

No. 14021

**SWEDEN
and
NORWAY**

**Agreement on the grazing of reindeer (with annexed maps,
and with exchange of letters dated on 28 April 1972).
Signed at Oslo on 9 February 1972**

Authentic texts: Swedish and Norwegian.

Registered by Sweden on 20 May 1975.

**SUÈDE
et
NORVÈGE**

**Convention relative au pacage des rennes (avec cartes an-
nexées et avec échange de lettres en date du 28 avril
1972). Signée à Oslo le 9 février 1972**

Textes authentiques : suédois et norvégien.

Enregistrée par la Suède le 20 mai 1975.

TILL BEKRÄFTELSE HÄRAV har nedanstående befullmäktigade ombud undertecknat konventionen och försett den med sina sigill.

SOM SKEDDE i Oslo den 9 febr. 1972 i två exemplar, på svenska och norska språken, vilka äger lika vitsord.

TIL BEKREFTELSE HERAV har nedanstående, som er befullmektigede til det, undertegnet denne konvensjon og forsynt den med sine segl.

SOM SKJEDD i Oslo den 9. febr. 1972 i to eksemplarer, i norsk og svensk tekst, som begge har lik gyldighet.

R. HICHENS BERGSTRÖM

ANDREAS CAPPELEN

[Annexed maps referred to in article 73 — Cartes annexées visées à l'article 73]

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[TRANSLATION — TRADUCTION]

AGREEMENT¹ BETWEEN SWEDEN AND NORWAY ON THE GRAZING OF REINDEER

The Swedish and Norwegian Governments, acting on the basis of the report submitted by the Swedish-Norwegian Reindeer Grazing Commission of 1964, have conducted negotiations on Lapp reindeer grazing and have agreed on the following provisions:

CHAPTER I

GRAZING OF SWEDISH REINDEER IN NORWAY
GRAZING DISTRICTS*Article 1*

A. TROMS COUNTY

In Troms county, the following districts may be used for the grazing of Swedish reindeer: Tamok-Rosta, Devdisfjellet, Havgavuobmi, Anjavassdalen, Sarevuobmi and Salvasskardet.

The districts shall have the following boundaries:

1. *Tamok-Rosta*

From frontier marker No. 294 (Tri-State frontier marker) near Gåldajavri, along that lake and Breiddalen to Gåvdajavri, along the eastern shore of Gåvdajavri to its northern most inlet, thence in a straight line in a westerly direction to Midterdalen, along that valley and Kitdalen to Storfjorden, along fjord to the mouth of Signaldalselva, along that river to its confluence with Balsfjordelva, along that river to Overgård, thence in a straight line in a southerly direction to Nordkjoselve, along that river to Tamokvatn, along that lake to its southern tip, thence in a straight line in a southerly direction to Tamokelva, along that river to its confluence with Rostaelva, along that river and Lille Rostavatn to frontier marker No. 287 in Stuorra Rastajavri, thence along the international frontier back to frontier marker No. 294.

2. *Devdisfjellet*

From frontier marker No. 287 in Stuorra Råstajavri along the southern boundary of the Tamok-Rosta district to the confluence of Rostaelva and Tamokelva, thence along Målselva to its confluence with Divielva, along that river to its confluence with Skaktarjåkka, along that river and Ravdujåkka to Ravdujavri, along that lake to its southern tip, thence in a straight line to frontier marker No. 285, and thence along the international frontier back to frontier marker No. 287.

3. *Havgavuobmi*

From frontier marker No. 285 along the southern boundary of the Devdisfjellet district to the confluence of Skaktarjåkka and Divielva, along the latter river to Moarsejavri, along that lake to its southern tip, thence in a straight line to frontier marker No. 283, thence along the international frontier back to frontier marker No. 285.

¹ Came into force on 1 May 1972, the instruments of ratification having been exchanged at Stockholm on 28 April 1972, in accordance with articles 75 and 76.

4. *Anjavassdalen*

From the southern tip of Moarsejavri along the western boundary of the Havgavuobmi and Devdisfjellet districts to the confluence of Divielva and Måselva, along the latter river to its confluence with Beinelva, along that river and Beinelvdalen, Guovdelasvaggi and Langedalen to Sandelvatn, along that lake to its southern tip, thence in a straight line through point 896 to the pond on Hubitdievat, thence in a straight line in a south-westerly direction to the confluence of the brook running out of the pond at point 829 and Maddajákka, thence in a straight line to the pond at point 918, thence in a straight line through the eastern tip of Måskanjavri to Helvetjavri, along that lake and the brook to Doarrujavri, along that lake and Doarrujákka to the latter's confluence with Multujákka, thence in a straight line to the southern tip of Moarsejavri.

5. *Sarevuobmi*

From frontier marker No. 283 in a straight line to frontier marker No. 280, thence along the international frontier back to frontier marker No. 283.

6. *Salvasskardet*

From the international frontier at Leinavatn, along that lake, Astuaedno and Altevatn to the dam at the lake's western tip, thence along Barduelva to its confluence with Sördalselva, along that river and Sördalen to frontier marker No. 272, thence along the international frontier back to Leinavatn.

B. *NORDLAND AND NORD-TRØNDELAG COUNTIES*

In Nordland and Nord-Trøndelag counties, the districts lying between the international frontier and the boundary lines specified below may be used for the grazing of Swedish reindeer:

1. *In Ankenes, Ballangen and Tysfjord communes*

(a) From the international frontier on the northern shore of Katteratvatn, along that lake to its western tip, thence in a straight line to the railway bridge across Hundalselva, along that river to its confluence with Oallajokka, along that river and Oallavagge to the eastern tip of Saelkajavrre, along that lake and Saelkajokka to Cunojavrre, along that lake and Cunojokka to the latter's confluence with Sandelva, thence in a straight line to the confluence of brooks at point 716 in Kaliksdalen, thence in a straight line through point 1314 to the lake at point 1111, along that lake and Coarvvejokka to Nordre Coarvvejavrre, along that lake and the brook to Søndre Coarvvejavrre, along that lake to its south-western inlet, thence in a straight line in a south-westerly direction to the nearest inlet of Vannaksvatn, along that lake, Gautelisvatn and the brook to Båtsvatn, along that lake, Nuorjujokka, Kobbvatn, Kobbelva and Sørrelva to the latter's confluence with Tverelva, along that river to Iptovatn, along that lake to its southern tip, thence in a straight line to the international frontier just north of Rarkajaure.

(b) From frontier marker No. 255 to the northern tip of Kjårdavatn, thence in a straight line to the southern tip of Middagsvatn, along that lake to the brook which empties into the lake north of point 1262, from the outlet of the brook in a straight line to Vabakkvatn, along that lake and the brook to Forsvatn, along that lake and the brook to Sidasjavrre, from the outlet of the brook in a straight line in a south-westerly direction across Baugefjell, Baugevatn and point 1156 on Paurofjell to Paurovatn, along that lake to the outlet of Naidivatn, along that lake to its south-westernmost inlet, thence in a straight line in a south-westerly direction through point 1150 to Bjørnvatn, along that lake and the brook to Røysvatn, along that lake to its eastern tip, thence in a straight line to frontier marker No. 251.

