates are latitude $6^{\circ} 18'.0$ N. longitude $99^{\circ} 06'.7$ E. and from there in a south-easterly direction to a point whose co-ordinates are latitude $6^{\circ} 16'.3$ N. longitude $99^{\circ} 19'.3$ E. and from there in a north-easterly direction to a point whose co-ordinates are latitude $6^{\circ} 18'.4$ N. longitude $99^{\circ} 27'.5$ E.

5. The co-ordinates of the points specified above are geographical co-ordinates derived from the British Admiralty Charts No. 793 and No. 830 and the straight lines connecting them are indicated on the chart attached as Annexure "A" to this Agreement.

6. The actual location of the above-mentioned points at sea shall be determined by a method to be mutually agreed upon by the competent authorities of the respective Governments concerned.

7. For the purposes of paragraph (6), "competent authorities" in relation to the Kingdom of Thailand means the Director of the Hydrographic Department, Thailand, and includes any person authorized by him; in relation to the Republic of Indonesia the Chief of the Co-ordinating Body for National Survey and Mapping, Republic of Indonesia, and includes any person authorized by him; and in relation to Malaysia the Director of National Mapping, Malaysia, and includes any person authorized by him.

Article II

Each Government hereby undertakes to ensure that all the necessary steps shall be taken at the domestic level to comply with the terms of this Agreement.

Article III

If any single geological petroleum or natural gas structure extends across the boundary line or lines referred to in Article I and the part of such structure which is situated on one side of the said line or lines is exploitable, wholly or in part, from the other side or sides of the said line or lines, the Governments concerned shall seek to reach agreement as to the manner in which the structure shall be most effectively exploited.

Article IV

Any dispute between the three Governments arising out of the interpretation or implementation of this Agreement shall be settled peacefully by consultation or negotiation.

Article V

This Agreement shall be ratified in accordance with the legal requirements of the three countries.

Article VI

This Agreement shall enter into force on the date of the exchange of the Instruments of Ratification.

Done in triplicate at Kuala Lumpur the twenty first day of December, 1971, in the Thai, Indonesian, Malaysian and English languages. In the event of any conflict between the texts, the English text shall prevail.

3. [CONVENTION ON THE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT BETWEEN DENMARK, FINLAND, NORWAY AND SWEDEN (WITH PROTOCOL), DONE AT STOCKHOLM ON 19 FEBRUARY 1974]¹

¹ *Supra* Division I, Subdivision A, 4.

Subdivision B. Bilateral Treaties

- I. [AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE SOVEREIGNTY OVER THE ISLANDS OF AL-'ARABIYAH AND FARSI AND THE DELIMITATION OF THE BOUNDARY LINE SEPARATING THE SUBMARINE AREAS BETWEEN THE KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA AND IRAN, DONE AT TEHERAN ON 24 OCTOBER 1968, Articles 2-4 and the Exchanges of Letters]¹
2. AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA ESTABLISHING CERTAIN SEA-BED BOUNDARIES, DONE AT CANBERRA ON 18 MAY 1971²

The Government of the Commonwealth of Australia and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia,

Desiring to strengthen the bonds of friendship between the two countries; and

Desiring particularly to co-operate in delimiting by agreement the boundaries of certain areas of sea-bed in which the two countries respectively exercise sovereign rights for the exploration and exploitation of the natural resources,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

In the Arafura Sea eastwards of Longitude 133° 23' East, the boundary between the area of sea-bed that is adjacent to and appertains to the Commonwealth of Australia and the area that is adjacent to and appertains to the Republic of Indonesia shall be the straight lines shown on chart³ "A" annexed to this Agreement, commencing at the point of Latitude 9° 52' South, Longitude 140° 29' East (Point A1), and thence connecting the points specified hereunder in the sequence so specified:

- A2. The point of Latitude 10° 24' South, Longitude 139° 46' East
- A3. The point of Latitude 10° 50' South, Longitude 139° 12' East
- A4. The point of Latitude 10° 24' South, Longitude 138° 38' East
- A5. The point of Latitude 10° 22' South, Longitude 138° 35' East
- A6. The point of Latitude 10° 09' South, Longitude 138° 13' East
- A7. The point of Latitude 9° 57' South, Longitude 137° 45' East
- A8. The point of Latitude 9° 08' South, Longitude 135° 29' East
- A9. The point of Latitude 9° 17' South, Longitude 135° 13' East
- A10. The point of Latitude 9° 22' South, Longitude 135° 03' East
- A11. The point of Latitude 9° 25' South, Longitude 134° 50' East
- A12. The point of Latitude 8° 53' South, Longitude 133° 23' East

¹ *Supra* Division 1, Subdivision B, 1.

