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# Svalbard Treaty

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **Svalbard Treaty** or the **Spitsbergen Treaty**, recognises the sovereignty of [Norway](#) over the [Arctic](#) archipelago of [Svalbard](#), at the time called Spitsbergen. The exercise of sovereignty is, however, subject to certain stipulations, and not all Norwegian law applies. The treaty regulates the [demilitarisation](#) of the archipelago. The signatories were given equal rights to engage in commercial activities (mainly [coal mining](#)) on the islands. As of 2012, [Norway](#) and [Russia](#) are making use of this right.

Uniquely, the archipelago is an [entirely visa-free zone](#) under the terms of the Svalbard Treaty.

There were fourteen original [High Contracting Parties](#), including: the [United States](#), [Denmark](#), [France](#), [Italy](#), [Japan](#), the [Netherlands](#),<sup>[1]</sup> [Norway](#), [Sweden](#), and the [United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland](#) and [British overseas dominions](#) of [Canada](#), [Australia](#), [India](#), [South Africa](#) and [New Zealand](#).<sup>[2]</sup>

Several additional nations signed within the next five years before the treaty came into force, including the [Soviet Union](#) in 1924 and [Germany](#) and [China](#) in 1925. There are now over 40 parties. The treaty was submitted for registration in the *League of Nations Treaty Series* on 21 October 1920.<sup>[3]</sup>

Of the original signatories Japan was the last to ratify the treaty on 2 August

## Svalbard Treaty

Long name

[\[show\]](#)



Ratifications of the Convention

<b>Signed</b>	9 February 1920
<b>Location</b>	<a href="#">Paris, France</a>
<b>Effective</b>	14 August 1925
<b>Condition</b>	ratification by all the signatory Powers
<b>Parties</b>	42
<b>Depositary</b>	Government of the French Republic
<b>Languages</b>	French and English



[Spitsbergen Treaty at Wikisource](#)

<sup>[4]</sup>

# Digital Svalbard Treaty

- files stored in known jurisdiction
- encryption always on
- limited lifespan for cookies
- no third-party cookies
- simple ways to delete personal data
- readable terms & conditions
- ad-free zone?
- content buffet?

## Content ownership and protection against data loss



	 Dropbox	 OneDrive	 iCloud	 Google Drive	 Jottacloud	 SPIDEROAK	 SugarSync
You retain ownership of uploaded content	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
The service can not use your content for other purposes than storage	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓
Guarantees that your content is safe from data loss	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗

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Objections?

