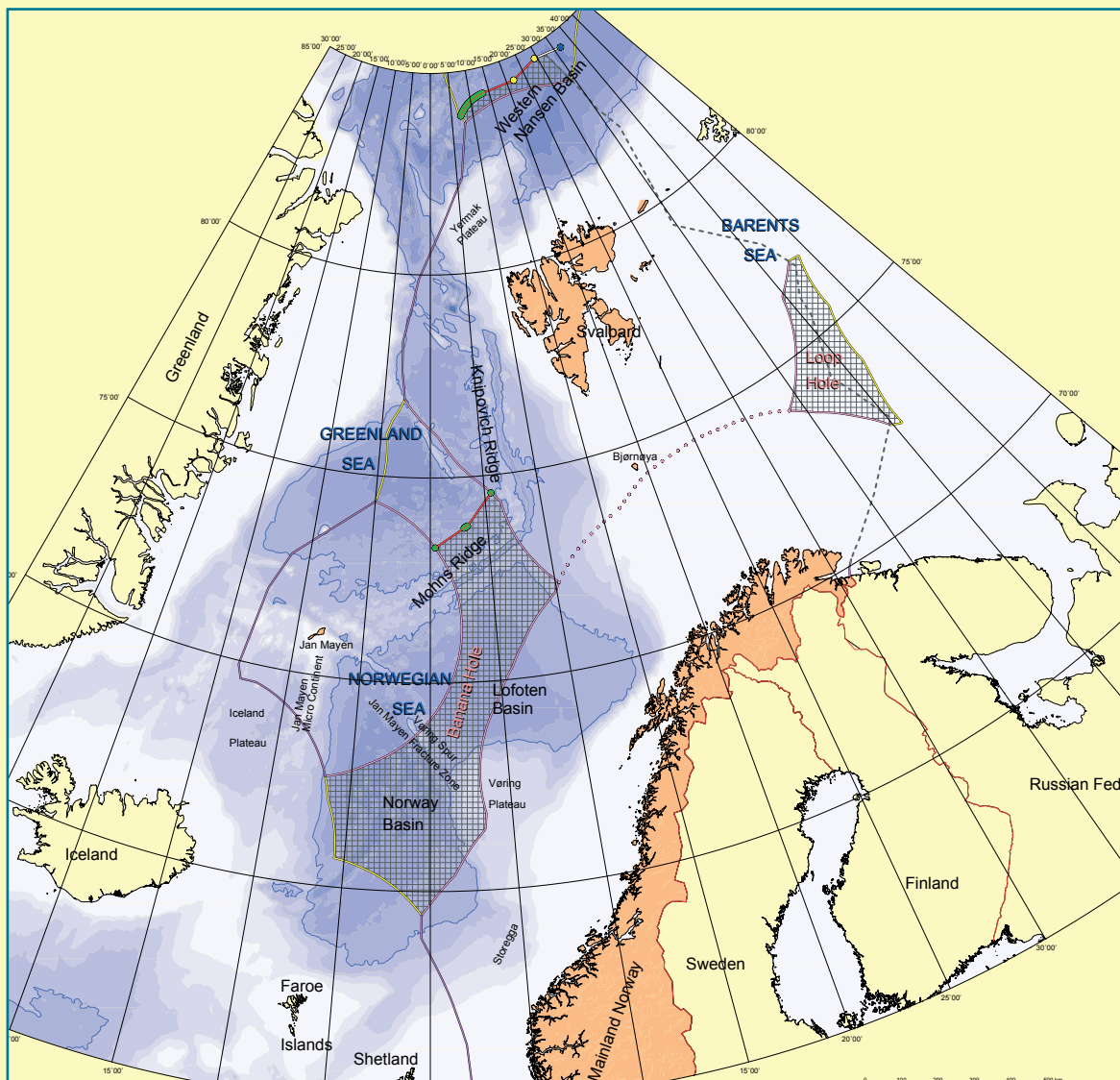




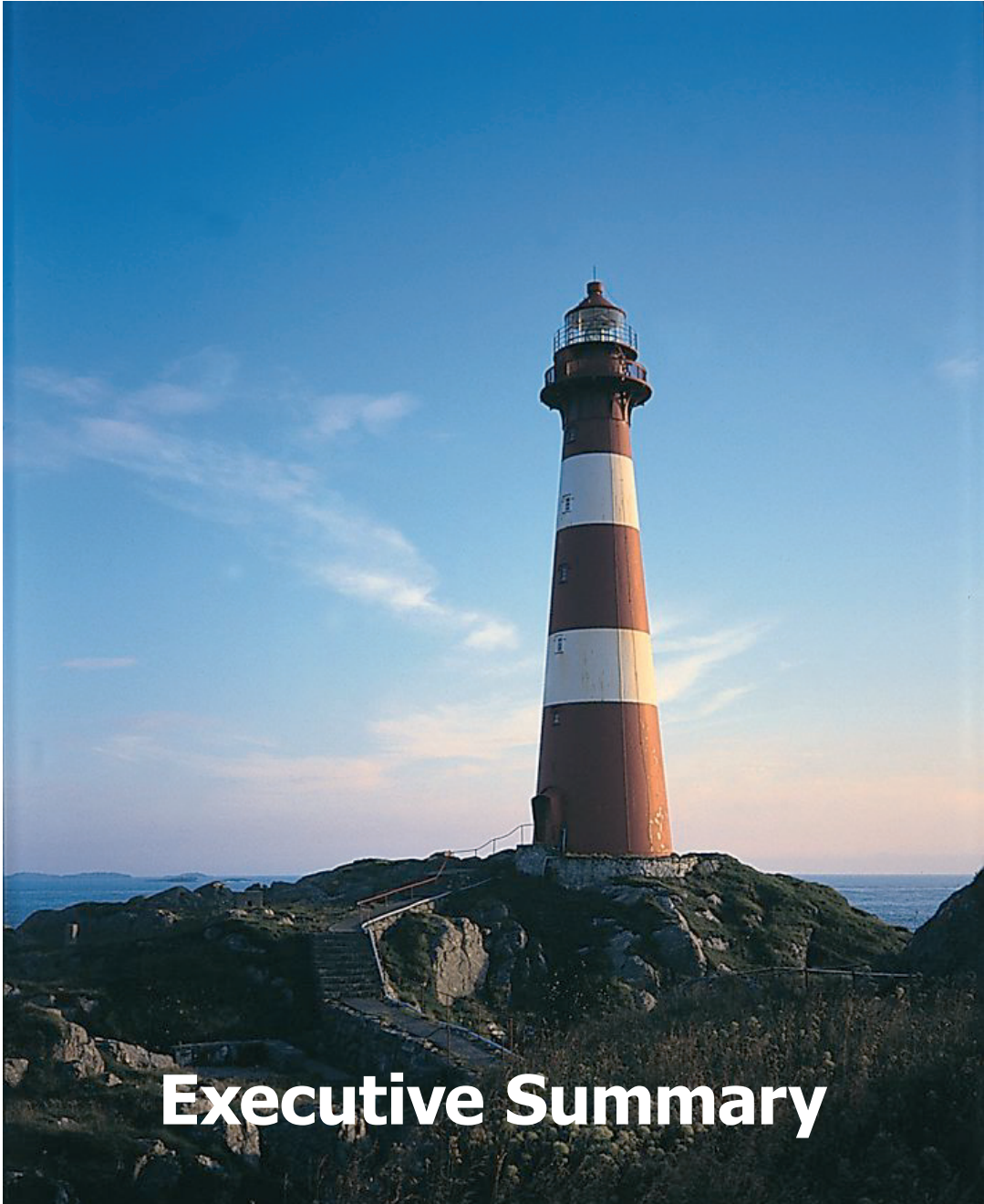
Continental Shelf Submission of Norway

in respect of areas in the
Arctic Ocean, the Barents Sea
and the Norwegian Sea

Executive Summary









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1. Introduction

Norway signed the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (hereinafter the Convention) on the day it was opened for signature and ratified it on 24 June 1996. It entered into force for Norway on 24 July 1996.

This submission fulfils the obligation Norway has under article 76 and article 4 of Annex II of the Convention to submit information on the outer limits of its continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured, in respect of areas in the Arctic Ocean, the Barents Sea and the Norwegian Sea.

The rights of the coastal State over the continental shelf exist *ipso facto* and *ab initio*, as reflected in article 77 of the Convention.

