

## ANNEX VI

### United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea

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## Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf

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### **SUMMARY OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMISSION ON THE LIMITS OF THE CONTINENTAL SHELF IN REGARD TO THE SUBMISSION MADE BY NORWAY IN RESPECT OF AREAS IN THE ARCTIC OCEAN, THE BARENTS SEA AND THE NORWEGIAN SEA ON 27 NOVEMBER 2006<sup>\*</sup>**

Recommendations prepared by the Subcommittee established for the consideration  
of the submission made by Norway

Adopted by the Subcommittee on 13 March 2009, and submitted to  
the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf for consideration  
and approval by the Commission.

Adopted by the Commission on 27 March 2009 with amendments

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<sup>\*</sup> The aim of this summary is to provide information which is not of confidential or proprietary nature in order to facilitate the function of the Secretary-General in accordance with CLCS/40/Rev.1, Annex III, Part V, Rule 11.3. The summary is based on excerpts of the Recommendations.

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## I. INTRODUCTION

- 1 On 27 November 2006, Norway submitted through the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf ("the Commission"), in accordance with Article 76, paragraph 8 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 ("the Convention"), information on the limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles (M) from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured. The Convention entered into force for Norway on 24 July 1996.
- 2 The Submission was for three separate areas in the North East Atlantic and the Arctic: the Loop Hole in the Barents Sea; the Western Nansen Basin in the Arctic Ocean; and the Banana Hole in the Norwegian and Greenland Seas.<sup>1</sup> According to the submitting State: "*[t]he present submission deals only with the outer limits of the continental shelf in these three areas. A further submission may be made in respect of other areas.*"<sup>2</sup>
- 3 The Commission received and took note of the contents of the following notes verbales transmitted to the Commission in relation to the Submission: note verbale No. 119.N.8 from the Permanent Mission of Denmark to the United Nations dated 24 January 2007; note verbale No. FNY07010008/97.B.512 from the Permanent Mission of Iceland to the United Nations dated 29 January 2007; note verbale No.82/n from the Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations dated 21 February 2007; note verbale No. 184 JR/ot from the Permanent Mission of Spain to the United Nations dated 3 March 2007; and the note verbale dated 28 March 2007 from the Permanent Mission of Norway to the United Nations dated 28 March 2007.<sup>3</sup> The Commission decided to refer matters raised in these communications to the Subcommission established for the consideration of the Submission made by Norway.
- 4 The Subcommission carried out its examination of the Submission during the following sessions: nineteenth, twentieth, resumed twentieth, twenty-first, resumed twenty-first, twenty-second, resumed twenty-second, and twenty-third. During these sessions the Subcommission held fifteen meetings with the Delegation of Norway in which it posed fourteen questions in writing, presented six preliminary considerations involving documents and PowerPoint presentations and one consolidated set of views and general conclusions covering the whole Submission.<sup>4</sup> During the course of the examination of the Submission by the Subcommission and the Commission the Delegation of Norway provided additional material consisting of 34 documents (with enclosures), 25 PowerPoint presentations as well as 31 CD/DVD.<sup>5</sup> During the examination of the Submission, the Subcommission requested and received support from the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea ("DOALOS"), Office of Legal Affairs, in particular in the form of technical support by DOALOS GIS staff.

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<sup>1</sup> The list of the material included in the original Submission is contained in Annex II to the Recommendations.

<sup>2</sup> See CLCS.07.2006.LOS at [http://www.un.org/depts/los/clcs\\_new/submissions\\_files/submission\\_nor.htm](http://www.un.org/depts/los/clcs_new/submissions_files/submission_nor.htm)

<sup>3</sup> The notes verbales from Denmark, Iceland, the Russian Federation, Spain and Norway are available on the DOALOS web site for the Commission at [http://www.un.org/Depts/los/clcs\\_new/submissions\\_files/submission\\_nor.htm](http://www.un.org/Depts/los/clcs_new/submissions_files/submission_nor.htm)

<sup>4</sup> Material supplied to the Delegation of Norway by the Subcommission – questions, and list of documents and presentations is contained in Annex IV to the Recommendations

<sup>5</sup> A list of additional material submitted to the Commission by Delegation of Norway is contained in Annex III to the Recommendations.

- 5 This Summary is Annex VI of the Recommendations, and is provided in conformity with Annex III, V. 11(3) of the Rules of Procedure.

## II. CONTENTS OF THE SUBMISSION

### A. Original Submission

- 6 The original Submission received on 27 November 2006 contained: an Executive Summary; a Main Body which is the analytical and descriptive part; and Scientific and Technical Data.

### B. Communications and additional material

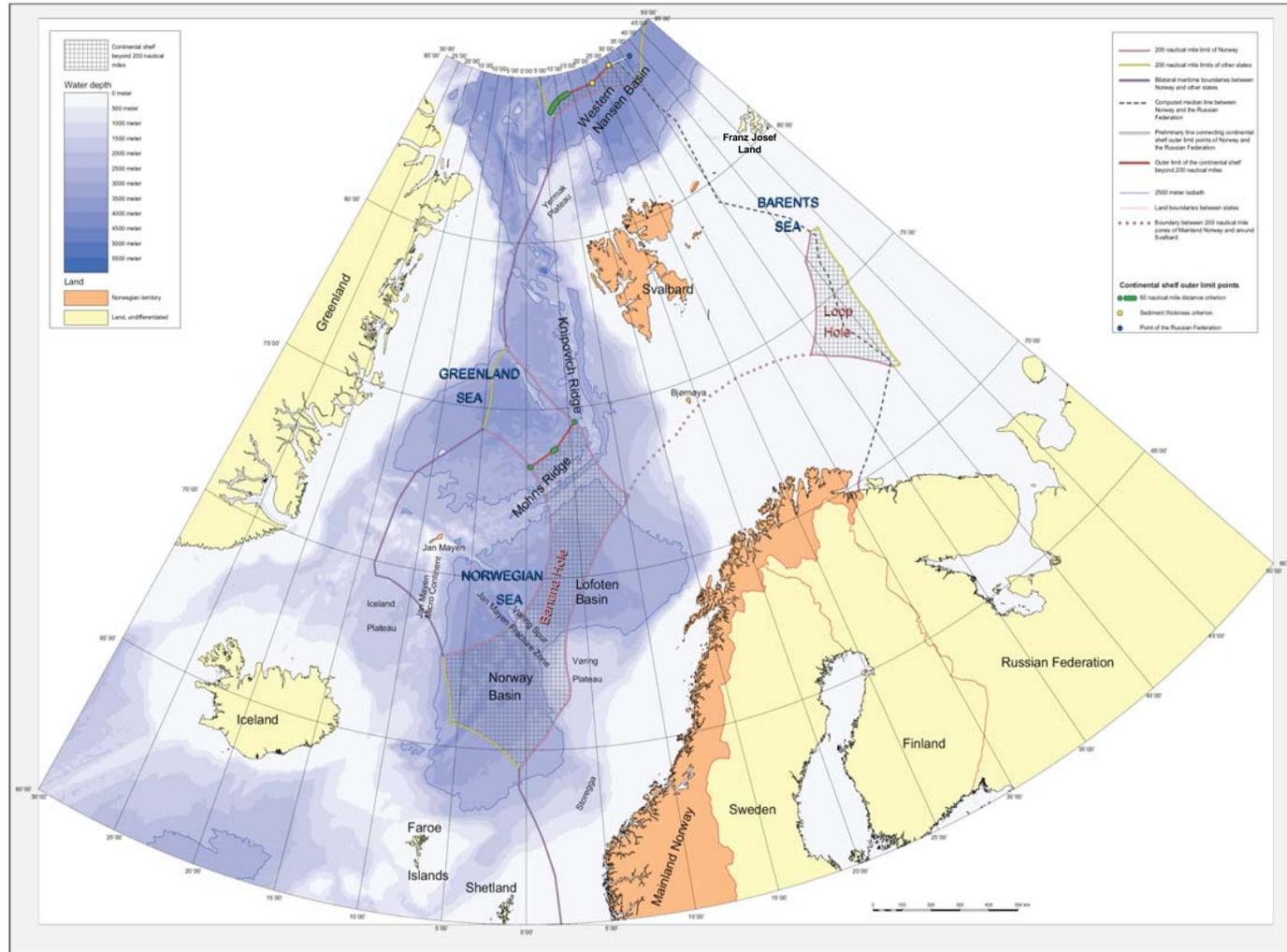
- 7 In the course of the examination of the Submission by the Subcommittee, the Delegation of Norway submitted additional material, including in response to questions, requests for clarification and written preliminary considerations of the Subcommittee.

## III. GENERAL PRINCIPLES ON WHICH THESE RECOMMENDATIONS ARE BASED

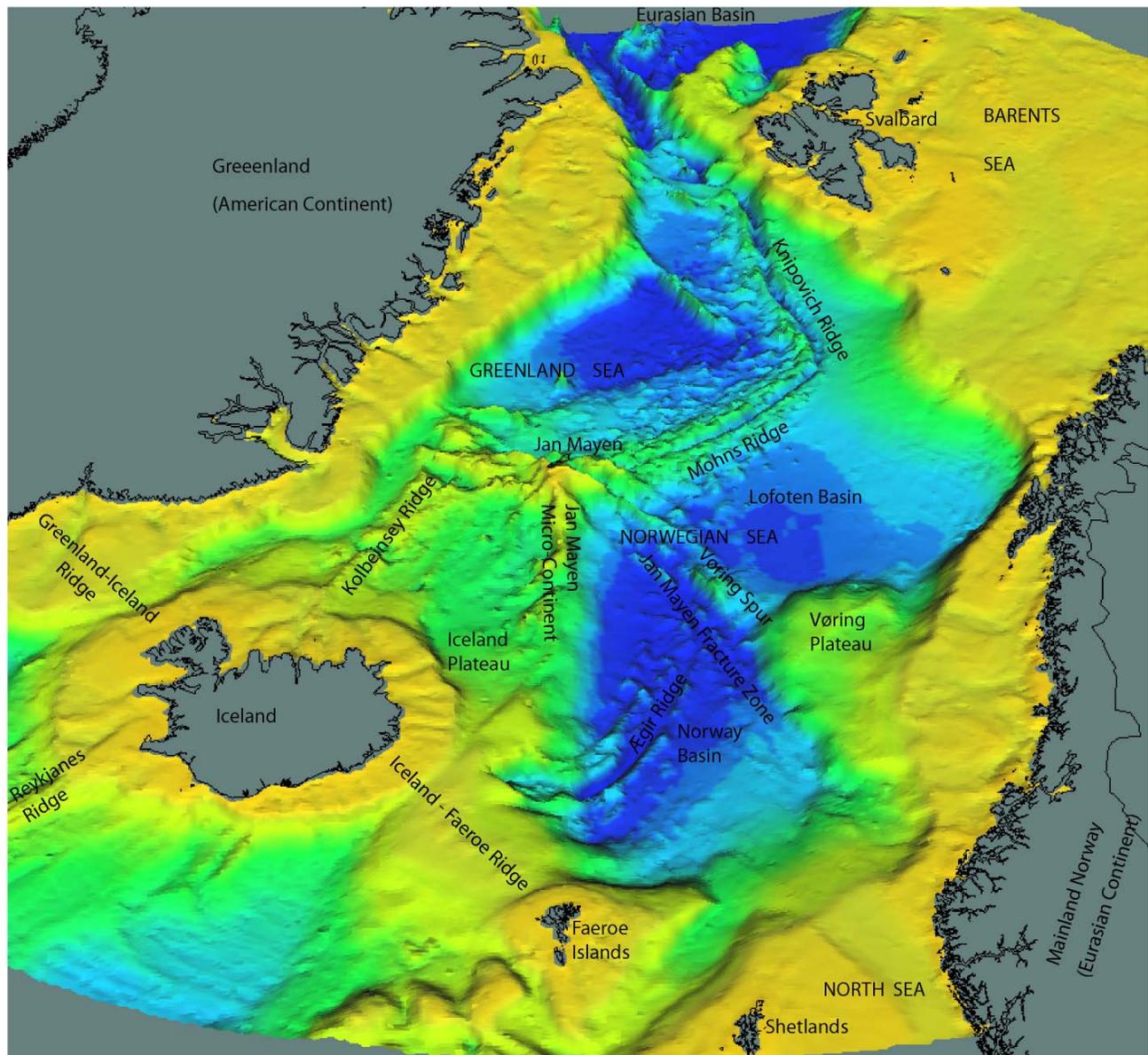
- 8 The Recommendations of the Commission are based on the scientific and technical data and other material provided by Norway in relation to the implementation of article 76. The Recommendations of the Commission only deal with issues related to article 76 and Annex II to the Convention and are without prejudice to matters relating to delimitation between States, or application of other parts of the Convention or any other treaties.

## IV. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 9 The Submission of Norway of 27 November 2006 relates to three separate areas in the North East Atlantic and the Arctic (Figures 1 and 2) as follows:
- (i) the **Loop Hole** in the Barents Sea;
  - (ii) the **Western Nansen Basin** in the Arctic Ocean; and
  - (iii) the **Banana Hole** in the Norwegian and Greenland Seas.



**Figure 1.** Map of the North East Atlantic and Arctic region showing the three separate areas of continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles as contained in the original Submission of Norway of 27 November 2006. This map was submitted by Norway as Figure 2 of its Executive Summary and depicts various limits, lines and other information representing the views of Norway in the region. The Commission takes no position on the information depicted unless otherwise stated in the Recommendations.



**Figure 2.** Map of the North East Atlantic, Barents Sea and Arctic region showing the main morphological features associated with the three areas contained in the Submission of Norway of 27 November 2006 (after Figure 3 of the Executive Summary of Norway).

## A. The *Loop Hole* in the Barents Sea

### 1. Geographical description of the area

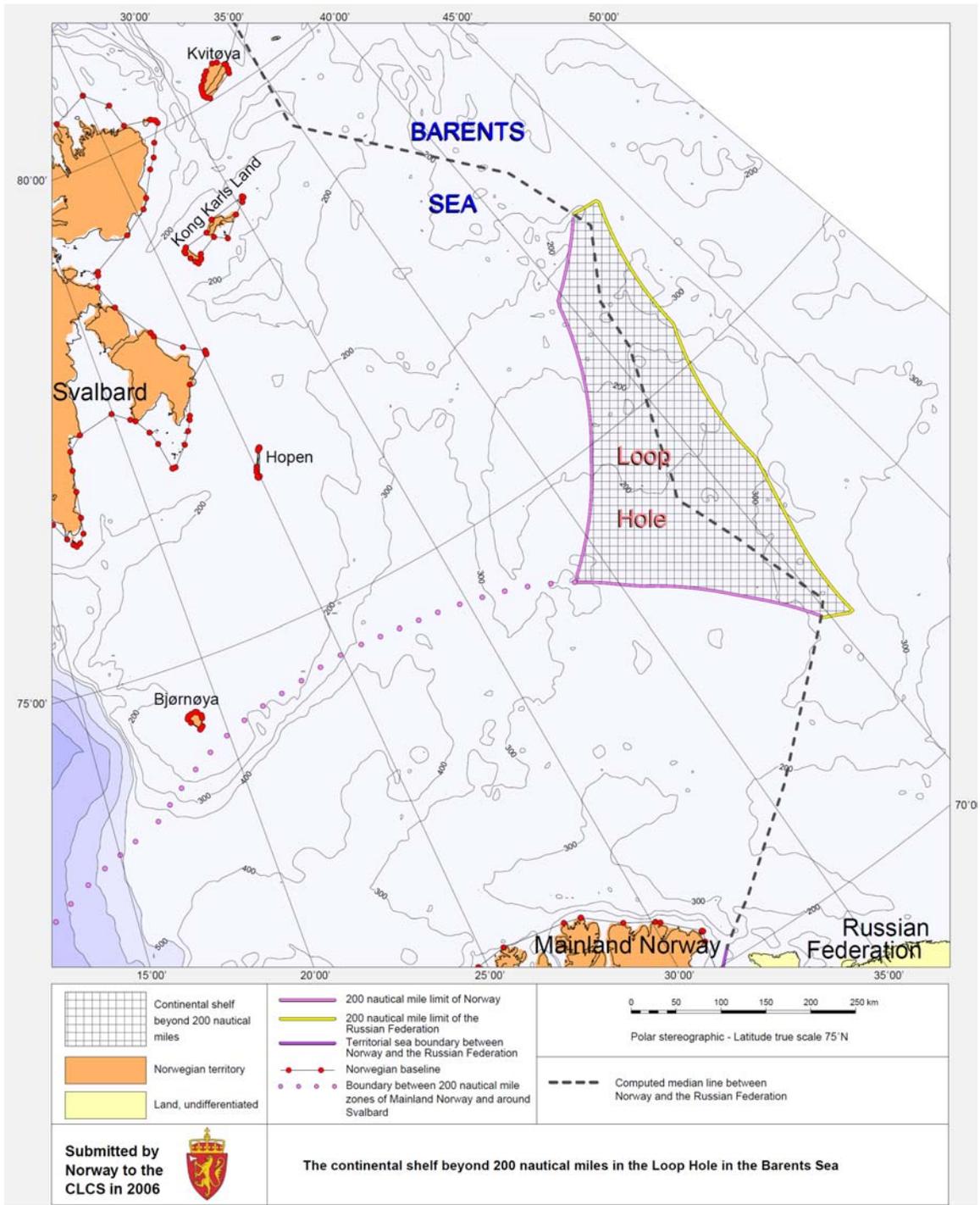
- 10 The Barents Sea is a large, shallow-water shelf area situated north of Mainland Norway and the Russian Federation. It is bounded in the north and west by the archipelagos of Franz Josef Land and Svalbard and the deep waters of the Norwegian and Greenland Seas, and in the east by Novaya Zemlya and the Kara Sea (Figures 1 and 2).
- 11 The *Loop Hole* area in the central part of the Barents Sea is the area beyond and totally enclosed by the 200 M limits of Mainland Norway and Svalbard, and the Russian Federation (Figures 1 and 3). As this area is beyond 200 M of both of these neighbouring coastal States, it is subject to establishment of the outer limits of the continental shelf in accordance with article 76 and subsequent delimitation between the two coastal States.

### 2. Previous considerations of the Commission on the area beyond the 200 M limits of Norway and the Russian Federation in the central part of the Barents Sea

- 12 On 27 June 2002, the Commission adopted "Recommendations of the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf (CLCS) in regard to the Submission made by the Russian Federation on 20 December 2001 of information on the proposed outer limits of its continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles", that included recommendations on the Barents Sea area. A short summary of these recommendations was included in the Addendum to the Report of the Secretary-General on oceans and the law of the sea to the fifty-seventh session of the General Assembly (A/57/57/Add. 1 paragraph 39).
- 13 In both the Executive Summary and Main Body of its Submission, Norway referred to that summary and noted that the recommendations were made without prejudice to the bilateral delimitation, and stated that "[t]he 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 ...".

