SWEDEN

SUMMARY OF CLAIMS

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
TERRITORIAL SEA	Jul 79	Act on the Sea Territory of Sweden	12nm	Passage restricted to surface transit in Aaland Strait. In 1995, an early requirement that foreign warships must obtain permission to transit territorial sea was repealed.
ARCHIPELAGIC, STRAIGHT BASELINES, & HISTORIC CLAIMS	Jul 66	Law No. 374, Decree No. 375		Established straight baseline coordinates (amended in 1978, 1979).
CONTINENTAL SHELF	Jul 66	Act No. 314	1958 DEF	
FISHING ZONE/EEZ	Jan 93	Act and Ordinance on the Exclusive Economic Zone of 3 Dec 1992	varies	EEZ will not extend beyond midline between Sweden and neighboring States. Sets forth specific coordinates for outer limits of EEZ.
MARITIME BOUNDARIES	Jan 32	Agreement		Sweden and Denmark signed a declaration creating boundary in the Oresund. Revised by 1995 Agreement.
	Mar 69	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Norway EIF.
	Jan 73	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Finland (Gulf of Bothnia, Gulf of Finland) EIF.
	Dec 78	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement with Germany (GDR) EIF. Implemented by subsequent agreement in 1990.
	Sep 85	Agreement		Boundary agreement with Denmark EIF.
	Apr 88	Agreement		Continental shelf boundary agreement and delimitation of the Swedish fishing zone and the USSR economic zone in the Baltic Sea.
	Jun 89	Agreement		Boundary agreement with Poland EIF (includes fishing jurisdiction).
	May 90	Agreement		Tripoint agreement with Poland and former USSR EIF.
	Jun 94	Agreement		EEZ and continental shelf boundary agreement with Finland regarding the Aland Sea and northern Baltic Sea.
	Jul 95	Exchange of Notes		Revised Declaration of Jan 1932 with Denmark concerning the southern part of the boundary in the Sound (Oresund).

TYPE	DATE	SOURCE	LIMITS	NOTES
MARITIME BOUNDARIES, Continued	Apr 97	Agreement		Tripoint agreement with Latvia and Estonia in the Baltic Sea.
	Nov 98	Agreement		Maritime delimitation agreement with Estonia (Baltic Sea) signed.
	Jan 2001	Agreement		Tripoint agreement with Finland and Estonia in the Baltic Sea.
LOS CONVENTION	Dec 82			Signed Convention, with Declaration of understanding that rights and duties of neutral States are not affected by the Convention.
	Jul 94			Signed Part XI Agreement.
	Jun 96			Ratified Convention and Part XI Agreement.

STRAIGHT BASELINE LEGISLATION

Following is the text of Law No. 374 (as amended by Act No. 959 of 1978 and Act No. 1140 of 1979) and Decree No. 375 of June 1966 establishing the Swedish straight baseline system.

Section 1

The territorial waters of Sweden comprise internal waters and the territorial sea. The territorial waters are delimited to the high seas or the territories of the other states by the territorial limit.

Section 2

The internal waters consist of:

a) lakes, watercourses and canals,

b) ports and bays on the coast and coastal waters within and between islands, islets and skerries up to the straight lines which are established by the Government.

In the Oresund (the Sound) between Klagshamn Lighthouse and Kullen, however, only ports are regarded as internal waters.

Section 3

The territorial sea consists of the waters outside Sweden's land areas and internal water areas to a breadth of twelve nautical miles or 22,224 metres from the baselines specified in Section 4. However, the territorial sea extends in:

a) the Skaggerak, not beyond the established frontier with Norway nor beyond a straight line (compass line) between the point 58° 53' 34.0" N, 10° 38' 25.0" E and point 58° 45' 41.3" N, 10° 35' 40.0" E,

b) the Skaggerak and the Kattegat, not beyond straight lines between the point 57° 59.0' N, 10° 59.8' E, the point 57° 50.1' N, 11° 09.0" E, the point 57° 40.5" N, 11° 12.3" E, the point 57° 27.2' N, 11° 31.4' E, the point 57° 23.0' N, 11° 35.3' E, the point 57° 10.4' N, 11° 41.2' E, the point 56° 58.4' N, 12° 00.5' E, the point 56° 38.2' N, 12° 18.0' E, the point 56° 23.0' N, 12° 07.2' E and the point 56° 18.1' N, 12° 19.7' E nor beyond a line which runs four nautical miles from the baseline between the point 56° 18.1' N, 12° 19.7' E and the point 56° 14.4' N, 12° 23.6' E.