² Text provided by the Permanent Representative of Australia to the United Nations in a note verbale of 29 March 1973.

³ The chart is not reproduced in this volume.

Article 2

The two Governments have not provided in this Agreement for the delimitation of the respective areas of adjacent sea-bed westward of Longitude 133° 23' East, and have left this question for discussion at further talks to be held at a mutually convenient date.¹

Article 3

1. Off the southern coast of the island of New Guinea (Irian) westwards of Longitude 140° 49' 30" East, the boundary between the area of sea-bed that is adjacent to and appertains to the Territory of Papua and the area that is adjacent to and appertains to the Republic of Indonesia shall be the straight line shown on chart "A" annexed to this Agreement, connecting the point of Latitude 9° 24' 30" South, Longitude 140° 49' 30" East (Point B1) with the point of Latitude 9° 52' South, Longitude 140° 29' East (Point A1).

2. The two Governments have not provided in this Agreement for the drawing of a boundary line between the point B1 referred to in paragraph 1 of this article and the point at which the land boundary between the Territory of Papua and West Irian meets the southern coast of the island of New Guinea (Irian), and have left this question for further discussion as and when agreed.²

Article 4

1. Off the northern coast of the island of New Guinea (Irian), the boundary between the area of sea-bed that is adjacent to and appertains to the Trust Territory of New Guinea and the area that is adjacent to and appertains to the Republic of Indonesia shall lie along the straight line shown on chart "B"³ annexed to this Agreement, connecting the point at which the land boundary between the Trust Territory and West Irian meets the northern coast of the island of New Guinea (Irian) (Point C1) with the point of Latitude 2° 08' 30" South, Longitude 141° 01' 30" East (Point C2). If any lines are drawn extending this line northward, they shall be drawn on the same principle, that is to say the principle of equidistance.

2. The lines referred to in paragraph 1 of this article are to be taken as indicating the direction in which the lateral boundary of the respective areas of sea-bed is agreed to lie.

3. This article shall not in any way affect any agreement that may subsequently be made between the two Governments delimiting the lateral boundary of the territorial sea as between the Trust Territory of New Guinea and the Republic of Indonesia.

Article 5

For the purpose of this Agreement, "sea-bed" includes the subsoil thereof, except where the context otherwise requires.

¹ See the agreement of 9 October 1972, reproduced *infra* 6.

² See the agreement of 26 January 1973, reproduced *infra* 7.

³ The chart is not reproduced in this volume.

Article 6

1. The co-ordinates of the points specified in articles 1, 3 and 4 of this Agreement are geographical co-ordinates, and the actual location of the points and of the lines joining them shall be determined by a method to be agreed upon by the competent authorities of the two Governments.

2. For the purpose of paragraph 1 of this article the competent authorities in relation to the Commonwealth of Australia shall be the Director of National Mapping and any person acting with his authority, and in relation to the Republic of Indonesia shall be the Chief of the Co-ordinating Body for National Survey and Mapping (Ketua Badan Koordinasi Survey dan Pemetaan Nasional) and any person acting with his authority.

Article 7

If any single accumulation of liquid hydrocarbons or natural gas, or if any other mineral deposit beneath the sea-bed, extends across any of the lines that are specified in articles 1, 3 and 4 of this Agreement, and the part of such accumulation or deposit that is situated on one side of the line is recoverable in fluid form wholly or in part from the other side of the line, the two Governments will seek to reach agreement on the manner in which the accumulation or deposit shall be most effectively exploited and on the equitable sharing of the benefits arising from such exploitation.

Article 8

Any dispute between the two Governments arising out the interpretation or implementation of this Agreement shall be settled peacefully by consultation or negotiation.

Article 9

This Agreement is subject to ratification in accordance with the constitutional requirements of each country, and shall enter into force on the day on which the Instruments of Ratification are exchanged.

3. AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY AND THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND RELATING TO THE DELIMITATION OF THE CONTINENTAL SHELF UNDER THE NORTH SEA BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES, DONE AT LONDON ON 25 NOVEMBER 1971¹

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

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

¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 880, No. 1-12626. Also BGBl 1972 II, p. 897.

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

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

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

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

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

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

(4) The dividing line has been drawn on the chart¹ annexed to this Agreement.

Article 2

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

Article 3

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

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

¹ Not reproduced in this volume.