### 3. Submerged prolongation of the landmass and entitlement to the continental shelf beyond 200 M

- 14 The seabed and subsoil beyond 200 M in the *Loop Hole* is located on the shallow geomorphic shelf of the central Barents Sea (Figures 2 and 3) and is undoubtedly part of the submerged prolongation of the land masses of the two coastal States (Norway and the Russian Federation) that lie adjacent to it. General information contained in Norway's Submission and regional considerations, indicate that the *Loop Hole* lies completely landward of the foot of the continental slope in the region (Figure 6). Thus, the outer edge of the continental margin, established from this foot of the continental slope by applying the provisions of article 76, paragraph 4, extends beyond 200 M from the territorial sea baselines of Norway in the *Loop Hole*. On this basis, the Commission recognises the legal entitlement of Norway to establish continental shelf beyond its 200 M limits in this area (Figure 3).



**Figure 3.** Map showing the continental shelf beyond 200 M from the territorial sea baselines of Norway in the *Loop Hole* in the Barents Sea. This map was submitted by Norway as Figure 4 of its Executive Summary and depicts various limits, lines and other information representing the views of Norway in the area. The Commission takes no position on the information depicted unless otherwise stated in the Recommendations.

#### **4. The determination of the foot of the continental slope**

##### **4.1 Considerations**

15 The *Loop Hole* sits on the shallow geomorphic shelf of the Barents Sea in water depths of 200-300 m (Figure 3). The *Loop Hole* lies totally landward of any foot of the continental slope associated with the continental margins of Norway and the Russian Federation in the Arctic Ocean to the north, and the continental margin of mainland Norway and Svalbard in the Norwegian and Greenland Seas to the west (Figure 4).

##### **4.2 Recommendations**

16 Based on its consideration of the technical and scientific documentation contained in Norway's Submission of 27 November 2006, and regional considerations, the Commission concludes that the foot of the continental slope lies everywhere beyond the *Loop Hole*. The Commission agrees with Norway and recommends that there is no need for further scientific or technical documentation to support the regional foot of the continental slope location.

#### **5. The establishment of the outer edge of the continental margin**

17 The foot of the continental slope envelope, and thus the outer edge of the continental margin of Mainland Norway and Svalbard, lies completely beyond the *Loop Hole*. The *Loop Hole* therefore forms part of the submerged prolongation of the landmasses of Mainland Norway and Svalbard (Figure 4).

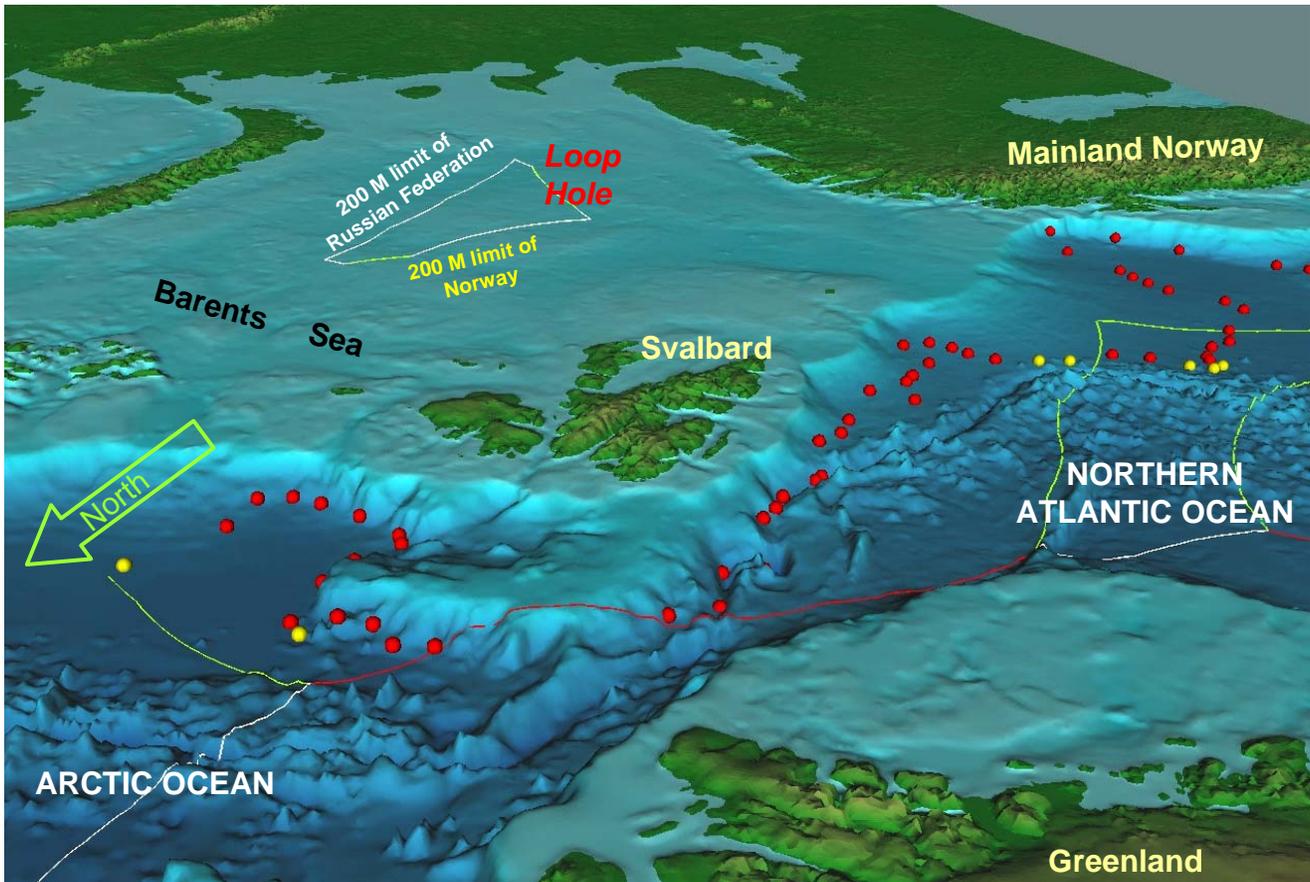
#### **6. The delineation of the outer limits of the continental shelf**

18 The outer limits of the continental shelf should be based on consideration of the location of the outer edge of the continental margin, taking into account the constraints provided in article 76, paragraph 5.

##### **6.1 The application of constraint criteria**

19 The outer limits of the continental shelf cannot extend beyond the constraints as per the provisions contained in article 76, paragraph 5. Accordingly, the provision that the outer limits of the continental shelf may not exceed 350 M from the territorial sea baselines ("the distance constraint") may be applied in all cases. Alternatively, the provision that the outer limits of the continental shelf may not exceed 100 M from the 2500 m isobath ("the depth constraint") may be applied to those parts of the continental margin that are classified as natural components of that margin.

20 The Commission agrees that the area of continental margin beyond the 200 M limit of Norway in the *Loop Hole* lies within the foot of the continental slope and the 2500 m isobath (Figure 3), and therefore clearly inside the depth constraint line.



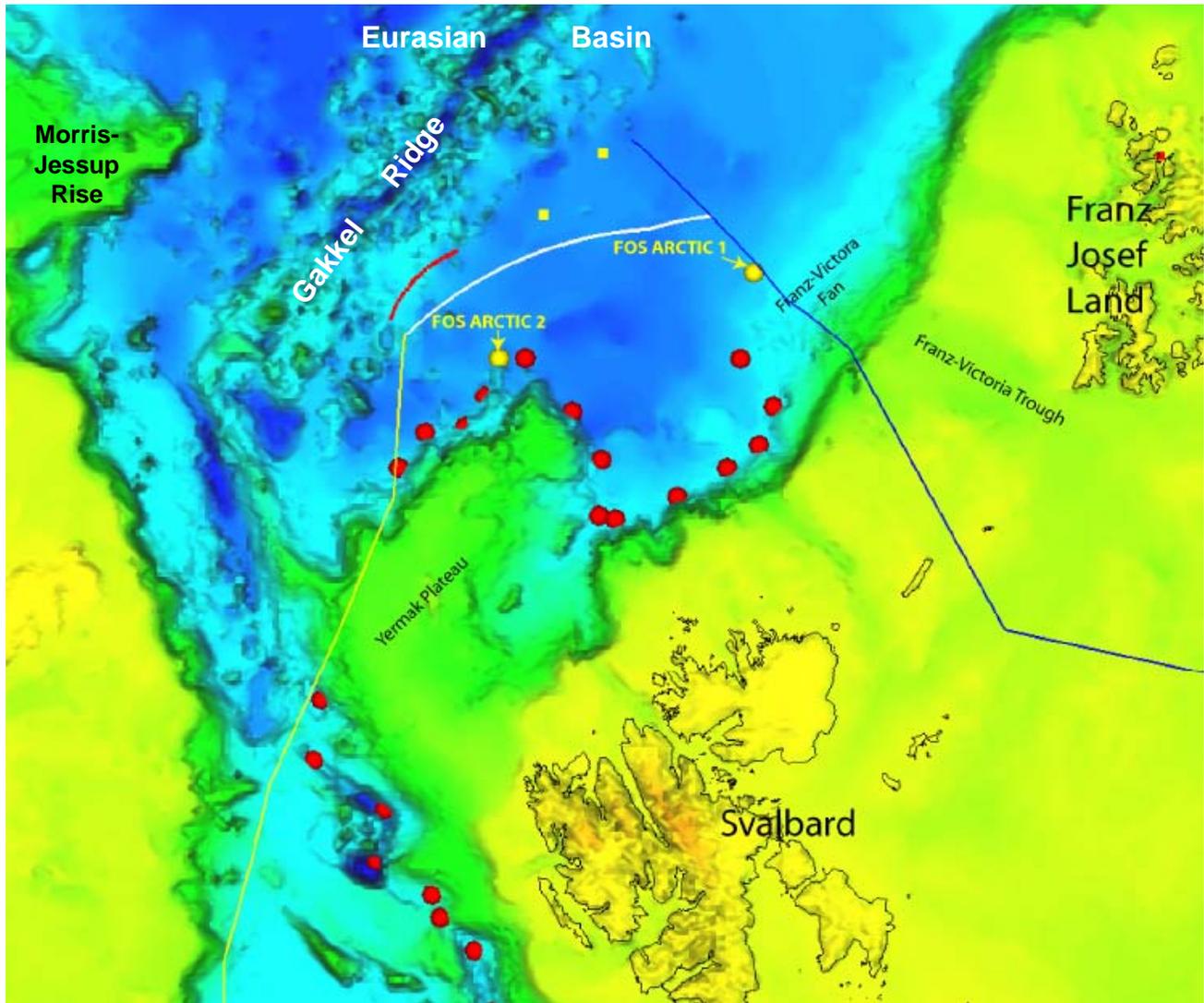
**Figure 4.** 3D view of seafloor morphology in the North East Atlantic and Arctic region, viewed from the northwest, showing the envelope of the foot of the continental slope around the continental margin associated with the *Loop Hole* in the Barents Sea (prepared for the Subcommittee from information submitted by Norway).

## 6.2 The outer limits of the continental shelf

- 21 As recognised by the Commission in its recommendations on the Submission of the Russian Federation, the entire area of seabed and subsoil within the *Loop Hole* located beyond 200 M limits of Norway and the Russian Federation is part of the continental shelf of these coastal States. No fixed points connected by straight lines not exceeding 60 M in length defining the outer limits of the continental shelf in accordance with article 76 need be delineated by either coastal State with respect to the *Loop Hole* in the Barents Sea.

### 6.3 Recommendations

- 22 The Commission acknowledges that the information for the *Loop Hole* contained in the Submission of Norway of 27 November 2006 fully satisfies the requirements of a submission for continental shelf beyond 200 M from the territorial sea baselines of Norway in accordance with article 76, paragraph 8, and article 4 of Annex II to the Convention. Only a bilateral delimitation between Norway and the Russian Federation remains to be carried out to delineate the extent of each coastal State's continental shelf in the *Loop Hole*.
- 23 The Commission recommends that Norway proceed with the delimitation of the continental shelf beyond 200 M in the *Loop Hole* by agreement with the Russian Federation with the assurance that both coastal States share entitlement to the seabed and subsoil located beyond 200 M in this part of the Barents Sea as the natural prolongations of their land territories.
- 24 The Commission recommends to Norway that, in accordance with article 84 of the Convention, upon entry into force of a maritime boundary delimitation agreement with the Russian Federation in the central Barents Sea, it deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations charts, or a list of geographical coordinates of points, showing the line of delimitation of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles.



**Figure 5.** Map indicating the basis of Norway's entitlement to delineate the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond its 200 M limit in the *Western Nansen Basin* area as contained in Norway's original submission. Shows the locations of the FOS points (red and yellow spheres, yellow - critical FOS points) and article 76 formulae points (small red spheres - 60 M distance formula, yellow squares - sediment thickness formula); the official maritime boundary with Greenland (Denmark) (yellow line); a computed median line with the Russian Federation (blue line); and Norway's 200 M limit (white line). The major morphological features in the area are labelled. This map was submitted by Norway as Figure C.I.2.1 of the Main Body, and depicts various limits, lines and other information representing the views of Norway in the area. The Commission takes no position on the information depicted unless otherwise stated in the Recommendations.

## **B. The *Western Nansen Basin* in the Arctic Ocean**

### **1. Geographical description of the area**

25 The *Western Nansen Basin* area incorporates part of the Eurasian Basin of the Arctic Ocean with the Gakkel Ridge, a currently active seafloor spreading system, and the Nansen Basin lying to the southeast of the ridge (Figure 5). The continental margin of Norway in this area formed by extension and rifting of the continent and subsequent opening of the Eurasian Basin by seafloor spreading along the Gakkel Ridge. The margin includes the Yermak Plateau and a number of glacigenic submarine fans. The most prominent of these fans is the Franz-Victoria Fan, which was once fed by sediments from the Franz-Victoria Trough. The trough was incised by glacial erosion into the shallow Barents Sea shelf to the southeast of the area (Figure 5).

### **2. Submerged prolongation of the landmass and entitlement to the continental shelf beyond 200 M**

26 The outer edge of the continental margin established from the foot of the continental slope of the *Western Nansen Basin* area by applying the provisions of article 76, paragraph 4, extends beyond the 200 M limits of Norway. On this basis, the Commission recognises the legal entitlement of Norway to delineate continental shelf beyond its 200 M limit in this area (Figure 5).

### **3. The determination of the foot of the continental slope**

#### **3.1 Considerations**

27 Only two critical foot of the continental slope points generate formula points beyond the 200 M limit of Norway in the *Western Nansen Basin* area. These FOS points are located on the part of the continental margin associated with the Franz-Victoria Fan adjacent to the Barents Sea shelf and at the northern tip of the Yermak Plateau (Figures 5 and 6).

28 The continental margin adjacent to the Nansen Basin between the archipelagos of Svalbard and Franz Josef Land is dominated by the Franz-Victoria Fan (Figure 5), one of a number of major glacio-marine, trough-mouth fans in the region that includes the large Bjørnøya Fan of the Norwegian Sea. During glacial periods these thick, aerially-extensive sediment wedges prograded from the land and shallow shelf areas of the Barents and Kara Seas into the surrounding deep ocean basins controlling the morphology of the continental margin. The Franz-Victoria Fan formed through the deposition of glacially eroded sediments that were transported to the continental slope via the Franz-Victoria Trough that was incised into the north-western part of the shallow Barents Sea shelf.

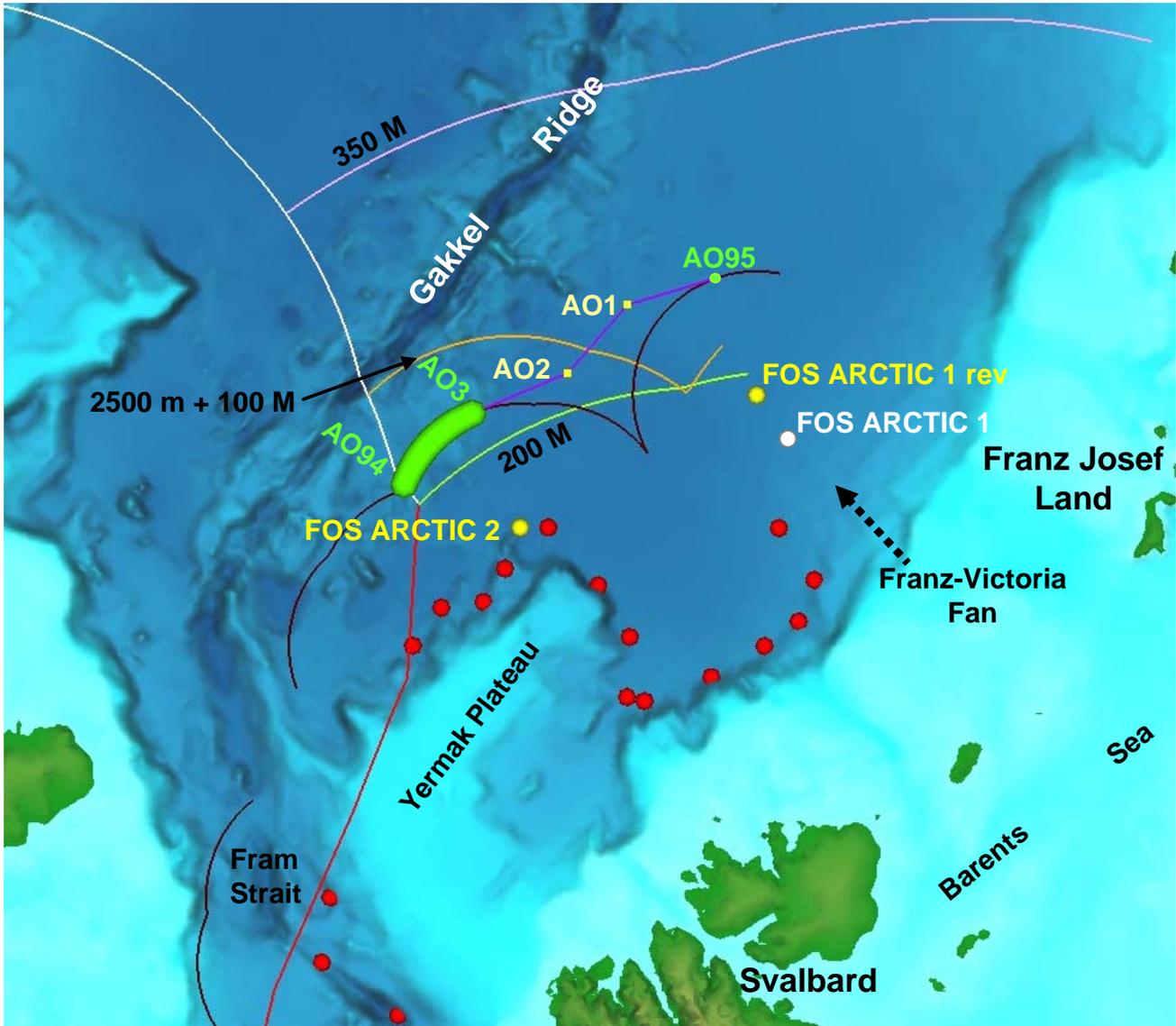
29 As a result of the significant sediment supply, in the vicinity of the Franz-Victoria Fan the continental slope has an overall concave morphology with relatively low gradients. There is a near constant change in gradient from the upper slope to its base where it merges with the deep ocean floor of the Nansen Basin. Consequently, in this area, the location of the base of the continental slope is not readily identifiable solely on the basis of morphology. An important consideration of the Subcommittee was to develop a consistent view on the general location of the base of the continental slope associated with glacio-marine fans related to the submission of Norway, in particular the large Bjørnøya Fan (see paragraphs 49

and 51). Initially, the Subcommission expressed the view to Norway that there was insufficient geological and geophysical data to support the establishment of FOS point FOS ARCTIC 1 at the location submitted by Norway and, in the absence of such support, advised Norway to explore more landward possibilities for the foot of the continental slope associated with regionally significant inflection points in the gradient of the seafloor. Through a series of interactions, responses (NOR-PRE-017-12-09-2008, NOR-PRE-018-12-09-2008, NOR-LET-025-07-11-2008, and finally NOR-DOC-026-07-11-2008) and other information (NOR-DOC-024-01-07-2008 and 025-01-07-2008 regarding the Bjørnøya Fan, NOR-PRE-014-09-09-2008, NOR-PRE-017-12-09-2008 and various publications), Norway indicated that it had located new high-resolution sub-bottom profiler data (Parasound) that was relevant to the consideration of the base of slope zone associated with the Franz-Victoria Fan (Figure 9) and that supported a revision of FOS ARCTIC 1 to a more seaward position that Norway referred to as FOS ARCTIC 1 Rev in the documents above (note that this revised FOS point is now referred to as FOS ARCTIC 1 in Tables 1 and 2 of Annex I). Based on the Submission, and the additional data and material provided by Norway, the Subcommission agreed with the general approach adopted by Norway to define the base of the continental slope associated with the Franz-Victoria Fan, and the location of the revised FOS ARCTIC 1. Critical elements to this agreement were the newly presented high-resolution, Parasound, sub-bottom profiler data; consistency with the base of slope location on the Bjørnøya Fan; and its location at a regional change in gradient at the base of the debris flow apron of the fan that is seen from the Parasound data to underlie all of the continental slope from water depths of more than 4000 m back to the shelf break.