c) the Oresund, not beyond the line along its length specified in the Swedish-Danish Declaration of 30 January 1932 concerning certain boundaries in the Oresund, nor beyond the northern limit of the Oresund towards the Kattegat west of the point 56° 14.4' N, 12° 23.6' E and in the south towards the Baltic Sea west of the point 55° 20.87' N, 12° 41.32' E according to the demarcation lines specified in the Declaration,

d) the southern Baltic, not beyond a line running four nautical miles from the baselines that passes between the point 55° 20.87' N, 12° 41.32' E and the point 55° 17.70' N, 12° 43.32' E nor beyond a straight line between the latter point and the point 55° 08.9' N, 12° 55.7' E,

e) the Bornholmsgattet, not beyond a straight line between the point 55° 10.6' N, 14° 10.2" E and the point 55° 36.4' N, 14° 42.3' E,

f) the Gulf of Bothnia, the Bothnian Sea, the Sea of Aland and the northern-most part of the Baltic Sea, not beyond the established frontier to Finland and in those areas where there is no such frontier, not beyond any of the boundaries of the continental shelf or of the Swedish fishing zone which have been agreed with Finland, nor beyond the median line between the Swedish and Finnish baselines.

Section 4

In the case of land areas, the baseline from which the territorial sea is measured is the low-water line along the coast. The territorial sea, however, is measured from skerries which rise above sea level at low-water level but not at mean water level, only if the skerries are not more than twelve nautical miles from the land areas belonging to Sweden which are visible above water surface at mean water level.

As regards internal waters along the coast, the territorial sea is measured from the outer boundaries of these water areas (straight baselines) unless such measurement is to be done in some other way because a land area is situated outside a straight baseline.

Section 5

Further regulations concerning the measuring of the territorial sea are given by the Government.

List of baseline points

A horizontal line across column 1 denotes an interruption in the system of straight baselines.

TABLE C1.T246.
SWEDEN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM

SWEDEN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM			
BASELINE POINT	**DESIGNATION AND DESCRIPTION**	**LONGITUDE NORTH**	**LATITUDE EAST**
1	The centre of a straight line connecting the northernmost of the skerries designated as "Stora Drammen" and the Hejeknubb half-submerged rock situated south-east of Heja Island. (According to the arbitral award of 23 October 1909 in the question of the maritime boundary between Sweden and Norway).	58° 56.5' N	10° 55.2' E
2	Stora Drammen. North Point.	58° 55.8' N	10° 57.7' E
3	Stora Drammen west. West point.	58° 55.8' N	10° 57.6' E
4	Klåningen-rholmen. West point.	58° 53.3' N	10° 57.8' E
5	Segelskaren. West point.	58° 46.7' N	10° 58.7' E
6	Trolleskaren. West point.	58° 32.2' N	11° 01.3' E
7	Yttre Brottet. South-west point.	58° 19.7' N	11° 12.4' E
8	Måseskar. West point.	58° 05.7' N	11° 19.7' E
9	Dynan. West point.	57° 53.7' N	11° 26.3' E
10	Vinga Ungar. West point.	57° 38.2' N	11° 35.5' E
11	Klockfoten. South-west point.	57° 17.8' N	11° 53.8' E
12	Klåback. South-west point.	57° 09.1' N	12° 06.6' E
13	Rodskar. South-west point.	57° 03.8' N	12° 14.6' E
14	Lindbaden. West point.	56° 55.1' N	12° 21.5' E
15	Marsten. South-west point.	56° 49.8' N	12° 31.2' E

