

United States Department of State
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Limits in the Seas

No. 148

Norway

Maritime Claims and Boundaries



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MARITIME CLAIMS AND BOUNDARIES

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**Office of Ocean and Polar Affairs
Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs
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This study is one of a series issued by the Office of Ocean and Polar Affairs, Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs in the U.S. Department of State. The purpose of the series is to examine a coastal State's maritime claims and/or boundaries and assess their consistency with international law. This study represents the views of the United States Government only on the specific matters discussed therein and does not necessarily reflect an acceptance of the limits claimed.

This study, and earlier studies in this series, may be downloaded from <https://www.state.gov/limits-in-the-seas/>. Comments and questions should be emailed to LimitsInTheSeas@state.gov. Principal analysts for this study are from the Department of State's Office of Ocean and Polar Affairs and the Office of the Legal Adviser.

Introduction

This study analyzes the maritime claims and maritime boundaries of the Kingdom of Norway (Norway), including mainland Norway, the Svalbard archipelago, and the island of Jan Mayen.¹

The Basis for Analysis section summarizes Norway's maritime claims and boundaries and discusses the relevant provisions of the international law of the sea. The Analysis section that follows examines these claims and boundaries from a geographic and legal perspective, including for consistency with the international law of the sea. The Conclusion briefly summarizes the results of this study's analysis of Norway's maritime claims.

Basis for Analysis

The basis for this study's analysis of Norway's maritime claims is the international law of the sea, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (Convention).² Norway ratified the Convention on June 24, 1996.

Summary of Norway's Maritime Claims and Boundaries

Norway has established by legislation a 12-nautical mile (M) territorial sea, 24-M contiguous zone, and a 200-M economic zone.³ Norwegian law also contains provisions relating to the continental shelf of Norway, which extends beyond 200 M from the territorial sea baselines.⁴ Through its domestic regulations, Norway claims straight baselines (from which its maritime zones are measured) along its mainland coast and also the coasts of Svalbard and Jan Mayen. Norway has concluded maritime boundary agreements with five neighboring States: Denmark, Iceland, Russia, Sweden, and the United Kingdom. Selected maritime laws, declarations, and enactments of Norway are reproduced in Annexes 1–5, 7 and 9 of this study.

¹ Other territories and claims of Norway in the southern hemisphere, including Bouvet Island and Peter I Island, are beyond the scope of this study.

² [United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea](#), Montego Bay, opened for signature Dec. 10, 1982, entered into force Nov. 16, 1994, 1833 UNTS 397. The United States considers the substantive provisions of the Convention cited in this study to reflect customary international law, as do international courts and tribunals. *See, e.g.,* J.A. Roach, "Today's Customary International Law of the Sea," 45 *Ocean Dev't & Int'l L.*, 239–252 (2014). This *Limits in the Seas* study does not address, and is without prejudice to, the Treaty relative to the Spitsbergen Archipelago, signed in Paris, February 9, 1920.

³ *Act of 27 June 2003 No. 57 Relating to Norway's Territorial Waters and Contiguous Zone*, [Law of the Sea Bulletin](#) No. 54, at 97 (2004) (also Annex 1 to this study); *Act No. 91 of 17 December 1976 Relating to the Economic Zone of Norway* (Annex 2 to this study); and *Royal Decree of 17 December 1976 Relating to the Establishment of the Economic Zone of Norway* (Annex 3 to this study), available from UN Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea (DOALOS), at its [website](#) pertaining to Norway's maritime claims and boundaries.

⁴ *Royal Decree of 31 May 1963 Relating to the Sovereignty of Norway over the Sea-Bed and Subsoil outside the Norwegian Coast* (Annex 4A to this study); *Act of 22 March 1985 No. 11 Pertaining to Petroleum Activities* (Annex 4B to this study), sec. 4(f); *Act 29 November 1996 No. 72 Relating to Petroleum Activities* (Annex 4C to this study). *See also*, submission of Norway to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf, *supra* note 49.

Baselines

Part II of the Convention sets forth rules governing coastal baselines, from which the seaward limits of maritime zones are measured. The normal baseline is the low-water line along the coast, as described in Article 5 of the Convention. Additional related provisions are found in Articles 6 (reefs), 9 (mouths of rivers), 10 (bays), 11 (ports), 12 (roadsteads), and 13 (low-tide elevations).

The Convention also permits the method of straight baselines, but only where the coastal geography meets certain conditions, namely: (1) “[i]n localities where the coastline is deeply indented and cut into;” or (2) where “there is a fringe of islands along the coast in its immediate vicinity” (Article 7, paragraph 1).

Where the coastal geography does permit the use of straight baselines, Article 7 provides additional requirements for the drawing of straight baselines:

- straight baselines shall not depart to any appreciable extent from the general direction of the coast (paragraph 3);
- sea areas lying within the lines must be sufficiently closely linked to the land domain to be subject to the regime of internal waters (paragraph 3);
- such baselines shall not be drawn to and from low-tide elevations, unless lighthouses or similar installations have been built on them or where the drawing of baselines to and from such elevations has received general international recognition (paragraph 4);
- account may be taken, in determining particular baselines, of economic interests peculiar to the region concerned, the reality and the importance of which are clearly evidenced by long usage (paragraph 5); and
- the system of such baselines may not be applied in such a manner as to cut off the territorial sea of another State from the high seas or an exclusive economic zone (paragraph 6).⁵

Accordingly, assessing whether a coastal State’s straight baselines conform to international law involves a two-step process: (1) analyzing the coastline in question to determine if the geographic requirements of paragraph 1 of Article 7 are met and, if so, (2) assessing whether the straight baselines drawn by the coastal State meet the additional requirements in Article 7 described above.

With respect to the first step, the International Court of Justice (ICJ) has observed that “the method of straight baselines ... is an exception to the normal rules for the determination of baselines” and “*must be applied restrictively*,” where “either the coastline is deeply indented and cut into, or that there is a fringe of islands along the coast in its immediate vicinity,” as provided for in paragraph 1 of Article 7.⁶ The United States agrees with this view and considers that, in

⁵ Note also the phrase in paragraph 1, referring to straight baselines “joining appropriate points.”

⁶ *Case Concerning Maritime Delimitation and Territorial Questions Between Qatar and Bahrain* (merits), 2001, ICJ Rep. 103, para. 212. Emphasis added. The Court added: “The fact that a State considers itself a multiple-island State or a *de facto* archipelagic State does not allow it to deviate from the normal rules for the determination of baselines unless the relevant conditions are met.” *Id.* at para. 213.

localities where these requirements are not strictly met, the use of straight baselines is not permitted.

With respect to the second step, considering that some of the additional requirements in Article 7 do not establish exact standards, assessing a coastal State's straight baselines necessarily entails a degree of subjective judgment as to the reasonableness of the approach taken.⁷ When assessing whether straight baselines established by a coastal State meet the additional requirements of Article 7, the United States has considered, for example, that sea areas beyond the territorial sea limit (as measured from the normal baseline) should not be enclosed using baseline segments that are unreasonably long.⁸

It should be noted that the straight baseline provisions in Article 7 are substantially the same as those found in Article 4 of the 1958 Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone.⁹ Most of those provisions, in turn, were drawn from the ICJ's judgment in the *Fisheries Case* (*United Kingdom v. Norway*), decided in 1951.¹⁰ That case concerned the straight baseline claim of Norway for the northern part of its mainland coast.

Part IV of the Convention contains the rules regarding the drawing of archipelagic baselines by archipelagic States. An "archipelagic State" means a State "constituted wholly by one or more archipelagos and may include other islands" (Article 46(a)). Only an "archipelagic State" may draw archipelagic baselines (Article 47).

The articles of the Convention referred to above comprehensively regulate the baselines that coastal States may establish. Where the conditions described in those articles are not met, the Convention provides for the use of the normal baseline. As stated in Article 5, "[e]xcept where

⁷ For example, in the context of evaluating whether Norway's straight baselines depart to any appreciable extent from the general direction of the coast, the ICJ noted in the *Fisheries Case* that the baselines in question "appear[] to the Court to have been kept within the bounds of what is moderate and reasonable." *Fisheries Case* (*U.K. v. Norway*), 1951 I.C.J. 116 (Dec. 18), at 142. For discussion, see, e.g., DOALOS, *Baselines: An Examination of the Relevant Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea*, at 24–26 (1989).

⁸ See e.g., [Limits in the Seas](#) No. 127 (2005) (considering 24 M as a "general rule" for maximum length, with a view to preventing waters beyond 12 M from the low-water line from becoming internal waters). The assessment of the International Law Association (ILA) Committee on Baselines under the International Law of the Sea did not consider there to be a maximum length for Article 7 straight baseline segments, but stated that "the longer the length of a straight baseline the more difficult it will be for that baseline to comply with Article 7." [Conference Report of the Committee](#), Sydney (2018), para, 109.

⁹ [Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone](#), art. 4, Geneva, Apr. 29, 1958, entered into force Sept. 10, 1964, 516 UNTS 205. However, Article 7(2) of the 1982 Convention, concerning deltas, has no corresponding provision in the 1958 Convention.