- 30 The Yermak Plateau, and its conjugate feature the Morris Jessup Rise (Figure 5) are continental margin features that formed during the episode of rifting and break-up that accompanied the south-westward propagation of the Gakkel Ridge seafloor spreading system and resulted in the opening of the Fram Strait between Greenland and Svalbard. The base of the continental slope associated with the relatively steep, irregular and complex margin of the Yermak Plateau is generally readily identifiable on a morphological basis. Accordingly, the north-western and northern margins of the plateau may be readily delineated by the foot of the continental slope envelope and the Subcommission agreed in general with the way this foot of the continental slope was established by Norway. Following clarifications provided by Norway on certain inconsistencies between data sets and its approach (NOR-LET-009-29-01-2008, NOR-DOC-009-29-01-2008, NOR-PRE-REV-013-16-04-2008, NOR-PRE-REV-013-16-04-2008(slides)), the Subcommission agreed with the location of FOS point FOS ARCTIC 2 as originally submitted by Norway.

### **3.2 Recommendations**

- 31 Based on its consideration of the technical and scientific documentation contained in Norway's Submission of 27 November 2006 and the additional information provided in documents referred to in paragraphs 29 and 30 above, the Commission concludes that, in the *Western Nansen Basin* area, the FOS points listed in Table 1 of Annex I, fulfil the requirements of article 76 and Chapter 5 of the Guidelines. The Commission recommends that these FOS points should form the basis for the establishment of the outer edge of the continental margin in the *Western Nansen Basin* area.



**Figure 6.** Map of the *Western Nansen Basin* area of the Arctic Ocean indicating the extent of the submerged prolongation of Norway from the landmass of Svalbard. Shows the locations of the FOS points (red and yellow spheres, yellow are critical FOS points) and also the location of ARCTIC FOS 1 as originally submitted (white sphere); article 76 formulae points (green spheres based on 60 M distance formula, small yellow squares based on sediment thickness formula) and 60 M arcs from FOS points (dark brown); 350 M distance (pink) and 2500 m + 100 M isobath (orange) constraint lines; 200 M line from the territorial sea baseline of Norway (green); straight lines not exceeding 60 M in length connecting the fixed formula points and establishing the outer edge of the continental margin of Norway in the area (purple line). Formula point AO95 is a point on the 60 M arc from revised FOS point ARCTIC FOS 1. Also shows the official maritime boundary (red line) with Greenland (Denmark) (prepared for the Subcommittee from information submitted by Norway).

#### **4. The establishment of the outer edge of the continental margin**

##### **4.1 The application of the 60 M distance formula**

32 In the *Western Nansen Basin* area, the outer edge of the continental margin is partly based on formula points on arcs constructed at a distance of 60 M from the FOS points (fixed points AO3-94, Table 1, Annex I) in accordance with the provision contained in article 76, paragraph 4(a)(ii). Following the revision to the location of FOS point FOS ARCTIC 1, Norway provided additional material (NOR-LET-026-24-11-2008, NOR-DOC-027-24-11-2008) that defined a new outer edge of continental margin fixed point AO95 (Figure 6) that was based on the application of the 60 M distance formula utilising revised FOS point FOS ARCTIC 1 (point AO95, Table 1, Annex I). This new formula point lies to the east of a computed median line between Norway and the Russian Federation as contained in the Submission of Norway of 27 November 2006. The Commission agrees with the way these formula points have been established by Norway.

##### **4.2 The application of the sediment thickness formula**

33 In the *Western Nansen Basin* area, Norway submitted 2 fixed points based on the sediment thickness provision of article 76, paragraph 4 (a)(i). Norway established these sediment thickness points (AO1 and AO2) based on the seismic lines NPD-POLAR-2001-15 and AWI-20010100-B, respectively. Following the revision to the location of FOS point FOS ARCTIC 1, Norway provided additional material (NOR-DOC-026-07-11-2008) supporting the revision of the location of sediment thickness point AO1 to a more seaward position that it referred to as AO1 Rev in the document above (note that this revised sediment thickness point is referred to as AO1 in Tables 1 and 2 of Annex I). The Subcommittee sought clarification of data annotation and interpretation issues related to seismic profile NPD-POLAR-2001-15 that supported the location of revised sediment thickness point AO1, and this was provided by Norway in documents NOR-PRE-020-09-12-2008, NOR-DOC-028-09-12-2008. The Commission agrees with the procedure applied by Norway to establish the sediment thickness points based on the FOS points contained in Table 1, Annex I, including the data provided, the seismic interpretation, the methods of depth conversion, and the distance calculations.

##### **4.3 Recommendations**

34 In the *Western Nansen Basin* area, the outer edge of the continental margin beyond 200 M is based on points on the 60 M arcs and sediment thickness points as described in sections 5.1 and 5.2 above in accordance with article 76, paragraphs 4(a) and 7 (Figure 6). The Commission recommends that these arcs and points are used as the basis for delineating the outer limits of the continental shelf in this area.

#### **5. The delineation of the outer limits of the continental shelf**

35 The outer limits of the continental shelf should be based on the established outer edge of the continental margin, taking into consideration the constraints contained in article 76, paragraphs 5 and 6.

## **5.1 The application of constraint criteria**

- 36 For the outer limits of the continental shelf in the *Western Nansen Basin* area, Norway has invoked the distance constraint only.

### **5.1.1 The construction of the distance constraint line**

- 37 The distance constraint line submitted by Norway is constructed by arcs at 350 M distance from the territorial sea baselines included in the submission. The Commission agrees with the procedure and methods applied by Norway in the construction of this constraint line.

### **5.1.2 The application of the constraint criteria**

- 38 In the *Western Nansen Basin* area, Norway has applied the distance constraint (see section 6.1.1 above), and in this area the relevant part of the territorial sea baseline relates to Svalbard. The Commission agrees with the way this constraint line has been applied (Figure 6).

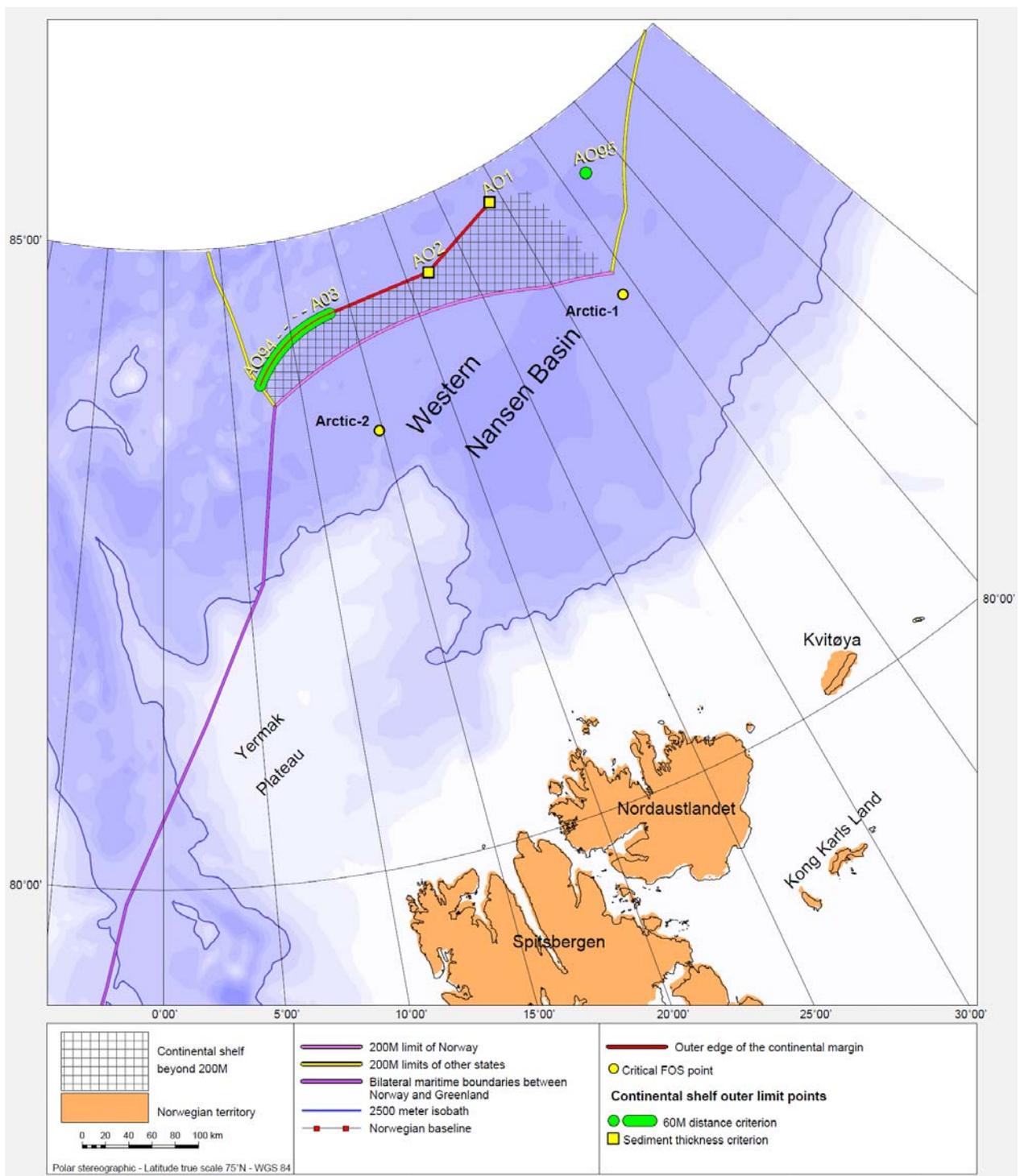
## **5.2 The outer limits of the continental shelf**

- 39 The outer limits of the continental shelf in the *Western Nansen Basin* area as submitted by Norway in its Submission of 27 November 2006 and revised under letter dated 20 January 2009 (NOR-LET-030-20-01-2009), consist of fixed points connected by straight lines not exceeding 60 M in length (Figure 7). The fixed points are listed in Table 2, Annex I, and are based on additional material provided by Norway under letter of 20 January 2009 (NOR-DOC-030-12-12-2008). The fixed points are formula points established by the provisions contained in article 76, paragraph 4(a). One formula point, AO94, is located on the 200 M line of Greenland. Norway proposed that the outer limits of the continental shelf to the east of formula point AO1, will be based on a straight line not exceeding 60 M in length, preliminarily connected to formula point AO95 (Figure 7) that lies east of a computed median line between Norway and the Russian Federation as contained in the Submission of Norway of 27 November 2006 (Figure 5). In this regard, the Commission notes Norway's statement in NOR-DOC-027-24-11-2008 with respect to the new formula point AO95 that, "[n]otwithstanding this submission, Norway still reserves the right to make use of the westernmost fixed formula point of the outer limit of the continental shelf of the Russian Federation as its easternmost connecting point, at the time when such point is formally deposited with the Secretary-General by the Russian Federation."

## **5.3 Recommendations**

- 40 The Commission agrees with the determination of the fixed points listed in Table 1, Annex I, establishing the outer edge of the continental margin in the *Western Nansen Basin* area. The Commission recommends that the delineation of the outer limits of the continental shelf in the *Western Nansen Basin* area be conducted in accordance with paragraph 7 of article 76 by straight lines not exceeding 60 M in length, connecting fixed points, defined by coordinates of latitude and longitude. Further, the Commission agrees with the principles applied in delineating the outer limits of the continental shelf in the *Western Nansen Basin* area, including the determination of the fixed points listed in Table 2, Annex I, and the construction of the straight lines connecting those points east to fixed point AO1. The Commission recommends that Norway proceeds to establish the outer limits of the continental

shelf from fixed point AO94 to fixed point AO1 of the *Western Nansen Basin* area accordingly. The delineation of the final outer limits of the continental shelf of Norway to the east of fixed point AO1 may depend on delimitation between States. The Commission recommends, taking into consideration article 9 of Annex II, that Norway proceeds to establish the outer limits of the continental shelf in this part of the *Western Nansen Basin* area on the basis of the outer edge of the continental margin recommended in paragraph 34 and in accordance with article 76, paragraphs 7, 8, 9 and 10.



**Figure 7.** Map showing the final outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 M from the territorial sea baseline of Norway in the *Western Nansen Basin* area of the Arctic Ocean. Modified from the map provided by Norway as NOR-DOC-035-12-12-2008 under letter dated 20 January 2009.

## C. The *Banana Hole* in the Norwegian and Greenland Seas

### 1. Geographical region description

- 41 The continental margin of Norway in the Norwegian and Greenland Seas consists of two parts – that of Mainland Norway and Svalbard in the east, and that associated with the island of Jan Mayen in the west (Figures 1 and 2). In terms of morphology, it appears evident that these two continental margins link with each other via the Iceland-Faroe Ridge inside the 200 M zones of Iceland and the Faroe Islands. Never-the-less, in its Submission of 27 November 2006 Norway treated the continental margins of Jan Mayen, and Mainland Norway and Svalbard as two entirely separate elements of the continental margin of Norway that each contributes individually to continental shelf beyond 200 M in the *Banana Hole* area. The Commission has conducted its consideration of the data and other material contained in the Submission for the *Banana Hole*, and prepared the following recommendations, in a manner that is consistent with the dual-margin approach of Norway.
- 42 The *Banana Hole* is the area of the Norwegian and Greenland Seas that is totally enclosed by the 200 M limits of Mainland Norway and Svalbard in the east, and the Faroe Islands, Iceland, Jan Mayen and Greenland in the south and west (Figures 1 and 8).
- 43 The *Banana Hole* area covers a number of tectonically and morphologically complex features: the Mohns Ridge – a zone of active seafloor spreading; the Bjørnøya Fan – a large trough-mouth, glacio-marine fan; the Lofoten Basin; the Vøring Spur, Vøring Plateau and Jan Mayen Fracture Zone; the Norway Basin and Ægir Ridge – an inactive seafloor spreading system; and in the west it is associated with the Jan Mayen Micro-continent / Iceland Plateau composite high (Figures 2 and 8).

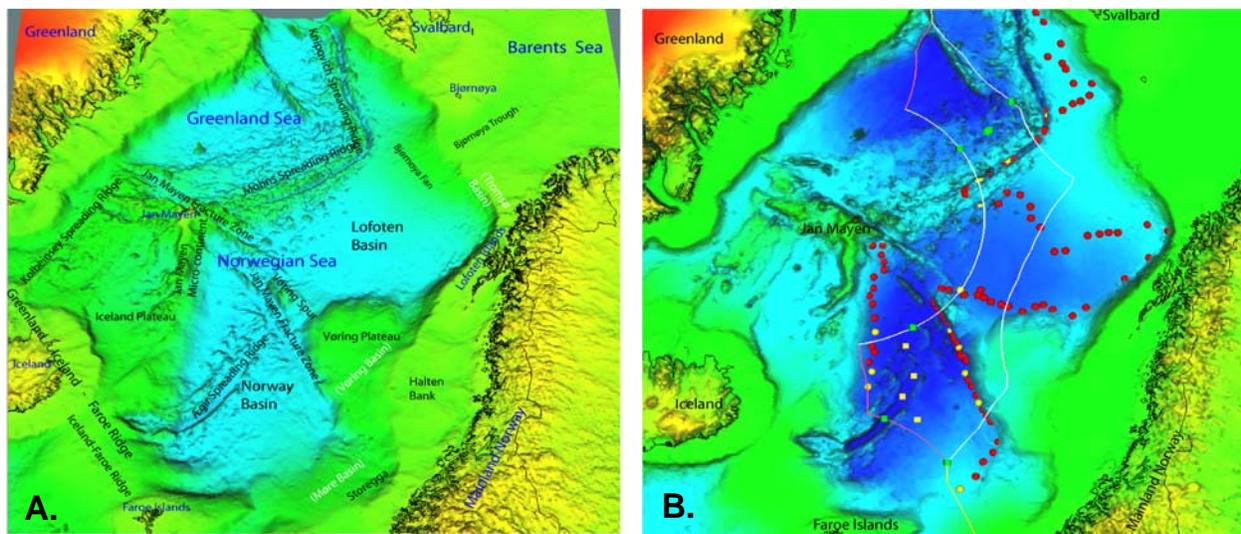
### 2. Submerged prolongation of the landmass and entitlement to the continental shelf beyond 200 M

- 44 The outer edge of the continental margin, established from the foot of the continental slope of the *Banana Hole* area by applying the provisions of article 76, paragraph 4, extends beyond the 200 M limits of Norway. On this basis, the Commission recognises the legal entitlement of Norway to delineate continental shelf beyond its 200 M limits in this area (Figure 8).