SWEDEN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM			
BASELINE POINT	**DESIGNATION AND DESCRIPTION**	**LONGITUDE NORTH**	**LATITUDE EAST**
16	Busorereven. South-west point.	56° 43.8' N	12° 37.4' E
17	Tylo. West point.	56° 38.9' N	12° 42.6' E
18	Hallands Vadero. West point.	56° 27.1' N	12° 32.6' E
19	Kullen. West point.	56° 18.2' N	12° 26.9' E
20	Klagshamn. West point.	55° 31.2' N	12° 53.2' E
21	Vastra Haken. North-west point.	55° 27.2' N	12° 50.5' E
22	Skanor. West point.	55° 25.0' N	12° 49.6' E
23	Falsterbo. South-west point.	55° 22.7' N	12° 48.8' E
24	Måklappen north.	55° 21.9' N	12° 48.4' E
25	Måklappen south-west, West-south-west point	55° 21.4' N	12° 48.5' E
26	Falsterborov. South point.	55° 20.2' N	12° 49.0' E
27	Segelskaren. South-east point.	55° 22.7' N	12° 56.1' E
28	Ska°re lage. South point.	55° 22.5' N	13° 03.2' E
29	Revhaken. South point.	55° 54.4' N	14° 18.4' E
30	Kråknabben. South-east point.	55° 59.6' N	14° 43.4' E
31	Hano south. South point.	56° 00.0' N	14° 50.7' E
32	Hano south-east. South-east point.	56° 00.3' N	14° 51.6' E
33	Tarno. South-south-east point.	56° 06.6' N	14° 58.5' E
34	Vitbåden. South-west point.	56° 04.8' N	15° 28.7' E
35	Utklippan south-west. South-west point of the south-westernmost skerry of the island group.	55° 56.0' N	15° 42.1' E
36	Utklippan south-east. South-east point of the south-westernmost skerry of the island group.	55° 56.9' N	15° 42.4' E
37	Utlangan. South-east point.	56° 00.7' N	15° 47.6' E
38	Southern point of Oland. South-east point.	56° 11.7' N	16° 24.3' E
39	Långlot. Easternmost skerry east-south-east of Langlot church.	56° 44.0' N	16° 46.0' E
40	Kapelludden. East-south-east point.	56° 49.2' N	16° 51.0' E
41	Långoreudde. East point.	56° 50.8' N	16° 52.3' E
42	Kenasudden. East point.	57° 10.7' N	17° 04.6' E
43	Strandtorp. East point.	57° 13.7' N	17° 05.2' E
44	Angjarnsudden. East point.	57° 18.5' N	17° 09.3' E

SWEDEN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM			
BASELINE POINT	**DESIGNATION AND DESCRIPTION**	**LONGITUDE NORTH**	**LATITUDE EAST**
45	North-eastern point of Oland. North-east point.	57° 21.4' N	17° 07.8' E
46	Lilla Båden. East point.	57° 35.7' N	16° 49.9' E
47	Kungsgrundet. Light	57° 41.1' N	16° 54.4' E
48	Storklappen. East point.	57° 50.6' N	16° 51.1' E
49	Sandsankan. East point.	58° 18.6' N	17° 10.0' E
50	Torsken. South point.	58° 32.1' N	17° 13.3' E
51	Yttre Karvasen. South-south-east point.	58° 42.7' N	17° 58.4' E
52	Yttre Karvasen. South-east point.	58° 42.8' N	17° 58.5' E
53	Roxen. South-east point.	58° 43.9' N	18° 01.4' E
54	Vasterbommen. South-east point.	58° 57.5' N	18° 35.4' E
55	Stora Ivarn. South-east point.	58° 58.3' N	18° 37.0' E
56	Sjalberget. South-east point.	59° 04.0' N	18° 48.3' E
57	Osterskar. South-east point.	59° 18.4' N	19° 11.6' E
58	Soderbåden. South-east point.	59° 25.1' N	19° 30.1" E
59	Ytterberget.	59° 37.2' N	19° 38.7' E
60	Langden. North-north-east point.	59° 44.3' N	19° 27.8' E
61	Tjarven. North-east point.	59° 47.6' N	19° 22.4' E
62	Bjorkabaden. North-east point.	59° 53.6' N	19° 05.8' E
63	Bysholmen. East point.	60° 02.4' N	18° 51.7' E
64	Halsaren. East point.	60° 13.3' N	18° 55.0' E
65	Travarbulten (Travarn). East point.	60° 14.4' N	18° 55.2' E
66	Understen. East point.	60° 16.6' N	18° 55.5' E
67	Klacken. North-east point.	60° 25.7' N	18° 49.7' E
68	Hogkallegrund. North-east point.	60° 31.0' N	18° 30.2' E
69	Jarngrund. North-east point.	60° 38.5' N	18° 01.3' E
70	Lofgrunds rabbar. North-east point.	60° 49.3' N	17° 31.3' E
71	Storskvalpet. East point.	61° 10.5' N	17° 20.6' E
72	Hallgrund. Light.	61° 16.7' N	17° 24.1' E
73	Ago. East point.	61° 32.6' N	17° 28.3' E
74	Gåshallan. East-south-east point.	61° 43.4' N	17° 33.6' E
75	Gran. East point.	62° 01.0' N	17° 38.8' E
76	Bramon. East point.	62° 13.1' N	17° 44.9' E