¹⁰ *Fisheries Case* (*U.K. v. Norway*), *supra* note 7, at 128–29 ("Where a coast is deeply indented and cut into ... or where it is bordered by an archipelago such as the 'skjærgaard' along the western sector of the coast here in question ... the line of the low-water mark can no longer be put forward as a rule requiring the coastline to be followed in all its sinuosities") and 133 ("base-lines must not depart to any appreciable extent from the general direction of the coast"; they must be "sufficiently closely linked to the land domain to be subject to the regime of internal waters"; and, in the drawing of straight baselines, "economic interests peculiar to a region, the reality and importance of which are clearly evidenced by a long usage" may be taken into account). Skjærgaard is a Norwegian term meaning "rock rampart"; the Court considered the outer line of these "islands, islets, rocks and reefs" to be "what really constitutes the Norwegian coast line." *Id.* at 127.

otherwise provided in this Convention, the normal baseline” is the low-water line along the coast. “[T]o suit different conditions,” the Convention also permits a coastal State to determine its baselines by a combination of methods (Article 14), and for an archipelagic State to delimit its internal waters using Articles 9 (mouths of rivers), 10 (bays), and 11 (ports) (Article 50).

Waters on the landward side of normal and straight baselines are internal waters (Article 8), as are the waters within closing lines related to reefs, mouths of rivers, bays, and ports (Articles 6, 9, 10, 11, and 50). Waters on the landward side of archipelagic baselines are archipelagic waters (Article 49).

Maritime Zones

International law, as reflected in the Convention, contains rules governing a coastal State’s entitlement to maritime zones.

Part II of the Convention sets forth the rules governing the territorial sea, which may extend up to 12 M from the baselines, and in which the coastal State exercises sovereignty subject to the right of innocent passage and other rules of international law (Articles 2 and 3). Provisions related to innocent passage are set forth in Articles 17 to 32. In addition, Part II describes a contiguous zone, extending beyond the territorial sea to a maximum of 24 M from the baselines, within which a coastal State may exercise the control necessary to prevent and punish infringement of its customs, fiscal, immigration, or sanitary laws and regulations within its territory or territorial sea (Article 33).

Part V of the Convention sets forth provisions related to the exclusive economic zone (EEZ), which may extend to a maximum of 200 M from the baselines. Within the EEZ, the coastal State has enumerated rights, notably, “sovereign rights for the purpose of exploring and exploiting, conserving and managing the natural resources,” and “jurisdiction as provided for” in the Convention with regard to “the establishment and use of artificial islands, installations and structures” as well as “marine scientific research” and “the protection and preservation of the marine environment” (Article 56). At the same time, the freedoms of navigation, overflight, laying and maintenance of submarine cables, and other lawful uses of the sea related to these freedoms are preserved in the EEZ (Articles 58 and 87).

Part VI of the Convention sets forth provisions relating to the continental shelf, which extends to the outer edge of the continental margin or to a distance of 200 M from the baselines, as described in Article 76. The coastal State exercises sovereign rights for the purpose of exploring the continental shelf and exploiting its natural resources; these rights are “exclusive” and “do not depend on occupation, effective or notional, or on any express proclamation” (Article 77). Subject to certain provisions, however, all States are entitled to lay submarine cables and pipelines on the continental shelf (Article 79).

Maritime Boundaries

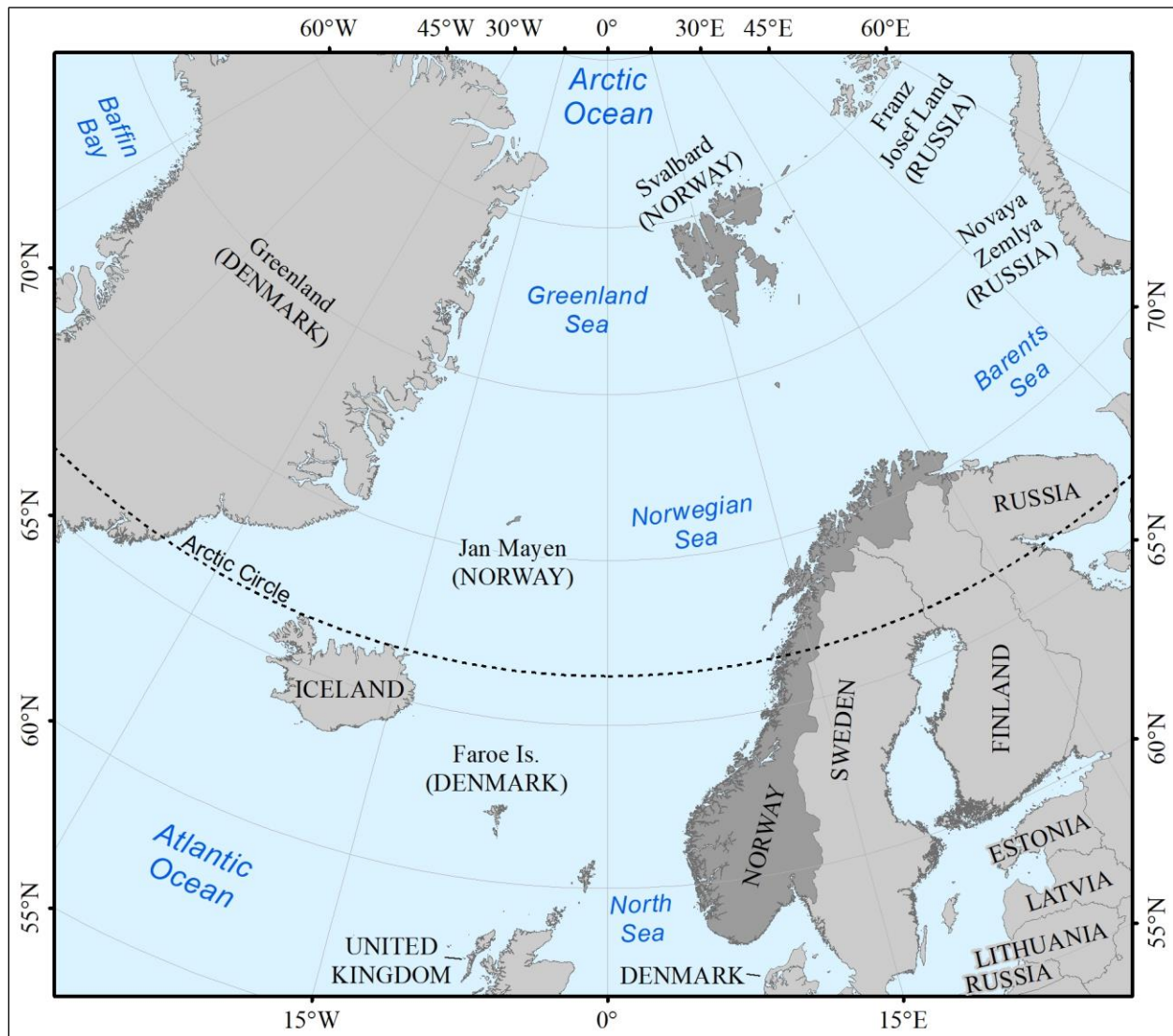
Maritime boundary delimitation issues arise when the maritime zones of neighboring States overlap. Articles 15, 74, and 83 of the Convention set forth provisions regarding the delimitation

of maritime boundaries between opposite and adjacent coastal States. Article 15, concerning delimitation of the territorial sea, provides that “failing agreement . . . to the contrary,” one State is not entitled “to extend its territorial sea beyond the median line every point of which is equidistant from the nearest points on the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial seas of each of the two States is measured.” However, this provision “does not apply . . . where it is necessary by reason of historic title or other special circumstances to delimit the territorial seas of the two States in a way which is at variance therewith.”

With regard to the delimitation of the EEZ and continental shelf, respectively, Articles 74 and 83 provide that the delimitation “shall be effected by agreement on the basis of international law, as referred to in Article 38 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, in order to achieve an equitable solution.” Thus, the location of a maritime boundary is usually a matter for the coastal States with overlapping maritime zones to resolve by agreement, and international law provides considerable flexibility so long as these States consider the outcome an “equitable” one. A maritime boundary agreement cannot, however, affect the rights or obligations of third States without their consent.

Analysis¹¹

Norway is a coastal State located in northwest Scandinavia. Its mainland coast borders the Norwegian and North Seas in the North Atlantic Ocean and the Barents Sea in the Arctic Ocean. Norway shares land boundaries with Finland, Russia, and Sweden. In addition to its mainland, the Kingdom of Norway includes the archipelago of Svalbard and the island of Jan Mayen. The main Svalbard archipelago is located approximately 350 M (649 km) northwest of mainland Norway. Jan Mayen is located approximately 470 M (870 km) west of mainland Norway. Svalbard, Jan Mayen, and almost half of Norway's mainland coast lie above the Arctic Circle (see Map 1).



