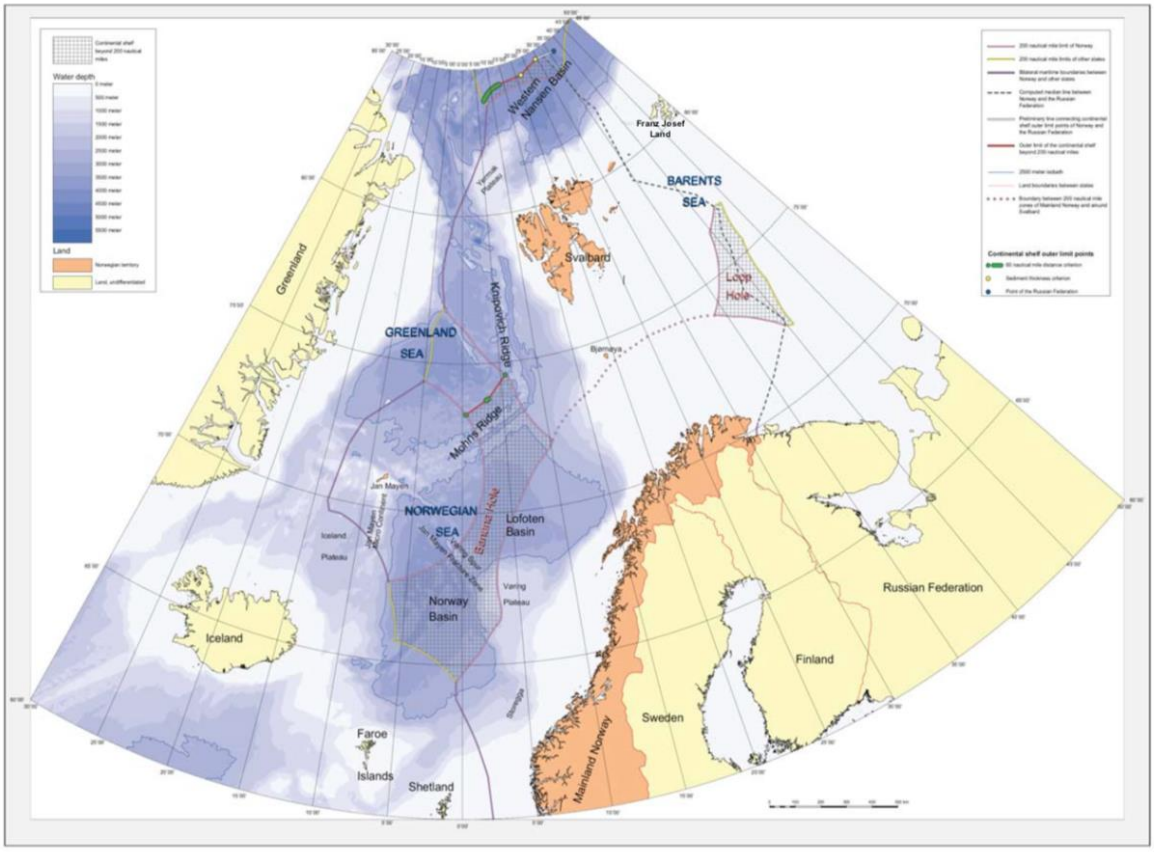
Norway recommendations (ECS ID-700)

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).