By Royal Decree of 31 May 1963 Norway proclaimed sovereign rights over the seabed and subsoil outside the coast of the Kingdom of Norway as regards exploitation and exploration of natural deposits, to such extent as the depth of the sea permits the exploitation of such deposits. This definition of the continental shelf was restated in Act No. 12 of 21 June 1963 relating to the exploration for and exploitation of submarine natural resources. Later, Act No. 11 of 22 March 1985 pertaining to petroleum activities specified that the continental shelf comprises the seabed and subsoil beyond the territorial sea, as far as it may be deemed to be the natural prolongation of Norwegian land territory, but no less than 200 nautical miles from the baselines. The current definition is contained in Act of 29 November 1996 No. 72 relating to petroleum activities, and builds on article 76 of the Convention. It refers to the seabed and subsoil of the submarine areas that extend beyond the Norwegian territorial sea, throughout the natural prolongation of the Norwegian land territory to the outer edge of the continental margin, but no less than 200 nautical miles from the baselines.

The preparation of the present submission began after Norway's ratification of the Convention in 1996. Since then, acquisition of seismic and bathymetric data, and processing, analysis and interpretation of data have continued until this year. The preparation has been carried out by the Norwegian Petroleum Directorate, an independent agency under the Royal Ministry of Petroleum and Energy. The Directorate is Norway's expert body for offshore geology and geophysics. Various other agencies and institutions, including in particular the Norwegian Mapping Authority, the Norwegian Polar Institute and the Universities of Bergen and Oslo have also made scientific or other contributions to the submission. The preparation of the submission has been undertaken under the direction of the Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

2. Maritime areas, maps and coordinates

The data and information contained in this submission are intended to enable the establishment of the outer limits of the continental shelf where those limits extend beyond 200 nautical miles from the baselines in three separate maritime areas in the North East Atlantic and the Arctic. These are described in this submission as:

1. the *Loop Hole* in the Barents Sea
2. the *Western Nansen Basin* in the Arctic Ocean; and
3. the *Banana Hole* in the Norwegian Sea.

The present submission deals only with the outer limits of the continental shelf in these three areas (see Fig. 1). A further submission may be made in respect of other areas.

Five maps are included in this executive sum-

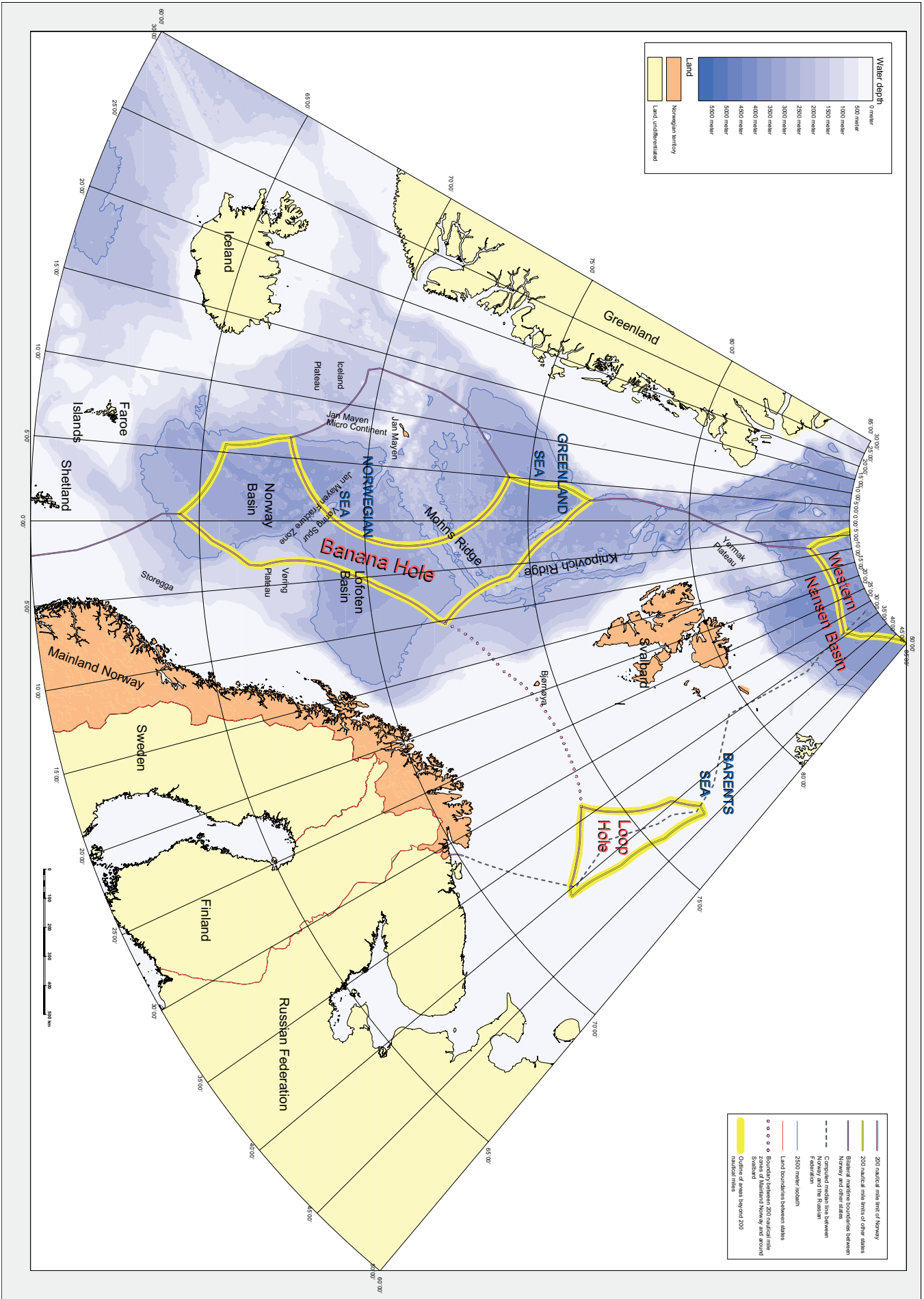


Fig. 1. Overview of the three maritime areas beyond 200 nautical miles in the Arctic Ocean, the Barents Sea and the Norwegian Sea.

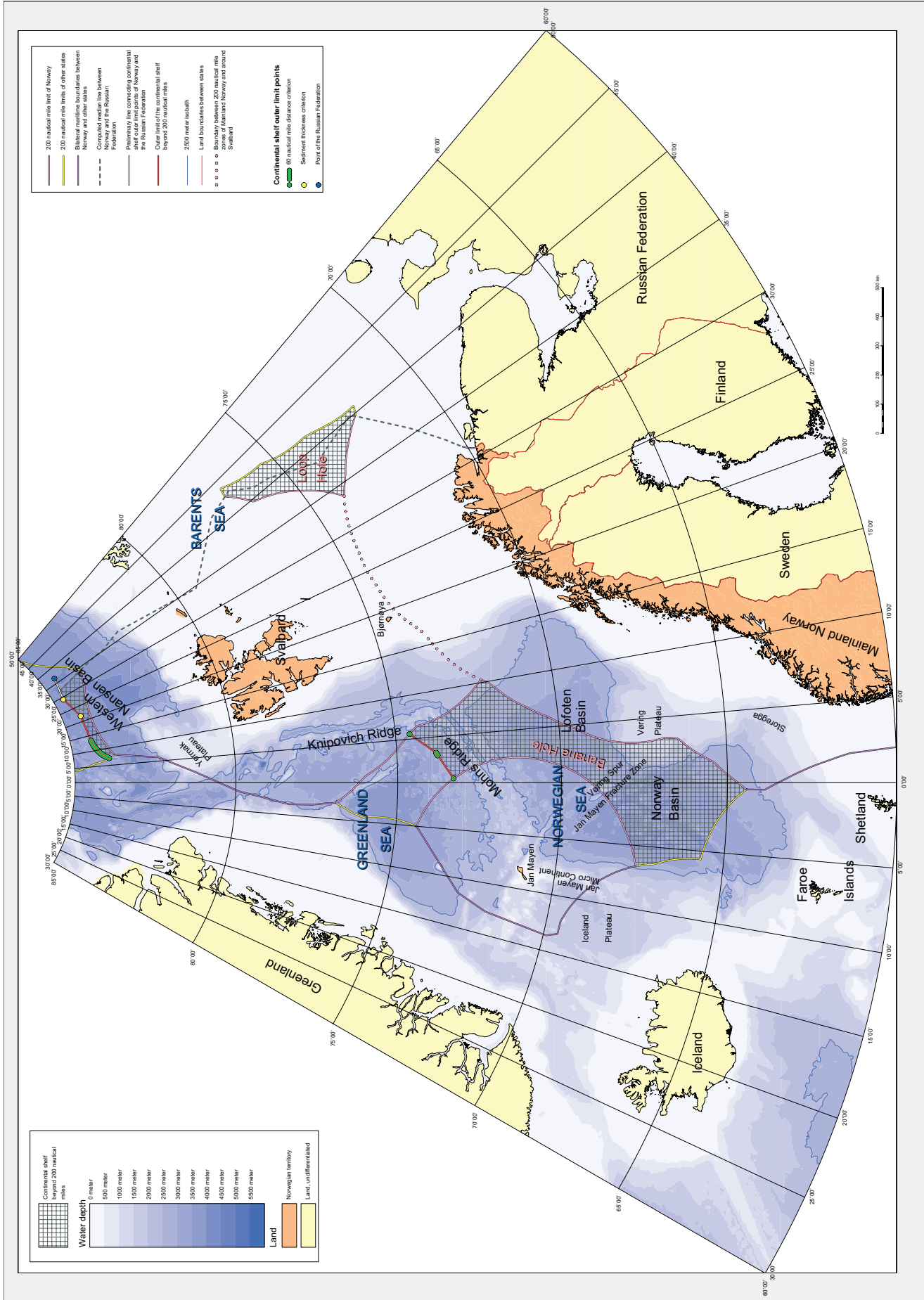
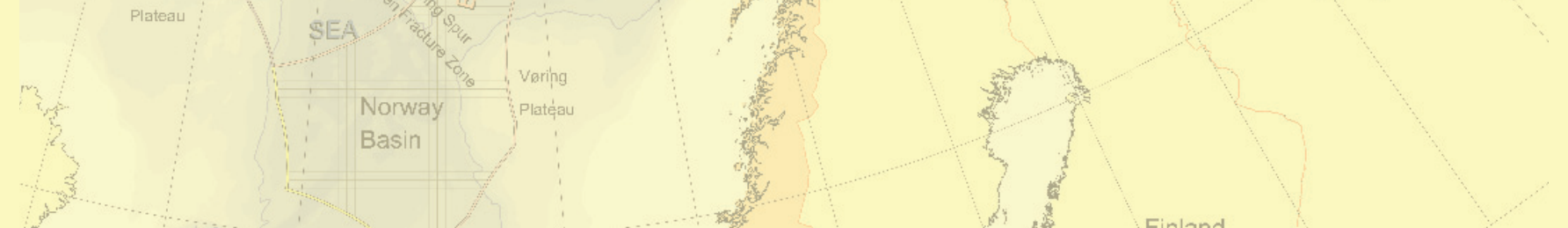