SWEDEN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM			
BASELINE POINT	**DESIGNATION AND DESCRIPTION**	**LONGITUDE NORTH**	**LATITUDE EAST**
77	Svenskar. East point.	62° 30.7' N	17° 53.8' E
78	Harnoklubb. South-east point.	62° 36.0' N	18° 03.6' E
79	Guldgrundet. South-east point.	62° 51.3' N	18° 28.3' E
80	Gnaggen. South-east point.	62° 56.7' N	18° 37.5' E
81	Skags Flasor. South-east point.	63° 12.3' N	19° 05.4' E
82	Sjalbådan. South-east point.	63° 15.1' N	19° 12.0' E
83	Norra Långrogrundet. South-south-east point.	63° 19.3' N	19° 40.9' E
84	Sydvasbrotten. South-east point.	63° 24.8' N	20° 01.8' E
85	Sonnerstgrundkallen. South-east point.	63° 34.5' N	20° 44.6' E
86	Svartbådahallan. South-east point.	63° 35.3' N	20° 47.2' E
87	Jagarstenen.	63° 40.4' N	20° 55.5' E
88	Idmanskallen. East-south-east point.	63° 40.1' N	20° 56.2' E
89	Stora Fjaderagg east. East point.	63° 48.6' N	21° 01.2' E
90	Stora Fjaderagg north-east. East-north-east point.	63° 48.8' N	21° 01.0' E
91	Blankhallan. East point.	63° 59.0' N	20° 54.9' E
92	Yttre Vanskar. South-east point.	64° 09.7' N	21° 08.1' E
93	Blackallen. South-east point.	64° 20.1' N	21° 31.2' E
94	Grundskaten. East-south-east point.	64° 26.0' N	21° 37.1' E
95	Kapagrund. East point.	64° 27.3' N	21° 37.4' E
96	Skotgronnan. East point.	64° 35.7' N	21° 30.6' E
97	Storgrundet. South-east point.	64° 52.2' N	21° 18.2' E
98	Ronnskar. South-east point.	65° 01.9' N	21° 34.1' E
99	Sodra Bondokallarna. South-east point.	65° 07.7' N	21° 53.4' E
100	Marakallen. South-east point.	65° 16.9' N	22° 37.0' E
101	Månshallorna. South point.	65° 27.8' N	22° 46.2' E
102	Maloren. South-south-east point.	65° 31.2' N	23° 33.7' E
103	Letto. South point Gotland	65° 35.2' N	23° 57.2' E
104	Nyrevsudden. West-north-west point.	57° 32.1' N	18° 06.5' E
105	Utholmen. West point.	57° 25.9' N	18° 05.3' E
106	Lilla Karlso west. West point.	57° 18.7' N	18° 03.2' E
107	Lilla Karlso. West-south-west point.	57° 18.6' N	18° 03.3' E
108	Hammarudd. West point.	57° 15.5' N	18° 05.6' E

SWEDEN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM			
BASELINE POINT	**DESIGNATION AND DESCRIPTION**	**LONGITUDE NORTH**	**LATITUDE EAST**
109	Nasrevet. West point.	57° 03.3' N	18° 09.5' E
110	Hoburg. West point.	56° 55.2' N	18° 07.5' E
111	Barshageudd. South point	56° 54.4' N	18° 11.7' E
112	Heligholmen. South-east point.	56° 55.3' N	18° 17.3' E
113	Raudehunden. South-east point.	56° 57.6' N	18° 21.4' E
114	Faludden. South-east point.	56° 59.7' N	18° 24.1' E
115	Narsholmen. South-east point.	57° 13.4' N	18° 42.1' E
116	Ostergarn south. South point.	57° 25.8' N	18° 59.3' E
117	Ostergarn north-east. North-east point.	57° 26.8' N	18° 59.5' E
118	Kyrkebingegrund. East point.	57° 33.7' N	18° 49.3' E
119	Rute Missloper. South-east point.	57° 45.9' N	19° 05.6' E
120	Holmudden. South-east point.	57° 57.5' N	19° 21.2' E
121	Skarsandan. North point.	57° 59.2' N	19° 18.5' E
122	Norsholmen. North point.	57° 59.9' N	19° 14.6' E
123	Langhammarshammaren. North point.	58° 00.0' N	19° 11.4' E
124	Hallshuk. North point.	57° 55.9' N	18° 43.6' E

U.S. ANALYSIS

The following comments regarding the Swedish straight baseline system are extracted from Limits in the Seas, No. 47, "Straight Baselines: Sweden" of 14 September 1972.