2. *In Sørfold and Fauske communes*

From the international frontier on the southern shore of Leirvatn, along that lake to Blåmandsisen, along the eastern edge of Blåmandsisen to Småsorjusvatn at point 958, along that lake to its southern tip, thence in a straight line to Nedre Duoldagopjavrre, along that lake to its southern tip, thence in a straight line through point 859 to Låmielva, along that river, Låmivatn and Eidevatn to the international frontier at Låmitjern.

3. *In Saltdal and Rana communes*

(a) From the international frontier on the southern shore of Mellomvatn, along that lake to its western tip, thence in a straight line to the eastern tip of Dorrovatn, along that lake to its south-western tip, thence in a straight line to Kvebilok inlet in Balvatn, along that lake to Skaitidalen, along that valley and Skaitielva to the latter's confluence with Graddiselva, along that river to the international frontier.

(b) From the international frontier where it crosses Dypenåga, along that river to its confluence with Lønselva, along that river in a southerly direction to Stødi railway station, thence along the railway line in a southerly direction to the point where it crosses the brook from Svangstjern, thence along Randalselva to its confluence with Virvasselva, along that river to its confluence with Blerekelva, thence in a straight line in a south-westerly direction to point 834, thence in a straight line to the eastern tip of Kvefsendalstjern, along that pond and Kvefsendalselva to the Kalvatn reservoir, along that reservoir to the brook from Melkfjellet and Sandtjern, thence in a straight line to a point on the international frontier 1 kilometre east of frontier marker No. 220 A.

4. *In Hemnes commune*

From the international frontier on the southern shore of Grasvatn, along that lake to the outlet of Oksfjellelva, along that river to Okstindbreen, thence in a straight line in a south-westerly direction to point 1435, thence in a straight line in a south-easterly direction to Hulbekktjern, thence in a straight line to Storfossen in Storelva, along that river to frontier marker No. 215.

5. *In Hattfjelldal commune*

(a) From the international frontier on the southern shore of Østre Krutvatn in a straight line to the northern tip of Måsvatn, along that lake to its southern tip, thence in a straight line to Øvre Elgsvatn at the outlet of the brook from Krokfjellet and Risfjellet, thence in a straight line to frontier marker No. 210.

(b) From a point on the international frontier 500 metres to the south of frontier marker No. 209 along the timberline to Finskarbekken 1 kilometre above its discharge into Skarmodalselva, thence along Finskarbekken to the pond south of Ritterfjellet, thence in a straight line to Rotvatn, along that lake and Rotvaselva to the latter's confluence with Grensebekken, thence in a straight line to frontier marker No. 208.

6. *In Hattfjelldal commune (Nordland) and Røyrvik commune (Nord-Trøndelag)*

From the international frontier on Valdanjaure in a straight line to the confluence of Drakonelva and Tiplingelva, along the latter river to Østre Tiplingen, along that lake and Tiplingelva to the latter's confluence with Simleelva, along that river to its confluence with the brook from the pond north of Rotnan, along that brook to the pond, thence in a straight line to the northern tip of Rotnan, along that lake and the brook to the latter's confluence with Ranserelva, along that river to the lake at point 977, along that lake to its western tip, thence in a straight line to the lake at point 960, along that lake to its southern tip, thence in a straight line to the pond

at point 966, along that pond and the brook to Vestre Sipmeksjøen, along that lake and the river to Ostre Sipmeksjøen, along that lake to the international frontier.

GRAZING PERIODS

Article 2

The grazing districts may be used for the grazing of Swedish reindeer during the following periods:

- A. *In Troms county*: from 1 May to 14 September inclusive.
- B. *In Nordland and Nord-Trøndelag counties*: from 1 July to 31 August inclusive.

Article 3

In the following districts, Swedish reindeer may be kept also during times other than those specified in article 2 when the herding of reindeer is taking place in neighbouring Swedish frontier districts:

1. That portion of the district in Ballangen and Tysfjord communes referred to in article 1 (B) (1) (b) which lies south of Sidasjavrré;
2. That portion of the district in Rana commune referred to in article 1 (B) (3) (b) which lies south of Ardekfjellet;
3. The district in Hattfjelldal commune referred to in article 1 (B) (5) (a);
4. The district in Hattfjelldal commune referred to in article 1 (B) (5) (b).

THE USE OF GRAZING DISTRICTS

Article 4

The grazing districts may not be used for the grazing of Norwegian reindeer during the periods when the grazing of Swedish reindeer is permitted there under article 2.

LAPP TOWNS FROM WHICH REINDEER MAY BE DRIVEN TO PASTURE IN NORWAY

Article 5

The grazing districts may be used for reindeer from the following Lapp towns:

- A. *In Troms county*: Könkämä, Lainiovuoma, Saarivuoma and Talma.
- B. *In Nordland and Nord-Trøndelag counties*: Rautasvuoma, Kaalasvuoma, Norrkaitum, Mellanbyn, Sørkaitum, Sirkas, Tuorpon, Luokta-Mavas, Semisjaurnjarg, Syaipa, Gran, Ran, Umbyn, Vapsten, Vilhelmina norra, Vilhelmina sødra and Frostvikens norra.

NUMBER OF REINDEER

Article 6

The maximum number of reindeer permitted in Anjavassdalen shall be 6,000.

CHAPTER II

GRAZING OF NORWEGIAN REINDEER IN SWEDEN

GRAZING DISTRICTS

Article 7

A. NORRBOTTEN COUNTY

In Norrbotten county, the following districts may be used for the grazing of Norwegian reindeer: Maunu, Njuorajaure, Patsajäkel, Älvsbyn and Storsund.

The districts shall have the following boundaries:

1. *Maunu*

Along Jeitisjoki from Kelottijärvi to the timberline, thence in a straight line to the eastern tip of Kutsurjärvi, thence in a straight line to the uppermost pond of Saarijoki south-east of Kutsuroivi, thence along Saarijoki to its confluence with Ainattijoki, thence in a straight line to the southernmost inlet of Outajärvi, thence in a straight line to road No. 396 on the north-eastern shore of Ahvenjärvi, along that road to Muonioälven at Karesuando, along that river and Könkämäälven to Kelottijärvi, along that lake to the point where Jeitisjoki discharges into it.

2. *Njuorajaure*

From frontier marker No. 272 in a straight line to Pálnoluokta, thence along Torneträsk to the point where Paktajäka discharges into it, along that brook and Paktajaure to the southernmost inlet of the lake, thence along the railway line to the international frontier, along the frontier back to frontier marker No. 272.

3. *Patsajäkel*

Along Torneälv from Torneträsk through Tarrajaure, Jekejaure, Alajaure, Vakojaure and Nuorajärvi lakes to Kallojärvi, thence along Alanen Vuolusjärvi lake, Vuolusjäkka and Alep Vuolusjaure, thence in a straight line to Lulep Stalojaure lake, along that lake, Stalokjäkka and Korttojärvi to Torneträsk, along that lake to Torneälv.

4. *Älvsbyn*

From Holmsel along the road to the south-eastern tip of Äträsket, thence in a straight line to the westernmost inlet of Manjärv lake, thence in a straight line to Manjärv town, thence along the road from Manjärv through Avaträsk to road No. 90, along that road to the bridge over Piteälven, along that river to Holmsel.