Fig. 2. Outline of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles in the Arctic Ocean, the Barents Sea and the Norwegian Sea.



mary. Two overview maps respectively show the maritime areas concerned (Fig. 1) and the outer limits of the continental shelf (Fig. 2). The three remaining maps are designed to give detailed views of the continental shelf in the three areas.

Appendix 1 contains lists of the coordinates of the fixed points used to define the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles, the distance in nautical miles between adjacent points and the provision of article 76 on which each point is based.

3. Commission members who provided advice during the preparation of the submission

Norway was assisted in the preparation of the submission by Mr. Harald Brekke, member of the Commission (1997-present). No advice was provided by any other member of the Commission.

4. Provisions of article 76 invoked in support of the submission

Norway invokes the provisions of paragraphs 1, 3 and 4 of article 76 in support of the establishment of the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles, based on the considerations outlined in section 5 and as specified for each area in section 7 below. Both the "Hedberg" and "Gardiner" formulae lines have been used in this submission. The outer limits of the continental shelf have been delineated by fixed points connected by straight lines not longer than 60 nautical miles as provided in article 76, paragraph 7.

5. General description of the continental margins

In geological and geomorphological terms, the continental margins of the North East Atlantic and the Eurasian Basin of the Arctic Ocean are part of the same continuous continental margin, i.e. the Eurasian Continental Margin. This margin includes areas of shelf and slope separating the land areas from the abyssal plains of the North East Atlantic and the Arctic Ocean, and along it one finds the coasts of various European coastal states, including Portugal, Spain, France, Ireland, the United Kingdom, Denmark, Norway and the Russian Federation. Several of these States' territories include islands in shelf areas distant from the mainland, such as the Shetlands (United Kingdom), Svalbard (Norway), Franz Josef Land, Novaya Zemlya and Severnaya Zemlya (Russian Federation).

The parts of the continental margin that are appurtenant to Norway in the three areas with which this submission is concerned are all situated north of the Iceland-Faroe Ridge. In geological terms, the continental margin in these areas has two parts, as can be seen in Fig 3.

The largest is part of the Eurasian Continental Margin as described above. It consists of the continental margin adjacent to Mainland Norway and the Svalbard Archipelago, and extends from the North Sea in the south, through the Norwegian and Greenland Seas, into the Eurasian Basin of the Arctic Ocean in the north. It is continuous along its entire length in terms of both morphology and geology.

The other part is the continental margin surrounding the island of Jan Mayen situated in the middle of the North East Atlantic. Jan Mayen represents a special case as it is, in geological terms, part of its own small continent. Over time, this micro-continent has been

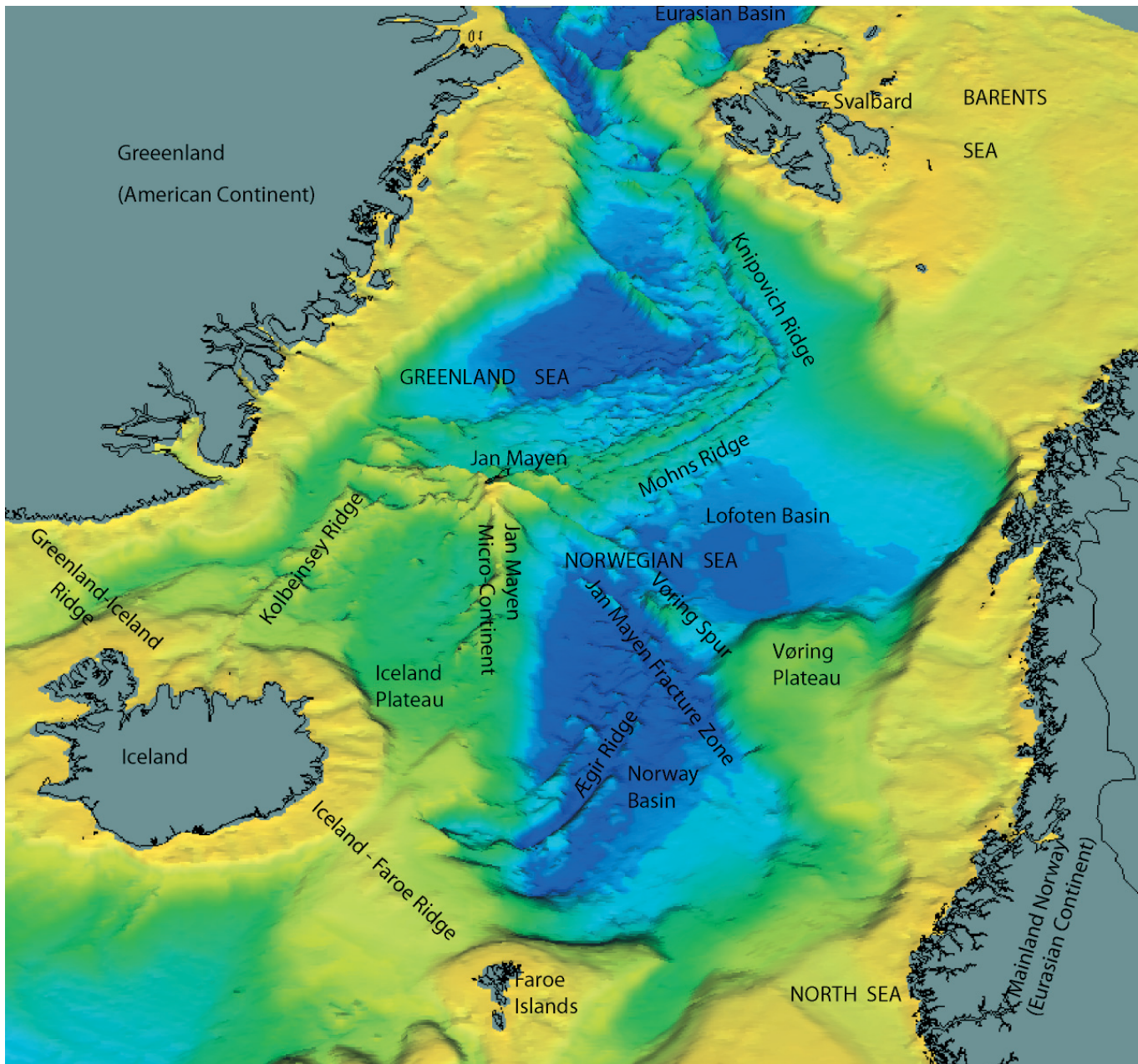
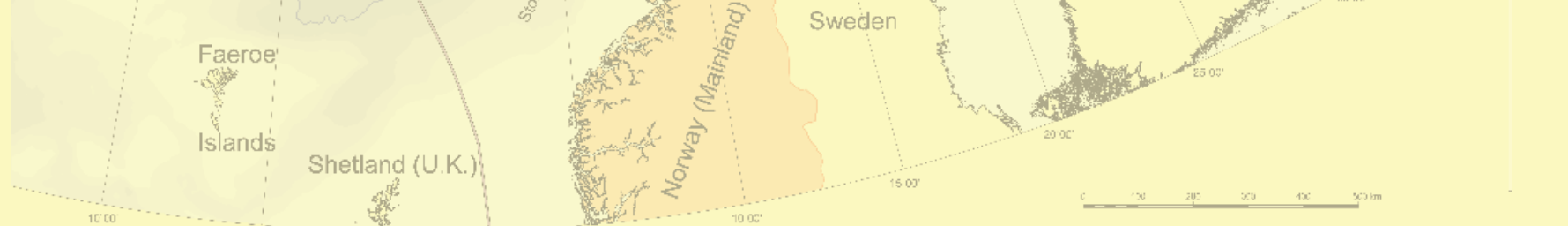