The new baseline system represents a marked modification of the 1934 system in that the number of points used has been drastically reduced and the length of lines significantly increased. The system, however, remains essentially compatible with the provisions of the Geneva Convention on the Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone. Furthermore, the system is very similar to those drawn by Norway and Finland....

A general analysis of the length and nature of the straight baselines within the system is given below:

TABLE C1.T247.
SWEDEN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: U.S. ANALYSIS

SWEDEN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: U.S. ANALYSIS		
LINE	**LENGTH**	**COMMENTS**
1-2	1.5	Line 1-2 commences from a Norwegian islet; point one on the Swedish system is marked by the intersection of the line with the Norwegian-Swedish territorial sea boundary. This highly unusual system has been employed by Denmark, Germany, Norway, and Finland.
3-4	2.4	After a short discontinuity in the system, line 3-4 extends along a skerry-strewn coastline.
4-5	6.8	Generally parallels the mainland.

SWEDEN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: U.S. ANALYSIS		
LINE	**LENGTH**	**COMMENTS**
5-6	14.5	Center of the line is about 4.4 n.m. from the mainland
6-7	13.8	1966 line is about 1.5 n.m. seaward of the 1934 line's deepest penetration (landward).
7-8	14.5	
9-10	16.2	
10-11	23.6	This new segment, for example, replaces three segments situated landward of 10-11. The former turning points were situated between 0.2 and 0.9 n.m. shoreward of the 1966 line.
11-12	11.3	2.2 n.m. seaward of the apex of the previous lines.
12-13	7.0	
13-14	8.8	Coast is generally indented, but skerries exist only on near-shore.
14-15	7.5	
15-16	6.8	
16-17	5.8	
17-18	13.0	These two segments close dual bays, both of which are 18-19
	14.5	juridical bays.
Sub-total 180.5 (17)		The seventeen segments of straight baselines enclose, for all practical purposes, the entire Skaggerak coast of Sweden within the system.
20-21	4.6	The two segments enclose a small juridical bay and harbor.
21-22	2.2	
22-23	2.2	The coastline is essentially featureless, and the justification of these lines is difficult to understand; the effects are minimal.
23-24	1.5	
25-26	1.1	
26-27	4.5	
27-28	4.3	
Sub-total 20.4 (7)		There is a slight break between points 24 and 25.
29-30	15.0	Enclose Solvesborg Fjord which does not conform to juridical bay requirements unless the embayment is considered to be a multi-mouthed bay.
30-31	4.1	Slight discontinuity between points 31 and 32.
32-33	7.5	Closes Karlshamm fjord.
33-34	17.8	Entire coastline is skerry-fringed and deeply indented through point no. 37.
34-35	10.7	
35-36	.1	
36-37	4.8	
37-38	23.3	Joins the island Oland to the mainland about 12.5 nautical miles seaward of 1934 line.
Sub-total 83.3 (8)		
39-40	5.8	Skerries close on-shore.

SWEDEN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: U.S. ANALYSIS		
LINE	**LENGTH**	**COMMENTS**
40-41	1.8	
41-42	20.8	
42-43	3.4	Justification of certain segments difficult due to lack of fringing islands or deep indentations of coast, e.g., Bodo Bugt is not a juridical bay. Break of 3.5 n.m. in system at northeast tip of Oland.
43-44	5.4	
45-46	17.0	Rejoins Oland to the mainland about 8.5 n.m. north of the 1934 union.
46-47	6.0	
47-48	9.7	
48-49	30.0	The longest segment of the system; it is well short of the Norwegian maximum of 40.00 n.m. for a geographic line. It replaces six lines of the 1934 system extending baseline system about 2.7 n.m. seaward.
49-50	13.7	
50-51	25.8	
51-52	0.1	
52-53	2.0	
53-54	21.7	
54-55	1.5	
55-56	8.2	Both points are symbolized as low-tide elevations as are others in the general system area.
56-57	18.8	
57-58	11.5	
58-59	13.0	
59-60	8.9	
60-61	4.4	
61-62	10.4	
62-63	11.4	
63-64	11.4	
64-65	1.0	
65-66	2.2	Fenno-Swedish island of Marken is not used as a basepoint in the system although used by the Finns.
66-67	19.5	
67-68	11.0	
68-69	16.4	
69-70	18.2	
70-71	21.9	
71-72	6.6	
72-73	15.7	
73-74	11.4	Central section of this line previously had no straight baseline.