Article 4

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

Article 5

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

Article 6

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

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

In witness whereof the Plenipotentiaries, duly authorised thereto, have signed this Agreement.

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

4. AGREEMENT BETWEEN THAILAND AND INDONESIA RELATING TO THE DELIMITATION OF A CONTINENTAL SHELF BOUNDARY BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES IN THE NORTHERN PART OF THE STRAITS OF MALACCA AND IN THE ANDAMAN SEA, DONE AT BANGKOK ON 17 DECEMBER 1971¹

Article I

(1) The boundary between the continental shelves of Thailand and Indonesia in the northern part of the Straits of Malacca and in the Andaman Sea is the straight line drawn from a point whose co-ordinates are latitude 6° 21'.8 N. longitude 97° 54'.0 E. (hereinafter referred to as point 1) in a westerly direction to a point whose co-ordinates are latitude 7° 05'.8 N. longitude 96° 36'.5 E. (hereinafter referred to as point 2).

(2) The boundary line between point 1 and the Common Point specified in the Memorandum of Understanding signed at Bangkok on 15 October

¹ English text, which is authentic, provided by the Permanent Representative of Thailand to the United Nations in a note verbale of 15 November 1974.

1970 by the representatives of Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand shall be formally included in a tripartite agreement to be concluded shortly among the three Governments.

(3) The co-ordinates of the points specified in paragraph (1), which are geographical co-ordinates, and the straight line connecting them are indicated on the chart attached as an Annex to this Agreement.

(4) The actual location of the above-mentioned points at sea shall, at the request of either Government, be determined by a method to be mutually agreed upon by the competent authorities of the two Governments.

(5) For the purpose of paragraph (4), the term "competent authorities" in relation to the Kingdom of Thailand refers to Chao Krom Uthoksat (Director of the Hydrographic Department) and includes any person authorized by him; and in relation to the Republic of Indonesia refers to Ketua Badan Koordinasi Survey dan Pemetaan Nasional (Chief of the Co-ordinating Body for National Survey and Mapping) and includes any person authorized by him.

Article II

If any single geological petroleum or natural gas structure extends across the straight line referred to in Article I and the part of such structure which is situated on one side of the said line is exploitable, wholly or in part, from the other side of the said line, the two Governments shall seek to reach agreement as to the manner in which the structure shall be most effectively exploited.

Article III

Any dispute between the two Governments arising out of the interpretation or implementation of this Agreement shall be settled peacefully by consultation or negotiation.

Article IV

This Agreement shall be ratified in accordance with the legal requirements of the two countries.

Article V

This Agreement shall enter into force on the date of the exchange of the Instruments of Ratification.

Done in duplicate at Bangkok, this seventeenth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and seventy one, in the Thai, Indonesian and English languages. In the event of any conflict between the texts, the English text shall prevail.

5. (i) AGREEMENT BETWEEN FINLAND AND SWEDEN CONCERNING THE DELIMITATION OF THE CONTINENTAL SHELF IN THE GULF OF BOTHNIA, THE ÅLAND SEA AND THE NORTHERNMOST PART OF THE BALTIC SEA, DONE AT STOCKHOLM ON 29 SEPTEMBER 1972¹

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

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

Having regard to the provisions of the Geneva Convention of 1958 on the Continental Shelf,²

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

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

Article 2

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

65° 31.8' N.

24° 08.4' E. (point 1)

¹ Entered into force on 15 January 1973 in accordance with article 7. Finnish and Swedish texts of the Agreement and the Protocol provided by the Permanent Representative of Finland in a note verbale of 30 November 1973. Translation by the Secretariat of the United Nations. Received for registration with the Secretariat on 20 May 1975.

² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 499, p. 311. Reproduced in ST/LEG/SER.B/15, pp. 767-770.

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

65° 30.9' N. 24° 08.2' E. (point 2)

Article 3

From point 2 the boundary passes through the following points:

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

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

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

Article 4

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

60° 14.2' N. 19° 06.5' E. (point 11)

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

60° 13.0' N. 19° 06.0' E. (point 12)

From point 12 the boundary passes through the following points:

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

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

Article 5

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

Article 6

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

No. 3, scale 1: 350,000, edition 1969 II;

No. 5, scale 1: 350,000, edition 1971 II;

No. 904, scale 1: 200,000, edition 1971 III.

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

Article 7

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

(ii) PROTOCOL, DATED 29 SEPTEMBER 1972

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

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

...

6. AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA ESTABLISHING CERTAIN SEA-BED BOUNDARIES IN THE AREA OF THE TIMOR AND ARAFURA SEAS, SUPPLEMENTARY TO THE AGREEMENT OF 18 MAY 1971, DONE AT JAKARTA ON 9 OCTOBER 1972¹

The Government of the Commonwealth of Australia, and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia,

Recalling the Agreement between the two Governments, signed on the eighteenth day of May One thousand nine hundred and seventy-one,

¹ Text provided by the Permanent Representative of Australia to the United Nations in a note verbale of 29 March 1973.

establishing sea-bed boundaries in the Arafura Sea and in certain areas off the coasts of the island of New Guinea (Irian),¹

Recalling further that in the aforesaid Agreement the two Governments left for later discussion the question of the delimitation of the respective areas of adjacent sea-bed in the Arafura and Timor Seas westward of longitude 133 degrees 23' east,

Resolving, as good neighbours and in a spirit of co-operation and friendship, to settle permanently the limits of the areas referred to in the preceding paragraph within which the respective Government shall exercise sovereign rights with respect to the exploration of the sea-bed and the exploitation of its natural resources,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

In the area to the south of the Tanimbar Islands, the boundary between the area of sea-bed that is adjacent to and appertains to the Commonwealth of Australia and the area of sea-bed that is adjacent to and appertains to the Republic of Indonesia shall be the straight lines shown on the chart annexed to this Agreement commencing at the point of latitude 8 degrees 53' south, longitude 133 degrees 23' east (point A12, specified in the Agreement between the two countries dated the eighteenth day of May One thousand nine hundred and seventy-one), thence connecting in a westerly direction the points specified hereunder in the sequence so specified:

- A13. The point of latitude 8 degrees 54' south, longitude 133 degrees 14' east
- A14. The point of latitude 9 degrees 25' south, longitude 130 degrees 10' east
- A15. The point of latitude 9 degrees 25' south, longitude 128 degrees 00' east
- A16. The point of latitude 9 degrees 28' south, longitude 127 degrees 56' east

Article 2

In the area south of Roti and Timor Islands, the boundary between the area of sea-bed that is adjacent to and appertains to the Commonwealth of Australia and the area of sea-bed that is adjacent to and appertains to the Republic of Indonesia shall be the straight lines, shown on the chart annexed to this Agreement commencing at the point of latitude 10 degrees 28' south, longitude 126 degrees 00' east (point A17), and thence connecting in a westerly direction the points specified hereunder in the sequence so specified:

- A18. The point of latitude 10 degrees 37' south, longitude 125 degrees 41' east
- A19. The point of latitude 11 degrees 01' south, longitude 125 degrees 19' east
- A20. The point of latitude 11 degrees 07' south, longitude 124 degrees 34' east
- A21. The point of latitude 11 degrees 25' south, longitude 124 degrees 10' east
- A22. The point of latitude 11 degrees 26' south, longitude 124 degrees 00' east
- A23. The point of latitude 11 degrees 28' south, longitude 123 degrees 40' east
- A24. The point of latitude 11 degrees 23' south, longitude 123 degrees 26' east
- A25. The point of latitude 11 degrees 35' south, longitude 123 degrees 14' east

¹ Reproduced *supra* 2.

Article 3

The lines between points A15 and A16 and between points A17 and A18 referred to in article 1 and article 2, respectively, indicate the direction of those portions of the boundary. In the event of any further delimitation agreement or agreements being concluded between Governments exercising sovereign rights with respect to the exploration of the sea-bed and the exploitation of its natural resources in the area of the Timor Sea, the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia shall consult each other with a view to agreeing on such adjustment or adjustments, if any, as may be necessary in those portions of the boundary lines between points A15 and A16 and between points A17 and A18.

Article 4

The Government of the Commonwealth of Australia and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia mutually acknowledge the sovereign rights of the respective Governments in and over the sea-bed areas within the limits established by this Agreement and that they will cease to claim or to exercise sovereign rights with respect to the exploration of the sea-bed and the exploitation of its natural resources beyond the boundaries so established.

Article 5

For the purpose of this Agreement, "sea-bed" includes the subsoil thereof, except where the context otherwise requires.

Article 6

1. The co-ordinates of the points specified in articles 1 and 2 of this Agreement are geographical co-ordinates, and the actual location of these points and of the lines joining them shall be determined by a method to be agreed upon by the competent authorities of the two Governments.