### 3. The determination of the foot of the continental slope

#### 3.1 Considerations

- 45 Thirteen critical FOS points generate formula points beyond the 200 M limits of Norway in the *Banana Hole* area. Ten of these are associated with the continental margin of Mainland Norway and Svalbard and three are associated with the continental margin of Jan Mayen.

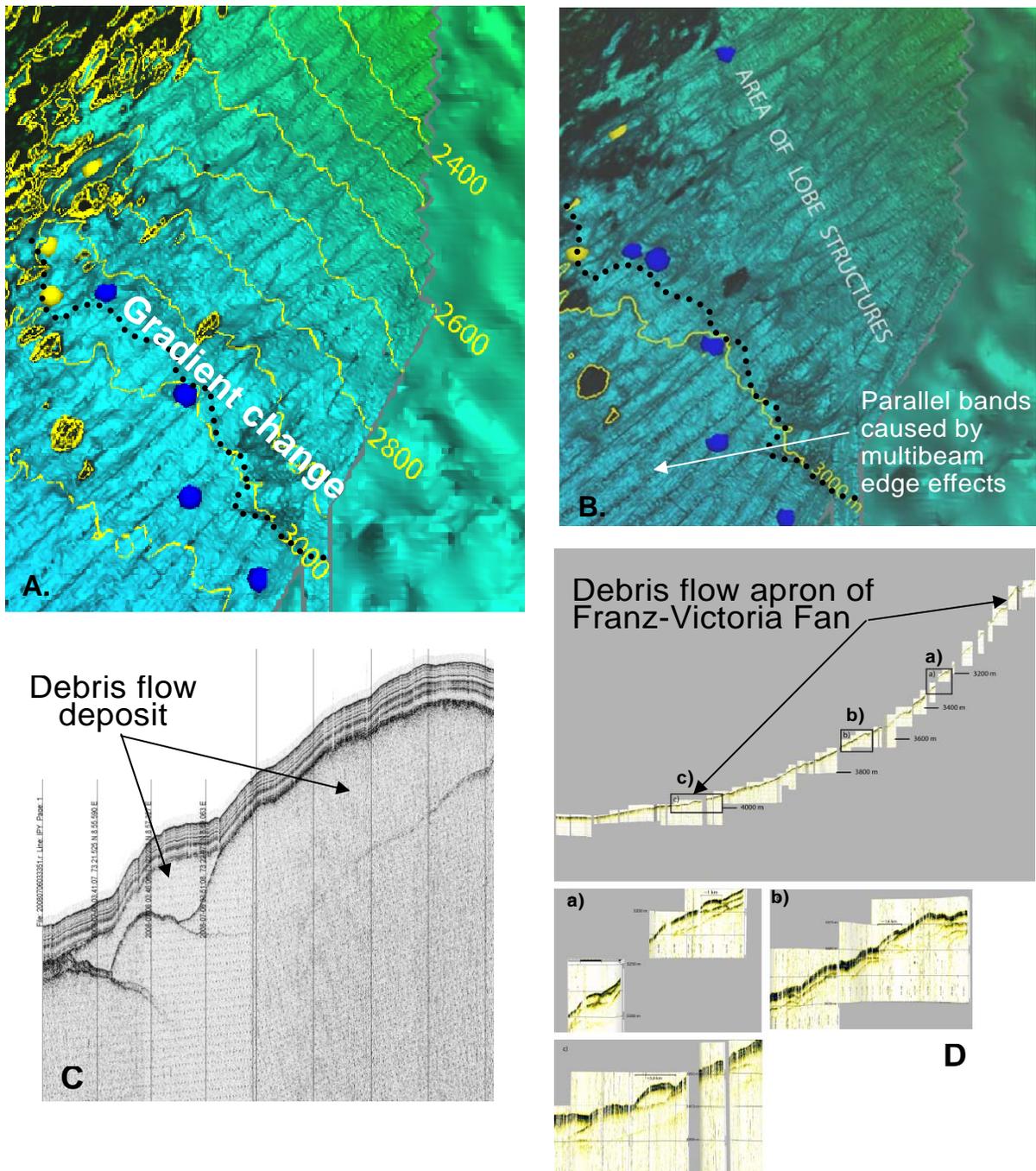


**Figure 8.** Maps of the *Banana Hole* area showing: A) the main morphological features; B) the basis of Norway's entitlement to delineate the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 M as contained in Norway's original submission. Shows the locations of the FOS points (red and yellow spheres, yellow are critical FOS points) and article 76 formulae points (green squares are based on the 60 M distance formula, yellow squares are based on the sediment thickness formula); 200 M line from the territorial sea baseline of Norway (white line); official maritime boundaries with other States (yellow line); and the computed 200 M limits of other States (magenta line). These maps were submitted by Norway as Figures D.I.1.1 and D.I.2.1 of the Main Body, and depict various limits, lines and other information representing the views of Norway in the area. The Commission takes no position on the information depicted unless otherwise stated in the Recommendations.

- 46 With respect to the continental margin of Mainland Norway and Svalbard, critical FOS points as originally submitted are located in a variety of settings: within the central valley of the Mohns Ridge in association with the distal part of the Bjørnøya Fan and on the south-eastern flank of the ridge within the Lofoten Basin; on the northern margin of Vøring Spur adjacent to the Lofoten Basin; on the southwest margin of the Vøring Spur and Plateau in association with the Jan Mayen Fracture Zone; and within the Storegga continental margin adjacent to the Norway Basin (Figure 8).
- 47 With respect to the continental margin of Jan Mayen, critical FOS points as originally submitted are located along the eastern flank of the Jan Mayen Micro-Continent and Iceland Plateau ("the Jan Mayen Micro-Continent/ Iceland Plateau (JMMC/IP) composite high").
- 48 The northern *Banana Hole* area is dominated by the Mohns-Knipovich Ridge system, which is an active seafloor spreading system, and the Bjørnøya Fan, which is one of the largest glacio-marine, trough-mouth fan systems in the world. In its Submission of 27 November 2006, Norway located critical FOS points Mohns Ridge FOS 1, 2 and 3 within the central valley on the Mohns Ridge, and Lofoten Basin North FOS 1 on the south-eastern flank of the ridge. This base of slope location related to Norway's view that the slope sediments of the Bjørnøya Fan had buried the eastern flanks of the Mohns and Knipovich spreading ridges where the two ridges meet, and that the south-eastern flank of the central trough of the

Mohns Ridge is morphologically connected to the continental slope of the Bjørnøya Fan. In this approach, and on a purely morphological basis, it was Norway's view that the inner, south-eastern flanking ridge of the Mohns Ridge system forms a submarine ridge in the sense of article 76 paragraph 6, and the base of slope lies on the outer, north-western margin of the flanking ridge; that is, within the central valley. To the south, where no rise is present, Norway located the base of slope where the slope of the Bjørnøya Fan merged with the deep ocean floor of the Lofoten Basin. North of the bend in the spreading ridge system, Norway interpreted a regional inflection point in the margin to indicate the presence of a rise, which separated the slopes of the Bjørnøya and Storfjorden fans from the Knipovich Ridge.

- 49 The Subcommission was of the view that regionally significant inflections in seafloor gradient indicated that the Bjørnøya Fan is separated from the Mohns-Knipovich Ridge system by a continuous zone of flat to very low-gradient seafloor that is not part of the continental slope. In this approach, the Mohns-Knipovich Ridge system, including its central valley, is considered to be part of the deep ocean floor and/or rise provinces on morphological and geological grounds. The Subcommission informed Norway that based on the data and material provided to date, it did not agree with the determination of the foot of the continental slope along the central valley of the ridge system (Subcommission presentation "Preliminary considerations regarding certain issues in the northern *Banana Hole* – Norwegian and Greenland Seas" of 17 April 2007). It advised Norway to explore more landward possibilities for the base of slope associated with regionally significant inflections in the gradient of the seafloor.
- 50 Following a series of interactions based on responses and additional information, including a number of publications, related to this matter (NOR-DOC-014-31-01-2008, NOR-DOC-015-31-01-2008, NOR-DOC-020-14-03-2008, NOR-DOC-020-rev-04-04-2008, NOR-DOC-021-04-04-2008, NOR-DOC-022-04-04-2008, NOR-PRE-009-15-04-2008, NOR-PRE-010-15-04-2008, NOR-PRE-012-16-04-2008) Norway revised the base of slope zone to a location on the landward side of the central valley and south-eastern flank of the Mohns-Knipovich Ridge system (NOR-DOC-024-01-07-2008). Norway submitted five new FOS points FOS BF6, FOS BF7, FOS BF8, FOS BF11 and FOS BF12 (Figures 10 and 11) that replaced critical FOS points Mohns ridge FOS 1, 2 and 3, and Lofoten Basin North FOS 1 as contained in the original submission (NOR-DOC-025-01-07-2008). These new FOS points were located at a regionally significant gradient change that corresponds to the seaward boundary of numerous lobe-like features that form the slope of the Bjørnøya Fan (Figure 9). These lobes are likely to represent the surface expression of glacial debris flows now known to constitute much of the slope of glacio-marine fans. This initiated a consistent approach to determining the base of slope around trough-mouth, glacio-marine fans that was also applied by Norway to the Franz-Victoria Fan of the *Western Nansen Basin* area (see discussion in paragraph 29 of these Recommendations). Based on the Submission, and the additional data and material provided by Norway, the Subcommission agreed with the new approach adopted by Norway to define the base of the continental slope associated with the Bjørnøya Fan. In particular, based on the morphological and bathymetric evidence, supplemented by other geological and geophysical data provided by Norway, the Subcommission agreed with the way the locations of new critical foot of continental slope points FOS BF6, FOS BF7, FOS BF8, FOS BF11 and FOS BF12 were established (Figures 10 and 11).



**Figure 9.** Composite figure showing (A) regional gradient change, (B) lobes at seafloor and (C) TOPAS high-resolution sub-bottom profiler data (July 2008 Line 5; NOR-PRE-014-09-09-2008) indicating the distribution and characteristics of the glacial debris flows forming and underlying the slope of the Bjørnøya Fan, and similar features (D) imaged on Parasound high-resolution sub-bottom profiler data over the Franz-Victoria Fan of the Western Nansen Basin.

- 51 The two facing continental margins of Norway in the southern *Banana Hole* area are dominated by the Vøring Spur, Vøring Plateau and associated East Jan Mayen Fracture Zone in the east, and the Jan Mayen Micro-Continent/Iceland Plateau composite high in the west. The Vøring Spur is a bathymetric high that extends to the northwest from the Vøring Plateau, and lies north of the East Jan Mayen Fracture Zone and the northern tip of the extinct Ægir spreading ridge (Figure 8A). Along the rugged northern margin of the Vøring Spur the gradients are relatively low, but the base of the continental slope is generally readily identifiable on a morphological basis with respect to the smooth, flat seafloor of the Lofoten Basin. Accordingly, the northern margin of the Vøring Spur may be readily delineated by its foot of the continental slope envelope and the Subcommission agreed with the general foot of the continental slope location established by Norway; in particular, it agreed with the location of FOS point Lofoten Basin South FOS 1 (LBS1, Figure 10) as originally submitted.
- 52 The morphology of the steep, south-western margin of the Vøring Spur and Vøring Plateau is controlled by the East Jan Mayen Fracture Zone (Figure 8A). In this area, the base of the continental slope can be readily identified on a morphological basis by the change to the flat, smooth deep ocean floor of the Norway basin. Accordingly, the south-western margin of the Vøring Plateau and Spur may be readily delineated by its foot of the continental slope envelope. The Subcommission agreed with the general foot of the continental slope envelope established by Norway in this area; in particular, it agreed with the locations of the critical FOS points Vøring Spur South FOS 23 (VS23), Vøring Plateau South FOS 19 (VP19), Vøring Plateau South FOS 13 (VP13) and Vøring Plateau South FOS 9 (VP9) (Figures 10 and 11), as originally submitted.
- 53 The Storegga continental margin adjacent to the Norway Basin, is dominated by the massive Storegga slide system and the Møre Marginal High that underpins the lower slope. Although gradients over this margin are relatively low, the base of the continental slope can be readily identified on a morphological basis by the inflection point associated with the transition from the continental slope to the extensive continental rise. Accordingly, the Storegga margin may be readily delineated by its foot of the continental slope envelope. The Subcommission agreed with the general foot of the continental slope envelope established by Norway in this area; in particular, it agreed with the location of the critical FOS point North Sea North-West FOS 1.
- 54 The Jan Mayen Micro-Continent (JMMC) is a complex, composite, structural high that constitutes the western margin of the Norway Basin and much of the eastern part of the Iceland Plateau, possibly as far south as the Iceland-Faroe Ridge. The JMMC is an elongate feature that is over 100 km in width and possibly more than 600 km in length and extends southward from the volcanically-active island of Jan Mayen. In the north its composite morphology includes the well defined Jan Mayen Ridge, which has water depths increasing from 300 m in the north to greater than 1000 m in the south; the over 2000 m deep Jan Mayen Basin to the west; and the 2000 m deep Jan Mayen Trough to the south. Further south the ridge becomes a broad, low-relief swell, eventually merging with the Iceland Plateau (IP) in the west and forming the JMMC/IP composite high. Only the eastern margin of the JMMC/IP composite high has an impact on the establishment of the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 M in the Norwegian Sea. The continental slope bounding the Norway Basin to the north-west is formed by the eastern slope of the JMMC/IP composite high. In this area, the continental slope is moderately steep and the base of the continental slope is relatively distinct and can be easily

identified on the basis of morphology. Accordingly, the eastern flank of the JMMC/IP composite high can be readily delineated by its foot of continental slope envelope and the Subcommission agreed with the general foot of the continental slope envelope established by Norway; in particular, it agreed with the way the locations of the three critical foot of continental slope points in this area, Jan Mayen South-East FOS 8, Jan Mayen South-East FOS 7 and Jan Mayen South-East FOS 3, have been established.

### **3.2 Recommendations**

55 Based on its consideration of the technical and scientific documentation contained in Norway's Submission of 27 November 2006 and the additional information provided in documents referred to in paragraphs 50 above, the Commission concludes that, in the *Banana Hole* area, the FOS points listed in Table 1 of Annex I, fulfil the requirements of article 76 and Chapter 5 of the Guidelines. The Commission recommends that these FOS points should form the basis for the establishment of the outer edge of the continental margin in the *Banana Hole* area.

#### **4. The establishment of the outer edge of the continental margin**

56 There are three parts to the outer edge of the continental margin in the *Banana Hole* area: a northern part just west of Mohns Ridge; a central part in the Lofoten Basin; and a southern part in the Norway Basin (Figure 10).

##### **4.1 The application of the 60 M distance formula**

57 In the *Banana Hole* area, the outer edge of the continental margin is partly based on fixed points on arcs constructed at a distance of not more than 60 M from FOS points on the continental margins of both Mainland Norway and Svalbard, and Jan Mayen, in accordance with the provision contained in article 76, paragraph 4(a)(ii).

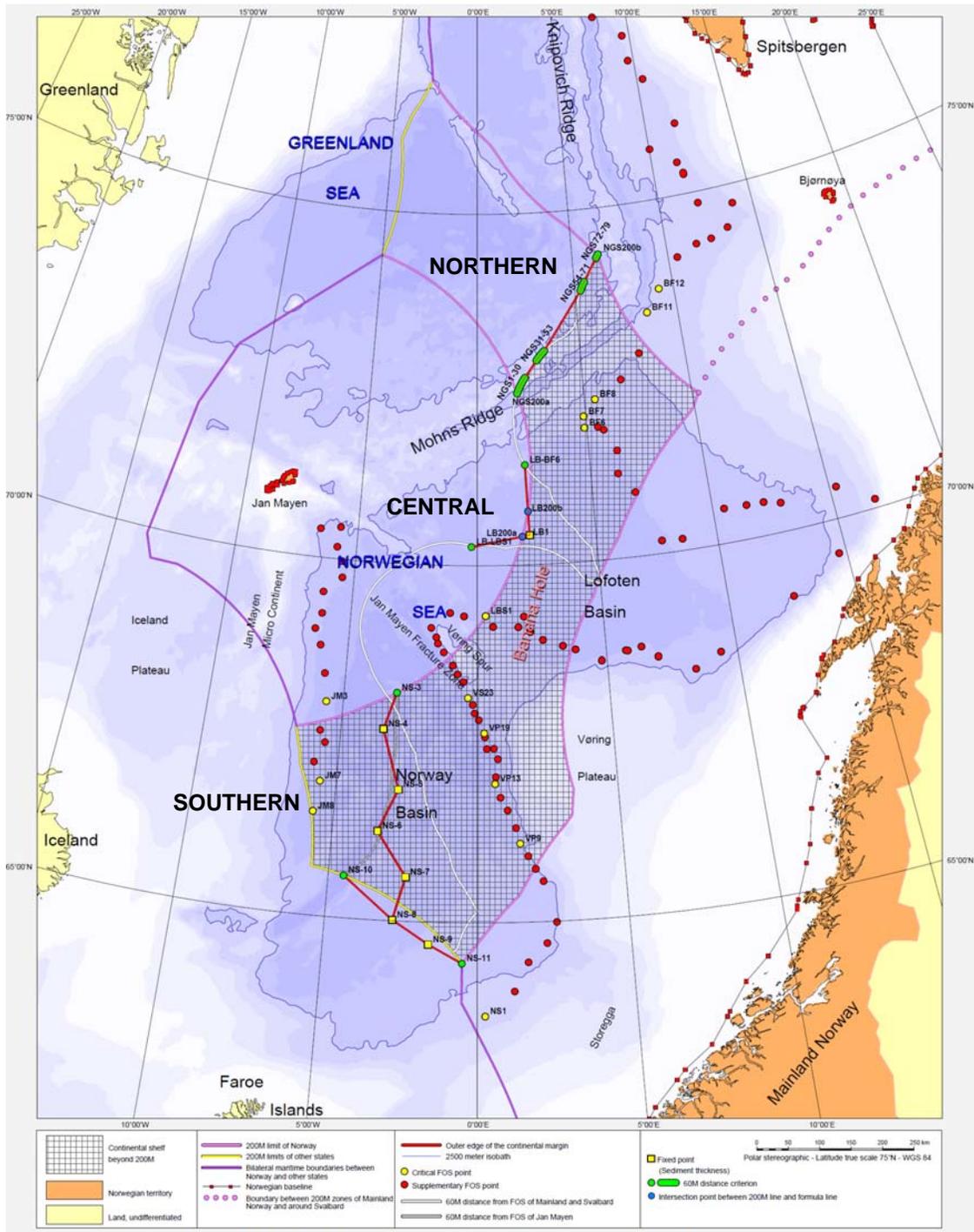
58 All three parts of the outer edge of the continental margin established in the *Banana Hole* are based on fixed points derived using the 60 M distance formula utilising FOS points on the continental margin of Mainland Norway and Svalbard. The points are: NGS200a, NGS1 - 79 and NGS200b in the north; LB-LBS1 and LB-BF6 in the centre; and NS3 and NS11 in the south (Figure 10; Table 1, Annex I).