Fig. 3. Three-dimensional map of parts of the North East Atlantic and the adjacent Barents Sea and Arctic Ocean.

separated from both the American and Eurasian Continents by seafloor spreading. It has all the characteristic morphological elements of a continent, consisting of an emergent land area based on continental crust, and having a continental margin comprised of shelf, slope and rise. These elements are distinct and easily identified in the north and east. In the west and south, however, the Jan Mayen Micro-Continent in morphological terms merges with the Iceland Plateau and the Iceland-Faroe Ridge (Fig. 3). In

geological terms, the Jan Mayen Micro-Continent constitutes the eastern part of the Iceland Plateau, possibly as far south as the Iceland-Faroe Ridge.

The eastern continental slope of the Jan Mayen Micro-Continent is morphologically continuous with the continental slope of Mainland Norway, as it is bridged by the eastern slope of the Iceland Plateau and the northern slope of the Iceland-Faroe Ridge (Fig. 3).



6. Maritime delimitations and other issues

Some unresolved questions remain in relation to bilateral delimitation of the continental shelf with neighbouring States. These questions have to be considered by reference to Rule 46 and Annex I of the Rules of Procedure of the Commission. The States in question are Denmark, in respect of both the Faroe Islands and Greenland, Iceland and the Russian Federation.

6.1 Southern Banana Hole

The maritime area beyond 200 nautical miles from the baselines of Mainland Norway, the Faroes, Iceland, Jan Mayen, Greenland and Svalbard is referred to as the Banana Hole in the submission. The Banana Hole encompasses parts of the Norway Basin, the Lofoten Basin and the Greenland Sea.

It is expected that Iceland and Denmark/the Faroe Islands will document continental shelf extending beyond 200 nautical miles in the southern part of the Banana Hole and that these two States and Norway will have overlapping claims in this area.

On 20 September 2006 following expert consultations, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Norway, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Denmark together with the Prime Minister of the Government of the Faroes and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iceland signed Agreed Minutes that set out an agreed procedure for determining future delimitation lines in the southern part of the Banana Hole. The agreed procedure is without prejudice to the work of the Commission.

According to the Agreed Minutes each State will, when submitting its documentation concerning the outer limits of its continental shelf in the southern part of the Banana Hole, request that the Commission consider it and make its recommendations on this basis. When one State

submits documentation to the Commission, the other States will notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations in accordance with the Commission's rules of procedure that they do not object to the Commission considering the documentation and making recommendations on this basis. Such recommendations are without prejudice to the submission of documentation by these States at a later stage or to the question of bilateral delimitations of the continental shelf between these States.

The final delimitation lines will have to be determined through bilateral agreements. These will be concluded after the Commission has considered the documentation submitted by the three States and made its recommendations.

In accordance with the Agreed Minutes, Norway is requesting that the Commission consider the documentation in this submission relating to the southern part of the Banana Hole and make its recommendation on the basis of this documentation, without prejudice to the submission at a later stage of documentation by Iceland and Denmark/the Faroe Islands or to the delimitation of the continental shelf between the three States. This request has been agreed between the three States concerned.

6.2 Maritime areas between Svalbard and Greenland

On 20 February 2006 Norway and Denmark together with Greenland signed an Agreement concerning the delimitation of the continental shelf and the fisheries zones in the area between Greenland and Svalbard. The agreement entered into force on 2 June 2006. In the agreement's preamble, the parties expressed their intention to revert to the delimitation of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles in connection with the establishment of its outer limits. Such delimitation may be required north and/or south of the agreed delimitation line.

The Government of Denmark together with the



Greenland Home Rule Government have indicated to Norway that they have no objection to the Commission considering and making recommendations on this part of the submission. Such consideration and recommendation will be without prejudice to any future delimitation.

6.3 Maritime areas between Norway and the Russian Federation

The maritime areas between Norway and the Russian Federation are the object of bilateral delimitation consultations. These areas comprise continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles in the Loop Hole in the Barents Sea and in the Western Nansen Basin in the Arctic Ocean.

a) Reference is made to the communication by Norway to the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 20 March 2002 referring to the submission made by the Russian Federation on 20 December 2001 (see notification CLCS.01.2001.LOS/NOR), with regard to these areas.

In that communication Norway referred to the sizeable area in the central Barents Sea beyond 200 nautical miles from the baselines of Norway and the Russian Federation (the so-called "Loop Hole"). In accordance with rule 5 (a) of Annex I of the Rules of Procedure of the Commission, Norway consented to the Commission considering and making recommendations on the basis of the Russian submission with regard to that area, without prejudice to the bilateral delimitation of the continental shelf between Norway and the Russian Federation, and on the understandings referred to in the said communication.

The Commission has subsequently recommended, in the case of the Loop Hole in the Barents Sea, to transmit to the Commission, upon entry into force of the maritime boundary agreement between Norway and the Russian Federation, the charts and coordinates of the delimitation line. Reference is made to the Sec-

retary-General's report Oceans and the Law of the Sea contained in doc. A/57/57/Add. 1, dated 8 October 2002, which sets out in paragraphs 38 and 39 the recommendations of the Commission in this regard. The delimitation line will represent the western boundary of the continental shelf of the Russian Federation, as well as the eastern boundary of the continental shelf of Norway extending beyond 200 nautical miles in the Barents Sea. The recommendation of the Commission is without prejudice to the bilateral delimitation.

b) In the communication dated 20 March 2002 referred to above (notification CLCS.01.2001.LOS/NOR), Norway described the eastern part of the Western Nansen Basin area as also being the object of the aforementioned bilateral negotiations with the Russian Federation with a view to concluding a maritime boundary agreement between the two States.

The Government of the Russian Federation has indicated to Norway that it has no objection to the Commission considering and making recommendations on this part of the submission, without prejudice to any future delimitation.

7. Area-by-area overview

7.1. The Loop Hole in the Barents Sea

The Loop Hole is located in an area of shallow waters in the Barents Sea (Fig. 4). It is entirely situated landward of both the foot of the continental slope and the 2500 meters isobath, which is a line connecting the depth of 2500 metres. With reference to the applicable rules contained in article 76, paragraphs 3-5, of the Convention, Norway observes (see 6.3 above) that the area may be considered as being part of the continental shelf still to be delimited by these two States as already recommended by the Commission.