2. For the purpose of paragraph 1 of this article, the competent authorities in relation to the Commonwealth of Australia shall be the Director of National Mapping and any person acting with his authority, and in relation to the Republic of Indonesia shall be the Chief of the Co-ordinating Body for National Survey and Mapping (Ketua Badan Koordinasi Survey dan Pemetaan Nasional) and any person acting with his authority.

Article 7

If any single accumulation of liquid hydrocarbons or natural gas, or if any other mineral deposit beneath the sea-bed, extends across any of the lines that are specified or described in articles 1 and 2 of this Agreement, and the part of such accumulation or deposit that is situated on one side of the line is recoverable in fluid form wholly or in part from the other side of the line, the two Governments will seek to reach agreement on the manner in which the accumulation or deposit shall be most effectively exploited and on the equitable sharing of the benefits arising from such exploitation.

Article 8

1. Where the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia has granted an exploration permit for petroleum or a production licence for petroleum under the Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Acts of the Commonwealth of Australia¹ over a part of the sea-bed over which that Government ceases to exercise sovereign rights by virtue of this Agreement, and that permit or licence is in force immediately prior to the entry into force of this Agreement, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia or its authorized agent shall, upon application by the registered holder of the permit or licence, or where there is more than one registered holder, by the registered holders acting jointly, be willing to offer and to negotiate a production sharing contract under Indonesian law to explore for and to produce oil and natural gas in respect of the same part of the sea-bed on terms that are not less favourable than those provided under Indonesian law in existing production sharing contracts in other parts of the sea-bed under Indonesian jurisdiction.

2. An application for negotiation in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article must be made by the registered holder or holders within nine months after the entry into force of this Agreement. If no application is made within this period, or if an offer made in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article is, after negotiation, not accepted by the permittee or licensee, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia shall have no further obligation to the registered holder or holders of a permit or licence to which paragraph 1 of this article applies.

3. For the purpose of this article, "registered holder" means a company that was a registered holder of an exploration permit for petroleum or a production licence for petroleum, as the case may be under the Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Acts of the Commonwealth of Australia immediately prior to the entry into force of this Agreement.

Article 9

Any dispute between the two Governments arising out of the interpretation or implementation of this Agreement shall be settled peacefully by consultation or negotiation.

Article 10

This Agreement is subject to ratification in accordance with the constitutional requirements of each country, and shall enter into force on the day on which the Instruments of Ratification are exchanged.

7. AGREEMENT BETWEEN AUSTRALIA AND INDONESIA CONCERNING CERTAIN BOUNDARIES BETWEEN PAPUA NEW GUINEA AND INDONESIA, DONE AT CANBERRA ON 26 JANUARY 1973²

Australia and Indonesia,

Recognizing the desirability of having boundaries of political and physical permanence between Papua New Guinea and Indonesia,

¹ Reproduced in part in ST/LEG/SER.B/15, pp. 319-335.

² Text provided by the Permanent Representative of Australia to the United Nations in a note verbale of 29 March 1973.

Considering the desirability of demarcating more precisely in certain respects the land boundaries on the island of New Guinea (Irian) as described in articles I, II, III and IV of the Convention between Great Britain and the Netherlands dated the sixteenth day of May One thousand eight hundred and ninety-five,

...

Recalling that in the Agreement between the Australian and Indonesian Governments dated the eighteenth day of May One thousand nine hundred and seventy-one (in this Agreement called "the 1971 Sea-bed Agreement")¹ the two Governments left for further discussion the question of the sea-bed boundary line between the point of Latitude 9° 24' 30" South, Longitude 140° 49' 30" East (Point B1 shown on the chart² annexed to this Agreement and on chart "A" annexed to the 1971 Sea-bed Agreement) and the point at which the land boundary between the Territory of Papua and West Irian meets the southern coast of the island of New Guinea (Irian),

As good neighbours and in a spirit of friendship and co-operation,
Have agreed as follows:

...

Article 3

Immediately off the southern coast of the island of New Guinea (Irian), the boundary between the area of sea-bed that is adjacent to and appertains to Papua New Guinea and the area that is adjacent to and appertains to Indonesia shall be the straight lines shown on the chart annexed to this Agreement commencing at the point of Latitude 9° 24' 30" South, Longitude 140° 49' 30" East (Point B1) and thence connecting the points specified hereunder in the sequence so specified:

- B2. The point of Latitude 9° 23' South, Longitude 140° 52' East
- B3. The point of Latitude 9° 08' 08" South, Longitude 141° 01' 10" East referred to in article 1 (c) of this Agreement.