5. *Storsund*

From Storsund along the railway line to the Storträskliden-Koler road, along that road to Lillpiteälven, along that river through Lyckoträsket (Lukoträsket), Häbberträsket, Pärilträsket, Klockarträsket and Äträsket lakes to Råbäcken, thence in a straight line to the cross roads north-west of Lillpите, thence along the road to Söra van in Inre Arvidsträsket, thence along the southern shore of Inre Arvidsträsket and Lilla Arvidsträsket lakes, thence in a straight line to Teugerliden, thence along the road to Storsund.

B. VÄSTERBOTTEN COUNTY

In Västerbotten county, the following districts may be used for the grazing of Norwegian reindeer: Ramsele, Granö and Meselefors.

The districts shall have the following boundaries:

1. *Ramsele*

From the road bridge over Umeälven near Ottonträsk, along that river to the outlet of the brook at the town of Kvarntorp, along that brook to road No. 93, along that road to the crossroads at Gullbäck, thence along the Gullbäck-Västerbäck-Sarsjöleden-Harrselsfors-Näsåker road, thence in a straight line in a westerly direction to the crossroads north of Bastuträsket, thence along the road past Skivsjö and Sundö to Umeälven near Ottonträsk.

2. *Granö*

From the power station dam at Bålforsen on Umeälven, along that river to the road bridge at Ottonträsk, thence along the road in the direction of Skivsjö to Sat-

myrsjön, along that lake and Korbebäcken to Stora Korbesjön, along that lake and in a straight line from the northern tip of the lake to the road near Byssträsk, along that road to Gäddträsk town, thence along Gäddträsket and in a straight line from the north-western tip of that lake to the crossroads at Tanträsk, thence along the Tanträsk-Vilhelmina road to Skovelträsket, along that lake and in a straight line from the north-western tip of the lake to the dam at Bålforsen.

3. *Meselefors*

From the road bridge over Ångermanälven at Volgsjöfors, along that river to the railway bridge at Meselefors, thence in a straight line in a south-easterly direction to the southern tip of Krutsjön, thence in a straight line through Oxkullen to point 512 at Storberget, thence in a straight line to the southern tip of Stensjön, thence in a straight line to Algovik at Angermanälven, along that river to Erikshall farm, thence in a straight line through point 457 to the south-western boundary of Avasjön State Park, along that boundary to the commune boundary between Vilhelmina and Åsele, along that boundary to the commune between Vilhelmina and Dorotea, along that boundary to the point at which road No. 343 intersects the boundary, along that road to the crossroads south of Tjärnässhjön, thence along the Tjärnäs-Svanberget-Sörstensele road, thence along the road bridge over Ångermanälven at Volgsjöfors.

C. JÄMTLAND COUNTY

In Jämtland county, the following districts may be used for the grazing of Norwegian reindeer: Leipikvattnet and Blåsjökilen.

The districts shall have the following boundaries:

1. *Leipikvattnet*

From the international frontier on the southern shore of Östra Sipmekejaure (Sippmikjjaure), along that lake to Sipmekebäcken, along that brook to its confluence with Gaustjokk, along that brook to Leipikvattnet, along the western shore of that lake to the property line of the Ankarvattnet farm, along that property line to the international frontier and along the frontier back to Östra Sipmekejaure.

2. *Blåsjökilen*

From frontier marker No. 199 along the boundary of the Stora Blåsjön land parcel (*skifteslag*) to the boundary of the Jorms land parcel, thence along that boundary to the international frontier at frontier marker No. 197 A, thence along the international frontier to frontier marker No. 199.

GRAZING PERIODS

Article 8

The grazing districts may be used for the grazing of Norwegian reindeer during the following periods:

A. *In Norrbotten county*: from 1 October to 30 April inclusive with the following exceptions:

1. The Patsajäkel district from 1 December to 30 April inclusive. If a fence is built between the Lapp towns of Saarivuoma and Talma, the district may be used as from 15 November.
2. The portion of the Älvsbyn district lying between road No. 90, Muskusträsket and Avaträsket lakes and Korsträskfluren from 1 January to 30 April inclusive.

- B. In *Västerbotten county*: from 1 October to 30 April inclusive.
 C. In *Jämtland county*: from 1 April to 14 November inclusive.

Article 9

Norwegian reindeer may be kept in a district in Storuman commune in Västerbotten county between the international frontier, Stora Umevattnet and Mjölkbäcken while reindeer herding is taking place in the adjacent Norwegian frontier districts.

THE USE OF GRAZING DISTRICTS

Article 10

The grazing districts may not be used for the grazing of Swedish reindeer.

The first paragraph shall be subject to the following exceptions:

1. The Njuorajaure district may be used for the grazing of Swedish reindeer during the periods when the grazing of Norwegian reindeer is not permitted there.
2. The Lapp town of Luokta-Mavas shall be permitted to conduct quick migration of reindeer in the autumn and spring through the portion of the Älvsbyn district specified in article 8 (A) (2). The autumn migration shall be completed by 31 December.

NUMBER OF REINDEER

Article 11

The maximum number of reindeer permitted in the districts specified below shall be:

A. *Norrbotten county*

1. Maunu	}	1 100
2. Njuorajaure and	}	1 500
3. Patsajäkel		
4. Älvsbyn and	}	2 500
5. Storsund		

B. *Västerbotten county*

1. Ramsele	1 000
2. Granö	1 000
3. Meselfors	1 500

MIGRATION ROUTES

Article 12

The following migration routes shall be used during the autumn and spring migrations to and from the grazing districts:

A. *NORRBOTTEN COUNTY*

Maunu

From the area of the Tri-State frontier marker along the mountain slopes facing Kilpisjärvi and Könkämäälven to Kelottijärvi.

Patsajäkel

(a) From the Njuorajaure district across the ice on Torneträsket or from Pálnoluokta along the shore and mountain slope north of that lake to Laimoluokta, thence along the road to Korttolahti.

(b) From the international frontier at Vuoskojaure, west of the reindeer fence between Leinavatn and Koojärvi to Korttolahti.

Älvsbyn

From the international frontier in the area east of Balvatn through the Radtja district between Peskehaure and Mavasjaure, either along Piteälven to Norra Bergnäs or through the Partortetuottar (Barturte) mountain district between Piteälven and the watershed, across Skärfajaure to Norra Bergnäs, thence past Gallaure and Mattaureälven to Piteälven, thence along the south bank of Piteälven past Jäknajaure, Trollforsen, Njunjesvare and Benbryteberget to Holmsel.

Storsund

From the international frontier north of Nasafjäll past Värdejaure, along the mountain range north of Laisälven, across Peljekaise and Jutis, along the western shore of Hornavan to Arjeplog, thence near the Stensund-Svannäs-Abraur-Moskosel road, from Moskosel past Lomträsk and Njallejaur, along Grundseån, past Södra Brännträsk to Storsund.

B. VÄSTERBOTTEN COUNTY

Ramsele

From the international frontier at Umbukta across Brantsfjället, Norra Storfjället and Våretje mountain to Danasjön, thence to Abborrhberg, Fjällbosjön, Gunnarn and Nedre Gunnarn lakes to Blåviken, thence along the northern bank of Umeälven past Lycksele and Granö to Ottonträsk.

The migration may instead be made across the ice on Umeälven or along the northern bank of the river.