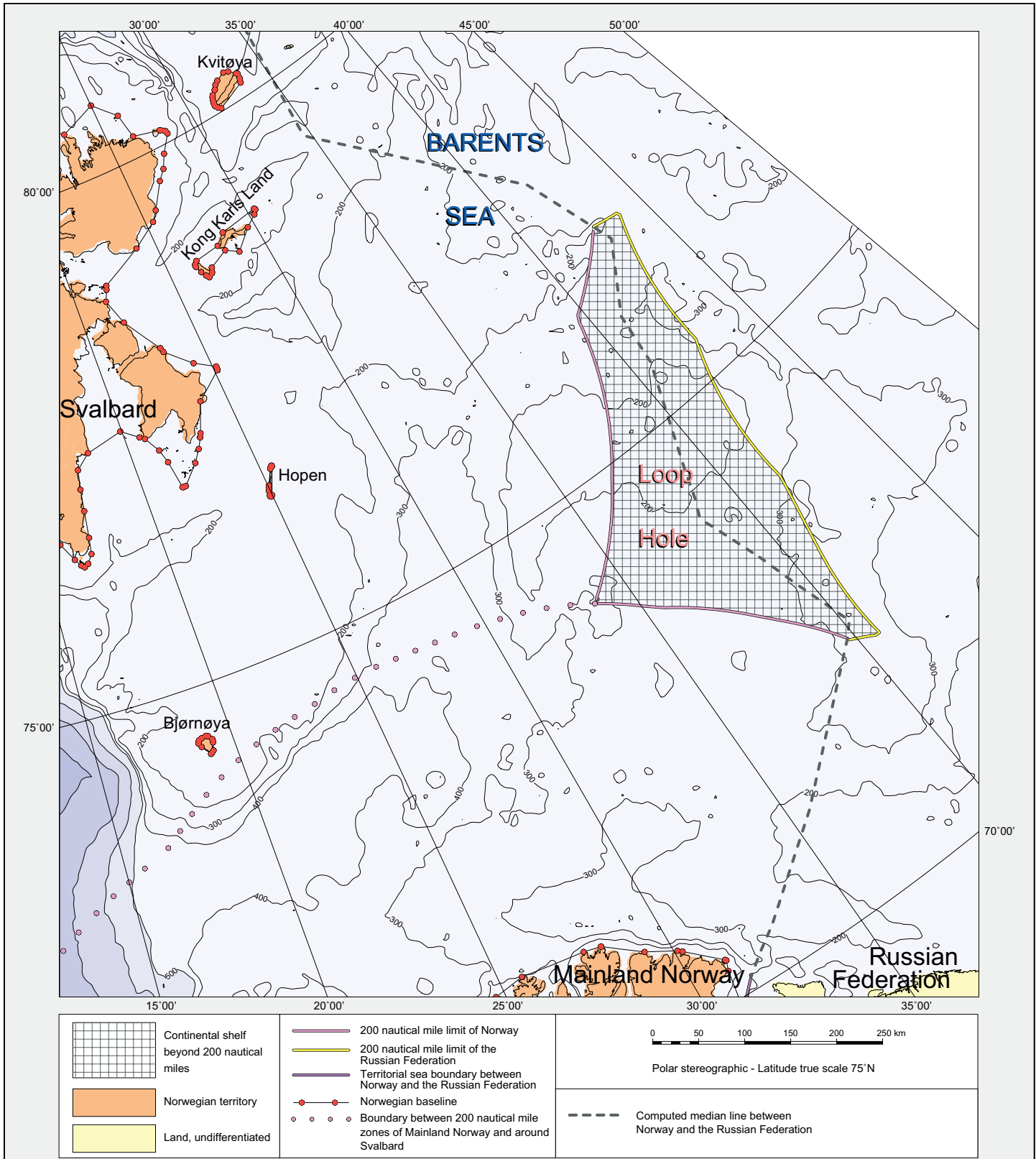


Fig. 4. The continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles in the Loop Hole in the Barents Sea.



7.2. The Western Nansen Basin in the Arctic Ocean

The Nansen Basin is bounded to the north by the Gakkel Ridge, which is the only active oceanic spreading ridge in the Arctic Ocean. The southern flank of the basin consists of parts of the continental slope of Norway (including Svalbard) and of the Russian Federation (including Franz Josef Land). This continental margin was formed by the rifting and break-up of the continent prior to the onset of seafloor spreading in early Tertiary times. It constitutes the submerged prolongation of the land mass of Norway in accordance with paragraph 3 of article 76.

The outer limit of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles in this area is defined by 94 fixed points established in accordance with article 76. These are as follows:

- 2 points defined by the sediment thickness formula contained in article 76, paragraph 4(a)(i); and
- 92 points defined by arcs 60 nautical miles from the foot of the continental slope in accordance with article 76, paragraph 4(a)(ii).



Fig. 5. Airguns with depressor for acquiring seismic data used by the icebreaker "Oden" in the Nansen Basin. Technical solution tailor-made by the University of Bergen.

The 94 fixed points are connected by straight lines not exceeding 60 nautical miles in length as provided in article 76, paragraph 7. The fixed points and connecting lines are shown in Fig. 6. A colour code has been used to indicate under which article 76 criterion each point has been established. (Further details can be found in Appendix 1).

The connecting limits with the neighbouring State in the eastern and western parts of the Western Nansen Basin are dealt with separately below.

7.2.1. The Western Nansen Basin, eastern Part

To the east, the outer limit of the continental shelf connects with the outer limit of the Russian continental shelf. The part of the continental shelf that is located east of 32 degrees 03 minutes 55 seconds East, and up to the median line, is the object of overlapping claims by Norway and the Russian Federation, indicated under 6.3 b) above.

The easternmost fixed formula point on the outer limit of the continental shelf in this area included in the present submission is situated west of the "disputed area", as described with coordinates in the communication dated 20 March 2002 referred to above (notification CLCS.01.2001.LOS/NOR).

By agreement between Norway and the Russian Federation, this easternmost fixed formula point of the outer limit of the Norwegian continental shelf will be connected to a westernmost fixed formula point of the outer limit of the Russian Federation to be established on the basis of the relevant recommendations of the Commission, by a straight line not exceeding 60 nautical miles in length. The westernmost fixed point here referred to has not yet been published and is to be considered by the Commission on the basis of information to be provided by the Russian Federation. Therefore, the preliminary connecting line in Figs. 2 and 6 is indicated by Norway for illustration purposes only. Norway and the Russian Federation have agreed that a recommendation by the Commission with regard to the latter two fixed points will not prejudice the bilateral

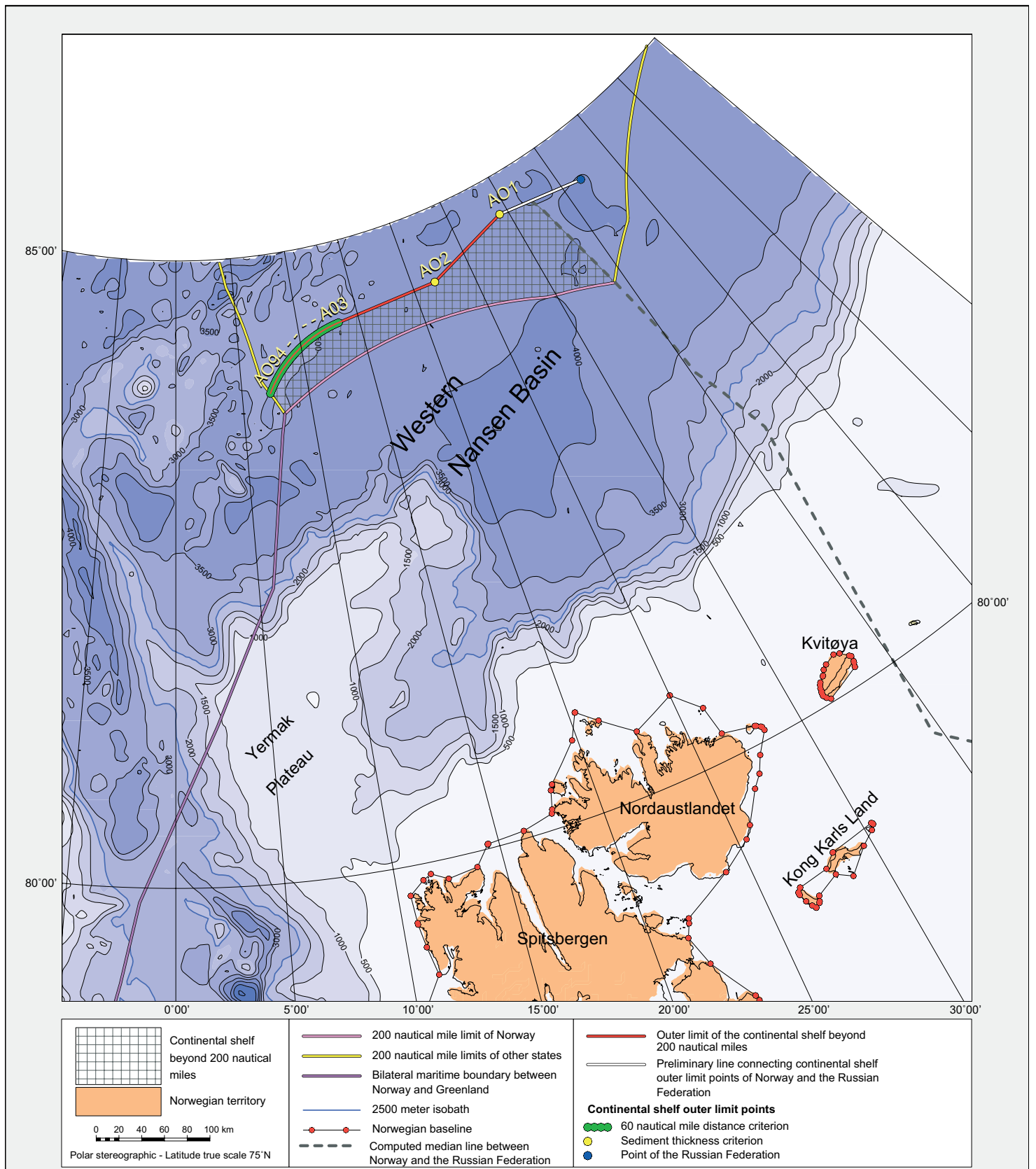



Fig. 6. The outer limit of the continental shelf in the Western Nansen Basin.



delimitation of the continental shelf between the two parties.

