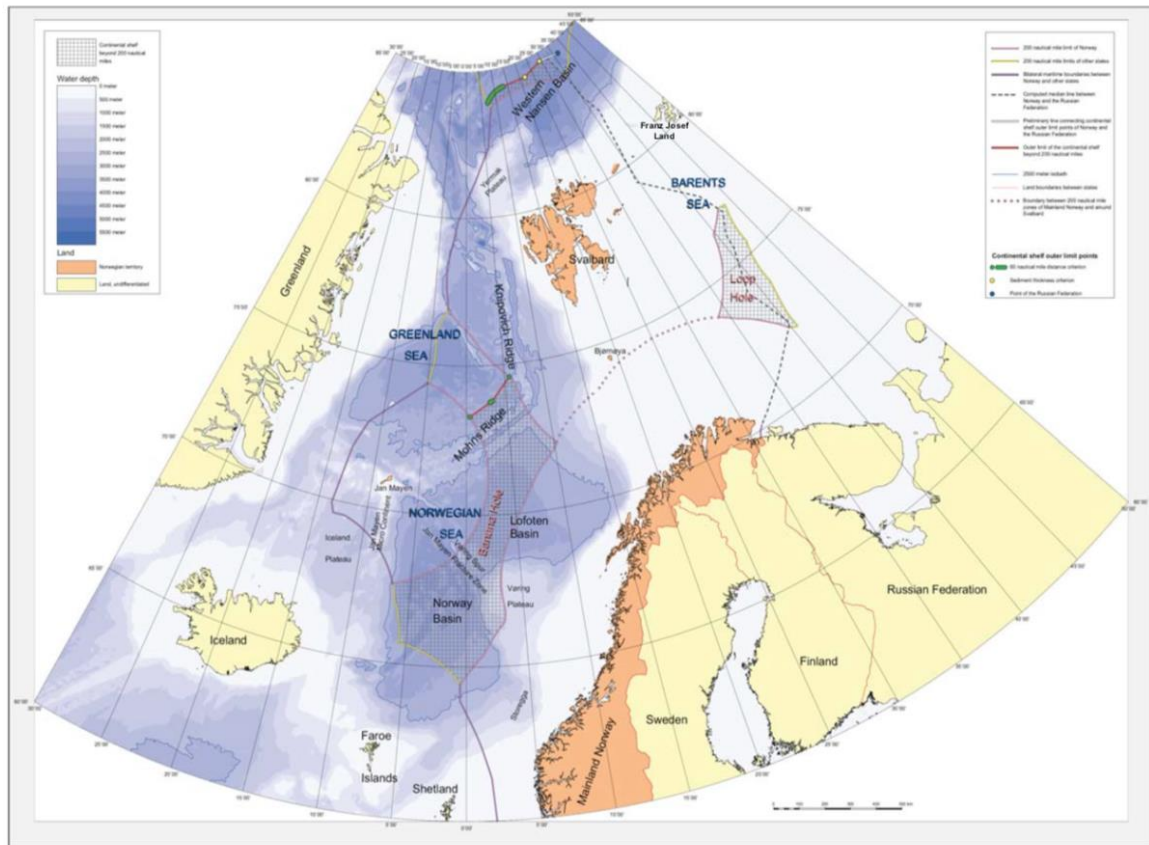


Norway recommendations (ECS ID-700)

Three locations were considered in this recommendation in the regions of the Barents Sea (The Loop Hole), the Arctic Ocean (Western Nansen Basin), and the Norwegian Sea (The Banana Hole).



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 (from the Executive Summary of Norway).