Article 4

The point B3 referred to in articles 1 (c) and 3 of this Agreement is the present location of the point of intersection of the meridian of Longitude 141° 01' 10" East with the mean low water line on the southern coast of the island of New Guinea (Irian). If the point B3 ceases to be the point of such intersection the land boundary referred to in article 1 (c) and the sea-bed boundary referred to in article 3 shall meet and terminate at the point at which the straight lines connecting the points MM14, B3 and B2 shown on the chart annexed to this Agreement intersect the mean low water line on the southern coast.

Article 5

For the purpose of this Agreement "sea-bed" includes the subsoil thereof, except where the context otherwise requires.

¹ Reproduced *supra* 2.

² The chart is not reproduced in this volume.

Article 6

If any single accumulation of liquid hydrocarbons or natural gas, or if any other mineral deposit beneath the sea-bed, extends across any of the sea-bed boundary lines that are referred to in this Agreement, and the part of such accumulation or deposit that is situated on one side of the line is recoverable in fluid form wholly or in part from the other side of the line, the Governments of Australia and Indonesia will seek to reach agreement on the manner in which the accumulation or deposit shall be most effectively exploited and on the equitable sharing of the benefits arising from such exploitation.

Article 7

Off the northern and southern coasts of the island of New Guinea (Irian) the lateral boundaries of the respective territorial seas and exclusive fishing zones shall so far as they extend coincide with the sea-bed boundary lines referred to in article 3 of this Agreement and in article 4 of the 1971 Sea-bed Agreement.

Article 8

1. Vessels or other craft permitted by the laws of Papua New Guinea to navigate on that part of the Bensbach River flowing within Papua New Guinea shall for the purpose of entering or leaving the river have a right of passage through the adjacent Indonesian waters.

2. For the purpose of access to the mouth of the Bensbach River, the authorities of Papua New Guinea and Indonesia shall keep open and mark any channel that may be necessary for safe navigation.

Article 9

1. The co-ordinates of the points specified in this Agreement are geographical co-ordinates. The actual location of any points or lines referred to in this Agreement which have not yet been determined shall be determined by a method to be agreed upon by the competent authorities of the Government of Australia and the Government of Indonesia.

2. For the purpose of paragraph 1 of this article the competent authorities shall be the Director of National Mapping of Australia and any person acting with his authority and the Chief of the Co-ordinating Body for National Survey and Mapping (Ketua Badan Koordinasi Survey dan Pemetaan Nasional) of Indonesia and any person acting with his authority.

Article 10

Any dispute between the Governments of Australia and Indonesia arising out of the interpretation or implementation of this Agreement shall be settled peacefully in accordance with the procedures mentioned in Article 33 of the Charter of the United Nations.

Article 11

1. This Agreement is subject to ratification in accordance with the constitutional requirements of each country, and shall enter into force on the day on which the Instruments of Ratification are exchanged.

2. It is understood that the approval of the House of Assembly of Papua New Guinea to this Agreement shall be obtained before Australian ratification of the Agreement.

8. AGREEMENT BETWEEN CANADA AND DENMARK RELATING TO THE DELIMITATION OF THE CONTINENTAL SHELF BETWEEN GREENLAND AND CANADA, DONE AT OTTAWA ON 17 DECEMBER 1973¹

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

Having decided to establish in the area between Greenland and the Canadian Arctic Islands a dividing line beyond which neither Party in exercising its rights under the Convention on the Continental Shelf of 29 April 1958² will extend its sovereign rights for the purpose of exploration and exploitation of the natural resources of the continental shelf,

Have agreed as follows:

Article I

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

Article II

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

<i>Point No.</i>	<i>Latitude</i>	<i>Longitude</i>
1	61° 00' 0	57° 13' 1
2	62° 00' 5	57° 21' 1
3	62° 02' 3	57° 21' 8
4	62° 03' 5	57° 22' 2
5	62° 11' 5	57° 25' 4

¹ In force on 13 March 1973 in accordance with article VII. Received for registration with the Secretariat on 6 September 1974.

² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 499, page 311, and document ST/LEG/SER.B/15, pp. 767-770.