SWEDEN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: U.S. ANALYSIS		
LINE	**LENGTH**	**COMMENTS**
74-75	18.0	
75-76	12.6	
76-77	17.7	
77-78	7.5	
78-79	19.0	
79-80	6.9	
80-81	20.1	
81-82	4.3	
82-83	13.5	Basepoint No. 83 is on an island...situated 5.7 n.m. seaward of the 1934 straight baseline system.
83-84	10.8	Basepoint No. 84 is 3.5 n.m. seaward of previous straight baseline system.
84-85	21.5	Basepoints Nos. 85 and 86 were part of the 1934 system.
85-86	1.5	
86-87	6.2	
87-88	0.7	
88-89	8.1	A slight discontinuity exists between Nos. 89 and 90.
90-91	11.0	
91-92	12.2	
92-93	14.5	Points 93 - 95 were in the previous system of straight baselines
93-94	6.4	
94-95	1.3	
95-96	9.5	
96-97	17.0	
97-98	11.9	
98-99	5.1	
99-100	20.4	Basepoint No. 100 is about 5.9 n.m. seaward of point in previous system.
100-101	11.5	
101-102	20.1	Major deviation between the 1934 and 1966 systems. Newer one includes in Swedish territorial and internal waters a triangular area of c. 100 sq. n.m.
102-103	10.5	
103-	5.4	To Fenno-Swedish sea boundary.
Sub-total 711.8 (63)		
104-105	6.4	Coastline is only slightly indented.
105-106	6.8	Slight discontinuity in system between Nos. 106 and 107. System joins two small offshore islands to Gotland but leaves island of St. Karlso beyond system.
107-108	3.3	

SWEDEN STRAIGHT BASELINE SYSTEM: U.S. ANALYSIS		
LINE	**LENGTH**	**COMMENTS**
108-109	12.4	Difficult to justify, but the system has little effect on the territorial sea limit.
109-110	8.5	Encloses Burgs Viken, a juridical bay. Discontinuity to No. 111.
111-112	3.1	
112-113	4.4	Nos. 112-114 were part of 1934 system.
113-114	2.5	
114-115	17.0	
115-116	15.8	Slight discontinuity between Nos. 116 and 117.
118-119	15.1	The two points form part of 1934 system; five intervening points, situated landward, have been omitted.
119-120	14.3	Slight break in system to No. 121.
121-122	2.3	These two lines enclose two small, juridical bays.
122-123	1.8	
123-124	15.4	Discontinuous to point of origin, Point No. 104 for a distance of about 32 n.m.
Sub-total 138.1 (16)		
Total 1,128.1 nautical miles with 111 segments.		

Summary

The Swedish straight baseline system of 1966 conforms generally with the Scandinavian pattern. In spite of the changes from the 1934 system, the length of lines remains essentially very short and they conform to a remarkable degree with the general direction of the coast criterion established in the Norwegian Fisheries Case and in the Geneva Convention on the Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone. The longest straight-baseline segment measures approximately 30 nautical miles. The average length of line is slightly more than ten nautical miles. This average is comparable with other systems which may be judged conformal to the international practices of West European states. The system covers virtually the entire coastline of Sweden. Only in the extreme south and along the west coast of Gotland have important areas been left without straight baselines. Elsewhere, areas which do not contain deeply indented coasts or fringes of islands are enclosed occasionally within the system; however, the effects of these lines are minimal in extending the outer limit of the territorial sea. According to the descriptions, the turning points are high-tide elevations or contain navigation lights. On the charts, however, a number are symbolized as low-tide elevations.

MARITIME BOUNDARY AGREEMENTS

SWEDEN - DENMARK

The following is extracted from the Agreement between Sweden and Denmark concerning the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf and Fishing Zones, EIF September 1985.

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.

Article 3

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

TABLE C1.T248.
SWEDEN - DENMARK CONTINENTAL SHELF AND FISHING ZONE

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
A	58° 15' 41.2"	10° 01' 48.1"
B	58° 08' 00.1"	10° 32' 32.8"
C	57° 49' 00.6"	11° 02' 55.6"
D	57° 27' 00.0"	11° 23' 57.4"
E	56° 30' 32.3"	12° 08' 52.1"
F	56° 18' 14.1"	12° 05' 15.9"
G	56° 12' 58.9"	12° 21' 48.0"

Article 4

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

CONTINUATION OF TABLE C1.T248.