Reference is made to the list of coordinates of the fixed points contained in Appendix 1.

7.2.2. The Western Nansen Basin, western Part

The westernmost fixed point of the outer limit of the Norwegian continental shelf is established on the 200 nautical miles line of Greenland at the distance of 60 nautical miles from the westernmost foot of the continental slope point submitted by Norway (Fig. 6).

Reference is made to the list of coordinates of the fixed points contained in Appendix 1.

7.3. The Banana Hole in the Norwegian and Greenland Seas

The continental margins of Norway extend into the Norway Basin, the Lofoten Basin and the Greenland Sea. They extend from the landmasses of Mainland Norway and Svalbard in the east, and from the landmass of Jan Mayen in the west. The inner parts of the eastern continental margin are dominated by shallow shelf areas of up to 400 metres' water depth, while its outer parts are characterised by a complex continental slope that encompasses major plateaus and ridges. The continental margins were formed by continental rifting, break-up and subsequent seafloor spreading in Late Palaeocene to Early Eocene times.

The continental shelf in the southern and middle parts of the Banana Hole covers the entire area beyond 200 nautical miles from the surrounding coasts. To the north, the outer limit of the continental shelf is established by straight lines connecting fixed points, in accordance with article 76, paragraphs 4 and 7.

Further details of the establishment of the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles are given below in relation to each of two sub-areas of the Banana Hole (see also Appendix 1). These sub-areas are:

1. the Lofoten Basin and the Greenland Sea
2. the Norway Basin.

7.3.1. The Lofoten Basin and Greenland Sea

The Lofoten Basin is bounded in the south by the continental slopes of the Vøring Plateau and the shallow shelf of the Norwegian Sea, in the east by the continental slope of the Barents Sea shallow shelf, in the north by the Mohns Ridge, and in the southwest by the Jan Mayen Fracture Zone (Fig. 7).

The outer edge of the continental margin extending from Mainland Norway into the Lofoten Basin partly overlaps the 200 nautical miles limit of Jan Mayen, and partly extends into the Greenland Sea north of the Mohns Ridge.

The outer limit of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles in this area is defined by 14 fixed points defined by arcs 60 nautical miles from the foot of the continental slope in accordance with article 76, paragraph 4(a)(ii). One of these points is located where the outer limit line joins the 200 nautical miles limit line of Jan Mayen and another is located where the outer limit line joins the 200 nautical miles limit line of Svalbard.

The 14 fixed points are connected by straight lines not exceeding 60 nautical miles in length as provided in article 76, paragraph 7. Fig. 7 shows the fixed points and connecting lines. A colour code indicates the article 76 criterion used to establish them (see also Appendix 1).

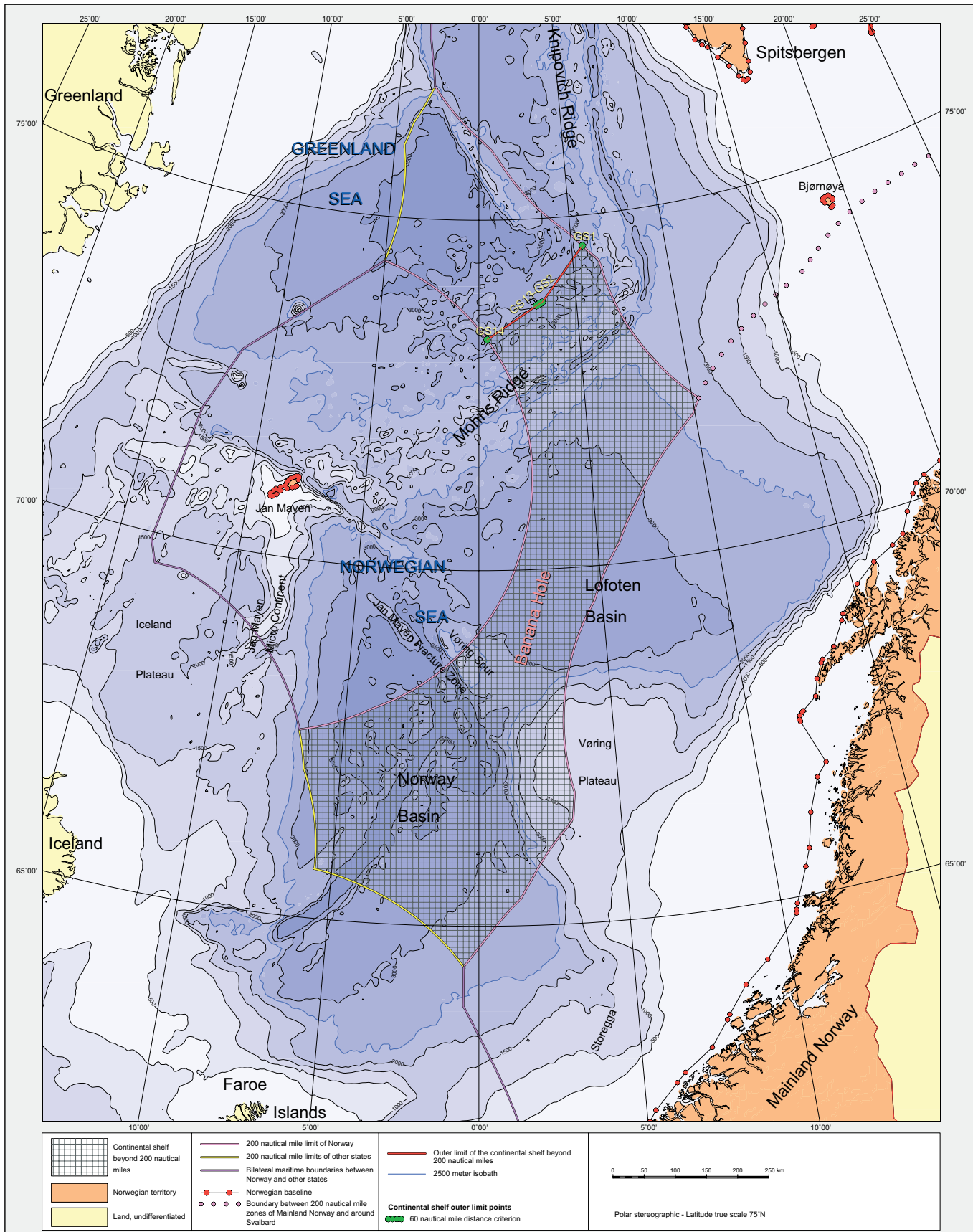
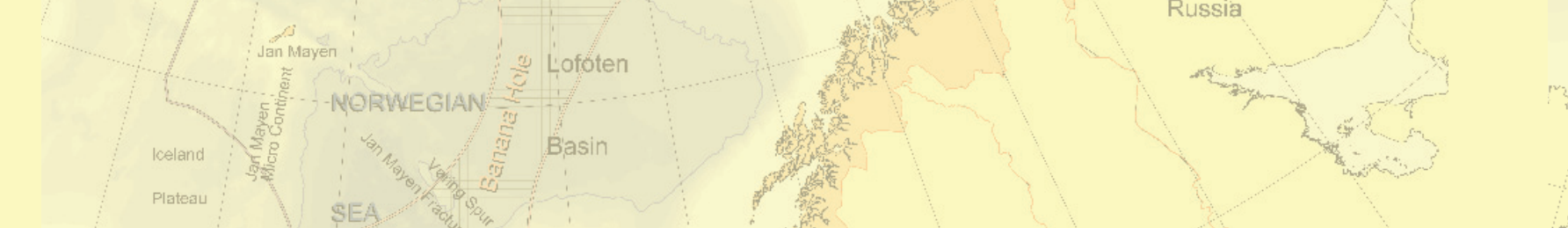


Fig. 7. The outer limit of the continental shelf in the Banana Hole.



7.3.2. The Norway Basin

The Norway Basin is bounded to the east by the continental slopes of Storegga and the Vøring Plateau, to the north by the Vøring Spur and the Jan Mayen Fracture Zone, to the west by the continental slopes of the Jan Mayen Micro-Continent and the Iceland Plateau, and to the south by the continental slope of the Faroe Islands.

The extent of the continental shelf in the Norway Basin is determined by reference to the outer edge of the continental margins, which have been established as the submerged prolongations of the landmasses of Jan Mayen and Mainland Norway.

The outer edge of Norway's continental margins in the Norway Basin is established by applying:

- the sediment thickness formula contained in article 76, paragraph 4(a)(i)

- arcs 60 nautical miles from the foot of the continental slope in accordance with article 76, paragraph 4(a)(ii); and
- straight lines in accordance with article 76, paragraph 7.