Granö

Either from the international frontier at Östre Krutvatn along the northern and eastern slopes of Södra Storfjället to Löfjället or from the international frontier at Arevattnet through the valley of Arevattnet and Abelvattnet to Löfjället, thence past Gimjafjället, north of Gardfjäsket to Holmträsket, thence to Bastansjön and along the southern shore of Storuman lake to Vinliden, thence past Joranträsken and Rusträsket to Bålforsen.

From Löfjället the migration may instead be made across the ice of Gardiken and Umeälven or along the southern bank of Gardiken and Umeälven to Bålforsen.

Meselefors

From the international frontier at Ranseren past Stekenjokk, along Burgfjället, Gitsfjället and Blaikfjället, past Klinkhöjden and Stadsås to Meselberget.

From Stekenjokk the migration may instead be made along Kultsjön and the southern bank of Ångermanälven and Malmogaj to Meselberget.

Article 13

When circumstances so require, the Farm Board may in particular cases order changes in the migration routes. Before such an order is given, the agents concerned shall, where possible, be afforded an opportunity to present their views.

RESTING PLACES

Article 14

Along the migration routes there shall be a sufficient number of resting places with adequate pasture. The number, location and size of the resting places shall be determined by the Farm Board after consultation with the reindeer-breeding inspector.

MIGRATIONS

Article 15

Migrations to and from grazing districts shall take place within the grazing periods prescribed for the district in question in article 8.

No later than three weeks before the beginning of a migration, the owners of the reindeer or their agents shall send a migration plan to the Farm Board.

If it is not possible to carry out the migration in accordance with the plan, the Farm Board shall be informed as soon as possible of that fact and of the time when the migration is to begin or resume.

During the migration the reindeer shall be kept together.

The migration shall be carried out as quickly as the circumstances permit. In the case of migration to Älvsbyn, a longer stay shall be permitted in the Radtja district and at Jäknajaure. In the case of migration to Storsund, a longer stay shall be permitted at Stensund.

Article 16

When a migration is taking place in accordance with article 15, Swedish reindeer shall be kept away from the migration route so that the migration can be carried out without hindrance and with no danger of mixing herds. The Farm Board shall issue the necessary orders and regulations.

Article 17

Facilities for reindeer care along the migration route may be used by Norwegian reindeer owners for a reasonable payment to the owner of the facilities. If agreement cannot be reached on the amount of the payment, it shall be determined by the Farm Board.

Article 18

Migrations may be carried out by means of motor vehicles. In such cases, the provisions of articles 14 to 17 shall apply as appropriate.

CHAPTER III

COMMON PROVISIONS

PROTECTION OF GRAZING RESOURCES

Article 19

When reindeer are grazed in the other country in accordance with this Agreement, the grazing districts may not be used in such a way as to reduce future pasturage.

REINDEER OWNERS WHO MAY USE DISTRICTS IN THE OTHER COUNTRY

Article 20

Grazing districts in the other country may be used:

1. To graze reindeer belonging to reindeer owners who are of Lapp origin or are or have been married to or are the adopted children of such owners and who under the laws of their own country are entitled to engage in reindeer breeding, and
2. To graze reindeer belonging to the undistributed estates of deceased reindeer owners falling under the provisions of paragraph 1.

STAY IN THE OTHER COUNTRY

Article 21

Reindeer owners who permit their reindeer to graze in the other country pursuant to this Agreement and whose main occupation is the breeding of reindeer shall, together with the members of their household and their reindeer drovers, be entitled to cross the frontier and stay in the other country during authorized grazing periods and at other times when necessary in connexion with the care of their reindeer.

NOTIFICATION OF REINDEER GRAZING IN THE OTHER COUNTRY

Article 22

The Farm Board or reindeer-breeding inspector shall notify the competent reindeer-breeding inspector or Farm Board in the other country, no later than two months before the beginning of the grazing period, of the manner in which the grazing districts in that country are to be used.

The notification shall be submitted for each Lapp town or reindeer-grazing area and shall include information on:

1. The reindeer owner's name, year of birth, place of residence, number of reindeer and reindeer marks;
2. The grazing districts which are to be used;
3. The names and years of birth of persons who are to cross the frontier and stay in the other country pursuant to article 21, and
4. The agent's name and his place of residence during the grazing period.

Where information on reindeer marks has already been given, the notification shall only include information on new marks or changes in marks.

IDENTIFICATION

Article 23

Persons staying in the other country pursuant to article 21 who have reached the age of 15 shall carry a special identification document. This shall be shown to the authorities of the country on request.

The identification document shall be issued by the authorities of the home country and shall be valid for a period not exceeding five years.

AGENTS

Article 24

In each Lapp town or reindeer-grazing area affected by this Agreement, there shall be an agent and one or two alternates.

The agent shall provide liaison between the authorities and the reindeer owners with regard to questions arising in connexion with the grazing of reindeer from one country in the other country. He shall ensure that the provisions of the Agreement are complied with in reindeer-breeding operations. The agent may give reindeer owners belonging to his Lapp town or reindeer-grazing area such orders as are required for the application of the Agreement and may demand compliance with the said orders.

It shall be especially incumbent on the agent:

1. To maintain his residence at an appropriate locality in or near the grazing district when reindeer grazing is permitted in the other country;
2. To take such measures as are required in the event of violations of the Agreement;
3. To attempt to determine whose reindeer have caused any reported damage.

SUPERVISION AND SURVEILLANCE

Article 25

During stays and migrations in the other country, such supervision of the reindeer as is required for effective reindeer-breeding operations shall be maintained.

Reindeer shall be kept under such surveillance as is required to prevent them, in so far as possible, from causing damage, wandering away from grazing districts or migration routes or mixing in with foreign reindeer.

Where reindeer are not kept under surveillance in the manner specified in the preceding paragraph and the situation is not corrected after an admonition has been given, the Farm Board or reindeer-breeding inspector in whose district the reindeer are present may arrange for surveillance at the expense of the reindeer owner or Lapp town.

ROUNDING-UP AND SEPARATION

Article 26

The rounding-up of reindeer for calf-marking or for slaughter or separation shall not take place unless notice of the time and place has been given to the agents of the Lapp towns or reindeer-grazing areas in the other country which have adjacent districts. Such notice shall be given as far in advance as possible.

Article 27

Where reindeer from the two countries have become mixed, rounding-up and separation shall be carried out as soon as possible.

Rounding-up and separation may, however, be postponed or forgone if the agents of the Lapp towns or reindeer-grazing areas concerned so agree or if so decided by the Farm Board or reindeer-breeding inspector in whose district the reindeer are present.

Rounding-up and separation shall be carried out by the agent of the Lapp town or reindeer-grazing area in whose district the reindeer are present. If the agent so requests, other affected Lapp towns or reindeer owners shall send sufficient personnel to assist in the work and take charge of their reindeer. The agent shall decide how many men are to be sent on the basis of the number of reindeer estimated to be in the mixed herd and of other circumstances.

The agent shall give notice as far in advance as possible concerning the time and place of the separation to the agent of the other affected Lapp towns or reindeer-grazing areas.

Article 28

Where an agent has reason to believe that reindeer from his Lapp town or reindeer-grazing area have become mixed in with a reindeer herd from the other country, he shall be entitled to look into the matter together with the agent of the reindeer-grazing area or Lapp town to which the reindeer herd belongs.

Article 29

During the return migration of Norwegian reindeer from winter pasture in Sweden, Swedish reindeer shall be rounded up and separated before the herd crosses the frontier.