59 Only the southern part of the outer edge of the continental margin established in the *Banana Hole* is based on fixed points derived using the 60 M distance formula utilising FOS points on the continental margin of Jan Mayen. The points are NS3 and NS10 (Figure 10; Table 1, Annex I).

60 The Commission agrees with the way these points have been established by Norway in the *Banana Hole* area.

##### **4.2 The application of the sediment thickness formula**

61 In the *Banana Hole* area, Norway submitted seven fixed points based on the sediment thickness provision of article 76, paragraph 4 (a)(i) that are derived from five FOS points on the continental margin of Mainland Norway (Figure 10). Norway established these sediment thickness points (LB1, NS4, NS5, NS6, NS7, NS8 and NS9) based on the seismic lines LOS-99-10, LOS-00-05, LOS-00-08A, LOS-00-08, LOS-00-04, LOS-00-13A and LOS-00-13A, respectively.



**Figure 10.** Map showing the outer edge of the continental margin of Norway beyond 200 M from the territorial sea baselines of Norway in the *Banana Hole* area. Shows the critical and supplementary FOS points on the continental margins of Mainland Norway and Svalbard, and Jan Mayen, including the new FOS points (labelled BF) in the northern *Banana Hole*. Modified from map provided by Norway as NOR-DOC-031-12-12-2008/CORR1 under letter dated 16 March 2009.

- 62 In the *Banana Hole* area, Norway submitted five fixed points based on the sediment thickness provision of article 76, paragraph 4 (a)(i) that are derived from three FOS points on the continental margin of Jan Mayen. Norway established these sediment thickness points (NS4, NS5, NS6, NS7 and NS8) based on the seismic lines LOS-00-05, LOS-00-08A, LOS-00-08, LOS-00-04 and LOS-00-13A, respectively. That is, these five sediment thickness points derived from the continental margin of Jan Mayen are identical to five of the seven sediment thickness points derived from the continental margin of Mainland Norway.
- 63 The Commission agrees with the procedure applied by Norway to establish the sediment thickness points based on FOS points on the continental margins of both Mainland Norway and Svalbard, and Jan Mayen as contained in Table 1, Annex I, including the data provided, the seismic interpretation, the methods of depth conversion, and the distance calculations.

#### **4.3 Configuration of the Outer Edge of the Continental Margin**

- 64 In the northern and central *Banana Hole*, the outer edge of the continental margin extends westwards from Mainland Norway and south-westwards from Svalbard (Spitzbergen). This part of the outer edge of the continental margin joins to the 200 M limit of Svalbard (Spitzbergen), and joins to and overlaps with the 200 M limit of Jan Mayen (Figure 10).
- 65 In the southern *Banana Hole*, the outer edge of the continental margin extends westwards from Mainland Norway and south-eastwards from Jan Mayen. These two outer edges of the continental margins conjoin or overlap with each other, and with the 200 M limits of Iceland and the Faroe Islands (Denmark). Norway has documented this conjoining with nine fixed points - six sediment thickness points (NS4 to NS9) and three 60 M distance points (NS3, NS10 and NS11), and their connecting straight lines (Figure 10). The Commission agrees that the continental margins of Mainland Norway and Jan Mayen as established by Norway do conjoin or overlap in the southern *Banana Hole*, but is of the view that the three fixed points NS9 to NS11 are not necessary to support this outcome.

#### **4.4 Recommendations**

- 66 In the *Banana Hole* area, the outer edge of the continental margin beyond 200 M is based on points on the 60 M arcs and sediment thickness points as described in sections 5.1 and 5.2, in accordance with article 76, paragraph 7 (Figure 10). The Commission recommends that these arcs and points are used as the basis for delineating the outer limits of the continental shelf in this area.

### **5. The delineation of the outer limits of the continental shelf**

- 67 The outer limits of the continental shelf should be based on the established outer edge of the continental margin, taking into consideration the constraints contained in article 76, paragraphs 5 and 6.

#### **5.1 The application of constraint criteria**

- 68 For the outer limits of the continental shelf in the *Banana Hole* area, Norway has invoked a combination of the distance and the depth constraints. In the northern and central *Banana Hole* consideration of the outer limits of the continental shelf only involves an examination of the construction of the distance constraint line.

However, in the southern part of the *Banana Hole* where the outer edges of the continental margins of Mainland Norway and Jan Mayen conjoin or overlap with each other and with the 200 M limits of Iceland and the Faroe Islands (Denmark) (see paragraph 65), consideration of the outer limits also involves the application of depth constraint (Figures 11 and 12). In the view of the Commission, the application of the depth constraint involves the examination of whether the relevant seafloor highs in the southern *Banana Hole* area may be considered natural components of the continental margin (Figures 11 and 12).

- 69 In the southern *Banana Hole*, the outer limit fixed point NS4 lies inside the 350 M from Jan Mayen but just beyond the same constraint from Mainland Norway. To be considered a valid fixed point on the outer limit with respect to both land territories, NS4 must lie inside the depth constraint with respect to the continental margin of Mainland Norway (Figures 11 and 12).
- 70 The straight line that connects fixed points NS7 and NS8 delineates the outer edge of the continental margin of both Mainland Norway and Jan Mayen. This line defines the last segment of the outer limit of the continental shelf of both land territories to their join with the 200 M limit of the Faroe Islands (Denmark). Both this intersection point, and NS8 itself, lie inside the distance constraint line with respect to Mainland Norway but beyond that constraint with respect to Jan Mayen (Figures 11 and 12). Therefore, to be a valid point delineating the outer limits of the continental shelf of both land territories, the intersection point referred to above must lie inside the depth constraint line with respect to the continental margin of Jan Mayen.
- 71 In the view of the Commission, the application of depth constraint to point NS4 and the intersection point above, involves the examination of whether the relevant seafloor highs in the *Banana Hole* may be considered to be natural components of the continental margin.

#### **5.1.1 The construction of the distance constraint line**

- 72 The distance constraint line submitted by Norway is constructed by arcs at 350 M distance from the territorial sea baselines of Mainland Norway and Svalbard, and Jan Mayen as included in the Submission (Figures 11 and 12). The Commission agrees with the procedure and methods applied by Norway in the construction of this constraint line.

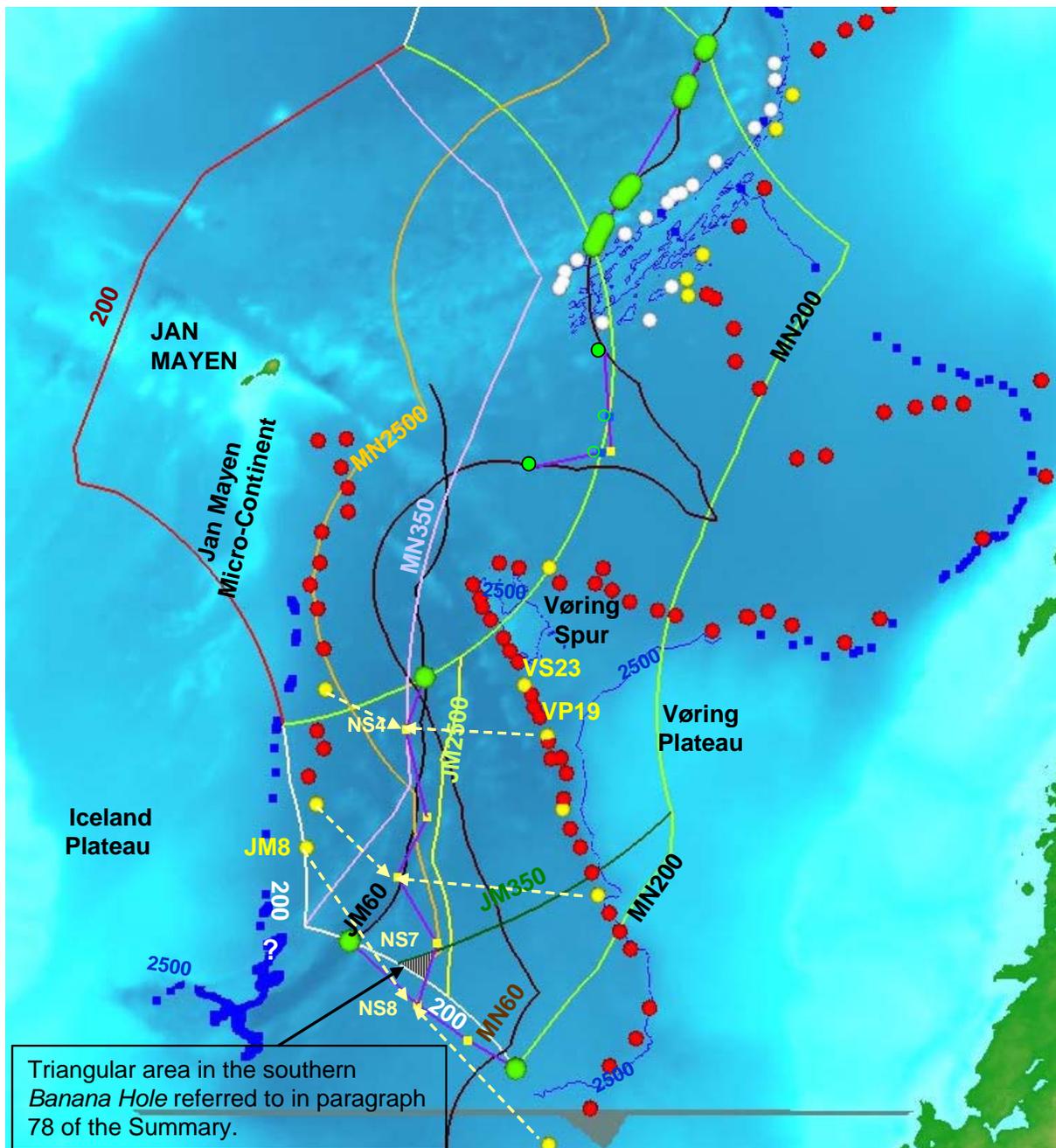
#### **5.1.2 The construction of the depth constraint line**

- 73 For Mainland Norway, the 2500 m isobaths on which the depth constraint line is based are located on the Vøring Spur, the Vøring Plateau, and the Storegga margin. Since all these isobaths are landward of the foot of the continental slope (Figure 11), they can be considered to conform to the general configuration of the continental margin. Therefore, the application of these isobaths as a basis for the depth constraint is in accordance with paragraphs 4.4.1 and 4.4.2 of the Guidelines. The Commission recommends that the depth constraint line for the continental margin of Mainland Norway is constructed as submitted by Norway (Figures 11 and 12).
- 74 For Jan Mayen, the 2500 m isobaths from which the depth constraint line is derived are located on the eastern flank of the JMMC/IP composite high. Based on the data and material in the Submission, the Commission cannot verify that the isobaths lying south of FOS point Jan Mayen South-East FOS 8 are landward of the foot of

the continental slope (Figures 11 and 12), and therefore conform to the general configuration of the continental margin. Thus, the Commission recommends that these isobaths not be used as a basis to delineate the outer limits of the continental shelf for Jan Mayen in the southernmost area.

### 5.1.3 Consideration and classification of submarine highs

- 75 Fixed point NS4 lies beyond the distance constraint line from Mainland Norway and is derived from FOS point Vøring Plateau South FOS 19 (Figures 11 and 12). The Vøring Plateau is a large, 1300-1500 m deep feature within the margin that is underlain by extended continental crust that merges with anomalously thick, break-up related magmatic crust beneath its outer part. Based on the evidence in the Submission, including the additional material provided by Norway (NOR-DISC-005-08-06-2007), the Commission agrees that the Vøring Plateau is a submarine elevation that is a natural component of the continental margin of Mainland Norway in the sense of article 76, paragraph 6. Hence, to delineate the outer limits of the continental shelf, the depth constraint may be applied to fixed points use to establish the outer edge of the continental margin that are derived from the Vøring Plateau; in particular, Vøring Plateau South FOS 19 that is used to derive fixed point NS4.
- 76 The Vøring Spur is a seafloor high that extends northwest from the Vøring Plateau, to the north of the East Jan Mayen Fracture Zone. The Commission recognises that by way of the foot of the continental slope envelope and morphology, the Vøring Spur is part of the submerged prolongation of the landmass of Mainland Norway. Although it remains poorly understood, information in the Submission and additional material provided by Norway (NOR-PRE-007-31-01-2008) indicates that the Vøring Spur is underlain by thick magmatic crust and has a different evolution and geological character to the adjacent Vøring Plateau. In the view of the Commission, the Vøring Spur cannot be regarded as a submarine elevation that is a natural component of the continental margin of Mainland Norway in the sense of article 76, paragraph 6. It is, however, part of the continental margin of Norway for the purposes of the Convention. Hence, 2500 m isobaths associated with the Vøring Spur that lie inside its foot of continental slope envelope can contribute to the construction of the depth constraint line used to delineate the outer limits of the continental shelf of Mainland Norway (Figures 11 and 12).



**Figure 11.** Detailed map of the southern and central *Banana Hole* showing the various points and lines that contribute to the delineation of the outer limits of the continental shelf of Norway beyond 200 M. Shows the 200 M limits of Norway and other States; the 2500 m isobath points; 60 M formula arcs, and distance and isobath constraint lines with respect to both Mainland Norway (MN60, MN350 and MN2500), and Jan Mayen (JM60, JM350 and JM2500) continental margins; and which FOS points on the facing margins contribute to fixed points NS4, NS7 and NS8. Also shows the revision of the FOS points in the northern *Banana Hole* from those in the original Submission (white dots) to new critical points (yellow dots) further east (prepared for the Subcommittee from information submitted by Norway).

- 77 Fixed point NS8, and the related intersection point of the straight line that it defines with fixed point NS7 and the 200 M limit of the Faroe Islands (Denmark), both lie beyond the distance constraint line from Jan Mayen (Figures 11 and 12). The Commission recognises that, by way of the foot of the continental slope envelope and morphology, the JMMC/IP composite high is part of the submerged prolongation of the landmass of the volcanically-active island of Jan Mayen. NS8 is derived from FOS point Jan Mayen South-East FOS 8 associated with the south-eastern margin of the JMMC/IP composite high. On the basis of seismic reflection and refraction (OBS) data, potential field interpretation and plate-kinematic models the JMMC/IP composite high has long been interpreted to be underlain by highly extended, magmatically-altered continental crust; however, the exact lateral and southward extent of this crust is poorly defined. The younger volcanic rocks of the Jan Mayen landmass are embedded within the older underlying crust of the JMMC/IP and represent an integral part of the geological development of the composite high and have contributed to the growth of its crust. Based on the morphological and geological evidence in the Submission, the additional material provided by Norway (NOR-PRE-008-31-01-2008, NOR-DOC-017-31-01-2008, NOR-DOC-018-31-01-2008, NOR-DISC-022-11-09-2008, NOR-PRE-015-09-09-2008), and the literature, the Commission agrees that on balance the JMMC/IP composite high is a submarine elevation that is a natural component of the continental margin of Jan Mayen in the sense of article 76, paragraph 6. Hence, to delineate the outer limits of the continental shelf, a valid depth constraint could be applied to fixed points used to establish the outer edge of the continental margin that are derived from the JMMC/IP composite high; in particular, Jan Mayen South-East FOS 8.

#### **5.1.4 The application of the combination of the distance and the depth constraints**

- 78 In the *Banana Hole* area, Norway has applied a constraint line based on the combination of lines constructed by the application of both the distance and depth constraints contained in article 76, paragraph 5 (see sections 6.1.1 and 6.1.2 above). The Commission agrees in general with the way this combined constraint line has been applied except with respect to Jan Mayen in the southernmost part of the *Banana Hole* between fixed points NS7 and NS8 (Figures 11 and 12). At this location, a small triangular area that is part of the submerged prolongation of the landmass of Jan Mayen lies beyond the distance constraint line and cannot be confirmed as being part of the continental shelf of Norway through the use of a verified depth constraint. This triangular area is bounded by: the straight line that establishes the outer edge of the continental margin of Jan Mayen between fixed points NS7 and NS8; the 200 M limit of the Faroe Islands (Denmark); and the distance constraint line from Jan Mayen.

#### **5.2 The outer limits of the continental shelf**

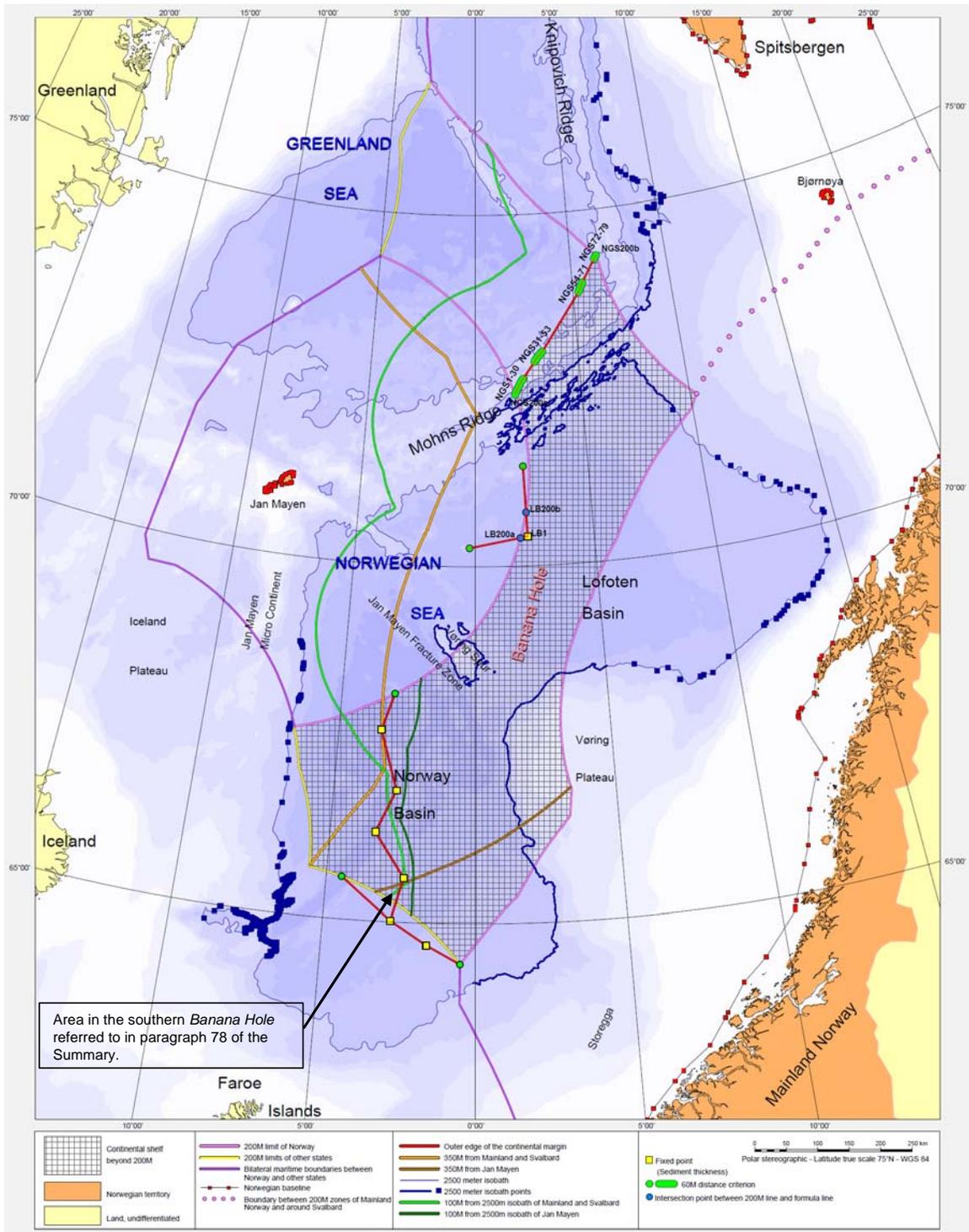
- 79 The outer limits of the continental shelf in the *Banana Hole* area as contained in the Submission of Norway of 27 November 2006 and revised under letter of 20 January 2009 (NOR-LET-030-20-02-2009), consists of fixed points connected by straight lines not exceeding 60 M in length. The fixed points are listed in Table 2, Annex I, as submitted under letter of 20 January 2009 (NOR-DOC-030-12-12-2008). The fixed points are formula points established by the provisions contained in article 76, paragraph 4(a), or points located on Norway's 200 M limit lines associated with Svalbard (NGS200b) and Jan Mayen (NGS200a, LB200a and

LB200b) (Figure 12). Elsewhere, to the south and east of the outer limits delineated by the fixed points above, Norway proposed that its continental shelf entitlement beyond 200 M in the *Banana Hole* area extends up to the 200 M limits of the Faroe Islands (Denmark) and Iceland.