When these provisions are applied, it becomes clear that the continental margins extending south-eastwards from Jan Mayen and westwards from Mainland Norway, overlap and completely cover the area beyond the 200 nautical miles limits of Iceland and the Faroe Islands (Denmark).

Thus, the continental shelf in the Norway Basin covers the entire area beyond the 200 nautical miles limits of Mainland Norway, the Faroe Islands, Iceland and Jan Mayen (Fig. 7). The issue of delimitation is dealt with under 6.1 above.



Fig. 8. The research vessel "G.O. Sars" of Bergen acquiring bathymetric data in the Norwegian Sea (Photo: Harald M. Valderhaug).

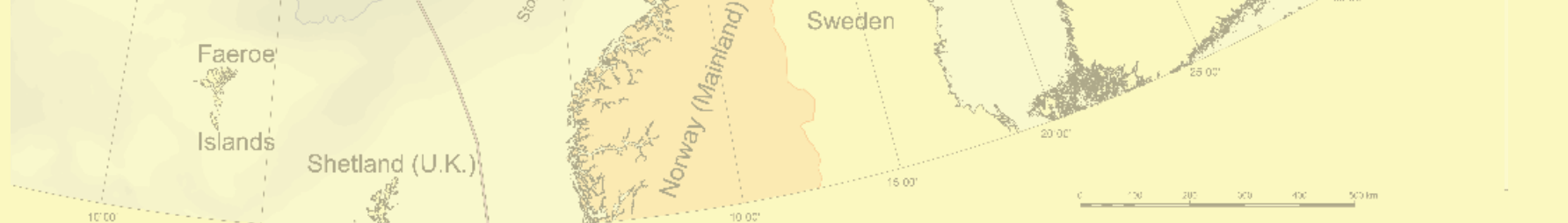


Appendix 1



Coordinates and Information on the Outer Limits of the Continental Shelf

Region	Outer Limit Fixed Point	Point Type	Latitude			Longitude			Latitude	Longitude	Distance to Next Point	Article 76 Provision Invoked
			Deg	Min	Sec	Deg	Min	Sec				
The Loop Hole in the Barents Sea (BS)												
The continental shelf in the Loop Hole covers the entire area beyond the 200 nautical miles limits of Norway and the Russian Federation.												
Western Nansen Basin in the Arctic Ocean (AO)												
	AO1	Sediment Point	84	41	53.0	29	15	12.7	84.698051	29.253527	83612.9m	76.4(a)(i)
	AO2	Sediment Point	84	25	59.02	21	51	12.38	84.43306	21.853439	93209.4m	76.4(a)(i)
	AO3	60M Dist Point	84	21	21.5	13	20	17.86	84.355973	13.338295	1000.0m	76.4(a)(ii)
	AO4	60M Dist Point	84	21	16	13	14	54.98	84.354445	13.248606	1000.0m	76.4(a)(ii)
	AO5	60M Dist Point	84	21	10.17	13	9	32.8	84.352824	13.15911	1000.0m	76.4(a)(ii)
	AO6	60M Dist Point	84	21	4	13	4	11.35	84.35111	13.069819	1000.0m	76.4(a)(ii)
	AO7	60M Dist Point	84	20	57.49	12	58	50.68	84.349304	12.980745	1000.0m	76.4(a)(ii)
	AO8	60M Dist Point	84	20	50.66	12	53	30.83	84.347405	12.891898	1000.0m	76.4(a)(ii)
	AO9	60M Dist Point	84	20	43.49	12	48	11.84	84.345414	12.803289	1000.0m	76.4(a)(ii)
	AO10	60M Dist Point	84	20	35.99	12	42	53.75	84.343331	12.71493	1000.0m	76.4(a)(ii)
	AO11	60M Dist Point	84	20	28.16	12	37	36.6	84.341156	12.626832	1000.0m	76.4(a)(ii)
	AO12	60M Dist Point	84	20	20.01	12	32	20.42	84.338891	12.539005	1000.0m	76.4(a)(ii)
	AO13	60M Dist Point	84	20	11.52	12	27	5.26	84.336534	12.45146	1000.0m	76.4(a)(ii)
	AO14	60M Dist Point	84	20	2.71	12	21	51.15	84.334086	12.364208	1000.0m	76.4(a)(ii)
	AO15	60M Dist Point	84	19	53.58	12	16	38.14	84.331549	12.27726	1000.0m	76.4(a)(ii)
	AO16	60M Dist Point	84	19	44.12	12	11	26.25	84.328921	12.190626	1000.0m	76.4(a)(ii)
	AO17	60M Dist Point	84	19	34.33	12	6	15.54	84.326203	12.104316	1000.0m	76.4(a)(ii)
	AO18	60M Dist Point	84	19	24.23	12	1	6.03	84.323396	12.018342	1000.0m	76.4(a)(ii)
	AO19	60M Dist Point	84	19	13.8	11	55	57.77	84.3205	11.932713	1000.0m	76.4(a)(ii)
	AO20	60M Dist Point	84	19	3.05	11	50	50.78	84.317515	11.847439	1000.0m	76.4(a)(ii)
	AO21	60M Dist Point	84	18	51.99	11	45	45.11	84.314442	11.762531	1000.0m	76.4(a)(ii)
	AO22	60M Dist Point	84	18	40.61	11	40	40.79	84.311281	11.677998	1000.0m	76.4(a)(ii)
	AO23	60M Dist Point	84	18	28.92	11	35	37.87	84.308033	11.593852	1000.0m	76.4(a)(ii)
	AO24	60M Dist Point	84	18	16.91	11	30	36.36	84.304697	11.5101	1000.0m	76.4(a)(ii)
	AO25	60M Dist Point	84	18	4.59	11	25	36.31	84.301275	11.426754	1000.0m	76.4(a)(ii)
	AO26	60M Dist Point	84	17	51.96	11	20	37.76	84.297767	11.343822	1000.0m	76.4(a)(ii)
	AO27	60M Dist Point	84	17	39.02	11	15	40.73	84.294173	11.261315	1000.0m	76.4(a)(ii)
	AO28	60M Dist Point	84	17	25.77	11	10	45.27	84.290493	11.179242	1000.0m	76.4(a)(ii)
	AO29	60M Dist Point	84	17	12.22	11	5	51.4	84.286729	11.097611	1000.0m	76.4(a)(ii)
	AO30	60M Dist Point	84	16	58.37	11	0	59.16	84.282881	11.016433	1000.0m	76.4(a)(ii)
	AO31	60M Dist Point	84	16	44.21	10	56	8.58	84.278948	10.935716	1000.0m	76.4(a)(ii)
	AO32	60M Dist Point	84	16	29.76	10	51	19.69	84.274932	10.855469	1000.0m	76.4(a)(ii)
	AO33	60M Dist Point	84	16	15	10	46	32.52	84.270833	10.775701	1000.0m	76.4(a)(ii)
	AO34	60M Dist Point	84	15	59.95	10	41	47.11	84.266652	10.69642	1000.0m	76.4(a)(ii)
	AO35	60M Dist Point	84	15	44.6	10	37	3.49	84.262389	10.617636	1000.0m	76.4(a)(ii)
	AO36	60M Dist Point	84	15	28.96	10	32	21.69	84.258044	10.539357	1000.0m	76.4(a)(ii)
	AO37	60M Dist Point	84	15	13.03	10	27	41.73	84.253619	10.461591	1000.0m	76.4(a)(ii)
	AO38	60M Dist Point	84	14	56.81	10	23	3.65	84.249113	10.384346	1000.0m	76.4(a)(ii)
	AO39	60M Dist Point	84	14	40.3	10	18	27.47	84.244528	10.307631	1000.0m	76.4(a)(ii)
	AO40	60M Dist Point	84	14	23.51	10	13	53.23	84.239863	10.231453	1000.0m	76.4(a)(ii)
	AO41	60M Dist Point	84	14	6.43	10	9	20.95	84.23512	10.15582	1000.0m	76.4(a)(ii)
	AO42	60M Dist Point	84	13	49.08	10	4	50.66	84.230299	10.08074	1000.0m	76.4(a)(ii)