Map 1. Regional overview of Norway and surrounding States. The Kingdom of Norway includes Jan Mayen and Svalbard. Map scale: 1:23,500,000.¹²

¹¹ Geographic analysis was conducted using tools in Esri ArcGIS 10.5.1 and CARIS LOTS 4.1.1.

The Kingdom of Norway also includes dependent territories and claims in the southern hemisphere, including Bouvet Island and Peter I Island, which are beyond the scope of this study.¹³

Baselines

Norway has established baselines relating to (1) its mainland, (2) Svalbard, and (3) Jan Mayen. Norwegian decrees promulgating these three baseline systems are reproduced in Annexes 5, 7, and 9 of this study, respectively. Norway appears to use straight baselines for all of its coastlines, with the exception of three areas along the coast of Jan Mayen where the normal baseline is used. Each of Norway's straight baseline systems is defined by geographic coordinates, connected by geodetic lines.

Mainland Norway

Royal Decree of June 14, 2002 sets forth Norway's straight baselines around mainland Norway (Annex 5 to this study).¹⁴ This straight baseline system consists of 103 points and 102 segments, extending from the Norway-Russia boundary (north) to the Norway-Sweden boundary (south), for a total length of 1,365 M. The straight baselines are depicted in the Map 2 series. Annex 6 to this study lists the lengths of each segment.

Norway's straight baselines were previously set forth in Royal Decrees in 1935 and 1952, which described Norway's straight baselines, respectively, to the north and south of 66°28'8" N latitude (the approximate latitude of the Arctic Circle).¹⁵ These two decrees were repealed and replaced by the Royal Decree of 2002. The Royal Decree of 2002 did not substantially change the previous baseline system of Norway. Rather, it improved the accuracy and increased the precision of the baseline point locations using modern surveying techniques and satellite positioning technology.¹⁶ The historical context of Norway's straight baselines is significant because the baselines promulgated in the Royal Decree of 1935 were examined by the ICJ in its 1951 judgment in the *Fisheries Case*.

The coastline of mainland Norway is especially rugged and is replete with islands of varying sizes. The coastline is characterized by deep fjords, bays, and other indentations, many of which penetrate inland to distances of 50 to 100 km. Numerous smaller indentations and offshore

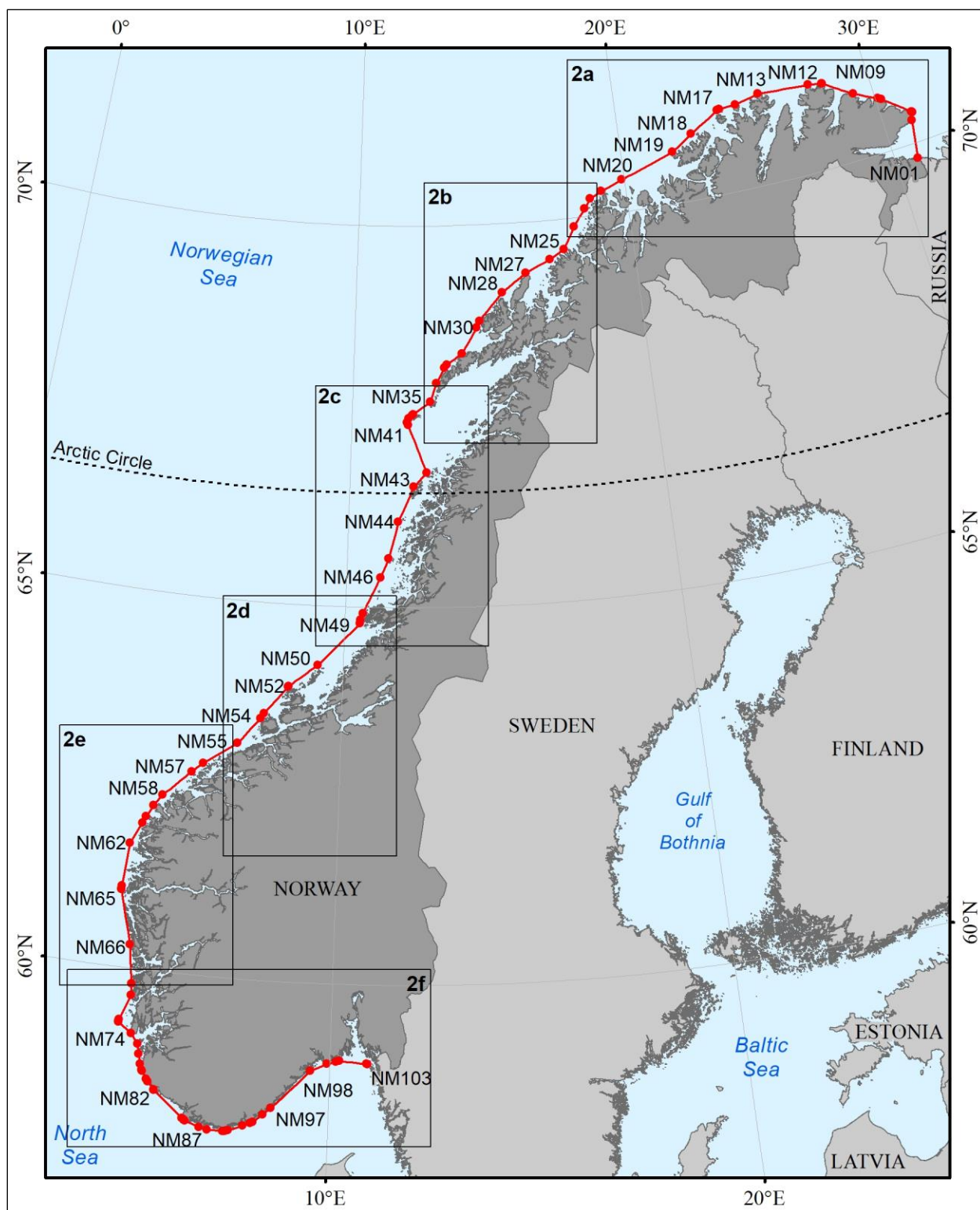
¹² Map projection and other details pertaining to the illustrative maps in this study can be found in Annex 11.

¹³ Geographic names used in this study are those officially approved by the U.S. Government. Names in parentheses are variations that are not necessarily recognized by the United States.

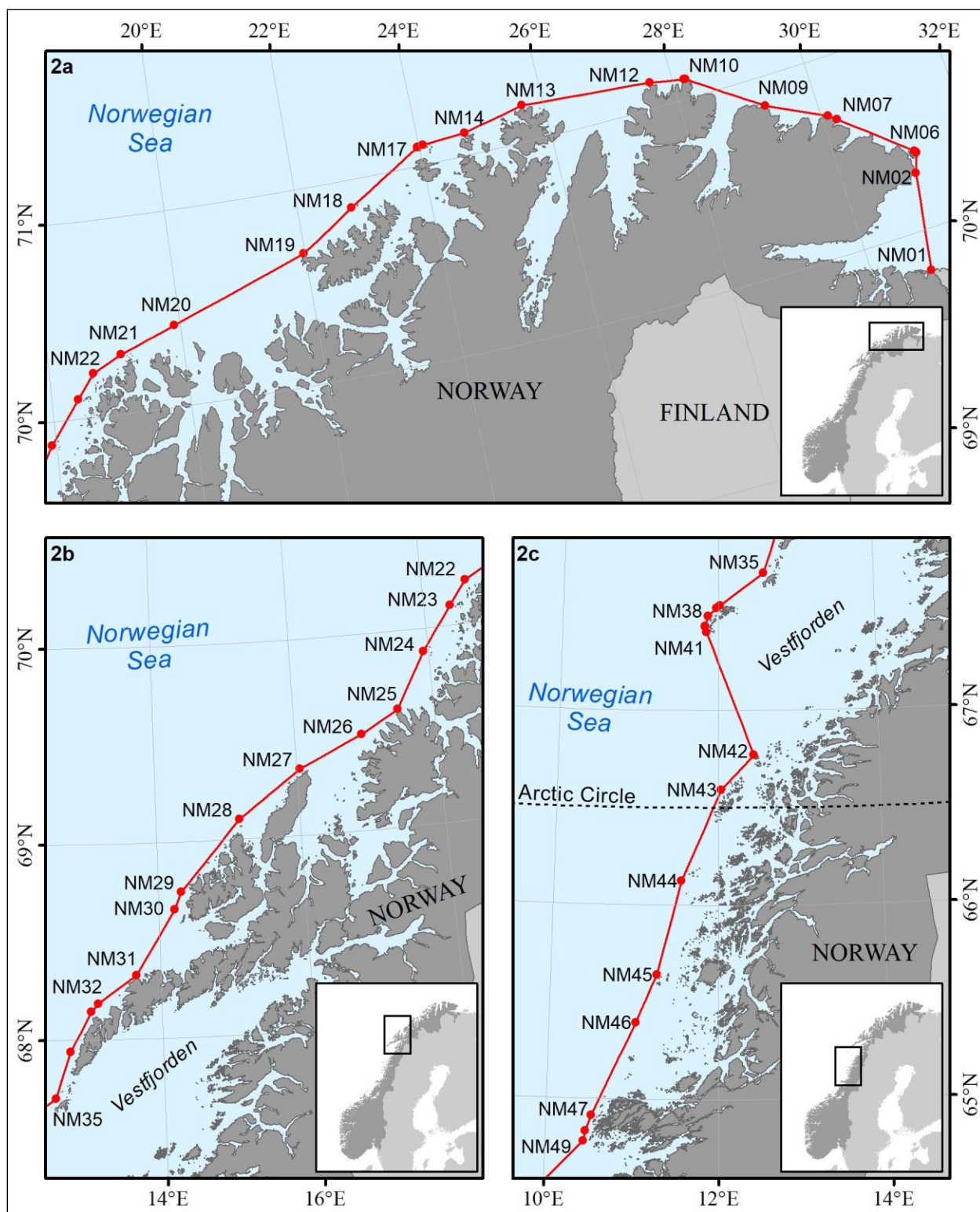
¹⁴ *Regulations relating to the baselines for determining the extent of the territorial sea around mainland Norway* (Royal Decree of 14 June 2002), 2002, as amended by Crown Prince Regent's Decree of 10 October 2003, [Law of the Sea Bulletin](#) No. 54, at 88 (2004) (also Annex 5 to this study).