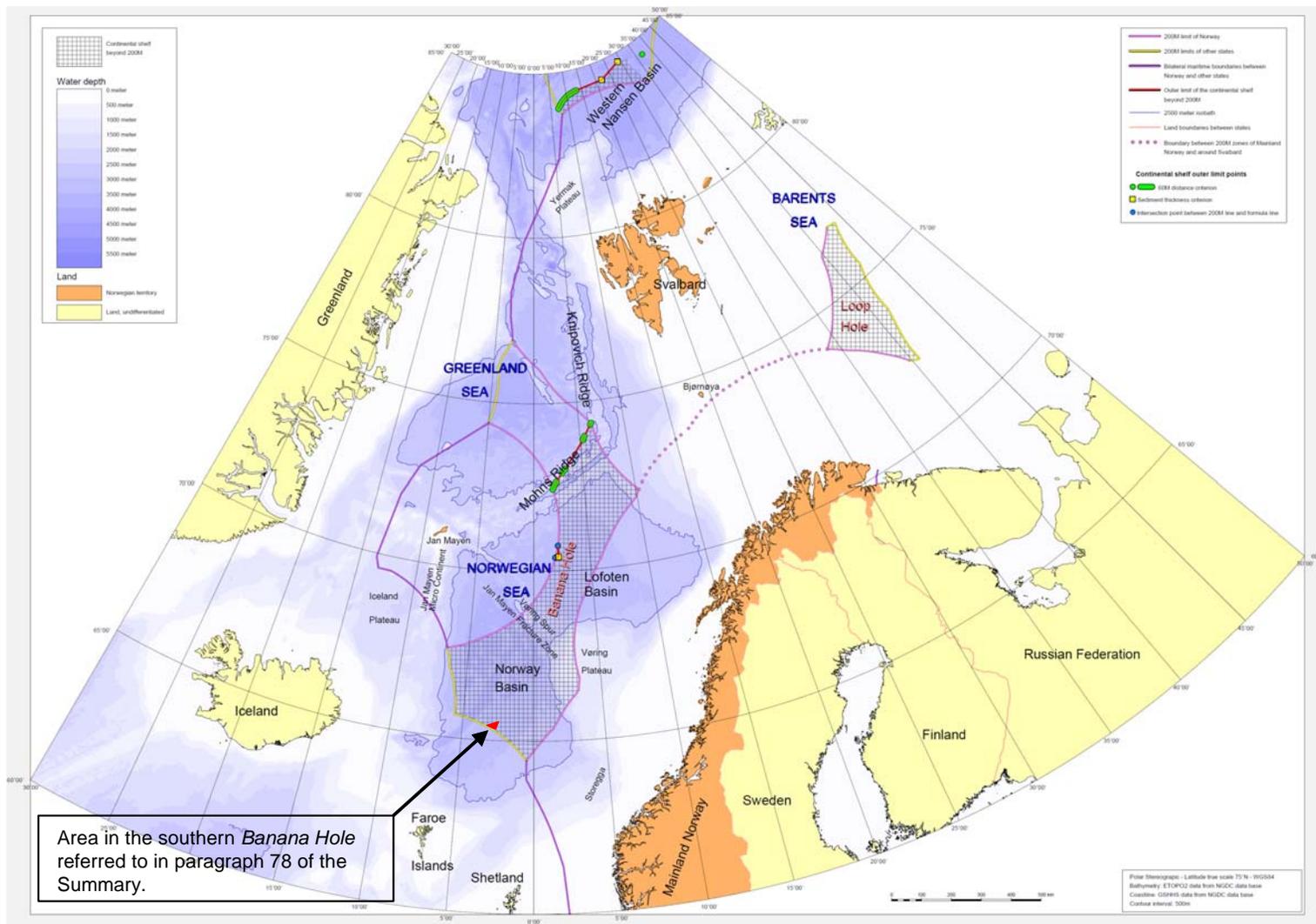
### 5.3 Recommendations

80 The Commission agrees with the determination of the fixed points listed in Table 1, Annex I, establishing the outer edge of the continental margin in the *Banana Hole* area. The Commission recommends that the delineation of the outer limits of the continental shelf in the *Banana Hole* area of the Norwegian and Greenland Seas be conducted in accordance with article 76, paragraph 7, by straight lines not exceeding 60 M in length, connecting fixed points, defined by coordinates of latitude and longitude. The establishment of the final outer limits of the continental shelf of Norway in parts of the *Banana Hole* may depend on delimitation between States. The Commission recommends, taking into consideration article 9 of Annex II, that Norway proceeds to delineate the outer limits of the continental shelf in the *Banana Hole* on the basis of:

- (i) the outer edge of the continental margin referred to in paragraph 66;
- (ii) the Commission's views on the outer limits south of fixed point NS7 as referred to in paragraph 78; and
- (iii) the provisions of article 76, paragraphs 7, 8, 9 and 10.



**Figure 12.** Map showing the outer limits of the continental shelf of Norway beyond 200 M from the territorial sea baselines of Norway in the *Banana Hole* area. Modified from the map provided by Norway as NOR-DOC-033-12-12-2008 under letter dated 20 January 2009.



**Figure 13.** Map showing the outer limits and extent of the continental shelf of Norway beyond 200 M from the territorial sea baselines of Norway in the *Banana Hole*, *Western Nansen Basin* and *Loop Hole* areas. Modified from the map provided by Norway as NOR-DOC-034-12-12-2008 under letter dated 20 January 2009. Coordinates for the outer limits are given in Annex I. Parts of hatched areas may be subject to delimitation as referred to in paragraphs 23, 40 and 80.

**ANNEX I**  
**TABLES OF COORDINATES, FOOT OF CONTINENTAL SLOPE POINTS AND OTHER**  
**INFORMATION RELATED**  
**TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE OUTER EDGE OF THE CONTINENTAL MARGIN (TABLE 1) AND**  
**THE DELINEATION OF THE OUTER LIMITS OF THE CONTINENTAL SHELF BEYOND 200 M**  
**(TABLE 2)**  
**AS SUBMITTED BY NORWAY UNDER LETTER DATED 20 JANUARY 2009**

**Table 1. Coordinates for the outer edge of the continental margin beyond 200 M, and their corresponding foot of the slope points**

**Table 2. Coordinates for the outer limit of the continental shelf fixed points beyond 200 M and the corresponding foot of the slope/base points**

The locations of fixed point AO1 and related FOS point ARCTIC FOS 1, as originally submitted by Norway on 27 November 2006, were revised during the period of the Commission's examination of the Submission. These revised points were referred to as AO1 rev and ARCTIC FOS 1 Rev in documents that supported the revisions (NOR-DOC-026-07-11-2008 and NOR-DOC-027-24-11-2008); however, in Tables 1 and 2 the original point numbering, AO1 and ARCTIC FOS 1, was retained for the revised points by Norway.

**Tables 1 and 2 of Annex I are only available in electronic form.**

Table 1. Coordinates for the outer edge of the continental margin beyond 200M, and their corresponding foot of the slope points																				
CM POINT	CM POINT LONGITUDE	CM POINT LATITUDE	CM POINT LONGITUDE			CM POINT LATITUDE			ARTICLE 76 PROVISION INVOKED	DISTANCE TO NEXT POINT (m)	DISTANCE TO NEXT POINT (M)	CRITICAL FOS POINT	FOS POINT LONGITUDE	FOS POINT LATITUDE	FOS POINT LONGITUDE			FOS POINT LATITUDE		
CM	C_LON_DD	C_LAT_DD	C_LON_D	C_LON_M	C_LON_S	C_LAT_D	C_LAT_M	C_LAT_S	A76PROV	DIST		FOS	F_LON_DD	F_LAT_DD	F_LON_D	F_LON_M	F_LON_S	F_LAT_D	F_LAT_M	F_LAT_S
<b>Western Nansen Basin in the Arctic Ocean (AO)</b>																				
#	AO1	28.929677	84.723068	28		46.84	84	43	23.04	Art. 76(4)(a)(i): 1% Sediment Thickness	81333.4	FOS ARCTIC 1	33.940525	83.561973	33	56	25.89	83	33	43.10
	AO2	21.853439	84.433060	21	51	12.38	84	25	59.02	Art. 76(4)(a)(i): 1% Sediment Thickness	93209.4	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
	AO3	13.338295	84.355973	13	20	17.86	84	21	21.50	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
	AO4	13.248606	84.354445	13	14	54.98	84	21	16.00	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
	AO5	13.159110	84.352824	13	9	32.80	84	21	10.17	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
	AO6	13.069819	84.351110	13	4	11.35	84	21	4.00	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
	AO7	12.980745	84.349304	12	58	50.68	84	20	57.49	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
	AO8	12.891898	84.347405	12	53	30.83	84	20	50.66	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
	AO9	12.803289	84.345414	12	48	11.84	84	20	43.49	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
	AO10	12.714930	84.343331	12	42	53.75	84	20	35.99	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
	AO11	12.626832	84.341156	12	37	36.60	84	20	28.16	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
	AO12	12.539005	84.338891	12	32	20.42	84	20	20.01	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
	AO13	12.451460	84.336534	12	27	5.26	84	20	11.52	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
	AO14	12.364208	84.334086	12	21	51.15	84	20	2.71	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
	AO15	12.277260	84.331549	12	16	38.14	84	19	53.58	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
	AO16	12.190626	84.328921	12	11	26.25	84	19	44.12	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
	AO17	12.104316	84.326203	12	6	15.54	84	19	34.33	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
	AO18	12.018342	84.323396	12	1	6.03	84	19	24.23	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
	AO19	11.932713	84.320500	11	55	57.77	84	19	13.80	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
	AO20	11.847439	84.317515	11	50	50.78	84	19	3.05	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
	AO21	11.762531	84.314442	11	45	45.11	84	18	51.99	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
	AO22	11.677998	84.311281	11	40	40.79	84	18	40.61	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
	AO23	11.593852	84.308033	11	35	37.87	84	18	28.92	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
	AO24	11.510100	84.304697	11	30	36.36	84	18	16.91	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
	AO25	11.426754	84.301275	11	25	36.31	84	18	4.59	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
	AO26	11.343822	84.297767	11	20	37.76	84	17	51.96	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
	AO27	11.261315	84.294173	11	15	40.73	84	17	39.02	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
	AO28	11.179242	84.290493	11	10	45.27	84	17	25.77	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
	AO29	11.097611	84.286729	11	5	51.40	84	17	12.22	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
	AO30	11.016433	84.282881	11	0	59.16	84	16	58.37	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
	AO31	10.935716	84.278948	10	56	8.58	84	16	44.21	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
	AO32	10.855469	84.274932	10	51	19.69	84	16	29.76	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
	AO33	10.775701	84.270833	10	46	32.52	84	16	15.00	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
	AO34	10.696420	84.266652	10	41	47.11	84	15	59.95	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
	AO35	10.617636	84.262389	10	37	3.49	84	15	44.60	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
	AO36	10.539357	84.258044	10	32	21.69	84	15	28.96	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
	AO37	10.461591	84.253619	10	27	41.73	84	15	13.03	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
	AO38	10.384346	84.249113	10	23	3.65	84	14	56.81	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
	AO39	10.307631	84.244528	10	18	27.47	84	14	40.30	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
	AO40	10.231453	84.239863	10	13	53.23	84	14	23.51	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
	AO41	10.155820	84.235120	10	9	20.95	84	14	6.43	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
	AO42	10.080740	84.230299	10	4	50.66	84	13	49.08	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
	AO43	10.006221	84.225401	10	0	22.40	84	13	31.44	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
	AO44	9.932270	84.220425	9	55	56.17	84	13	13.53	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
	AO45	9.858894	84.215373	9	51	32.02	84	12	55.34	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
	AO46	9.786101	84.210246	9	47	9.96	84	12	36.89	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
	AO47	9.713897	84.205044	9	42	50.03	84	12	18.16	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
	AO48	9.642290	84.199767	9	38	32.24	84	11	59.16	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
	AO49	9.571286	84.194417	9	34	16.63	84	11	39.90	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
	AO50	9.500892	84.188993	9	30	3.21	84	11	20.37	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
	AO51	9.431114	84.183497	9	25	52.01														

CM POINT	CM POINT LONGITUDE	CM POINT LATITUDE	CM POINT LONGITUDE			CM POINT LATITUDE			ARTICLE 76 PROVISION INVOKED	DISTANCE TO NEXT POINT (m)	DISTANCE TO NEXT POINT (M)	CRITICAL FOS POINT	FOS POINT LONGITUDE	FOS POINT LATITUDE	FOS POINT LONGITUDE			FOS POINT LATITUDE		
			C_LON_DD	C_LON_M	C_LON_S	C_LAT_DD	C_LAT_M	C_LAT_S							F_LON_D	F_LON_M	F_LON_S	F_LAT_D	F_LAT_M	F_LAT_S
AO76	7.903312	84.024531	7	54	11.92	84	1	28.31	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
AO77	7.851406	84.017395	7	51	5.06	84	1	2.62	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
AO78	7.800241	84.010204	7	48	0.87	84	0	36.73	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
AO79	7.749821	84.002962	7	44	59.36	84	0	10.66	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
AO80	7.700147	83.995668	7	42	0.53	83	59	44.40	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
AO81	7.651223	83.988323	7	39	4.40	83	59	17.96	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
AO82	7.603051	83.980928	7	36	10.98	83	58	51.34	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
AO83	7.555633	83.973484	7	33	20.28	83	58	24.54	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
AO84	7.508970	83.965991	7	30	32.29	83	57	57.57	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
AO85	7.463067	83.958450	7	27	47.04	83	57	30.42	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
AO86	7.417923	83.950863	7	25	4.52	83	57	3.11	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
AO87	7.373541	83.943230	7	22	24.75	83	56	35.63	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
AO88	7.329923	83.935551	7	19	47.72	83	56	7.98	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
AO89	7.287071	83.927828	7	17	13.46	83	55	40.18	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
AO90	7.244985	83.920061	7	14	41.95	83	55	12.22	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
AO91	7.203667	83.912251	7	12	13.20	83	54	44.10	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
AO92	7.163118	83.904399	7	9	47.22	83	54	15.84	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
AO93	7.123340	83.896505	7	7	24.02	83	53	47.42	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	201.7	0.109	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
AO94	7.115402	83.894909	7	6	55.45	83	53	41.67	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M; 200M line	N.A.		FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
* Norway proposed that the outer edge of the continental margin east of AO1 will follow a straight line, preliminarily connected to point AO95 (see paragraph 58 of the Recommendations and paragraph 32 of the Summary)																				
AO95	36.980200	84.505781	36	58	48.72	84	30	20.81	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	87731.0	47.371	FOS ARCTIC 1	33.940525	83.561973	33	56	25.89	83	33	43.10
<b>Norwegian and Greenland Seas (NGS)</b>																				
NGS200a	1.873153	72.432767	1	52	23.35	72	25	57.96	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M; 200M line	287.5	0.155	FOS BF7	4.892562	72.054695	4	53	33.22	72	3	16.90
NGS1	1.876259	72.435166	1	52	34.53	72	26	6.60	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS BF7	4.892562	72.054695	4	53	33.22	72	3	16.90
NGS2	1.887032	72.443516	1	53	13.32	72	26	36.66	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS BF7	4.892562	72.054695	4	53	33.22	72	3	16.90
NGS3	1.898064	72.451836	1	53	53.03	72	27	6.61	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS BF7	4.892562	72.054695	4	53	33.22	72	3	16.90
NGS4	1.909354	72.460125	1	54	33.67	72	27	36.45	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS BF7	4.892562	72.054695	4	53	33.22	72	3	16.90
NGS5	1.920901	72.468382	1	55	15.24	72	28	6.18	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS BF7	4.892562	72.054695	4	53	33.22	72	3	16.90
NGS6	1.932704	72.476607	1	55	57.73	72	28	35.79	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS BF7	4.892562	72.054695	4	53	33.22	72	3	16.90
NGS7	1.944764	72.484799	1	56	41.15	72	29	5.28	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS BF7	4.892562	72.054695	4	53	33.22	72	3	16.90
NGS8	1.957078	72.492958	1	57	25.48	72	29	34.65	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS BF7	4.892562	72.054695	4	53	33.22	72	3	16.90
NGS9	1.969648	72.501081	1	58	10.73	72	30	3.89	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS BF7	4.892562	72.054695	4	53	33.22	72	3	16.90
NGS10	1.982471	72.509170	1	58	56.90	72	30	33.01	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS BF7	4.892562	72.054695	4	53	33.22	72	3	16.90
NGS11	1.995547	72.517223	1	59	43.97	72	31	2.00	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS BF7	4.892562	72.054695	4	53	33.22	72	3	16.90
NGS12	2.008876	72.525239	2	0	31.95	72	31	30.86	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS BF7	4.892562	72.054695	4	53	33.22	72	3	16.90
NGS13	2.022456	72.533217	2	1	20.84	72	31	59.58	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS BF7	4.892562	72.054695	4	53	33.22	72	3	16.90
NGS14	2.036286	72.541158	2	2	10.63	72	32	28.17	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS BF7	4.892562	72.054695	4	53	33.22	72	3	16.90
NGS15	2.050366	72.549060	2	3	1.32	72	32	56.62	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS BF7	4.892562	72.054695	4	53	33.22	72	3	16.90
NGS16	2.064696	72.556923	2	3	52.91	72	33	24.92	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS BF7	4.892562	72.054695	4	53	33.22	72	3	16.90
NGS17	2.079272	72.564746	2	4	45.38	72	33	53.09	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS BF7	4.892562	72.054695	4	53	33.22	72	3	16.90
NGS18	2.094096	72.572528	2	5	38.75	72	34	21.10	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS BF7	4.892562	72.054695	4	53	33.22	72	3	16.90
NGS19	2.109166	72.580268	2	6	33.00	72	34	48.96	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS BF7	4.892562	72.054695	4	53	33.22	72	3	16.90
NGS20	2.124481	72.587966	2	7	28.13	72	35	16.68	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS BF7	4.892562	72.054695	4	53	33.22	72	3	16.90
NGS21	2.140039	72.595622	2	8	24.14	72	35	44.24	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS BF7	4.892562	72.054695	4	53	33.22	72	3	16.90
NGS22	2.155841	72.603234	2	9	21.03	72	36	11.64	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS BF7	4.892562	72.054695	4	53	33.22	72	3	16.90
NGS23	2.171884	72.610802	2	10	18.78	72	36	38.89	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS BF7	4.892562	72.054695	4	53	33.22	72	3	16.90
NGS24	2.188168	72.618325	2	11	17.40	72	37	5.97	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS BF7	4.892562	72.054695	4	53	33.22	72	3	16.90
NGS25	2.204691	72.625803	2	12	16.89	72	37	32.89	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS BF7	4.892562	72.054695	4	53	33.22	72	3	16.90
NGS26	2.221453	72.633235	2	13	17.23	72	37	59.65	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS BF7	4.892562	72.054695	4	53	33.22	72	3	16.90
NGS27	2.238451	72.640620	2	14	18.42	72	38	26.23	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS BF7	4.892562	72.054695	4	53	33.22	72	3	16.90
NGS28	2.255686	72.647957	2	15	20.47	72	38	52.65	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS BF7	4.892562	72.						