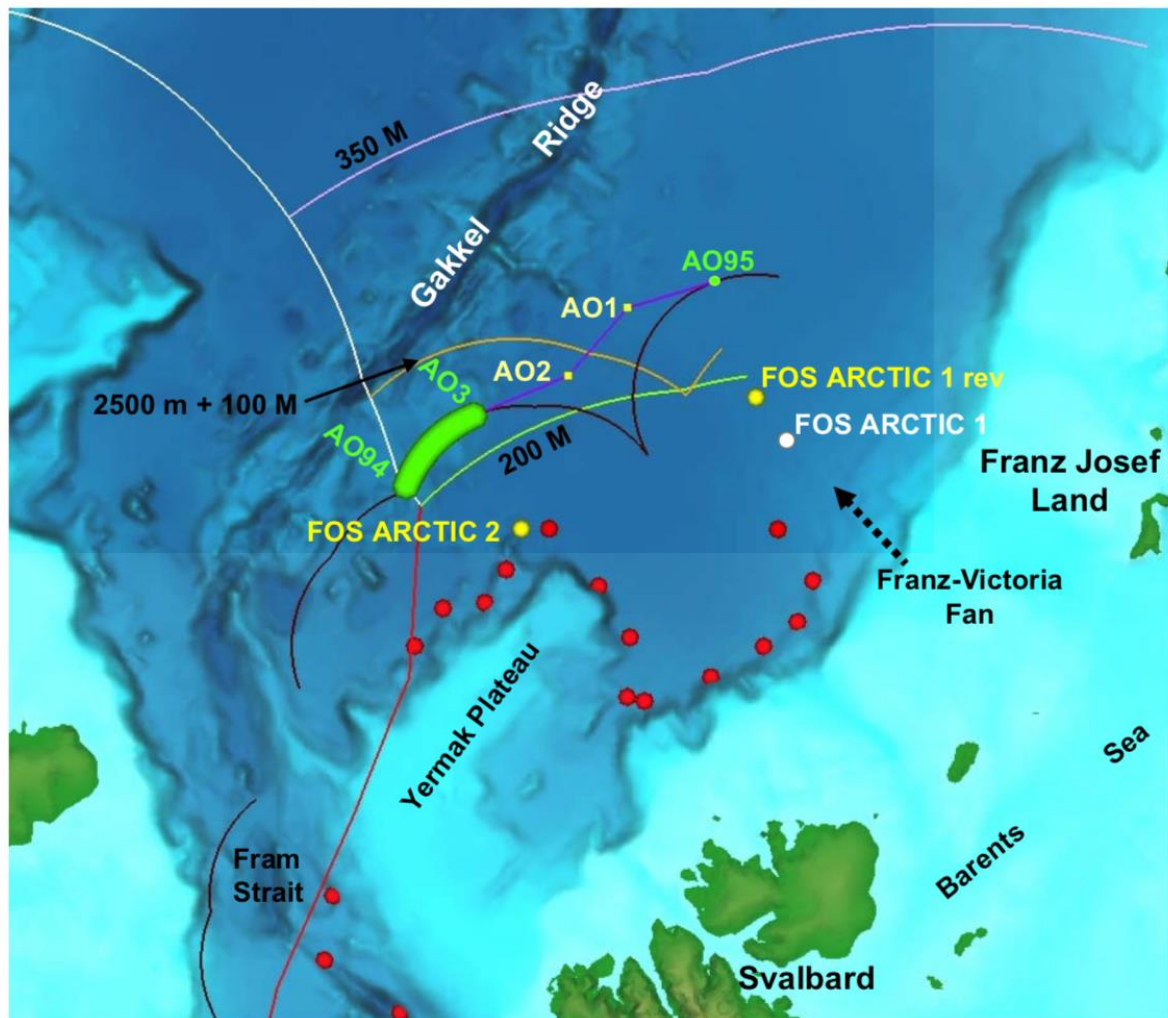
2. Western Nansen Basin (Arctic Ocean)

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. The continental margin in this area is 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 glacial sub-sea 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

Two FOS points were used in this region. One was located at the foot of the Franz-Victoria Fan and the other at the northern tip of the Yermak Plateau. Due to the low gradient of the Franz-Victoria Fan the subcommission felt there was insufficient geophysical data to establish FOS Arctic 1. Norway presented new sub-bottom profiler data with a revised position seaward of the original location. The subcommission agreed with this location as well as the location of the point in the region of the Yermak Plateau.

FOS+60M formula points submitted associated with FOS arctic 1 were revised with relocation of the FOS. The subcommission agreed on the way these formula points were established. Two sediment thickness points were established associated with FOS arctic 1 and were revised after the change in FOS location. The subcommission agreed with these locations.

The distance constraint alone was used to determine the outer constraint limit in this region. In no location did the formula lines extend past the constraint lines.



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 Subcommission from information submitted by Norway).