AO43	60M Dist Point	84	13	31.44	10	0	22.4	84.225401	10.006221	1000.0m	76.4(a)(ii)
AO44	60M Dist Point	84	13	13.53	9	55	56.17	84.220425	9.93227	1000.0m	76.4(a)(ii)
AO45	60M Dist Point	84	12	55.34	9	51	32.02	84.215373	9.858894	1000.0m	76.4(a)(ii)
AO46	60M Dist Point	84	12	36.89	9	47	9.96	84.210246	9.786101	1000.0m	76.4(a)(ii)
AO47	60M Dist Point	84	12	18.16	9	42	50.03	84.205044	9.713897	1000.0m	76.4(a)(ii)
AO48	60M Dist Point	84	11	59.16	9	38	32.24	84.199767	9.64229	1000.0m	76.4(a)(ii)
AO49	60M Dist Point	84	11	39.9	9	34	16.63	84.194417	9.571286	1000.0m	76.4(a)(ii)
AO50	60M Dist Point	84	11	20.37	9	30	3.21	84.188993	9.500892	1000.0m	76.4(a)(ii)
AO51	60M Dist Point	84	11	0.59	9	25	52.01	84.183497	9.431114	1000.0m	76.4(a)(ii)
AO52	60M Dist Point	84	10	40.54	9	21	43.05	84.177929	9.361959	1000.0m	76.4(a)(ii)
AO53	60M Dist Point	84	10	20.24	9	17	36.36	84.17229	9.293434	1000.0m	76.4(a)(ii)
AO54	60M Dist Point	84	9	59.69	9	13	31.95	84.16658	9.225543	1000.0m	76.4(a)(ii)
AO55	60M Dist Point	84	9	38.88	9	9	29.86	84.1608	9.158294	1000.0m	76.4(a)(ii)
AO56	60M Dist Point	84	9	17.82	9	5	30.09	84.154951	9.091692	1000.0m	76.4(a)(ii)
AO57	60M Dist Point	84	8	56.52	9	1	32.67	84.149034	9.025742	1000.0m	76.4(a)(ii)
AO58	60M Dist Point	84	8	34.98	8	57	37.62	84.143049	8.960451	1000.0m	76.4(a)(ii)
AO59	60M Dist Point	84	8	13.19	8	53	44.97	84.136997	8.895824	1000.0m	76.4(a)(ii)
AO60	60M Dist Point	84	7	51.16	8	49	54.71	84.130878	8.831865	1000.0m	76.4(a)(ii)
AO61	60M Dist Point	84	7	28.9	8	46	6.89	84.124694	8.768581	1000.0m	76.4(a)(ii)
AO62	60M Dist Point	84	7	6.4	8	42	21.51	84.118444	8.705976	1000.0m	76.4(a)(ii)
AO63	60M Dist Point	84	6	43.67	8	38	38.6	84.112131	8.644055	1000.0m	76.4(a)(ii)
AO64	60M Dist Point	84	6	20.71	8	34	58.16	84.105753	8.582823	1000.0m	76.4(a)(ii)
AO65	60M Dist Point	84	5	57.53	8	31	20.22	84.099313	8.522284	1000.0m	76.4(a)(ii)
AO66	60M Dist Point	84	5	34.12	8	27	44.79	84.092811	8.462443	1000.0m	76.4(a)(ii)
AO67	60M Dist Point	84	5	10.49	8	24	11.9	84.086247	8.403305	1000.0m	76.4(a)(ii)
AO68	60M Dist Point	84	4	46.64	8	20	41.54	84.079623	8.344872	1000.0m	76.4(a)(ii)
AO69	60M Dist Point	84	4	22.58	8	17	13.74	84.072938	8.287151	1000.0m	76.4(a)(ii)
AO70	60M Dist Point	84	3	58.3	8	13	48.52	84.066195	8.230144	1000.0m	76.4(a)(ii)
AO71	60M Dist Point	84	3	33.81	8	10	25.88	84.059393	8.173855	1000.0m	76.4(a)(ii)
AO72	60M Dist Point	84	3	9.12	8	7	5.84	84.052533	8.118289	1000.0m	76.4(a)(ii)
AO73	60M Dist Point	84	2	44.22	8	3	48.41	84.045616	8.063448	1000.0m	76.4(a)(ii)
AO74	60M Dist Point	84	2	19.11	8	0	33.61	84.038643	8.009336	1000.0m	76.4(a)(ii)
AO75	60M Dist Point	84	1	53.81	7	57	21.44	84.031615	7.955956	1000.0m	76.4(a)(ii)
AO76	60M Dist Point	84	1	28.31	7	54	11.92	84.024531	7.903312	1000.0m	76.4(a)(ii)
AO77	60M Dist Point	84	1	2.62	7	51	5.06	84.017395	7.851406	1000.0m	76.4(a)(ii)
AO78	60M Dist Point	84	0	36.73	7	48	0.87	84.010204	7.800241	1000.0m	76.4(a)(ii)
AO79	60M Dist Point	84	0	10.66	7	44	59.36	84.002962	7.749821	1000.0m	76.4(a)(ii)
AO80	60M Dist Point	83	59	44.4	7	42	0.53	83.995668	7.700147	1000.0m	76.4(a)(ii)
AO81	60M Dist Point	83	59	17.96	7	39	4.4	83.988323	7.651223	1000.0m	76.4(a)(ii)
AO82	60M Dist Point	83	58	51.34	7	36	10.98	83.980928	7.603051	1000.0m	76.4(a)(ii)
AO83	60M Dist Point	83	58	24.54	7	33	20.28	83.973484	7.555633	1000.0m	76.4(a)(ii)
AO84	60M Dist Point	83	57	57.57	7	30	32.29	83.965991	7.50897	1000.0m	76.4(a)(ii)
AO85	60M Dist Point	83	57	30.42	7	27	47.04	83.95845	7.463067	1000.0m	76.4(a)(ii)
AO86	60M Dist Point	83	57	3.11	7	25	4.52	83.950863	7.417923	1000.0m	76.4(a)(ii)
AO87	60M Dist Point	83	56	35.63	7	22	24.75	83.94323	7.373541	1000.0m	76.4(a)(ii)
AO88	60M Dist Point	83	56	7.98	7	19	47.72	83.935551	7.329923	1000.0m	76.4(a)(ii)
AO89	60M Dist Point	83	55	40.18	7	17	13.46	83.927828	7.287071	1000.0m	76.4(a)(ii)
AO90	60M Dist Point	83	55	12.22	7	14	41.95	83.920061	7.244985	1000.0m	76.4(a)(ii)
AO91	60M Dist Point	83	54	44.1	7	12	13.2	83.912251	7.203667	1000.0m	76.4(a)(ii)
AO92	60M Dist Point	83	54	15.84	7	9	47.22	83.904399	7.163118	1000.0m	76.4(a)(ii)
AO93	60M Dist Point	83	53	47.42	7	7	24.02	83.896505	7.12334	201.7m	76.4(a)(ii)
AO94	60M Dist Point	83	53	41.67	7	6	55.45	83.894909	7.115402	N.A.	76.4(a)(ii) on 200M line



Greenland Sea (GS)												
	GS1	60M Dist Point	74	33	50.26	5	35	1.08	74.563961	5.583633	111120.0m	76.4(a)(ii) on 200M line
	GS2	60M Dist Point	73	47	54.27	3	14	56.15	73.798409	3.24893	717.7m	76.4(a)(ii)
	GS3	60M Dist Point	73	47	44.12	3	13	41.62	73.79559	3.228227	1000.0m	76.4(a)(ii)
	GS4	60M Dist Point	73	47	29.75	3	11	58.21	73.791597	3.199503	1000.0m	76.4(a)(ii)
	GS5	60M Dist Point	73	47	15.1	3	10	15.32	73.787528	3.170922	1000.0m	76.4(a)(ii)
	GS6	60M Dist Point	73	47	0.18	3	8	32.96	73.783384	3.142488	1000.0m	76.4(a)(ii)
	GS7	60M Dist Point	73	46	44.99	3	6	51.13	73.779165	3.114202	1000.0m	76.4(a)(ii)
	GS8	60M Dist Point	73	46	29.54	3	5	9.84	73.774871	3.086068	1000.0m	76.4(a)(ii)
	GS9	60M Dist Point	73	46	13.81	3	3	29.12	73.770502	3.058088	1000.0m	76.4(a)(ii)
	GS10	60M Dist Point	73	45	57.82	3	1	48.95	73.76606	3.030264	1000.0m	76.4(a)(ii)
	GS11	60M Dist Point	73	45	41.56	3	0	9.36	73.761545	3.0026	1000.0m	76.4(a)(ii)
	GS12	60M Dist Point	73	45	25.04	2	58	30.35	73.756956	2.975097	1000.0m	76.4(a)(ii)
	GS13	60M Dist Point	73	45	8.26	2	56	51.93	73.752295	2.947758	95708.9m	76.4(a)(ii)
	GS14	60M Dist Point	73	17	13.79	0	24	32.26	73.287163	0.40896	N.A.	76.4(a)(ii) on 200M line
Norwegian Sea												
<p>South of the outer limits in the Greenland Sea, defined by fixed points GS1 - GS14, the continental shelf in the Banana Hole covers the entire area beyond the 200 nautical miles limits of Mainland Norway, the Faroe Islands, Iceland and Jan Mayen.</p>												