<i>Point No.</i>	<i>Latitude</i>	<i>Longitude</i>
6	62° 47' 2	57° 41' 0
7	63° 22' 8	57° 57' 4
8	63° 28' 6	57° 59' 7
9	63° 35' 0	58° 02' 0
10	63° 37' 2	58° 01' 2
11	63° 44' 1	57° 58' 8
12	63° 50' 1	57° 57' 2
13	63° 52' 6	57° 56' 6
14	63° 57' 4	57° 53' 5
15	64° 04' 3	57° 49' 1
16	64° 12' 2	57° 48' 2
17	65° 06' 0	57° 44' 1
18	65° 08' 9	57° 43' 9
19	65° 11' 6	57° 44' 4
20	65° 14' 5	57° 45' 1
21	65° 18' 1	57° 45' 8
22	65° 23' 3	57° 44' 9
23	65° 34' 8	57° 42' 3
24	65° 37' 7	57° 41' 9
25	65° 50' 9	57° 40' 7
26	65° 51' 7	57° 40' 6
27	65° 57' 6	57° 40' 1
28	66° 03' 5	57° 39' 6
29	66° 12' 9	57° 38' 2
30	66° 18' 8	57° 37' 8
31	66° 24' 6	57° 37' 8
32	66° 30' 3	57° 38' 3
33	66° 36' 1	57° 39' 2
34	66° 37' 9	57° 39' 6
35	66° 41' 8	57° 40' 6
36	66° 49' 5	57° 43' 0
37	67° 21' 6	57° 52' 7
38	67° 27' 3	57° 54' 9
39	67° 28' 3	57° 55' 3
40	67° 29' 1	57° 56' 1
41	67° 30' 7	57° 57' 8
42	67° 35' 3	58° 02' 2
43	67° 39' 7	58° 06' 2
44	67° 44' 2	58° 09' 9
45	67° 56' 9	58° 19' 8
46	68° 01' 8	58° 23' 3
47	68° 04' 3	58° 25' 0
48	68° 06' 8	58° 26' 7
49	68° 07' 5	58° 27' 2
50	68° 16' 1	58° 34' 1
51	68° 21' 7	58° 39' 0
52	68° 25' 3	58° 42' 4
53	68° 32' 9	59° 01' 8
54	68° 34' 0	59° 04' 6
55	68° 37' 9	59° 14' 3
56	68° 38' 0	59° 14' 6
57	68° 56' 8	60° 02' 4
58	69° 00' 8	60° 09' 0
59	69° 06' 8	60° 18' 5

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

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

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

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

	<i>Point No.</i>	<i>Latitude</i>	<i>Longitude</i>	
<i>Series A:</i>	114	76° 41' 4	75° 00' 0	
	115	77° 30' 0	74° 46' 0	
	116	78° 25' 0	73° 46' 0	
	117	78° 48' 5	73° 00' 0	
	118	79° 39' 0	69° 20' 0	
	119	80° 00' 0	69° 00' 0	
	120	80° 25' 0	68° 20' 0	
	121	80° 45' 0	67° 07' 0	
	122	80° 49' 2	66° 29' 0	
	<i>Series B:</i>	123	80° 49' 8	66° 26' 3
		124	80° 50' 5	66° 16' 0
125		81° 18' 2	64° 11' 0	
126		81° 52' 0	62° 10' 0	
127		82° 13' 0	60° 00' 0	

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

This part of the dividing line has been drawn on the charts attached to this Agreement as Annexes 2 and 3.¹

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

4. For the time being the Parties have not deemed it necessary to draw the dividing line further north than point No. 127 or further south than point No. 1. The dividing line is illustrated on the plan attached to this Agreement as Annex 4.¹

Article III

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

¹ Not reproduced in this volume.

Article IV

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

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

Article V

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

Article VI

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

Article VII

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

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

In witness whereof the undersigned, duly authorized for this purpose by their respective Governments, have signed the present Agreement and affixed thereto their seals.

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

9. AGREEMENT BETWEEN SUDAN AND SAUDI ARABIA RELATING TO THE JOINT EXPLOITATION OF THE NATURAL RESOURCES OF THE SEA-BED AND SUB-SOIL OF THE RED SEA IN THE COMMON ZONE, DONE AT KHARTOUM ON 16 MAY 1974¹

Article I

For the purposes of the present Agreement the following expressions shall have the meanings hereunder assigned to them:

- (1) "Sea-bed" includes the sea-bed and sub-soil of the Red Sea.
- (2) "Natural resources" comprise the non-living substances including the hydrocarbon and the mineral resources.
- (3) "Territorial Sea" means the Territorial Sea as defined in the laws of the two Governments.
- (4) "The Competent Minister" means the Minister appointed by the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Minister appointed by the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan to represent each of them in the Joint Commission.

Article II

The two Governments covenant to co-operate through all ways and means to explore and exploit the natural resources of the sea-bed of the Red Sea.