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
H	55° 20' 14.2"	12° 38' 31.0"
I	55° 18' 30.0"	12° 38' 20.0"
J	55° 15' 00.0"	12° 40' 38.0"
K	55° 10' 00.0"	12° 47' 41.6"
L	55° 03' 54.0"	13° 03' 20.0"
M	55° 00' 35.2"	13° 08' 45.0"

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:

CONTINUATION OF TABLE C1.T248.

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
P	54° 57' 49.1"	13° 59' 40.0"
Q	55° 18' 44.0"	14° 27' 36.0"
R	55° 41' 29.4"	15° 02' 34.4"
S	55° 21' 18.6"	16° 30' 29.7"

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.

Exchange of Notes regarding the Boundary Situation in the Sound:

In an exchange of notes on 28 June and 3 July 1995, agreement was reached on revision of demarcation in the southern part of

the Sound between Denmark and Sweden in connection with the Declaration of 30 January 1932, between Denmark and Sweden concerning the Boundary Situation in the Sound.

The agreement provides for a revision of the line of demarcation in the southern part of the Sound as follows:

The coordinates in the Declaration are converted to European Datum 1950 (ED 50) and again to European Reference Frame (EUREF 89). The positions, which replace the original ones in the Declaration are given with geographic coordinates in EUREF 89, and agree within 1 (one) meter with World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84):

TABLE C1.T249.
SWEDEN - DENMARK REVISED COORDINATES: THE SOUND

POINT	1932	ED 50	EUREF 89
Lous Flak	55° 49' 36" N	55° 49' 37.9" N	55° 49.596' N
	12° 42' 42" E	12° 42' 31.0" E	12° 42.446' E
Saltholm Flak	55° 41' 55" N	55° 41' 57.0" N	55° 41.915' N
	12° 51' 00" E	12° 50' 48.9" E	12° 50.745' E
Point 1	55° 38' 37" N	55° 38' 39.0" N	55° 38.615' N
	12° 53' 54" E	12° 53' 42.8" E	12° 53.643' E
Point 2	55° 36' 49" N	55° 36' 51.0" N	55° 36.814' N
	12° 53' 04" E	12° 52' 52.9" E	12° 52.812' E
Point 3	55° 32' 25" N	55° 32' 27.1" N	55° 32.416' N
	12° 43' 57" E	12° 43' 46.0" E	12° 43.697' E
Point 4	55° 29' 19" N	55° 29' 21.1" N	55° 29.316' N
	12° 43' 06" E	12° 42' 55.0" E	12° 42.847' E
Point 5	55° 25' 52" N	55° 25' 54.2" N	55° 25.867' N
	12° 36' 49" E	12° 36' 38.1" E	12° 36.565' E
Point 6	55° 20' 12" N	55° 20' 14.2" N	55° 20.200' N
	12° 38' 42" E	12° 38' 31.1" E	12° 38.448' E

SWEDEN - FINLAND

The following is extracted from the Agreement between Sweden and Finland on the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf in the Gulf of Bothnia, the Bothnian Sea, the Aaland Sea and the Northernmost Part of the Baltic Sea, EIF January 1973.

Article 1

The boundary between the areas of continental shelf over which Sweden and Finland 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 of 1811 in the topographic description of the frontier drawn up after the Peace of Fredrikshamn (Hamina) and on the other hand, in the Convention of 20 October 1921 relating to the Non-Fortification and Neutralisation of the Aaland 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 Sweden and Finland. The coordinates of the point are:

TABLE C1.T250.
SWEDEN - FINLAND MARITIME BOUNDARY COORDINATES

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
1	65° 31.8'	24° 08.4'

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 coordinates of the point are:

CONTINUATION OF TABLE C1.T250.

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
2	65° 30.9'	24° 08.2'

Article 3

From point 2 the boundary passes through the following points:

CONTINUATION OF TABLE C1.T250.

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
3	63° 40.0'	21° 30.0'
4	63° 31.3'	20° 56.4'
5	63° 29.1'	20° 41.8'
6	63° 20.0'	20° 24.0'
7	62° 42.0'	19° 31.5'
8	60° 40.7'	19° 14.1'
9	60° 22.5'	19° 09.5'
10	60° 22.3'	19° 09.5'

Point 9 is the point of intersection between the outer boundary of the Swedish territorial sea and the straight line between point 8 and Market (point 16 in the 1921 Aaland 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 Market.