CM POINT	CM POINT LONGITUDE	CM POINT LATITUDE	CM POINT LONGITUDE			CM POINT LATITUDE			ARTICLE 76 PROVISION INVOKED	DISTANCE TO NEXT POINT (m)	DISTANCE TO NEXT POINT (M)	CRITICAL FOS POINT	FOS POINT LONGITUDE	FOS POINT LATITUDE	FOS POINT LONGITUDE			FOS POINT LATITUDE		
			C_LON_D	C_LON_M	C_LON_S	C_LAT_D	C_LAT_M	C_LAT_S							F_LON_D	F_LON_M	F_LON_S	F_LAT_D	F_LAT_M	F_LAT_S
CM	C_LON_DD	C_LAT_DD	C_LON_D	C_LON_M	C_LON_S	C_LAT_D	C_LAT_M	C_LAT_S	A76PROV	DIST	FOS	F_LON_DD	F_LAT_DD	F_LON_D	F_LON_M	F_LON_S	F_LAT_D	F_LAT_M	F_LAT_S	
NGS55	5.288836	73.844333	5	17	19.81	73	50	39.60	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	FOS BF11	8.484537	73.420296	8	29	4.33	73	25	13.07	
NGS56	5.301893	73.852523	5	18	6.81	73	51	9.08	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	FOS BF11	8.484537	73.420296	8	29	4.33	73	25	13.07	
NGS57	5.315227	73.860679	5	18	54.82	73	51	38.44	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	FOS BF11	8.484537	73.420296	8	29	4.33	73	25	13.07	
NGS58	5.328837	73.868800	5	19	43.81	73	52	7.68	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	FOS BF11	8.484537	73.420296	8	29	4.33	73	25	13.07	
NGS59	5.342724	73.876887	5	20	33.81	73	52	36.79	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	FOS BF11	8.484537	73.420296	8	29	4.33	73	25	13.07	
NGS60	5.356885	73.884937	5	21	24.79	73	53	5.77	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	FOS BF11	8.484537	73.420296	8	29	4.33	73	25	13.07	
NGS61	5.371320	73.892951	5	22	16.75	73	53	34.62	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	FOS BF11	8.484537	73.420296	8	29	4.33	73	25	13.07	
NGS62	5.386029	73.900927	5	23	9.70	73	54	3.34	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	FOS BF11	8.484537	73.420296	8	29	4.33	73	25	13.07	
NGS63	5.401010	73.908865	5	24	3.64	73	54	31.91	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	FOS BF11	8.484537	73.420296	8	29	4.33	73	25	13.07	
NGS64	5.416262	73.916764	5	24	58.54	73	55	0.35	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	FOS BF11	8.484537	73.420296	8	29	4.33	73	25	13.07	
NGS65	5.431785	73.924624	5	25	54.43	73	55	28.65	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	FOS BF11	8.484537	73.420296	8	29	4.33	73	25	13.07	
NGS66	5.447578	73.932444	5	26	51.28	73	55	56.80	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	FOS BF11	8.484537	73.420296	8	29	4.33	73	25	13.07	
NGS67	5.463639	73.940223	5	27	49.10	73	56	24.80	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	FOS BF11	8.484537	73.420296	8	29	4.33	73	25	13.07	
NGS68	5.479967	73.947960	5	28	47.88	73	56	52.66	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	FOS BF11	8.484537	73.420296	8	29	4.33	73	25	13.07	
NGS69	5.496562	73.955655	5	29	47.62	73	57	20.36	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	FOS BF11	8.484537	73.420296	8	29	4.33	73	25	13.07	
NGS70	5.513422	73.963307	5	30	48.32	73	57	47.91	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	214.7	FOS BF11	8.484537	73.420296	8	29	4.33	73	25	13.07	
NGS71	5.517075	73.964944	5	31	1.47	73	57	53.80	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	42085.8	FOS BF11	8.484537	73.420296	8	29	4.33	73	25	13.07	
NGS72	6.248742	74.284469	6	14	55.47	74	17	4.09	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	308.9	FOS BF12	9.248688	73.729721	9	14	55.28	73	43	47.00	
NGS73	6.254228	74.286804	6	15	15.22	74	17	12.49	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	FOS BF12	9.248688	73.729721	9	14	55.28	73	43	47.00	
NGS74	6.272163	74.294332	6	16	19.79	74	17	39.60	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	FOS BF12	9.248688	73.729721	9	14	55.28	73	43	47.00	
NGS75	6.290364	74.301814	6	17	25.31	74	18	6.53	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	FOS BF12	9.248688	73.729721	9	14	55.28	73	43	47.00	
NGS76	6.308830	74.309251	6	18	31.79	74	18	33.30	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	FOS BF12	9.248688	73.729721	9	14	55.28	73	43	47.00	
NGS77	6.327560	74.316640	6	19	39.22	74	18	59.90	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	FOS BF12	9.248688	73.729721	9	14	55.28	73	43	47.00	
NGS78	6.346552	74.323982	6	20	47.59	74	19	26.34	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	FOS BF12	9.248688	73.729721	9	14	55.28	73	43	47.00	
NGS79	6.365805	74.331276	6	21	56.90	74	19	52.59	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	531.9	FOS BF12	9.248688	73.729721	9	14	55.28	73	43	47.00	
NGS200b	6.376150	74.335136	6	22	34.14	74	20	6.49	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M; 200M line	N.A.	FOS BF12	9.248688	73.729721	9	14	55.28	73	43	47.00	
<b>Norwegian Sea - Lofoten Basin (LB)</b>																				
LB-BF6	2.114478	71.414397	2	6	52.12	71	24	51.83	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	111119.8	FOS BF6	4.888690	71.892365	4	53	19.28	71	53	32.51	
LB1	2.208128	70.418933	2	12	29.26	70	25	8.16	Art. 76(4)(a)(i): 1% Sediment Thickness	93376.0	Lofoten Basin South FOS 1	0.340477	69.288346	0	20	25.72	69	17	18.05	
LB-LBS1	-0.235253	70.264303	0	-14	-6.91	70	15	51.49	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	N.A.	Lofoten Basin South FOS 1	0.340477	69.288346	0	20	25.72	69	17	18.05	
<b>** Norwegian Sea - Norway Basin (NS)</b>																				
<i>Measured from Mainland Norway continental margin</i>																				
NS3	-3.014381	68.190147	-3	0	-51.77	68	11	24.53	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	60767.2	Vøring Spur South FOS 23	-0.341186	68.141548	0	-20	-28.27	68	8	29.57	
NS4	-3.439914	67.669353	-3	-26	-23.69	67	40	9.67	Art. 76(4)(a)(i): 1% Sediment Thickness	97467.2	Vøring Plateau South FOS 19	0.261609	67.646523	0	15	41.79	67	38	47.48	
NS5	-2.784039	66.833081	-2	-47	-2.54	66	49	59.09	Art. 76(4)(a)(i): 1% Sediment Thickness	72405.8	Vøring Plateau South FOS 13	0.641977	66.935173	0	38	31.12	66	56	6.62	
NS6	-3.438200	66.238439	-3	-26	-17.52	66	14	18.38	Art. 76(4)(a)(i): 1% Sediment Thickness	83791.0	Vøring Plateau South FOS 13	0.641977	66.935173	0	38	31.12	66	56	6.62	
NS7	-2.404122	65.616831	-2	-24	-14.84	65	37	0.59	Art. 76(4)(a)(i): 1% Sediment Thickness	69370.8	Vøring Plateau South FOS 9	1.483884	66.095261	1	29	1.98	66	5	42.94	
NS8	-2.783111	65.015169	-2	-46	-59.20	65	0	54.61	Art. 76(4)(a)(i): 1% Sediment Thickness	67486.1	North Sea North-West FOS 1	0.252111	63.700592	0	15	7.60	63	42	2.13	
NS9	-1.582931	64.690103	-1	-34	-58.55	64	41	24.37	Art. 76(4)(a)(i): 1% Sediment Thickness	59793.8	North Sea North-West FOS 1	0.252111	63.700592	0	15	7.60	63	42	2.13	
NS11	-0.488695	64.432816	0	-29	-19.30	64	25	58.14	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	N.A.	North Sea North-West FOS 1	0.252111	63.700592	0	15	7.60	63	42	2.13	
<i>Measured from Jan Mayen continental margin</i>																				
NS3	-3.014381	68.190147	-3	0	-51.77	68	11	24.53	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	60767.2	Jan Mayen South-East FOS 3	-5.631224	67.996078	-5	-37	-52.41	67	59	45.88	
NS4	-3.439914	67.669353	-3	-26	-23.69	67	40	9.67	Art. 76(4)(a)(i): 1% Sediment Thickness	97467.2	Jan Mayen South-East FOS 3	-5.631224	67.996078	-5	-37	-52.41	67	59	45.88	
NS5	-2.784039	66.833081	-2	-47	-2.54	66	49	59.09	Art. 76(4)(a)(i): 1% Sediment Thickness	72405.8	Jan Mayen South-East FOS 7	-5.582460	66.877136	-5	-34	-56.86	66	52	37.69	
NS6	-3.438200	66.238439	-3	-26	-17.52	66	14	18.38	Art. 76(4)(a)(i): 1% Sediment Thickness	83791.0	Jan Mayen South-East FOS 7	-5.582460	66.877136	-5	-34	-56.86	66	52	37.69	
NS7	-2.404122	65.616831	-2	-24	-14.84	65	37	0.59	Art. 76(4)(a)(i): 1% Sediment Thickness	69370.8	Jan Mayen South-East FOS 8	-5.723500	66.448997	-5	-43	-24.60	66	26	56.39	
NS8	-2.783111	65.015169	-2	-46	-59.20	65	0	54.61	Art. 76(4)(a)(i): 1% Sediment Thickness	99602.8	Jan Mayen South-East FOS 8	-5.723500	66.448997	-5	-43	-24.60	66	26	56.39	
NS10	-4.482014	65.589939	-4	-28	-55.25	65	35	23.78	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M; 200M line	N.A.	Jan Mayen South-East FOS 8	-5.723500	66.448997	-5	-43	-24.60	66	26	56.39	
** Continental margin of Mainland Norway: points NS3-9, 11; continental margin of Jan Mayen: points NS3-8, 10. The Commission is of the view that fixed points NS9 and NS11 delineating the outer edge of the continental margin of Mainland Norway, and NS10 delineating the outer edge of the continental margin of Jan Mayen, are not necessary (see paragraph 96 of the Recommendations and paragraph 65 of the Summary).																				
In the Norwegian Sea - Norway Basin the continental margin covers the entire area beyond the 200 nautical miles limits of Mainland Norway, the Faroe Islands, Iceland and Jan Mayen.																				
# The locations of fixed point AO1 and related FOS point ARCTIC FOS 1, as originally submitted by Norway on 27 November 2006, were revised during the period of the Commission's examination of the Submission. These revised points were referred to as AO1 rev and ARCTIC FOS 1 Rev in documents that supported the revisions (NOR-DOC-026-07-11-2008 and NOR-DOC-027-24-11-2008); however, in Table 1 the original point numbering, AO1 and ARCTIC FOS 1, was retained for the revised points by Norway.																				

Table 2. Coordinates for the outer limits of the continental shelf fixed points beyond 200M and the corresponding foot of the slope/base points																					
ECS POINT	ECS POINT LONGITUDE	ECS POINT LATITUDE	ECS POINT LONGITUDE			ECS POINT LATITUDE			ARTICLE 76 PROVISION INVOKED	DISTANCE TO NEXT POINT (m)	DISTANCE TO NEXT POINT (M)	CRITICAL FOS/BASE POINT	FOS/BASE POINT LONGITUDE	FOS/BASE POINT LATITUDE	FOS/BASE POINT LONGITUDE			FOS/BASE POINT LATITUDE			
ECS	E_LON_DD	E_LAT_DD	E_LON_D	E_LON_M	E_LON_S	E_LAT_D	E_LAT_M	E_LAT_S	A76PROV	DIST	CRIT_PNT	CP_LON_DD	CP_LON_DD	CP_LONG_D	CP_LON_M	CP_LON_S	CP_LAT_D	CP_LAT_M	CP_LAT_S		
<b>Western Nansen Basin in the Arctic Ocean (AO)</b>																					
#	AO1	28.929677	84.723068	28	55	46.84	84	43	23.04	Art. 76(4)(a)(i): 1% Sediment Thickness	81333.4	43.917	FOS ARCTIC 1	33.940525	83.561973	33	56	25.89	83	33	43.10
	AO2	21.853439	84.433060	21	51	12.38	84	25	59.02	Art. 76(4)(a)(i): 1% Sediment Thickness	93209.4	50.329	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
	AO3	13.338295	84.355973	13	20	17.86	84	21	21.50	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
	AO4	13.248606	84.354445	13	14	54.98	84	21	16.00	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
	AO5	13.159110	84.352824	13	9	32.80	84	21	10.17	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
	AO6	13.069819	84.351110	13	4	11.35	84	21	4.00	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
	AO7	12.980745	84.349304	12	58	50.68	84	20	57.49	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
	AO8	12.891898	84.347405	12	53	30.83	84	20	50.66	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
	AO9	12.803289	84.345414	12	48	11.84	84	20	43.49	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
	AO10	12.714930	84.343331	12	42	53.75	84	20	35.99	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
	AO11	12.626832	84.341156	12	37	36.60	84	20	28.16	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
	AO12	12.539005	84.338891	12	32	20.42	84	20	20.01	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
	AO13	12.451460	84.336534	12	27	5.26	84	20	11.52	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
	AO14	12.364208	84.334086	12	21	51.15	84	20	2.71	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
	AO15	12.277260	84.331549	12	16	38.14	84	19	53.58	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
	AO16	12.190626	84.328921	12	11	26.25	84	19	44.12	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
	AO17	12.104316	84.326203	12	6	15.54	84	19	34.33	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
	AO18	12.018342	84.323396	12	1	6.03	84	19	24.23	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
	AO19	11.932713	84.320500	11	55	57.77	84	19	13.80	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
	AO20	11.847439	84.317515	11	50	50.78	84	19	3.05	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
	AO21	11.762531	84.314442	11	45	45.11	84	18	51.99	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
	AO22	11.677998	84.311281	11	40	40.79	84	18	40.61	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
	AO23	11.593852	84.308033	11	35	37.87	84	18	28.92	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
	AO24	11.510100	84.304697	11	30	36.36	84	18	16.91	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
	AO25	11.426754	84.301275	11	25	36.31	84	18	4.59	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
	AO26	11.343822	84.297767	11	20	37.76	84	17	51.96	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
	AO27	11.261315	84.294173	11	15	40.73	84	17	39.02	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
	AO28	11.179242	84.290493	11	10	45.27	84	17	25.77	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
	AO29	11.097611	84.286729	11	5	51.40	84	17	12.22	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
	AO30	11.016433	84.282881	11	0	59.16	84	16	58.37	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
	AO31	10.935716	84.278948	10	56	8.58	84	16	44.21	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
	AO32	10.855469	84.274932	10	51	19.69	84	16	29.76	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
	AO33	10.775701	84.270833	10	46	32.52	84	16	15.00	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
	AO34	10.696420	84.266652	10	41	47.11	84	15	59.95	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
	AO35	10.617636	84.262389	10	37	3.49	84	15	44.60	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
	AO36	10.539357	84.258044	10	32	21.69	84	15	28.96	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
	AO37	10.461591	84.253619	10	27	41.73	84	15	13.03	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
	AO38	10.384346	84.249113	10	23	3.65	84	14	56.81	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
	AO39	10.307631	84.244528	10	18	27.47	84	14	40.30	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
	AO40	10.231453	84.239863	10	13	53.23	84	14	23.51	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
	AO41	10.155820	84.235120	10	9	20.95	84	14	6.43	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
	AO42	10.080740	84.230299	10	4	50.66	84	13	49.08	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
	AO43	10.006221	84.225401	10	0	22.40	84	13	31.44	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
	AO44	9.932270	84.220425	9	55	56.17	84	13	13.53	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
	AO45	9.858894	84.215373	9	51	32.02	84	12	55.34	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
	AO46	9.786101	84.210246	9	47	9.96	84	12	36.89	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
	AO47	9.713897	84.205044	9	42	50.03	84	12	18.16	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
	AO48	9.642290	84.199767	9	38	32.24	84	11	59.16	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	

ECS POINT	ECS POINT LONGITUDE			ECS POINT LATITUDE			ARTICLE 76 PROVISION INVOKED			DISTANCE TO NEXT POINT (m)	DISTANCE TO NEXT POINT (M)	CRITICAL FOS/BASE POINT	FOS/BASE POINT LONGITUDE			FOS/BASE POINT LATITUDE				
	E_LON_DD	E_LAT_DD	E_LON_D	E_LON_M	E_LON_S	E_LAT_D	E_LAT_M	E_LAT_S	A76PROV				DIST	CRIT_PNT	CP_LON_DD	CP_LON_DD	CP_LON_D	CP_LON_M	CP_LON_S	CP_LAT_D
AO78	7.800241	84.010204	7	48	0.87	84	0	36.73	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
AO79	7.749821	84.002962	7	44	59.36	84	0	10.66	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
AO80	7.700147	83.995668	7	42	0.53	83	59	44.40	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
AO81	7.651223	83.988323	7	39	4.40	83	59	17.96	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
AO82	7.603051	83.980928	7	36	10.98	83	58	51.34	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
AO83	7.555633	83.973484	7	33	20.28	83	58	24.54	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
AO84	7.508970	83.965991	7	30	32.29	83	57	57.57	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
AO85	7.463067	83.958450	7	27	47.04	83	57	30.42	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
AO86	7.417923	83.950863	7	25	4.52	83	57	3.11	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
AO87	7.373541	83.943230	7	22	24.75	83	56	35.63	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
AO88	7.329923	83.935551	7	19	47.72	83	56	7.98	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
AO89	7.287071	83.927828	7	17	13.46	83	55	40.18	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
AO90	7.244985	83.920061	7	14	41.95	83	55	12.22	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
AO91	7.203667	83.912251	7	12	13.20	83	54	44.10	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
AO92	7.163118	83.904399	7	9	47.22	83	54	15.84	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
AO93	7.123340	83.896505	7	7	24.02	83	53	47.42	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	201.7	0.109	FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62
AO94	7.115402	83.894909	7	6	55.45	83	53	41.67	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M, 200M line	N.A.		FOS ARCTIC 2	14.764723	83.372673	14	45	53.00	83	22	21.62

\* Norway proposed that the outer limit of the continental shelf east of AO1 will follow a straight line, preliminarily connected to point AO95, as described in the Table 1 - Coordinates for the Outer Edge of the Continental Margin beyond 200M, and their corresponding foot of the slope points (see paragraph 66 of the Recommendations and paragraph 39 of the Summary).