¹⁵ *Royal Decree of 12 July 1935* and *Royal Decree of 18 July 1952*, available from DOALOS, *supra* note 3.

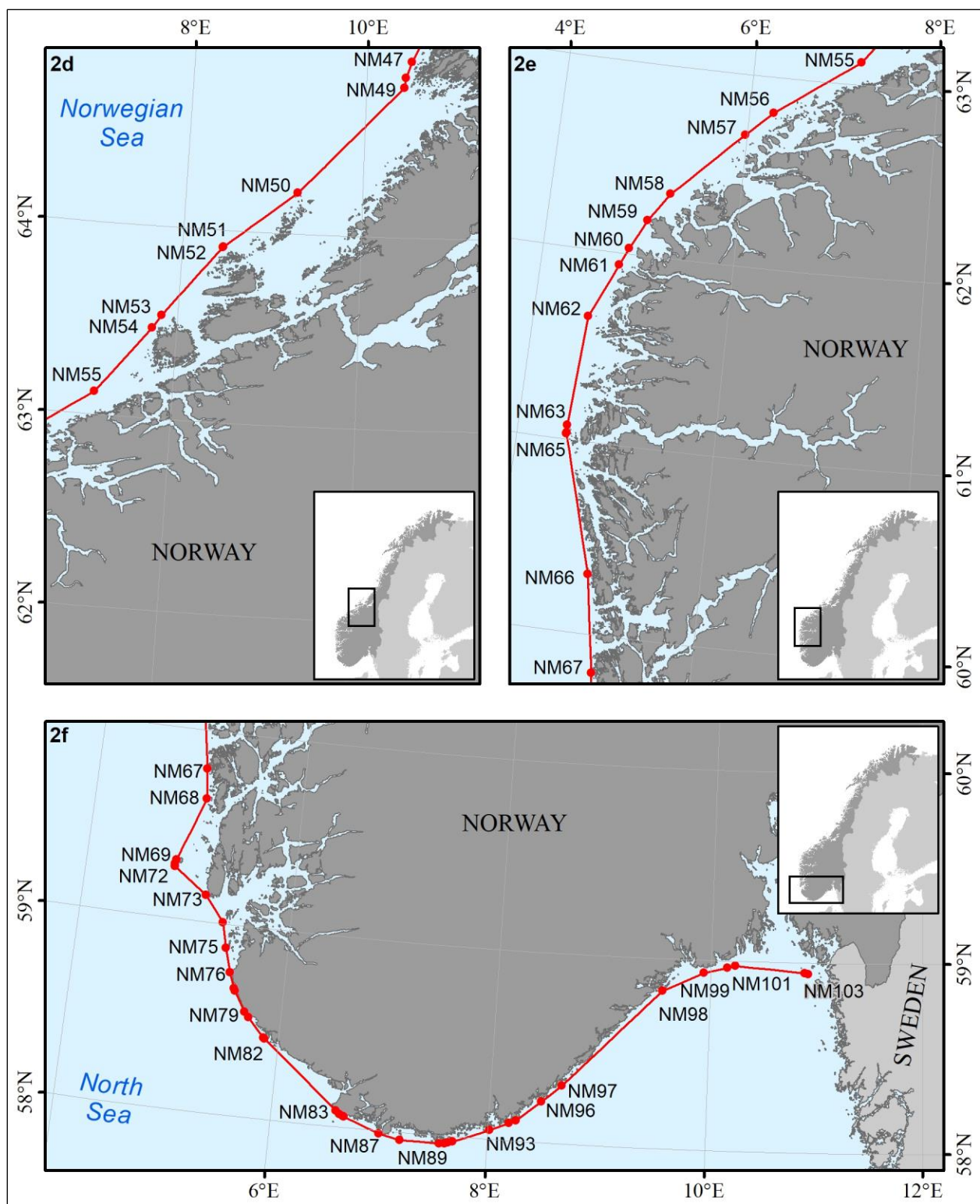
¹⁶ For a discussion of the survey procedures undertaken by the Norwegian Mapping Authority, see Bjorn Geirr Harsson and George Preiss, "Norwegian Baselines, Maritime Boundaries and the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea," 3 [Arctic Review on Law and Politics](#) 108 (2012).



Map 2. Overview of mainland Norway's straight baseline system. Labels for some baseline points have been omitted. Map scale: 1:8,500,000.



Maps 2a-2c. Basepoints NM1–NM49. Labels for some baseline points have been omitted. Map scales: 1:3,325,000.



Maps 2d-2f. Basepoints NM47–NM103. Labels for some baseline points have been omitted. Map scales: 1:3,325,000.

islands give the coastline a highly sinuous character. The total number of islands exceeds 239,000.¹⁷ In its judgment in the 1951 *Fisheries Case*, the ICJ described parts of Norway's northern mainland coast as "deeply indented and cut into" and other areas as "bordered by an archipelago such as the 'skjærgaard.'"¹⁸ Skjærgaard (Skjærgård) is a Norwegian term meaning "rock rampart," which consists of "islands, islets, rocks and reefs" that fringe, and in some areas merge with, the mainland coast of Norway. Although the *Fisheries Case* concerned the area north of the Arctic Circle, most of Norway's mainland coast to the south exhibits a character similar to what is described above.¹⁹

Accordingly, the coastline of mainland Norway appears to meet the geographic requirements in Article 7 of the Convention for the use of straight baselines. Indeed, this coastline is the model example of a coastline suited for straight baselines and was itself the geographic basis for the formation of the rules found in Article 7.²⁰

Having addressed the requirements of Article 7(1), mainland Norway's straight baselines may be assessed on the basis of whether they meet the additional requirements in Article 7 described in the Basis for Analysis section. Paragraph 3 of Article 7 provides that "straight baselines must not depart to any appreciable extent from the general direction of the coast" and that the waters enclosed by straight baselines "must be sufficiently closely linked to the land domain to be subject to the regime of internal waters."²¹ With respect to satisfying these criteria, there are several baseline segments that could be considered questionable, including segments NM19-NM20, NM41-NM42, and NM49-NM50 (*see* Maps 2a-2c).

Each of these baseline segments exceeds 40 M in length and, along much of their extents, they lie beyond 12 M from the nearest land feature. Accordingly, these baseline segments enclose considerable sea areas as internal waters. In its 1951 judgment in the *Fisheries Case*, the Court examined segment NM41-NM42, which encloses Vestfjorden (Map 2c). For this segment, which appears to have the greatest departure from the general direction of Norway's mainland coast, the Court considered it acceptable because "the waters of the Vestfjord, as indeed the waters of all other Norwegian fjords, can only be regarded as internal waters."²² With regard to segment NM19-NM20 (Lopphavet), which encloses not only waters within the fjords but also significant sea areas seaward of those fjords, the Court concluded that the divergence between this segment and land formation "is not such that it is a distortion of the general direction of the Norwegian coast."²³ The Court was also influenced by evidence presented by Norway that these sea areas had traditionally been regarded as under Norwegian sovereignty.²⁴

¹⁷ Norwegian Mapping Authority sea division (Kartverket sjødivisjonen), [Den norske los](#) (2018), at 15.

¹⁸ *Fisheries Case*, *supra* note 7, at 129.

¹⁹ Relatively small areas on mainland Norway's southwest-facing coasts, however, lack this character.

²⁰ *See supra* note 10 (quoting excerpts of the *Fisheries Case* judgment that were subsequently incorporated into the text of Article 7).

²¹ In the *Fisheries Case*, *id.* at 133, the Court considered that this latter requirement "should be liberally applied in the case of a coast, the geographical configuration of which is as unusual as that of Norway."

²² *Fisheries Case*, *supra* note 7, at 142. The segment numbers have been updated here from the judgment in order to reflect those in the 2002 decree, which replace those in the 1935 decree that the Court examined.