The rounding-up and separation may be forgone if the Farm Board so agrees. Such agreement should be given when there is reason to believe that mixing has not occurred.

The rounding-up and separation shall be carried out by the Norwegian agent. The time and place shall be approved by the Farm Board, which shall notify the agents of the Lapp towns concerned.

The Farm Board may order a Lapp town to send sufficient personnel to assist in the separation and take charge of its reindeer.

Article 30

The rounding-up and separation of Norwegian reindeer shall take place before Swedish reindeer make their final departure from the grazing district in Norway or the adjacent Swedish district and at the latest upon the expiry of the grazing period specified in article 2.

The separation shall take place on the Norwegian side of the frontier unless the reindeer-breeding inspector agrees that it may take place in Swedish territory.

The rounding-up and separation may be forgone if the reindeer-breeding inspector so agrees. Such agreement should be given when there is reason to believe that mixing has not occurred or if other circumstances make it advisable. The reindeer-breeding inspector may determine that such agreement shall be valid until further notice.

The rounding-up and separation shall be carried out by the Swedish agent. The time and place shall be approved by the reindeer-breeding inspector, who shall notify the agents of the reindeer-grazing areas concerned.

The reindeer-breeding inspector may order reindeer owners in the reindeer-grazing areas concerned to send sufficient personnel to assist in the separation and take charge of their reindeer.

Article 31

Reindeer whose presence in the other country has no basis under this Agreement may not be driven back to their home country before separation has taken place.

The separation and the prior rounding-up shall be governed as appropriate by the rules set out in article 27. The Farm Board or reindeer-breeding inspector in whose district the reindeer are present may order the agent of the Lapp town or reindeer-grazing area to which most of the reindeer belong to carry out the rounding-up and separation.

The Farm Board or reindeer-breeding inspector may grant exceptions to the provisions of the first paragraph. The Farm Board or reindeer-breeding inspector may determine that the agent shall carry out the separation in a suitable place in the home country and may give him specific guidelines for the separation. Notice of the separation shall be given to the reindeer-breeding inspector or Farm Board in whose district the separation is to take place.

Article 32

The Farm Board or reindeer-breeding inspector may order rounding-up and separation to take place when

1. An agent has, contrary to this Agreement, failed to carry out a rounding-up or separation;
2. Agents have, pursuant to the second paragraph of article 27, agreed to postpone or forgo a rounding-up or separation but the authorities consider that it should take place without delay;
3. There is reason to believe that mixing of reindeer has taken place, or
4. There are other special reasons for carrying out the rounding-up and separation.

The Farm Board or reindeer-breeding inspector shall determine the time and place of the rounding-up and separation.

Before an order is given pursuant to the first paragraph, the agent concerned shall be afforded an opportunity to express his opinion.

Article 33

Following separation, the Lapp town or reindeer owner to whom the separated reindeer belong shall ensure that the reindeer are driven back to their own district without delay.

A Lapp town or reindeer owner who fetches separated reindeer in the other country shall, unless major inconvenience would result, drive back to the home country, together with the reindeer in question, any other separated reindeer belonging to another Lapp town or reindeer owner.

The agent carrying out the separation shall see to it that marked reindeer not taken in charge as provided for in the first and second paragraphs are kept under surveillance until they are fetched by the Lapp town or reindeer owner to whom they belong. The agent shall give notice to the agent of the Lapp town or reindeer-grazing area as to where the reindeer may be fetched and shall specify a reasonable time-limit, having regard to the circumstances, within which the reindeer must be fetched.

If the reindeer cannot be kept under surveillance or driven back without major inconvenience or if the Lapp town or reindeer owner to whom the reindeer belong fails to fetch them within the specified time-limits the reindeer may be sold for slaughter on the owner's behalf if the Farm Board or reindeer-breeding inspector so agrees.

Article 34

Where a dispute arises during rounding-up or separation, the Farm Board or reindeer-breeding inspector may take such measures as the circumstances require.

COSTS INCURRED IN CONNEXION WITH REINDEER FROM THE OTHER COUNTRY

Article 35

The cost of any work required in handling reindeer from the other country and any expenditures arising in connexion therewith shall be paid by the Lapp town or reindeer owner to whom the reindeer belong.

Where reindeer from the two countries have become mixed together, the cost of rounding-up and separating the reindeer shall be apportioned among the Lapp towns or reindeer owners in proportion to the number of reindeer they have in the mingled herd. If the mixing is due to negligence or insufficient supervision and surveillance, the Lapp town or reindeer owner responsible may be ordered to pay a larger portion or all of the cost.

The agent shall prepare a statement of the costs, apportion them and send itemized bills to those from whom reimbursement is claimed.

If the claim for reimbursement is not accepted, the Farm Board or reindeer-breeding inspector should, if one of the parties so requests, assist in arriving at a settlement.

REINDEER MARKS

Article 36

When reindeer marks are registered, care shall be taken to ensure that they are clearly different from other valid marks which are or may be used on reindeer from the other country with which the applicant's reindeer might become mixed.

More detailed regulations concerning the exchange of information on reindeer marks shall be established after agreement is reached between the Swedish and Norwegian Departments of Agriculture.

UNMARKED REINDEER

Article 37

Reindeer which are not marked by the end of April of the year following their year of birth (unmarked reindeer) shall be dealt with in accordance with the law of the country in which such reindeer are present.

The following shall, however, apply to unmarked reindeer which are present in the grazing districts specified in articles 1 and 7 during the grazing periods specified in articles 2 and 8 for the districts concerned:

1. If mixing of reindeer from the two countries has not occurred, unmarked reindeer shall be treated in accordance with the law of the other country unless it is likely that the reindeer belong to the country in which they are present.
2. If reindeer from the two countries have become mixed together, the unmarked reindeer shall be distributed in proportion to the number of marked reindeer in the mixed herd.

The provisions of this article shall apply, as appropriate, to reindeer with damaged or unknown marks.

SLAUGHTER

Article 38

Slaughter of reindeer may take place, during an authorized stay in the other country, subject to compliance with the regulations in force in that country.

Reindeer whose presence in the other country has no basis under this Agreement may not be slaughtered without the consent of the Farm Board or reindeer-breeding inspector in whose district the reindeer are present.

The regulations of the other country concerning importation and sale shall apply to meat and other reindeer products derived from reindeer slaughtered in that country.

HUNTING AND FISHING

Article 39

Persons staying in the other country pursuant to article 21 shall be entitled, during the grazing periods specified in articles 2 and 8, to hunt and fish within the grazing district in accordance with the provisions valid for that country's own reindeer-breeding Lapps, provided that they do so only for their own consumption.

CUTTING OF TIMBER

Article 40

Persons who permit their reindeer to graze in the other country pursuant to this Agreement may cut timber within the grazing district and along the migration route for use in caring for their reindeer, the said activity to be carried on in accordance with the provisions valid for that country's own reindeer-breeding Lapps.

Where the said provisions require the tract in question to be marked out, an application for the purpose shall be submitted at least six months before timber is cut.

FACILITIES FOR REINDEER BREEDING, ETC.

Article 41

Persons who permit their reindeer to graze in the other country pursuant to this Agreement may construct such facilities or housing as are necessary for reindeer breeding in accordance with the provisions valid for that country's own reindeer-breeding Lapps.