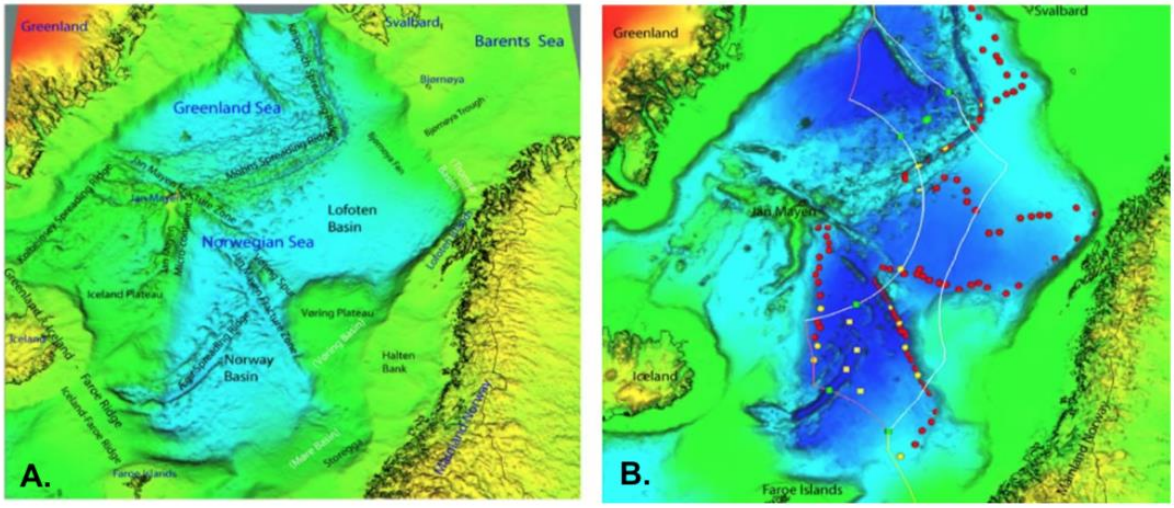
Map of the North East Atlantic and Arctic region showing the three separate areas of continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles as contained in the original Submission of Norway of 27 November 2006. This map was submitted by Norway as Figure 2 of its Executive Summary and depicts various limits, lines and other information representing the views of Norway in the region (from the Executive Summary of Norway).

3. The Banana Hole (Norwegian Sea)

In this area, the continental margin of consists of two parts – Mainland Norway and Svalbard in the east, and the island of Jan Mayen in the west. These two continental margins link with each other via the Iceland-Faroe Ridge inside the 200 M zones of Iceland and the Faroe Islands.