²³ *Id.*

²⁴ *Id.*

Norway's mainland baseline points are generally located on the low-water line of the outermost land features along the Norwegian mainland coast, and not from low-tide elevations (paragraph 4). However, according to recent edition Norwegian nautical charts, 24 baseline points are located on or very close to low-tide elevations.²⁵ For basepoints located on a low-tide elevation to be valid, the low-tide elevation must have "lighthouses or similar installations which are permanently above sea level ... built on them" or the baselines drawn "to and from such elevations [must have] received general international recognition" (paragraph 4).²⁶ Regarding the "economic interests peculiar to the region concerned, the reality and the importance of which are clearly evidenced by long usage" (paragraph 5), the Court considered this factor to be supportive of the view that Norway's "traditional system of [coastline] delimitation," which had its origins in the 1800s, is consistent with international law. Finally, Norway's baselines do not cut off the territorial sea of another State from the high seas or an exclusive economic zone (paragraph 6).

While additional attention could be paid to the conformity of select baseline segments with the requirements reflected in paragraph 3, as noted above, United States considers the baselines pertaining to the majority of Norway's mainland to conform to international law as reflected in Article 7. This conclusion generally aligns with the judgment of the ICJ in its *Fisheries Case* with respect to the Norway's straight baselines above the Arctic Circle. For the coastline below the Arctic Circle, Norway's straight baselines promulgated in 1952 appear similarly justifiable. As discussed above, Norway's Royal Decree of 2002 updates Norway's previous straight baselines without substantially changing baseline point locations.

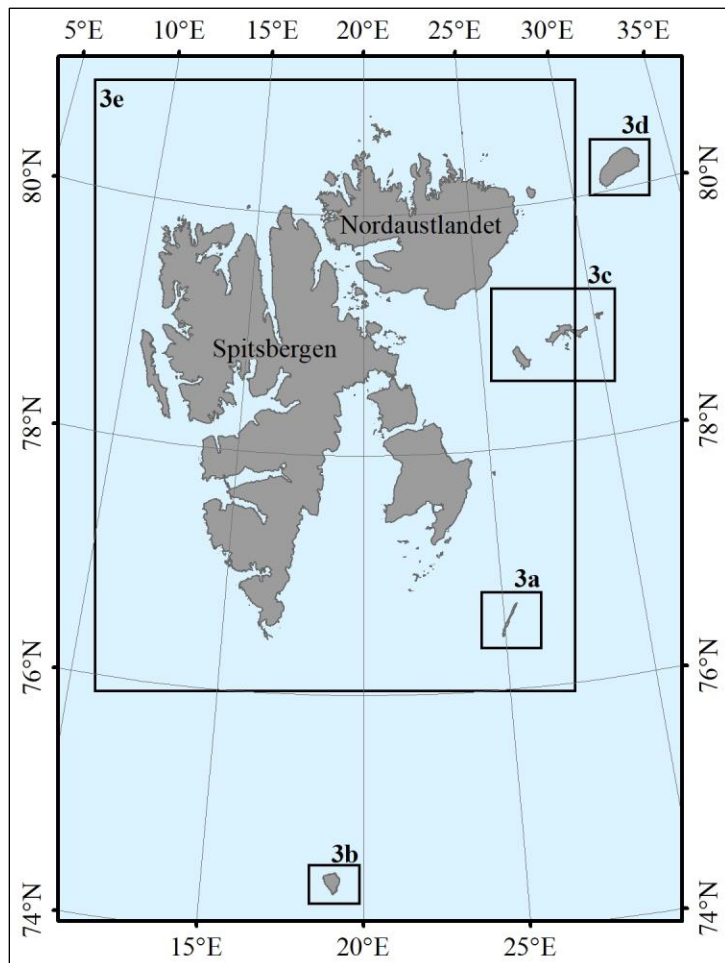
Svalbard

Royal Decree of June 1, 2001 sets forth Norway's straight baselines around Svalbard (Annex 7 to this study).²⁷ This straight baseline system consists of 196 points connected by geodetic lines around five separate islands or island groups: (1) Hopen, (2) Bjørnøya, (3) Kong Karls Land, (4) Kvitøya, and (5) the main Svalbard islands, including Spitsbergen and Nordaustlandet. These five straight baselines systems are examined below. Each is depicted in the Map 3 series, and the lengths of all baseline segments can be found in Annex 8 to this study.

²⁵ Baseline points NM08, NM20–NM24, NM26, NM32, NM34, NM36, NM38, NM44, NM48, NM51, NM52, NM54, NM63, NM76, NM79, NM83, NM84, NM98, NM99 and NM102 are located on (or very close to) low-tide elevations, according to nautical charts NHS112, NHS092, NHS089, NHS088, NHS086, NHS085, NHS074, NHS071, NHS070, NHS058, NHS049, NHS044, NHS040, NHS025, NHS014, NHS013, NHS011, NHS006, NHS005, and NHS001.

²⁶ In the *Fisheries Case*, *supra* note 7, at 128, the Court noted that it did not examine Norway's use of basepoints located on low-tide elevations because all such basepoints were located within 4 miles (the breadth Norway's of the territorial sea at the time) of "permanently dry land."

²⁷ *Regulations relating to the limits of the Norwegian territorial sea around Svalbard (Royal Decree of 1 June 2001)*, available from DOALOS, *supra* note 3 and Annex 7 to this study. These regulations repealed a Royal Decree of September 25, 1970 that established straight baseline systems around Hopen, Bjørnøya, and the western and southern shores of the Svalbard archipelago. Those baselines are examined in [Limits in the Seas](#) No. 39 (1972).



Map 3. Location map for the Svalbard straight baseline systems, including Hopen (Map 3a), Bjørnøya (Map 3b), Kong Karls Land (Map 3c), and Kvitøya (Map 3d). Baselines for the main Svalbard archipelago are shown in Map 3e. Map scale: 1:7,000,000.

(1) **Hopen** (points SV001–SV022, Map 3a). Hopen is a single, isolated island located about 40 M southeast of the main Svalbard archipelago. It is approximately 33 km long and 2.5 km wide at its widest point. Norway has enclosed Hopen with a straight baseline system consisting of 22 points and segments having a total length of approximately 37.5 M.

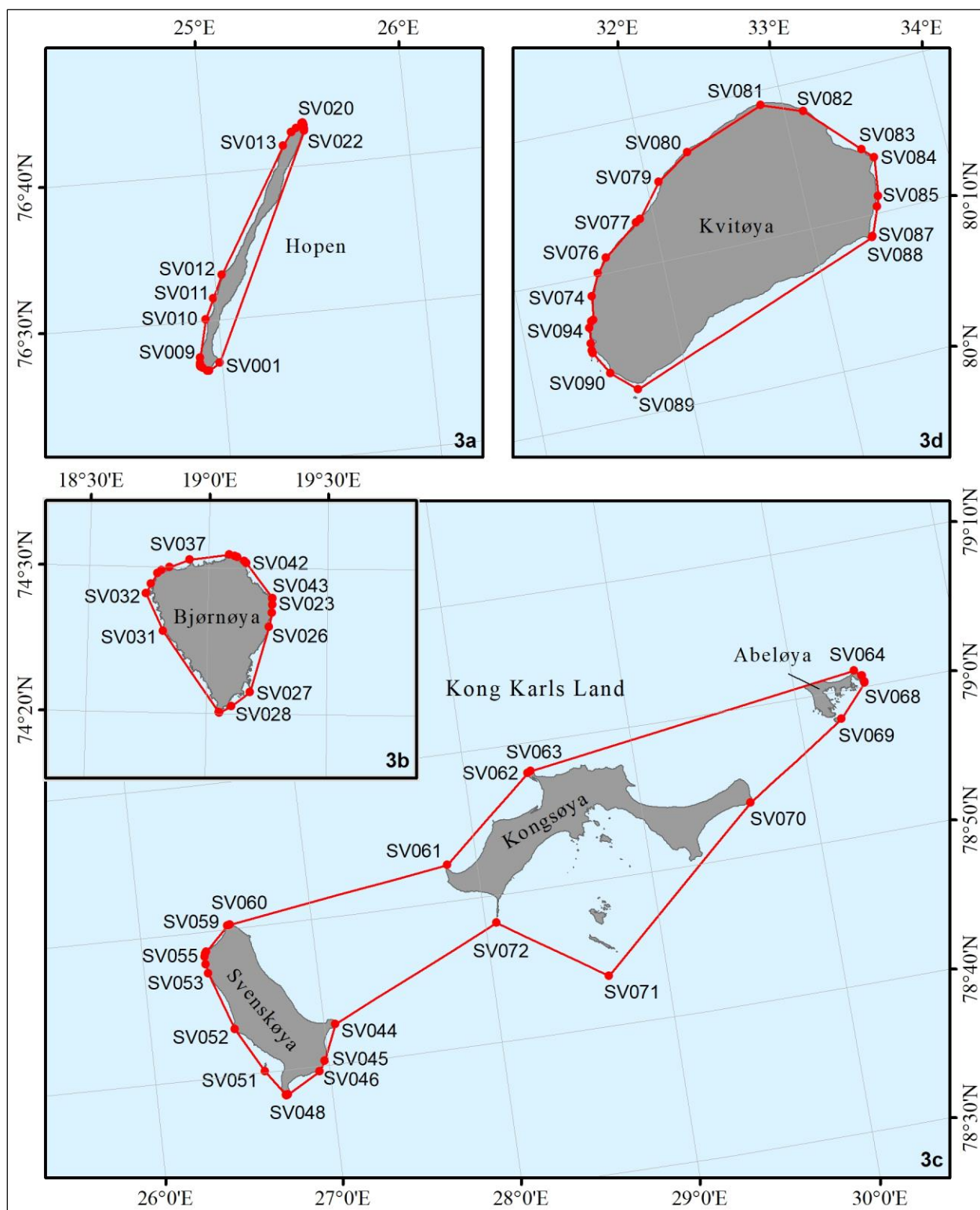
Hopen has a generally smooth coastline marked by gentle indentations and promontories, with no fringing islands. Accordingly, the coastline of Hopen does not meet the geographic requirements in Article 7 of the Convention for the use of straight baselines.