When expedient, such facilities for reindeer breeding should be used jointly by Swedish and Norwegian reindeer owners. The Farm Board or reindeer-breeding inspector should provide assistance in reaching agreement — on this matter.

FENCES

Article 42

Fences may be constructed along the frontier and along the boundaries of the grazing districts in order to facilitate reindeer breeding.

Detailed provisions concerning the construction and maintenance of fences and concerning their placement and design and the apportionment of costs shall be adopted in a special agreement.

Where the fence line deviates from the frontier or from the boundary of the grazing district, the fence shall, for the purposes of the application of this Agreement, be regarded as the boundary of the reindeer pasture.

Fences may be constructed within grazing districts under special agreements.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Article 43

In the planning, placement, construction and maintenance of reindeer-breeding facilities, including fences, appropriate consideration shall be given to the need to protect the environment.

Facilities shall, in so far as possible, be designed and maintained in such a way that no injury is caused to animals.

Anyone constructing a facility shall be responsible for cleaning up the area after the construction is completed and for removing unused materials and the like. Facilities which are not maintained or are no longer needed for reindeer breeding shall be removed, and the area shall be cleaned up as necessary.

DOGS

Article 44

Reindeer dogs may be brought from one country to the other for the surveillance of reindeer.

TRANSPORT OF EQUIPMENT, ETC.

Article 45

The persons referred to in article 21 may, for use in reindeer breeding, bring with them from one country to the other any necessary equipment, implements and foodstuffs as well as materials for the construction and maintenance of the facilities, etc., referred to in article 41.

WEAPONS AND AMMUNITION

Article 46

The persons referred to in article 21 may, for use in reindeer breeding and in hunting pursuant to article 39, bring weapons and ammunition with them from one country to the other.

Detailed provisions may be adopted in a special agreement.

RADIO TRANSMITTERS AND RECEIVING SETS

Article 47

The persons referred to in article 21 may bring radio transmitters and receiving sets with them from one country to the other and use them in reindeer breeding, subject to compliance with the regulations in force in the other country.

Detailed provisions may be adopted in a special agreement.

MOTOR VEHICLES

Article 48

The persons referred to in article 21 may, for use in reindeer breeding, bring with them from one country to the other motor vehicles which are registered in their home country.

With regard to the use of all-terrain vehicles, the same provisions shall apply as for the country's own reindeer-breeding Lapps.

Outside the authorized grazing period, however, all-terrain vehicles may be used in connexion with reindeer breeding in the other country only after notice has been given to the Farm Board or reindeer-breeding inspector within whose district the motor vehicle is to be used.

FREEDOM FROM CUSTOMS DUTY AND CHARGES

Article 49

The equipment, implements and other goods referred to in articles 45 to 48 may be carried free of customs duty and charges.

CONTAGIOUS ANIMAL DISEASES

Article 50

Where there is reason to believe that a serious contagious disease has broken out among reindeer or domestic animals in one country, and the danger exists that the grazing of reindeer in the other country could lead to the further spread of the disease, the veterinary authorities in the two countries shall consult one another. Each country may thereupon take such measures or issue such orders or prohibitions as are required to prevent the spread of the disease.

A prohibition against the entry of reindeer from one country into the other country shall be issued by the appropriate department. Such a prohibition shall be lifted as soon as the danger of the disease's spread has disappeared.

CHAPTER IV

VIOLATIONS OF THE AGREEMENT

NOTIFICATION OF ILLEGAL GRAZING

Article 51

Where reindeer from one country stay in the other country, even though their presence has no basis under this Agreement, notice of that fact shall be given as soon as possible to the Farm Board or reindeer-breeding inspector in whose district the reindeer are present. The obligation to give such notice shall rest with the owner of the reindeer, with any person responsible in the owner's stead for surveillance and supervision of the reindeer and with any person entitled to engage in reindeer breeding in the district in which the foreign reindeer are present.

The Farm Board or reindeer-breeding inspector shall give notice as soon as possible to the agent of the Lapp town or reindeer-grazing area in which the reindeer are present to the reindeer-breeding inspector or Farm Board of the other country and, if possible, to the agent of the reindeer-grazing area or Lapp town to which the reindeer may be assumed to belong.

The provisions of the first and second paragraphs shall apply as appropriate where reindeer are present in a grazing district in violation of article 4 or article 10 or on a migration route in violation of article 16.

GRAZING FEES

Article 52

Where reindeer from one country stay in the other country, even though their presence has no basis under this Agreement, the reindeer owner or Lapp town concerned may be ordered to pay a grazing fee.

The grazing fee in Sweden shall be SKr 1.00 and in Norway NKr 1.40 per reindeer, regardless of the duration of the stay, and in Sweden SKr 0.40 and in Norway NKr 0.55 per reindeer for each day the reindeer stay in the other country. If the stay is not terminated within 14 days after the Farm Board or reindeer-breeding inspector has received notice of the illegal grazing pursuant to the second paragraph of article 51, the fee as from the fifteenth day after receipt of the notice shall be in Sweden SKr 0.75 and in Norway NKr 1.05 per reindeer per day.

For calves less than one year old there shall be no fee.

The fees referred to in the second paragraph shall be recalculated every fifth year in accordance with the consumer price index in Sweden and Norway, the index

for 1 July 1971 being used as the base. There shall be no recalculation if the index has changed less than 10 per cent since the fees were last set. Fees shall be rounded off to the nearest 5 öre/øre.

Article 53

The decision concerning payment of a grazing fee shall be made by the Farm Board or reindeer-breeding inspector in whose district the illegal stay has taken place.

If the reindeer owner or the person responsible for the reindeer on his behalf cannot be held liable for the illegal stay or if other circumstances make it unreasonable to assess the full fee, the Farm Board or reindeer-breeding inspector may reduce the fee or, in special cases, waive it entirely.

The Farm Board or reindeer-breeding inspector shall transmit the decision to the reindeer-breeding inspector or Farm Board in whose district the reindeer or a majority of them belong and shall at the same time provide information on all the circumstances on which the decision was based.

The reindeer-breeding inspector or Farm Board receiving the decision shall transmit it without delay to the agent of the reindeer-grazing area or Lapp town to which the reindeer or a majority of them belong and shall notify the Farm Board or reindeer-breeding inspector who took the decision as to when the agent received it.

The person affected by the decision concerning a grazing fee, the reindeer-breeding inspector or the Farm Board may appeal the said decision to the Farm Administration or County Administrator within five weeks of the date on which the agent received the decision.

Article 54

A decision concerning a grazing fee shall lapse if it is not transmitted to the Farm Board or reindeer-breeding inspector of the other country within three months of the date on which the illegal stay ended.

Article 55

Grazing fees shall be paid to the Farm Board or reindeer-breeding inspector in whose district the illegal stay occurred within three months of the date on which the decision concerning the fee becomes final. If the fee is not paid within that period, the amount in question shall be advanced by the competent authority of the other country at the request of the Farm Board or reindeer-breeding inspector.

Article 56

Grazing fees shall be used for the benefit of reindeer breeding.

Article 57

Where reindeer stay in a district in violation of article 4 or article 10, a grazing fee may be assessed pursuant to article 52. In that connexion, articles 53 to 56 shall apply as appropriate.

COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGE

Article 58

Save where special provisions concerning compensation are contained in this Agreement, compensation for damage caused in the other country during reindeer-breeding operations shall be paid in accordance with that country's relevant regulations. No compensation shall be paid for damage caused to reindeer pasture.