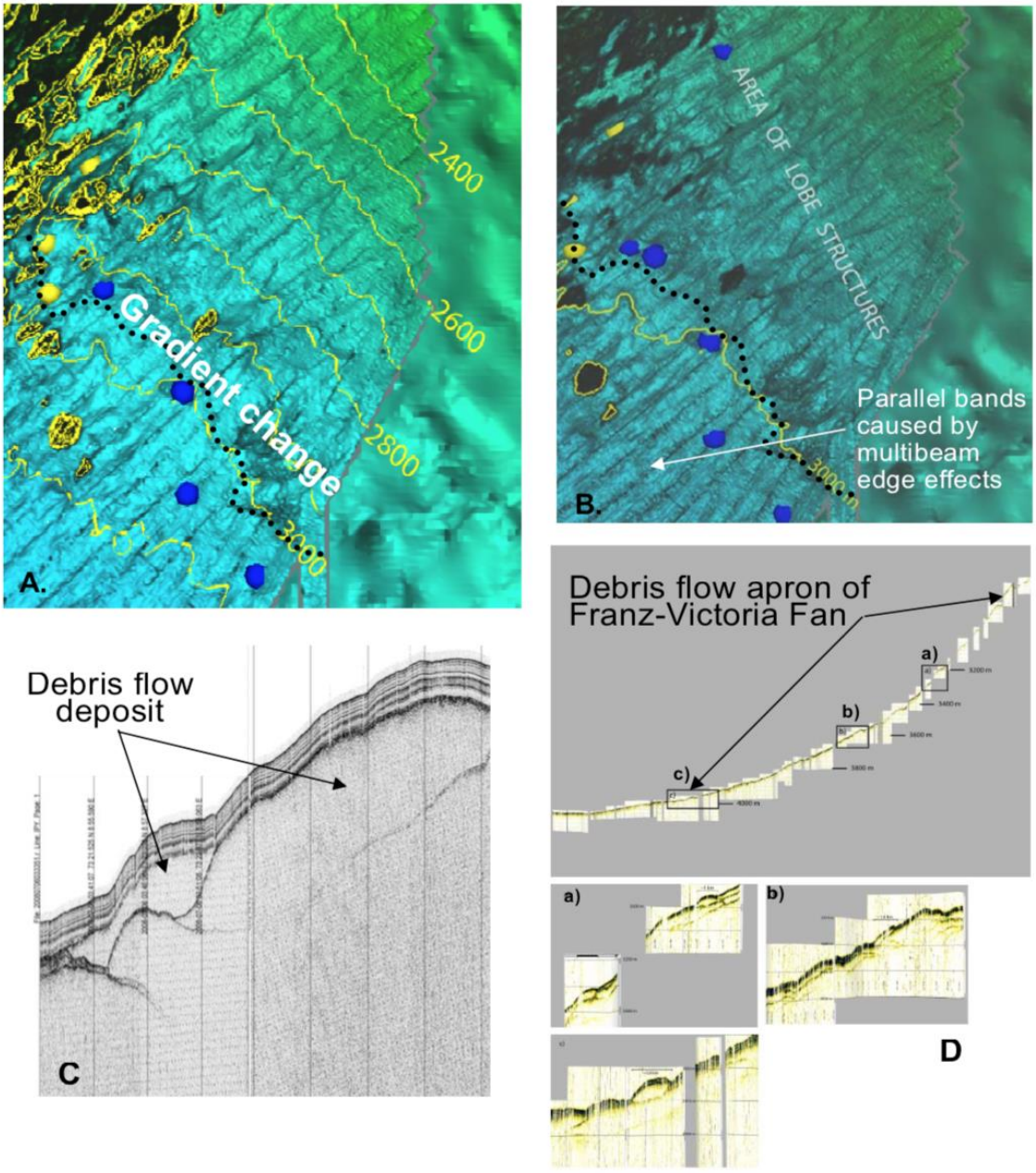
The Banana Hole area covers a number of tectonically and morphologically complex features: the Mohns Ridge – a zone of active seafloor spreading; the Bjørnøya Fan – a large trough-mouth, glacio-marine fan; the Lofoten Basin; the Vøring Spur, Vøring Plateau and Jan Mayen Fracture Zone; the Norway Basin 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.



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. The map 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) (from the Recommendations of Norway).

Thirteen critical FOS points were generated, 10 associated with the continental margin of Norway and three with the margin of Jan Mayen. FOS 1, 2, and 3 were located at the foot of the Mohns Ridge. The subcommission felt that the Bjornya Fan was separated from the Mohns ridge by a continuous flat seafloor and therefore the Mohns Ridge was not a natural prolongation of the mainland of Norway. Five new FOS points were submitted (BF6, BF7, BF8, BF11, and BF12) located at the foot of the Bjornya Fan. The subcommission agreed with the locations of these revised points as well as the locations of the other originally submitted points.



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 glacigenic 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.

Both sediment thickness points and FOS+60M formula points were used to delineate the outer edge of the continental shelf in the three regions considered in this submission. The subcommission agrees with the locations of all formula points.

Both the distance and depth constraints were used to delineate the outer constraint line. In the southern region of the Banana Hole outer limit fixed point NS4 lies inside of the 350M

constraint from Jan Mayan but outside of the constraint line from the mainland of Norway. The subcommission declared that to be considered a valid point from both territories it must be inside of the constraint line of both. Following the constraint lines in this area the outer limit was revised to exclude a triangular territory in the southern Banana Hole. Another triangle differs from submission to recommendation in the northeast side facing Jan Mayen. This area has a sediment thickness point that does not quite reach the 200M limit of Jan Mayen.