The 22 baseline points for Hopen are located on coastal promontories on its southern, western, and northern coasts; nearly the entirety of the eastern side of the island is traversed by a single straight baseline (segment between basepoints SV022 and SV001) of approximately 17 M in length. With the exception of this segment on the eastern side, and also the segment between basepoints SV012 and SV013 (approximately 9.8

M in length), no straight baseline segments for Hopen exceed 3 M in length. No portion of any of the straight baselines extends more than roughly 1 M from the nearest point along the coast. This is further evidence of the fact that the coastline is not “deeply indented and cut into,” and thus does not meet this requirement for the use of straight baselines.

(2) **Bjørnøya** (points SV023–SV043, Map 3b). Bjørnøya (also known as Bear Island) is an isolated island located in the Barents Sea approximately 120 M south of the main Svalbard archipelago. The island is roughly pear-shaped and approximately 20 km long (north-south) and 16 km wide at its widest point. Norway has enclosed Bjørnøya with a straight baseline system consisting of 21 points and segments having a total length of approximately 30 M.

The coastline of Bjørnøya is varied. In some areas, the coastline is relatively smooth, marked by beaches and cliffs. In other areas, the coastline is serrated, characterized by shallow bays and indentations. There are a few offshore islands, typically within 200 meters of the main coastline.



Map 3a-3d. Norway's straight baseline system around Hopen, Bjørnøya, Kong Karls Land, and Kvitøya. Map scales: 1:750,000.

The coastline of Bjørnøya generally does not meet the geographic requirements in Article 7 of the Convention for the use of straight baselines. It is neither “deeply indented and cut into” nor is it fringed with “islands along the coast in its immediate vicinity.”

The 21 baseline points for Bjørnøya are located on coastal promontories and offshore islands. The longest baseline segment for Bjørnøya is approximately 6.75 M in length (segment SV030 and SV031), and most segments are less than 3 M in length. No portion of any of the straight baselines extends more than 0.5 M from the nearest point along the coast. This is further evidence of the fact that the coastline is not “deeply indented and cut into,” and thus does not meet this requirement for the use of straight baselines.

(3) Kong Karls Land (points SV044–SV072, Map 3c). Kong Karls Land is a group of islands located approximately 50 M east of the main Svalbard archipelago. Kong Karls Land consists of three main islands: Svenskøya (west), Kongsøya (central), and Abeløya (east). Svenskøya and Kongsøya are separated by about 12 M, and Kongsøya and Abeløya are separated by about 7 M. Norway has enclosed these and other smaller, adjacent islands with a straight baseline system consisting of 29 points and segments having a total length of approximately 116 M.

The coastline of Svenskøya is smooth, with several peninsular features and few offshore islands. To the east is Kongsøya, which also has a smooth coastline, but with shallow bays and indentations, and also numerous islands off its southern coast. Triangle-shaped Abeløya, to the northeast of Kongsøya, has a varied coastline; its north and west sides are smooth, whereas its southeast-facing coastline is rugged with numerous indentations and small islands. With the possible exception of the southeast coastline of Abeløya, the islands of Kong Karls Land, whether taken individually or as a whole, do not meet the geographic requirements in Article 7 of the Convention for the use of straight baselines.

The 29 baseline points for Kong Karls Land connect the three main islands in a single straight baseline system. Svenskøya and Kongsøya are connected via baseline segments measuring approximately 15 and 13 M (segments SV060 and SV061 and SV072 and SV044, respectively). The longest baseline segment for Kong Karls Land is approximately 23 M in length (segment SV063 and SV064), connecting the northern-most point of Kongsøya with the northeast promontory of Abeløya.

(4) Kvitøya (points SV073–SV095, Map 3d). Kvitøya is an island located in the Arctic region approximately 45 M east of the main Svalbard archipelago. The island of Kvitøya is approximately 40 km long and 20 km wide at its widest point. Norway has enclosed Kvitøya with a straight baseline system consisting of 23 points and segments having a total length of approximately 59 M.

Kvitøya has a smooth coastline marked by gentle indentations and promontories, with few offshore islands. Accordingly, the coastline of Kvitøya does not meet the geographic requirements in Article 7 of the Convention for the use of straight baselines. Its coastline is neither “deeply indented and cut into” nor is it fringed with “islands along the coast in its immediate vicinity.”

The 23 baseline points for Kvitøya are located on coastal promontories on the western, northern, and eastern coasts; nearly the entirety of the southern side of the island is traversed by a single straight baseline (segment SV088 and SV089) of approximately 19 M in length. With the exception of this segment, the straight baselines for Kvitøya are less than 6 M in length. Some of the straight baselines, such as segment SV080 and SV081 (5.9 M in length), simply parallel the almost featureless coastline. No portion of any of the straight baselines extends more than 2 M from the nearest point along the coast. This is further evidence of the fact that the coastline is not “deeply indented and cut into,” and thus does not meet this requirement for the use of straight baselines.

(5) Spitsbergen, Nordaustlandet, Edgeøya, and others (points SV096–SV196, Map 3e). Spitsbergen, Nordaustlandet, Edgeøya, and other islands constitute the main Svalbard archipelago, the northernmost territory of the Kingdom of Norway. Spitsbergen is the largest island of the archipelago, measuring nearly 400 km in length (north-south) and as wide as 200 km. To the east of Spitsbergen is Nordaustlandet, the second largest island of the archipelago, and off the southeast coast of Spitsbergen are the smaller islands of Edgeøya (also known as Edge Island) and Barentsøya (also known as Barents Island). Norway has enclosed these and other adjacent, smaller islands with a straight baseline system consisting of 101 points and segments having a total length of approximately 888 M.

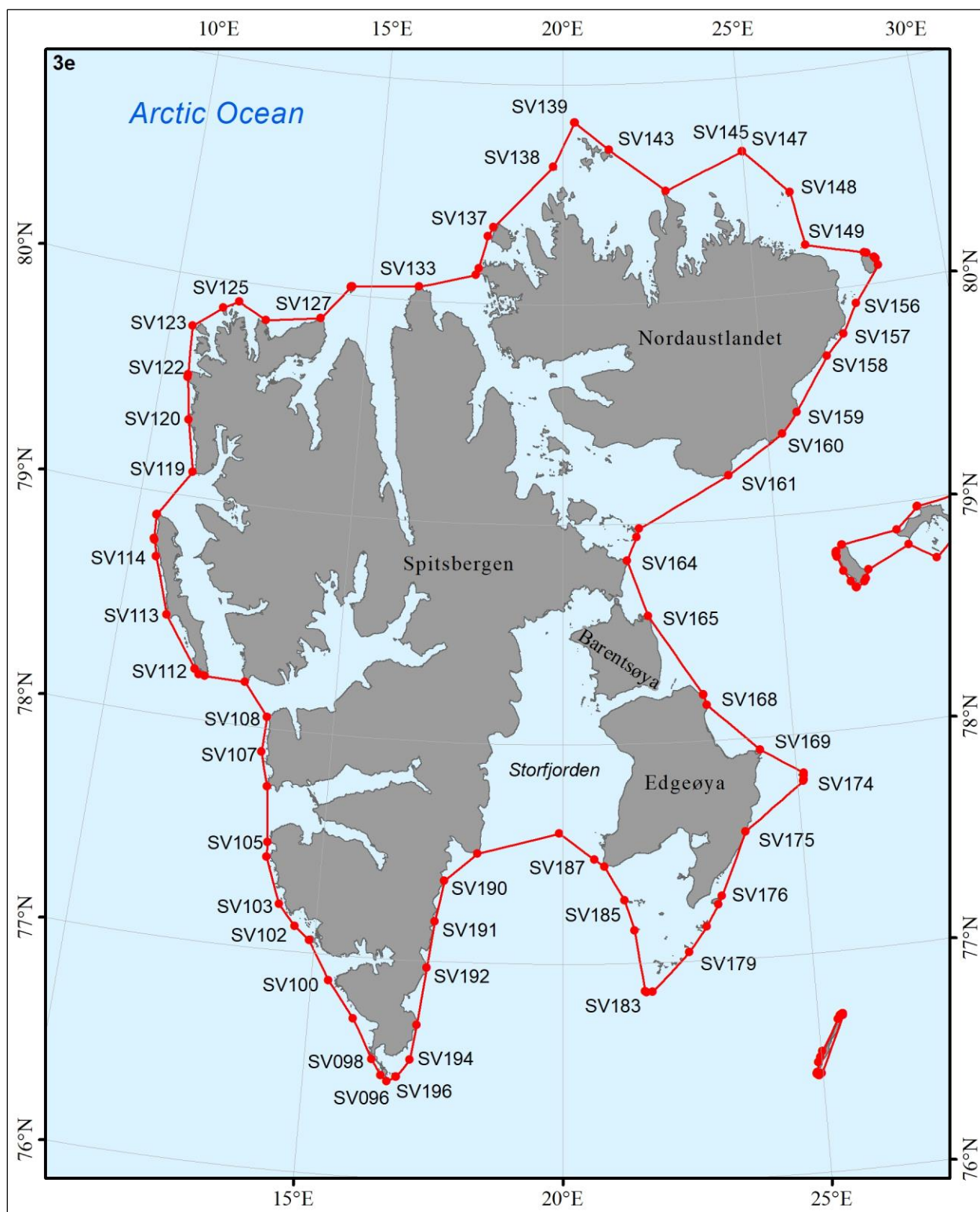
The main islands of the Svalbard archipelago have rugged coastlines and many small offshore islands. The coastline bears similarities to Norway’s mainland coast, described above. Svalbard has deep fjords, bays, and other indentations, some of which penetrate inland to distances of 20 to 100 km. The southeast-facing coast of Nordaustlandet is an exception in this regard, as it is generally smooth with few offshore islands.