**Norwegian and Greenland Seas (NGS)**

NGS200a	1.873153	72.432767	1	52	23.35	72	25	57.96	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M, 200M line	287.5	0.155	FOS BF7	4.892562	72.054695	4	53	33.22	72	3	16.90
NGS1	1.876259	72.435166	1	52	34.53	72	26	6.60	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS BF7	4.892562	72.054695	4	53	33.22	72	3	16.90
NGS2	1.887032	72.443516	1	53	13.32	72	26	36.66	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS BF7	4.892562	72.054695	4	53	33.22	72	3	16.90
NGS3	1.898064	72.451836	1	53	53.03	72	27	6.61	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS BF7	4.892562	72.054695	4	53	33.22	72	3	16.90
NGS4	1.909354	72.460125	1	54	33.67	72	27	36.45	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS BF7	4.892562	72.054695	4	53	33.22	72	3	16.90
NGS5	1.920901	72.468382	1	55	15.24	72	28	6.18	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS BF7	4.892562	72.054695	4	53	33.22	72	3	16.90
NGS6	1.932704	72.476607	1	55	57.73	72	28	35.79	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS BF7	4.892562	72.054695	4	53	33.22	72	3	16.90
NGS7	1.944764	72.484799	1	56	41.15	72	29	5.28	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS BF7	4.892562	72.054695	4	53	33.22	72	3	16.90
NGS8	1.957078	72.492958	1	57	25.48	72	29	34.65	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS BF7	4.892562	72.054695	4	53	33.22	72	3	16.90
NGS9	1.969648	72.501081	1	58	10.73	72	30	3.89	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS BF7	4.892562	72.054695	4	53	33.22	72	3	16.90
NGS10	1.982471	72.509170	1	58	56.90	72	30	33.01	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS BF7	4.892562	72.054695	4	53	33.22	72	3	16.90
NGS11	1.995547	72.517223	1	59	43.97	72	31	2.00	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS BF7	4.892562	72.054695	4	53	33.22	72	3	16.90
NGS12	2.008876	72.525239	2	0	31.95	72	31	30.86	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS BF7	4.892562	72.054695	4	53	33.22	72	3	16.90
NGS13	2.022456	72.533217	2	1	20.84	72	31	59.58	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS BF7	4.892562	72.054695	4	53	33.22	72	3	16.90
NGS14	2.036286	72.541158	2	2	10.63	72	32	28.17	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS BF7	4.892562	72.054695	4	53	33.22	72	3	16.90
NGS15	2.050366	72.549060	2	3	1.32	72	32	56.62	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS BF7	4.892562	72.054695	4	53	33.22	72	3	16.90
NGS16	2.064696	72.556923	2	3	52.91	72	33	24.92	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS BF7	4.892562	72.054695	4	53	33.22	72	3	16.90
NGS17	2.079272	72.564746	2	4	45.38	72	33	53.09	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS BF7	4.892562	72.054695	4	53	33.22	72	3	16.90
NGS18	2.094096	72.572528	2	5	38.75	72	34	21.10	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS BF7	4.892562	72.054695	4	53	33.22	72	3	16.90
NGS19	2.109166	72.580268	2	6	33.00	72	34	48.96	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS BF7	4.892562	72.054695	4	53	33.22	72	3	16.90
NGS20	2.124481	72.587966	2	7	28.13	72	35	16.68	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS BF7	4.892562	72.054695	4	53	33.22	72	3	16.90
NGS21	2.140039	72.595622	2	8	24.14	72	35	44.24	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS BF7	4.892562	72.054695	4	53	33.22	72	3	16.90
NGS22	2.155841	72.603234	2	9	21.03	72	36	11.64	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS BF7	4.892562	72.054695	4	53	33.22	72	3	16.90
NGS23	2.171884	72.610802	2	10	18.78	72	36	38.89	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS BF7	4.892562	72.054695	4	53	33.22	72	3	16.90
NGS24	2.188168	72.618325	2	11	17.40	72	37	5.97	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS BF7	4.892562	72.054695	4	53	33.22	72	3	16.90
NGS25	2.204691	72.625803	2	12	16.89	72	37	32.89	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS BF7	4.892562	72.054695	4	53	33.22	72	3	16.90
NGS26	2.221453	72.633235	2	13	17.23	72	37	59.65	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS BF7	4.892562	72.054695	4	53	33.22	72	3	16.90
NGS27	2.238451	72.640620	2	14	18.42	72	38	26.23	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS BF7	4.892562	72.054695	4	53	33.22	72	3	16.90
NGS28	2.255686	72.647957	2	15	20.47	72	38	52.65	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS BF7	4.892562	72.054695	4	53	33.22	72	3	16.90
NGS29	2.273156	72.655246	2	16	23.36	72	39	18.89	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	85.5	0.046	FOS BF7	4.892562	72.054695	4	53	33.22	72	3	16.90
NGS30	2.274661	72.655867	2	16	28.78	72	39	21.12	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	32339.8	17.462	FOS BF7	4.892562	72.054695	4	53	33.22	72	3	16.90
NGS31	2.851564	72.889869	2	51	5.63	72	53	23.53	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1.1	0.001	FOS BF8	5.484477	72.281456	5	29	4.12	72	16	53.24
NGS32	2.851583	72.889878	2	51	5.70	72	53	23.56	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS BF8	5.484477	72.281456	5	29	4.12	72	16	53.24
NGS33	2.869762	72.897066	2	52	11.14	72	53	49.44	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS BF8	5.484477	72.281456	5	29	4.12	72	16	53.24
NGS34	2.888174	72.904204	2	53	17.43	72	54	15.13	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS BF8	5.484477	72.281456	5	29	4.12	72	16	53.24
NGS35	2.906820	72.911292	2	54	24.55	72	54	40.65	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS BF8	5.484477	72.281456	5	29	4.12	72	16	53.24
NGS36	2.925696	72.918328	2	55	32.51	72	55	5.98	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS BF8	5.484477	72.281456	5	29	4.12	72	16	53.24
NGS37	2.944802	72.925311	2	56	41.29	72	55	31.12	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS BF8	5.484477	72.281456	5	29	4.12	72	16	5

ECS POINT	ECS POINT LONGITUDE	ECS POINT LATITUDE	ECS POINT LONGITUDE			ECS POINT LATITUDE			ARTICLE 76 PROVISION INVOKED	DISTANCE TO NEXT POINT (m)	DISTANCE TO NEXT POINT (M)	CRITICAL FOS/BASE POINT	FOS/BASE POINT		FOS/BASE POINT LONGITUDE			FOS/BASE POINT LATITUDE		
			E_LON_DD	E_LAT_DD	E_LON_D	E_LON_M	E_LON_S	E_LAT_D					E_LAT_M	E_LAT_S	A76PROV	DIST	CRIT_PNT	CP_LON_DD	CP_LON_DD	CP_LONG_D
NGS59	5.342724	73.876887	5	20	33.81	73	52	36.79	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS BF11	8.484537	73.420296	8	29	4.33	73	25	13.07
NGS60	5.356885	73.884937	5	21	24.79	73	53	5.77	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS BF11	8.484537	73.420296	8	29	4.33	73	25	13.07
NGS61	5.371320	73.892951	5	22	16.75	73	53	34.62	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS BF11	8.484537	73.420296	8	29	4.33	73	25	13.07
NGS62	5.386029	73.900927	5	23	9.70	73	54	3.34	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS BF11	8.484537	73.420296	8	29	4.33	73	25	13.07
NGS63	5.401010	73.908865	5	24	3.64	73	54	31.91	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS BF11	8.484537	73.420296	8	29	4.33	73	25	13.07
NGS64	5.416262	73.916764	5	24	58.54	73	55	0.35	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS BF11	8.484537	73.420296	8	29	4.33	73	25	13.07
NGS65	5.431785	73.924624	5	25	54.43	73	55	28.65	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS BF11	8.484537	73.420296	8	29	4.33	73	25	13.07
NGS66	5.447578	73.932444	5	26	51.28	73	55	56.80	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS BF11	8.484537	73.420296	8	29	4.33	73	25	13.07
NGS67	5.463639	73.940223	5	27	49.10	73	56	24.80	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS BF11	8.484537	73.420296	8	29	4.33	73	25	13.07
NGS68	5.479967	73.947960	5	28	47.88	73	56	52.66	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS BF11	8.484537	73.420296	8	29	4.33	73	25	13.07
NGS69	5.496562	73.955655	5	29	47.62	73	57	20.36	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS BF11	8.484537	73.420296	8	29	4.33	73	25	13.07
NGS70	5.513422	73.963307	5	30	48.32	73	57	47.91	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	214.7	0.116	FOS BF11	8.484537	73.420296	8	29	4.33	73	25	13.07
NGS71	5.517075	73.964944	5	31	1.47	73	57	53.80	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	42085.8	22.725	FOS BF11	8.484537	73.420296	8	29	4.33	73	25	13.07
NGS72	6.248742	74.284469	6	14	55.47	74	17	4.09	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	308.9	0.167	FOS BF12	9.248688	73.729721	9	14	55.28	73	43	47.00
NGS73	6.254228	74.286804	6	15	15.22	74	17	12.49	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS BF12	9.248688	73.729721	9	14	55.28	73	43	47.00
NGS74	6.272163	74.294332	6	16	19.79	74	17	39.60	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS BF12	9.248688	73.729721	9	14	55.28	73	43	47.00
NGS75	6.290364	74.301814	6	17	25.31	74	18	6.53	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS BF12	9.248688	73.729721	9	14	55.28	73	43	47.00
NGS76	6.308830	74.309251	6	18	31.79	74	18	33.30	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS BF12	9.248688	73.729721	9	14	55.28	73	43	47.00
NGS77	6.327560	74.316640	6	19	39.22	74	18	59.90	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS BF12	9.248688	73.729721	9	14	55.28	73	43	47.00
NGS78	6.346552	74.323982	6	20	47.59	74	19	26.34	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	1000.0	0.540	FOS BF12	9.248688	73.729721	9	14	55.28	73	43	47.00
NGS79	6.365805	74.331276	6	21	56.90	74	19	52.59	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M	531.9	0.287	FOS BF12	9.248688	73.729721	9	14	55.28	73	43	47.00
NGS200b	6.376150	74.335136	6	22	34.14	74	20	6.49	Art. 76(4)(a)(ii): FOS + 60M, 200M line	N.A.		FOS BF12	9.248688	73.729721	9	14	55.28	73	43	47.00
<b>Norwegian Sea - Lofoten Basin (LB)</b>																				
LB200a	1.901539	70.401464	1	54	5.54	70	24	5.27	Art. 76 (1): 200M line	11641.5	6.286	Base pt JM03	-7.928611	71.145803	-7	-55	-43.00	71	8	44.89
LB1	2.208128	70.418933	2	12	29.26	70	25	8.16	Art. 76(4)(a)(i): 1% Sediment Thickness	37614.9	20.310	Lofoten Basin South FOS 1	0.340476	69.288345	0	20	25.71	69	17	18.04
LB200b	2.177469	70.755922	2	10	38.89	70	45	21.32	Art. 76 (1): 200M line	842.8	0.455	Base pt JM03	-7.928611	71.145803	-7	-55	-43.00	71	8	44.89
LB200c	2.172916	70.748520	2	10	22.50	70	44	54.67	Art. 76 (1): 200M line	2000.0	1.080	Base pt JM03	-7.928611	71.145803	-7	-55	-43.00	71	8	44.89
LB200d	2.161837	70.730971	2	9	42.61	70	43	51.50	Art. 76 (1): 200M line	2000.0	1.080	Base pt JM03	-7.928611	71.145803	-7	-55	-43.00	71	8	44.89
LB200e	2.150491	70.713441	2	9	1.77	70	42	48.39	Art. 76 (1): 200M line	2000.0	1.080	Base pt JM03	-7.928611	71.145803	-7	-55	-43.00	71	8	44.89
LB200f	2.138880	70.695931	2	8	19.97	70	41	45.35	Art. 76 (1): 200M line	2000.0	1.080	Base pt JM03	-7.928611	71.145803	-7	-55	-43.00	71	8	44.89
LB200g	2.127003	70.678442	2	7	37.21	70	40	42.39	Art. 76 (1): 200M line	2000.0	1.080	Base pt JM03	-7.928611	71.145803	-7	-55	-43.00	71	8	44.89
LB200h	2.114863	70.660973	2	6	53.51	70	39	39.50	Art. 76 (1): 200M line	2000.0	1.080	Base pt JM03	-7.928611	71.145803	-7	-55	-43.00	71	8	44.89
LB200i	2.102460	70.643525	2	6	8.86	70	38	36.69	Art. 76 (1): 200M line	2000.0	1.080	Base pt JM03	-7.928611	71.145803	-7	-55	-43.00	71	8	44.89
LB200j	2.089795	70.626098	2	5	23.26	70	37	33.95	Art. 76 (1): 200M line	2000.0	1.080	Base pt JM03	-7.928611	71.145803	-7	-55	-43.00	71	8	44.89
LB200l	2.076869	70.608694	2	4	36.73	70	36	31.30	Art. 76 (1): 200M line	2000.0	1.080	Base pt JM03	-7.928611	71.145803	-7	-55	-43.00	71	8	44.89
LB200m	2.063683	70.591312	2	3	49.26	70	35	28.72	Art. 76 (1): 200M line	2000.0	1.080	Base pt JM03	-7.928611	71.145803	-7	-55	-43.00	71	8	44.89
LB200n	2.050239	70.573953	2	3	0.86	70	34	26.23	Art. 76 (1): 200M line	2000.0	1.080	Base pt JM03	-7.928611	71.145803	-7	-55	-43.00	71	8	44.89
LB200o	2.036537	70.556617	2	2	11.53	70	33	23.82	Art. 76 (1): 200M line	2000.0	1.080	Base pt JM03	-7.928611	71.145803	-7	-55	-43.00	71	8	44.89
LB200p	2.022578	70.539305	2	1	21.28	70	32	21.50	Art. 76 (1): 200M line	2000.0	1.080	Base pt JM03	-7.928611	71.145803	-7	-55	-43.00	71	8	44.89
LB200q	2.008363	70.522017	2	0	30.11	70	31	19.26	Art. 76 (1): 200M line	2000.0	1.080	Base pt JM03	-7.928611	71.145803	-7	-55	-43.00	71	8	44.89
LB200r	1.993893	70.504754	1	59	38.01	70	30	17.11	Art. 76 (1): 200M line	2000.0	1.080	Base pt JM03	-7.928611	71.145803	-7	-55	-43.00	71	8	44.89
LB200s	1.979170	70.487516	1	58	45.01	70	29	15.06	Art. 76 (1): 200M line	2000.0	1.080	Base pt JM03	-7.928611	71.145803	-7	-55	-43.00	71	8	44.89
LB200t	1.964193	70.470304	1	57	51.09	70	28	13.09	Art. 76 (1): 200M line	2000.0	1.080	Base pt JM03	-7.928611	71.145803	-7	-55	-43.00	71	8	44.89
LB200u	1.948965	70.453117	1	56	56.27	70	27	11.22	Art. 76 (1): 200M line	2000.0	1.080	Base pt JM03	-7.928611	71.145803	-7	-55	-43.00	71	8	44.89
LB200v	1.933487	70.435957	1	56	0.55	70	26	9.45	Art. 76 (1): 200M line	2000.0	1.080	Base pt JM03	-7.928611	71.145803	-7	-55	-43.00	71	8	44.89
LB200w	1.917758	70.418824	1	55	3.93	70	25	7.77	Art. 76 (1): 200M line	2000.0	1.080	Base pt JM03	-7.928611	71.145803	-7	-55	-43.00	71	8	44.89
LB200x	1.901781	70.401717	1	54	6.41	70	24	6.18	Art. 76 (1): 200M line	29.7	0.016	Base pt JM03	-7.928611	71.145803	-7	-55	-43.00	71	8	44.89
LB200a	1.901539	70.401464	1	54	5.54	70	24	5.27	Art. 76 (1): 200M line	N.A.		Base pt JM03	-7.928611	71.145803	-7	-55	-43.00	71	8	44.89

**Norwegian Sea - Norway Basin (NS)**

Norway proposed that In the Norwegian Sea - Norway Basin, the continental shelf covers the entire area beyond the 200 nautical miles limits of Mainland Norway, the Faroe Islands, Iceland and Jan Mayen. The Commission agrees in general with this except for a small triangular area in the southernmost Banana Hole as described in paragraph 110 of the Recommendations and paragraph 78 of the Summary.

# The locations of fixed point AO1 and related FOS point ARCTIC FOS 1, as originally submitted by Norway on 27 November 2006, were revised during the period of the Commission's examination of the Submission. These revised points were referred to as AO1 rev and ARCTIC FOS 1 Rev in documents that supported the revisions (NOR-DOC-026-07-11-2008 and NOR-DOC-027-24-11-2008); however, in Table 2 the original point numbering, AO1 and ARCTIC FOS 1, was retained for the revised points by Norway.