Article 4

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

CONTINUATION OF TABLE C1.T250.

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
11	60° 14.2'	19° 06.5'

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

CONTINUATION OF TABLE C1.T250.

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
12	60° 13.0'	19° 06.0'

From point 12 the boundary passes through the following points:

CONTINUATION OF TABLE C1.T250.

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
13	60° 11.5'	19° 05.2'
14	59° 47.7'	19° 39.4'
15	59° 47.5'	19° 39.7'
16	59° 45.2'	19° 43.0'
17	59° 26.7'	20° 09.4'

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 17, 15, 14 and 13 respectively, in the 1921 Aaland Convention.

SWEDEN - GERMANY

The following is extracted from the Agreement between Sweden and Germany concerning the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf, EIF December 1978.

Article 1

The boundary line between the continental shelf of the GDR and the continental shelf of the Kingdom of Sweden shall be that line of which every point is equidistant from the nearest points of the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea of either Contracting Party is measured.

Article 2

1. In accordance with the principle set out in Article 1 and with regard to deviations that are necessary for an appropriate and practical boundary line, the boundary shall be drawn as a straight line (geodetic lines) throughout the following points in the given order:

A. In the system of sea-charts of the GDR:

TABLE C1.T251.
SWEDEN - GERMANY CONTINENTAL SHELF COORDINATES

POINT	LATITUDE NOTH	LONGITUDE EAST
1	55° 00' 36"	13° 09' 23"
2	55° 01' 15"	13° 47' 05"
3	54° 57' 52"	13° 59' 12"

B. In the system of sea-charts of the Kingdom of Sweden:

CONTINUATION OF TABLE C1.T251.

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
1	55° 00' 36"	13° 09' 26"
2	55° 01' 15"	13° 47' 08"
3	54° 57' 52"	13° 59' 15"

2. West of point 1 and East of point 3 the boundary line shall extend to the outer points which will have to be agreed with the third State concerned.

SWEDEN - POLAND

The following is extracted from the Agreement between Sweden and Poland concerning the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf and the Fishery Zones, EIF May 1990.

Article 1

The delimitation line between the areas of the continental shelf over which Sweden and Poland respectively exercise sovereign rights in regard to exploration and exploitation of natural resources, and between the fishery zones of Sweden and Poland consist of straight lines (geodetic lines) connecting the points indicated in Article 2.

Article 2

The delimitation line shall be drawn through the following points in the order indicated:

TABLE C1.T252.
SWEDEN - POLAND MARITIME BOUNDARY COORDINATES

POINT	LATITUDE NORTH	LONGITUDE EAST
A	55° 21.640'	16° 32.000'
B	55° 30.000'	17° 00.000'
C	55° 35.235'	17° 22.680'
D	55° 46.985'	18° 00.000'
E	55° 55.293'	18° 21.800'
F	55° 52.876	18° 54.000'

From point A to the West and point F to the East the delimitation line shall continue to points on which Agreement shall be reached with the third state concerned.

SWEDEN - POLAND - USSR

The following is extracted from the Agreement between Sweden, Poland and the USSR concerning the Junction Point of their Maritime Boundaries in the Baltic, EIF May 1990.

Article 1

From the points indicated below:

Point D with geographic coordinates 55° 51' 00" north latitude and 18° 56' 12" east longitude, established by the Treaty between [Poland] and the USSR on the Delimitation of the Territorial Sea, the Economic Zone, the Fishery Zone and the Continental Shelf in the Baltic Sea of 17 July 1985':

Point A17 with geographic coordinates 55° 53,482' north latitude and 18° 56,717' east longitude, according to the Soviet coordinate system or 55° 53,482' north latitude and 18° 56,777' east longitude, according to the Swedish coordinate system, established by agreement between Sweden and the USSR on the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf and of the Soviet Economic Zone and Swedish Fishing Zone in the Baltic Sea of 18 April 1988;

Point F with geographic coordinates 55° 52,876' north latitude and 18° 54.000' east longitude, according to the 'World Geodetic System 1972,' established in accordance with the Agreement on the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf and the Fishery Zones between the Kingdom of Sweden and Poland of 10 February 1989; the delimitation line continues along straight lines (geodetic lines) to the junction point with geographic coordinates 55° 52.788' north latitude and 18° 55.545' east longitude.