Accordingly, the coastlines of the main Svalbard islands generally meet the geographic requirements in Article 7(1) of the Convention for the use of straight baselines.²⁸ Having addressed these requirements, the straight baselines drawn by Norway around the Svalbard archipelago may be assessed on the basis of whether they meet the additional requirements in Article 7 described in the Basis for Analysis section.

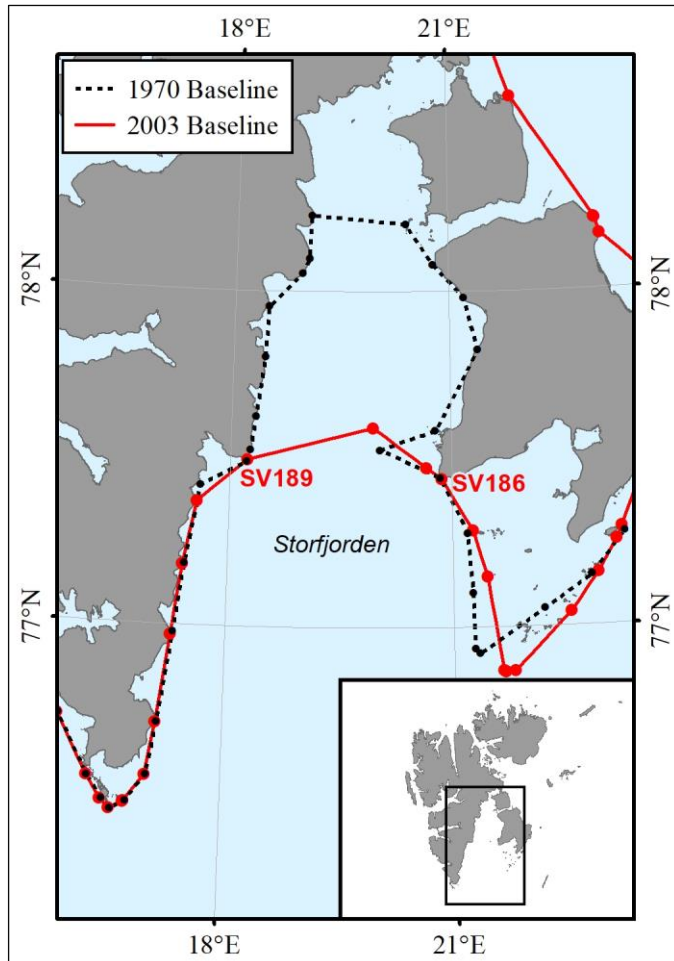
It does not appear that Norway’s straight baselines pertaining to the main Svalbard archipelago depart to any appreciable extent from the general direction of the coast (paragraph 3). Likewise, the sea areas lying within the straight baselines appear to be sufficiently closely linked to the land domain to be subject to the regime of internal waters (paragraph 3). However, Norway’s enclosure of Storfjorden, via segments connecting basepoints SV186 to SV189 in the south of the main Svalbard archipelago, arguably fails to meet the criteria in paragraph 3. Map 4 shows that the straight baselines Norway originally established for Svalbard in 1970²⁹ enclosed a substantially smaller portion of Storfjorden as internal waters.

²⁸ See also, *Limits in the Seas* No. 39 (1972), at 5 (“The coastline of Svalbard bears a remarkable resemblance to the northern coast of Norway and consequently is well-suited to the creation of a straight-baseline system.”)

²⁹ These baselines were repealed and replaced by the 2001 regulations. See discussion, *supra* note 27.



Map 3e. Baselines around Spitsbergen, Nordaustlandet, Edgeøya, and other islands. Map scale: 1:3,000,000.



Map 4. A comparison of the 1970 and 2003 baselines pertaining to Storfjorden. Map scale: 1:2,500,000.

Norway's mainland coast, where it is often difficult to distinguish between a waterway separating islands and a waterway indenting an island.

Appropriately, Norway has not included the entirety of Svalbard within a single baseline system. The Svalbard islands of Kvitøya, Hopen, and Kong Karls Land are not included in the baseline system for the main Svalbard archipelago. Those islands are separated from the main Svalbard archipelago (Nordaustlandet and Edgeøya) by 35 to 50 M of open ocean. It would not be permissible to subject those areas to the regime of internal waters.

With respect to the other requirements in Article 7, Norway's straight baselines around the main Svalbard archipelago are generally drawn from baseline points located on the low-water line of the outermost land features of the archipelago, and not from low-tide elevations (paragraph 4). However, according to recent edition Norwegian nautical charts, seven baseline points are

With respect to the criteria in paragraph 3 of Article 7, it should also be emphasized that Norway has enclosed the main islands (along with other islands) of this mid-ocean archipelago within one baseline system. The geography appears to justify this approach to applying Article 7. The main islands of Spitsbergen and Nordaustlandet each appear to have coastlines that meet the requirements Article 7(1). These islands (and Barentsøya and Edgeøya), are also in close proximity to one another. The coastlines of Spitsbergen and Nordaustlandet are separated by approximately 5 M; Spitsbergen and Barentsøya are less than 2.5 M apart; and the coasts of Barentsøya and Edgeøya (to its south) are separated by approximately 0.3 M. These distances are considerably less than the widths of many fjords and indentations that characterize the coastlines of Spitsbergen and Nordaustlandet. Waterways separating the islands may appear to be fjords or other deep coastal indentations, when in fact they are narrow straits that separate the islands from one another.³⁰ In this regard, the geography resembles

³⁰ For instance, Svalbard's largest fjord, Storfjorden (in the south), does not terminate at land, but rather connects to open ocean through narrow seaways between Spitsbergen and Barentsøya and between Barentsøya and Edgeøya.

located on a low-tide elevation or in open water.³¹ For basepoints located on a low-tide elevation to be valid, the low-tide elevation must have “lighthouses or similar installations which are permanently above sea level ... built on them” or the baselines drawn “to and from such elevations [must have] received general international recognition” (paragraph 4). Norway’s baselines do not cut off the territorial sea of another State from the high seas or an exclusive economic zone (paragraph 6).

Jan Mayen

Royal Decree of August 30, 2002 sets forth Norway’s normal and straight baselines around Jan Mayen (Annex 9 to this study).³² Jan Mayen is an island in the North Atlantic Ocean located between Greenland and mainland Norway (to its west and east, respectively) and between Svalbard and Iceland (to its north and south, respectively). Jan Mayen is approximately 55 km long and 16 km wide at its widest point.

Norway’s baseline system for Jan Mayen consists of 42 points along the low-water line. Norway uses the normal baseline between points JM4–JM5, JM11–JM12, and JM26–JM29; basepoint JM42 is also a normal baseline point.³³ All other points are connected by straight lines having a combined length of approximately 44 M. The baselines are depicted in Map 5, and Annex 10 to this study lists the lengths of each segment.