Article III

The Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia recognizes that the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan has exclusive sovereign rights in the area of the sea-bed adjacent to the Sudanese Coast and extending eastwards to a line where the depth of the superjacent waters is uninterruptedly one thousand meters. The Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia claims no rights in this area.

Article IV

The Government of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan recognizes that the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has exclusive sovereign rights in the area of the sea-bed adjacent to the Saudi Arabian Coast and extending westwards to a line where the depth of the superjacent waters is uninterruptedly one thousand meters. The Government of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan claims no rights in this area.

Article V

The two Governments recognize that the area of the sea-bed lying between the two areas defined in Articles III and IV above is common to both Governments and shall hereafter be known as the Common Zone. The

¹ Entered into force on 26 August 1974 in accordance with article XVII. English text provided by the Permanent Representative of Sudan to the United Nations in a letter dated 29 October 1974. Received for registration with the Secretariat on 31 October 1974.

two Governments have equal sovereign rights in all the natural resources of the Common Zone which rights are exclusive to them. No part of the territorial sea of either Government shall be included in the Common Zone.

Article VI

The two Governments confirm that their equal sovereign rights in the Common Zone embrace all the natural resources therein and that they alone have the right to exploit such resources. The two Governments undertake to protect their sovereign rights and defend them against third parties.

Article VII

To ensure the prompt and efficient exploitation of the natural resources of the Common Zone there shall be established a Commission referred to hereafter as the Joint Commission. The Joint Commission shall be charged with the following functions:

(a) To survey, delimit and demarcate the boundaries of the Common Zone.

(b) To undertake the studies concerning the exploration and the exploitation of the natural resources of the Common Zone.

(c) To encourage the specialized bodies to undertake operations for the exploration of the natural resources of the Common Zone.

(d) To consider and decide, in accordance with the conditions it prescribes, on the applications for licences and concessions concerning exploration and exploitation.

(e) To take the steps necessary to expedite the exploitation of the natural resources of the sea-bed in the Common Zone.

(f) To organize the supervision of the exploitation at the production stage.

(g) To make such regulations as may be necessary for the discharge of the functions assigned to it.

(h) To prepare the estimates for all the expenses of the Joint Commission.

(i) To undertake any other functions or duties that may be entrusted to it by the two Governments.

Article VIII

The Joint Commission established under Article VII of this Agreement shall be a body corporate enjoying in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Democratic Republic of the Sudan such legal capacity as may be necessary for the exercise of all the functions assigned to it.

Article IX

The Joint Commission shall consist of an equal number of representatives from each of the two Countries and each side in the Joint Commission shall be headed by the competent Minister. The Regulations shall lay down the Joint Commission's rules of procedure.

Article X

The Joint Commission shall have a sufficient number of officials. The Joint Commission shall determine their number and terms of service.

Article XI

The seat of the Joint Commission shall be the city of Jeddah in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The Joint Commission may, however, hold meetings at any other place it decides upon.

Article XII

The Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia shall provide such funds as would enable the Joint Commission to discharge effectively the functions entrusted to it. The Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia shall recover such funds from the returns of the production of the Common Zone and in a manner to be agreed upon between the two countries.

Article XIII

Whereas the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan has concluded on 15 May 1973 an Agreement whereby it has given exploration licences to Sudanese Minerals Limited and the West German Company of Preussag which Agreement has created legal obligations on the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, the two Governments have agreed that the Joint Commission shall decide on this matter in such a manner as to preserve the rights of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan and in the context of the regime established by this Agreement for the Common Zone.

Article XIV

In the event that any accumulation or deposit of a natural resource extends across the boundary of the exclusive sovereign rights area of either Government and the Common Zone, the Joint Commission shall determine the manner in which it is to be exploited provided that any decision taken shall guarantee for the Government involved an equitable share in the proceeds of the exploitation of such accumulation or deposit.

Article XV

The application of this Agreement shall not affect the status of the high seas or obstruct navigation therein within the limits provided for by the established rules of public international law.

Article XVI

If a dispute arises respecting the interpretation or implementation of this Agreement or the rights and obligations it creates, the two Governments shall seek to settle such dispute by amicable means.

If the settlement of the dispute through amicable means fails, the dispute shall be submitted to the International Court of Justice. The parties accept the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in this respect.

If one of the two Governments takes a measure which is objected to by the other, the objecting Government may ask the International Court of Justice to indicate interim measures to be taken to stop the measure objected to or to allow its continuance pending the final decision.

Article XVII

This Agreement is subject to ratification in accordance with the constitutional requirements of each Government and shall enter into force on the day on which the instruments of ratification are exchanged.