Article 59

Where a claim is made for compensation for damage caused by reindeer-breeding operations of the other country and no settlement is agreed upon, the Farm Board or reindeer-breeding inspector in whose district the damage occurred shall, at the request of one of the parties, seek to determine where the responsibility lies and the extent of the damage and propose a settlement.

Article 60

An action to claim compensation for damage pursuant to article 58 may be instituted at the place where the damage occurred.

PENAL PROVISIONS

Article 61

Fines shall be levied against any person who intentionally or negligently:

1. Violates orders or regulations issued pursuant to the second sentence of article 16;
2. Conducts a round-up for calf marking or for slaughter or separation without giving notice pursuant to article 26;
3. Drives reindeer back to Norway without carrying out a round-up and separation pursuant to the first paragraph of article 29 and without agreement pursuant to the second paragraph of article 29;
4. Drives reindeer back from a grazing district in Norway or an adjacent Swedish district without conducting a round-up and separation pursuant to the first paragraph of article 30 and without agreement pursuant to the second or third paragraph of article 30;
5. Drives reindeer back to the home country without conducting a separation pursuant to the first paragraph of article 31 and without having been granted an exception under the third paragraph of article 31;
6. Fails to comply with a order issued by the Farm Board or reindeer-breeding inspector under the second sentence of the second paragraph of article 31 or under article 32;
7. Slaughters reindeer in violation of the second paragraph of article 38;
8. Uses all-terrain vehicles in the other country in violation of the third paragraph of article 48.

No penalties shall be imposed under these provisions where the act in question falls under a provision of the ordinary criminal law.

Article 62

Prosecution in respect of the offences specified in article 61 may be initiated only at the request of the Farm Board or reindeer-breeding inspector.

Article 63

A person prosecuted in one country in respect of one of the offences specified in article 61 may not be prosecuted in respect of the same offence in the other country.

CHAPTER V
SPECIAL PROVISIONS

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE AUTHORITIES TO ASSIST IN THE IMPLEMENTATION
OF THE AGREEMENT

Article 64

The authorities of the two countries shall severally and jointly take appropriate steps to ensure the implementation of the provisions of this Agreement. In that connexion, they shall endeavour to ensure that reindeer-breeding operations conducted in the other country by Lapps of their own country proceed in conformity with the Agreement and shall assist one another in the application of the latter's provisions.

EXEMPTIONS

Article 65

The Farm Board or County Administrator may, at the request of the reindeer-breeding inspector or Farm Board of the other country and when weather, pasture and other conditions so require, prescribe provisional changes in the grazing districts (articles 1 and 7), grazing periods (articles 2 and 8), number of reindeer permitted (articles 6 and 11) and migration routes (article 12).

In urgent cases, the changes referred to in the first paragraph may be made at the direct request of the agent of the Lapp town or reindeer-grazing area of the other country requesting the change.

If the County Administrator or Farm Board of the other country agrees, the Farm Board or County Administrator may grant temporary exceptions from the provisions of articles 10 and 4 concerning the use of grazing districts.

STANDING COMMITTEE

Article 66

Upon the entry into force of this Agreement, the Governments of the two countries shall establish a Standing Committee to study developments in Lapp reindeer breeding in the two countries and to make proposals concerning measures which might contribute to the effective and appropriate implementation of the Agreement.

The Committee shall consist of three members from each country. The members from each country shall include one expert in reindeer breeding and one reindeer-breeding Lapp.

Members shall be appointed for a term of three years. A personal alternate shall be appointed for each member to serve in place of the regular member if the latter is unable to carry out his functions.

Meetings shall be held at least once a year and, otherwise, whenever the members of a country so request. The Committee shall undertake such travel as is deemed necessary. It shall establish its own rules of procedure.

CHAPTER VI
TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

Article 67

For a period of five years after the Agreement has entered into force, the Røppe district in Troms county may be used for the grazing of Swedish reindeer. The district shall have the following boundaries:

From the international frontier at frontier market No. 295 B in a straight line in an easterly direction to Galgujavri, along that lake, Galgujåkka and Skibotnelva to the latter's confluence with Lavkajåkka, thence along Lavkajåkka and Lavkavaggi to Gåvdajavri, along that lake to its southern tip, thence along Breiddalen to Gåldajavri, along that lake to the Tri-State frontier marker, thence along the international frontier back to frontier marker No. 295 B.

The grazing period shall be from 1 May to 15 June inclusive.

Article 68

As long as the available pasturage in the Meselefors district as described in article 7 (B) (3) is not sufficient for 1 500 reindeer, the Hälla district in Västerbotten and Västernorrland counties shall be used instead for the grazing of Norwegian reindeer. The district shall have the following boundaries:

From the southern tip of Vispsjön in a straight line through point 469 on Vispsjöberget to road No. 90, along that road to Hällby reservoir, along that reservoir to Risån outlet, thence in a straight line to the crossroads near the town of Mossaträsk, thence along the road to the town of Käl, thence in a straight line to the western tip of Holmträsket, thence in a straight line to Norra Hedvattensjön, along that lake to its northern tip, thence in a straight line to the pond at point 355, thence along the brook to Vispsjön.

The maximum number of reindeer permitted in Hälla shall be 1 500.

During migrations to Hälla, the migration route specified in article 12 for Meselefors shall be used as far as Klinkhöjden. From that point the migration shall go past Häggås, Avasjö, Lomsjö and Södra Noret to Vispsjön.

The Farm Board shall determine after consultation with the Standing Committee when the Meselefors district is to be brought into use.

CHAPTER VII FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 69

Not later than five years before the expiry of this Agreement or by 1 May 1997, a Joint Swedish-Norwegian Commission shall be established, if one of the parties so requests, to determine whether, upon the expiry of the Agreement, the reindeer-breeding Lapps of one country still have need of pasturage in the other country in the grazing districts established by this Agreement or in portions thereof.

The party requesting the establishment of the Commission shall give the other party notice to that effect at least one year before the time-limit specified in the first paragraph. The parties shall thereupon initiate negotiations forthwith for the appointment of a chairman for the Commission and concerning the Commission's secretariat, etc.

Article 70

In order to carry out the functions specified in article 69, the Commission shall conduct the necessary studies of the availability of pasturage in Finnmark, Troms and Nordland counties and the northernmost portion of Nord-Trøndelag county and in Norrbotten and Västerbotten counties and the northernmost portion of Jämtland county. The Commission shall study the question of how the available pasturage is being used in the districts concerned and of how it can be put to the most efficient possible use. In so doing, it shall also take into account other social

and economic interests. Within this general framework, the Commission shall itself determine how its research is to be conducted.

Article 71

The Commission shall consist of three members from each country. A personal alternate shall be appointed for each member to serve in place of the regular member if the latter is unable to carry out his functions.

The Commission shall be presided over by a chairman from a third Nordic country. He shall be appointed jointly by the Governments of the two countries.

The Governments of the two countries shall conclude a detailed agreement on the composition of the Commission's secretariat and on the authority of the chairman of the Commission to enlist the services of experts and secure other assistance, to carry out field studies and to obtain information from the Standing Committee established under article 66 and from authorities and individuals.

The joint costs of the Commission's work shall be divided equally between the two countries.

Article 72

The Commission shall submit its report not later than three years after it is established.

