

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Agreement between Sweden and Denmark on the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf and Fishing Zones</b> <b>9 November 1984</b></p>
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The Government of the Kingdom of Sweden and the Government of the Kingdom of Denmark,  
Who have decided to confirm the demarcation line on the continental shelf between the two States, and  
Who simultaneously wish to confirm the border between the fishing zones of the two States,  
Have in accordance with the Geneva Convention of 29 April 1958 on the continental shelf agreed to the following:

**Article 1**

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

**Article 2**

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

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

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

**Article 3**

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

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

**Article 4**

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

\* Unofficial translation.

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

**Article 5**

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Article 6**

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

**Article 7**

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

**Article 8**

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

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

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