As soon as the Commission report has been submitted, the Governments of the two countries shall initiate negotiations concerning the continued right to graze reindeer in the other country after the expiry of this Agreement. The negotiations shall be conducted on the basis of the Commission's report.

The negotiations shall not deal with the Anjavassdalen district, described in article 1 (A) (4), unless the Governments of the two countries agree that special reasons exist for doing so.

The negotiations shall, if possible, be completed before the expiry of this Agreement.

Article 73

This Agreement has the following map annexes:*

1. Topographical map of Norway (scale 1:50,000 reduced to 1:100,000) sheets for Helligskogen, Signaldalen, Storfjord and Tamokdalen, and topographical map of Norway (scale 1:100,000) sheets R 8 Råstajavri, P 8 Dividalen, P 9 Altevatt, O 9 Salvasskaret and O 8 Bardu, on which boundaries have been drawn for the grazing districts of Tamok-Rosta, Devdisfjellet, Havgavuobmi, Anjavassdalen, Sarevuobmi and Salvasskardet, described in article 1 (A) (1-6) and Rieppe, described in article 67.

2. Topographical map of Norway (scale 1:100,000):

- (a) Sheets N 9 Narvik, N 10 Skjomen, M 10 Tysfjord and M 11 Hellemobotn, on which boundaries have been drawn for the grazing districts in Ankenes, Ballangen and Tysfjord communes, described in article 1 (B) (1) (a) and (b);
- (b) Sheets L 13 Saltdal and M 13 Sulitjelma, on which boundaries have been drawn for the grazing districts in Sørfold and Fauske communes, described in article 1 (B) (2);
- (c) Sheets L 14 Junkerdalen, L 15 Nasa, L 16 Virvand, K 15 Dunderlandsdalen and K 16 Umbugten, on which boundaries have been drawn for the grazing districts in Saltdal and Rana communes, described in article 1 (B) (3) (a) and (b);

* See p. 71.

- (d) Sheets K 16 Umbugten, K 17 Krutfjell and K 18 Skarmodalen, on which boundaries have been drawn for the grazing districts in Hemnes and Hattfjelldal communes, described in article 1 (B) (4) and (5) (a) and (b);
- (e) Sheets J 19 Børgefjell and K 19 Ranseren, on which boundaries have been drawn for the grazing districts in Hattfjelldal and Røyrvik communes, described in article 1 (B) (6).
3. Topographical map of Sweden (scale 1:100,000):
- (a) A map consisting of sheets 2 Naimakka, 5 Soppero and 6 Karesuando, on which boundaries have been drawn for the Maunu grazing district, described in article 7 (A) (1);
- (b) A map consisting of sheets 30 H Riksgränses (international frontier), 30 I Abisko, 30 J Rensjön and 29 J Kiruna, on which boundaries have been drawn for the Njuorajaure and Patsajäkel grazing districts, described in article 7 (A) (2) and (3);
- (c) A map consisting of sheets 35 Arvidsjaur, 36 Boden and 44/45 Piteå/Rödkallen, on which boundaries have been drawn for the Älvsbyn and Storsund grazing districts, described in article 7 (A) (4) and (5);
- (d) A map consisting of sheets 49 Lycksele, 55 Fredrika and 56 Degerfors NV on which boundaries have been drawn for the Ramsele and Granö grazing districts, described in article 7 (B) (1) and (2);
- (e) A map consisting of sheets 48 Vilhelmina, 54 Åsele and 61 Junsele, on which boundaries have been drawn for the Meselefors and Hälla grazing districts, described in articles 7 (B) (3) and 68, and
- (f) A map consisting of sheets 39 Jadnem and 46 Frostviken, on which boundaries have been drawn for the Leipikvattnet and Blåsjökilen grazing districts, described in article 7 (C) (1) and (2).

4. Topographical map of Sweden and Norway (scale 1:250,000) sheets 30 Sollefteå, 32 Grong, 33 Vilhelmina, 34 Skellefteå, 36 Mosjöen, 37 Tärna, 38 Arvidsjaur, 39 Luleå, 40 Mo i Rana, 41 Saltdal, 42 Jokkmokk, 44 Sulitelma, 45 Kiruna, 47 Narvik, 48 Enontekiö, Nordreisa and Tromsö, on which boundaries have been drawn for the grazing districts described in articles 1, 7, 67 and 68 and the migration routes described in articles 12 and 68.

5. Topographical map of Sweden and Norway (scale 1:1,000,000), on which boundaries have been drawn for the grazing districts described in articles 1, 7, 67 and 68 and the migration routes described in articles 12 and 68.

Where there are discrepancies between the boundary descriptions in articles 1, 7, 67 and 68 and the boundaries drawn on the map annexes, the descriptions shall be regarded as authentic.

The same shall apply to discrepancies between the descriptions of migration routes in articles 12 and 68 and the routes drawn on the map annexes, since the tracing on the map is meant merely to indicate the course followed by the routes.

Article 74

Upon the entry into force of this Agreement, the Agreement of 26 October 1905 concerning the right of Lapp nomads to graze reindeer and the like shall cease to have effect.

Article 75

This Agreement shall be ratified and the instruments of ratification shall be exchanged at Stockholm not later than 28 April 1972.

Article 76

The Agreement shall enter into force on 1 May 1972 and shall remain in force until 30 April 2002.

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

DONE at Oslo on 9 February 1972, in duplicate in the Swedish and Norwegian languages, both texts being equally authentic.

R. HICHENS BERGSTRÖM

ANDREAS CAPPELEN

[Annexed maps referred to in article 73]

Not reproduced, pursuant to the provisions of article 12 (2) of the General Assembly regulations to give effect to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations as amended in the last instance by General Assembly resolution 33/141 A of 19 December 1978.

EXCHANGE OF LETTERS

I

Stockholm, 28 April 1972

Sir,

In connexion with today's exchange of the instruments of ratification of the Agreement between Sweden and Norway on the grazing of reindeer and in view of the fact that, under article 74 of the Agreement, the Agreement of 26 October 1905 concerning the right of Lapp nomads to graze reindeer and the like ceases to have effect, I have the honour to inform you that the Swedish Government, in matters relating to the future right of Norwegian Lapps to graze reindeer in Sweden, will be guided by the following considerations:

1. The Lapps constitute an ethnic group which has, in pursuit of its livelihood, driven its reindeer back and forth across the international frontier since time immemorial.

2. As long as there are Lapps in Norway who depend, for the preservation of their way of life and their livelihood, on the grazing of reindeer in Sweden, the Swedish Government intends to maintain their right to cross the international frontier for the purpose of grazing reindeer.

3. If the vital interests of Sweden make it necessary to claim the grazing districts used by Norwegian Lapps in Sweden, the Swedish Government shall, within the framework of the laws in force at the time, arrange matters in so far as possible in such a way as to ensure the continued grazing rights of Norwegian Lapps, so that they can preserve their way of life and their livelihood.

Accept, Sir, etc.

KRISTER WICKMAN

II

Stockholm, 28 April 1972

Sir,

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

[*See letter I*]

In reply to your letter, I should like to inform you that the Norwegian Government shares the basic views expressed in your letter and will, for its part, be guided by the same considerations in matters relating to the future access of Swedish Lapps to pastures in Norway.

Accept, Sir, etc.

HENR. A. BROCH