Jan Mayen has a generally smooth coastline marked by gentle indentations and promontories. Where the coastline exhibits some ruggedness, it is mainly due to the presence of cliffs and rocky outcrops rather than indentations where water is penetrating the land. There appear to be no bays along the coast of Jan Mayen. A few isolated islands lie in close proximity to parts of the Jan Mayen coast. The coastline of Jan Mayen does not meet the geographic requirements in Article 7 of the Convention for the use of straight baselines.³⁴ Its coastline is neither “deeply indented and cut into” nor is it fringed with “islands along the coast in its immediate vicinity.”

The 42 baseline points for Jan Mayen are located on coastal promontories around the island. The baseline points are generally in close proximity to one another, such that no baseline segment is longer than 4.5 M. No portion of any of the straight baselines extends more than 1 M from the nearest point along the coast. This is further evidence of the fact that the coastline is not “deeply indented and cut into,” and thus does not meet this requirement for the use of straight baselines. As noted above, Norway uses the normal baseline in three areas along the Jan Mayen coastline.

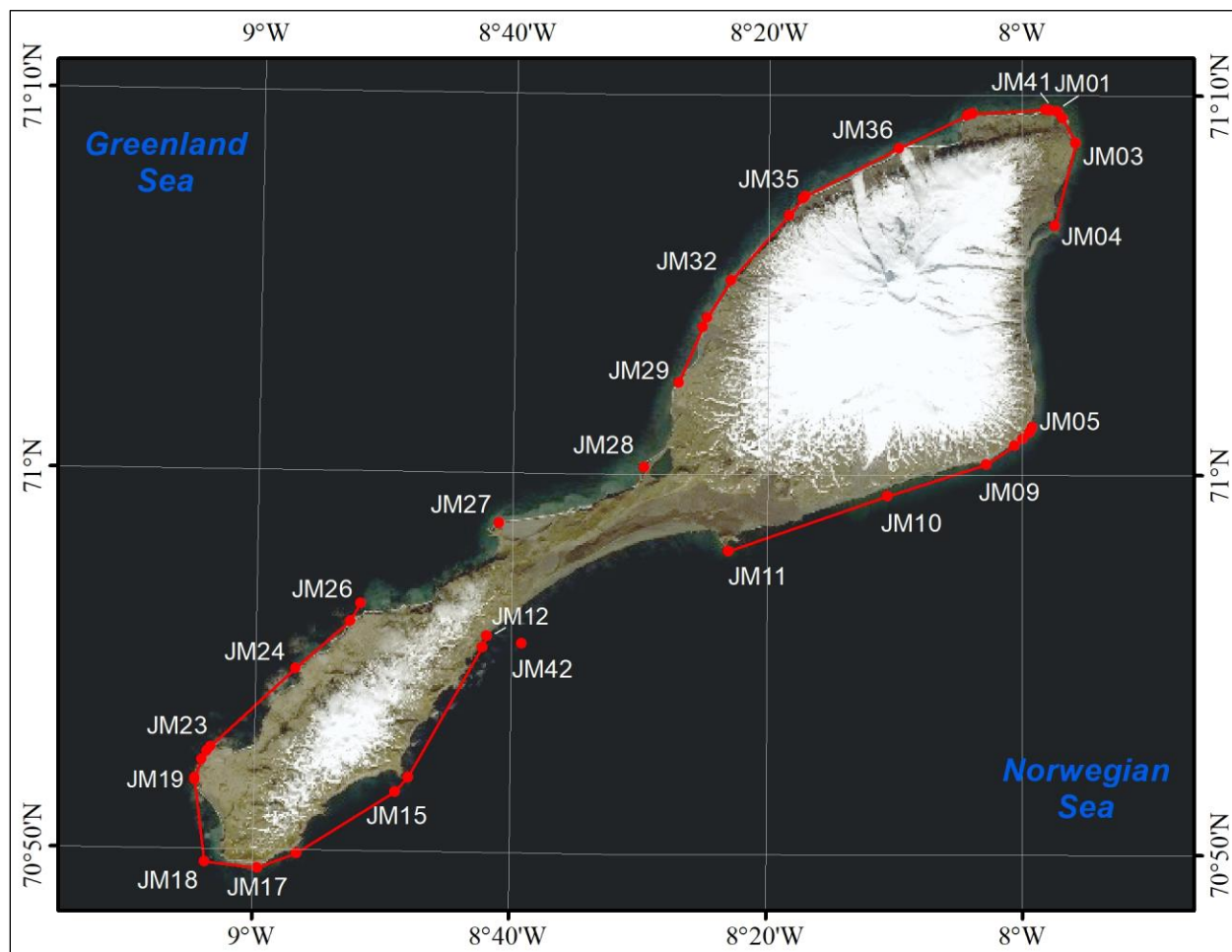
³¹ Baseline points SV104, SV105, SV106, SV107, SV110, SV113 are located on (or very close to) low-tide elevations, according to nautical charts NHS524, NHS525, and NHS526. Baseline point SV99 is located in open water, approximate 1.7 M from the coast and in the vicinity of several low-tide elevations (chart NHS527). Baseline points SV160 and SV161 could not be verified, as they are charted at the edge of an ice shelf; the shoreline is not charted (chart NHS535).

³² *Regulations relating to the limit of the Norwegian territorial sea around Jan Mayen* (Royal Decree of 30 August 2002), available from DOALOS, *supra* note 3 and Annex 9 to this study.

³³ However, in the locations where Norway’s regulations indicate the use of the normal baseline, nautical chart NHS512 depicts straight baseline segments drawn to and from baseline points.

³⁴ See also, V. Prescott & C. Schofield, *The Maritime Political Boundaries of the World* 150 (2d ed., 2005) (referring to the “smooth coasts” of Jan Mayen as “in clear breach of Article 7(1)”).

These areas exhibit slight concavity, but otherwise have a character similar to the areas where straight baselines are used.



Map 5. Jan Mayen straight baselines. Map scale: 1:360,000.

Discussion

In total, the Kingdom of Norway has established seven straight baseline systems that collectively enclose nearly all of its land territory in the northern hemisphere. Two of these straight baseline systems are generally consistent with international law, as reflected in Article 7 of the Convention. These systems pertain to most of Norway's territory, namely mainland Norway and the islands of the main Svalbard archipelago. The special characteristics of such coastlines, as Norway successfully argued in the 1951 *Fisheries Case*, justify the method used by Norway to establish its baselines.

It cannot be said, however, that the entirety of Norway's coastlines share the "peculiar geography"³⁵ of its mainland. Hopen, Bjørnøya, Kong Karls Land, Kvitøya, and Jan Mayen lack coastlines that, as the ICJ stated with respect to the northern coast of mainland Norway, are

³⁵ *Fisheries Case*, *supra* note 7, at 139.

“deeply indented and cut into” or “bordered by an archipelago such as the ‘skjærgaard.’”³⁶ Accordingly, the straight baseline systems Norway has established for these islands or groups of islands are not consistent with international law, as reflected in Article 7.

Compared to using normal baselines, Norway’s straight baselines for Hopen, Bjørnøya, Kong Karls Land, Kvitøya, and Jan Mayen have the effect of enclosing areas of territorial sea as internal waters and extending the territorial sea limit beyond 12 M from the normal baselines in some areas. Norway’s straight baseline system for Kong Karls Land has the effect of enclosing about 1000 km² of territorial sea, including the waters between the islands, as internal waters. These straight baselines also extend the breadth of the territorial sea beyond 12 M from the low-water line along the coasts of Kong Karls Land.

The straight baseline systems for Hopen, Bjørnøya, Kvitøya, and Jan Mayen, however, are characterized by segments lying in close proximity to the coastline, as discussed above. Many of these straight baseline segments have little to no effect on defining the outer limit of the 12 M territorial sea around these islands. Thus, the effects of these straight baseline systems are relatively minor.

Maritime Zones

Internal Waters

Norway’s *Act No. 57 of 2003* provides that the internal waters of Norway comprise all waters landward of the baselines.³⁷

The validity of Norway’s internal waters claims depends upon the validity of its straight baseline claims. As discussed above, those claims with respect to the Norwegian mainland and the main Svalbard archipelago are generally consistent with international law, as reflected in Article 7 of the Convention.

In contrast, Norway’s straight baseline claims with respect to its smaller islands and island groups—Hopen, Bjørnøya, Kong Karls Land, Kvitøya, and Jan Mayen—are not consistent with international law. Accordingly, Norway’s internal waters claims with respect to these islands and island groups are not valid, and its maritime zones should be measured from the normal baseline.

Territorial Sea

Norway’s *Act No. 57 of 2003* establishes a 12 M territorial sea.³⁸ The terms of this Act pertaining to the territorial sea are consistent with international law, as reflected in Part II (Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone) of the Convention. Pursuant to this Act, Norway has deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations lists of geographic coordinates of

³⁶ *Fisheries Case*, *supra* note 7, at 129.

³⁷ *Act No. 57 of 2003*, *supra* note 3 and Annex 1 to this study, sec. 3.

³⁸ *Id.*, sec. 2.

points defining the outer limits of the 12 M territorial sea around mainland Norway, Svalbard, and Jan Mayen.³⁹

Prior to the enactment of *Act No. 57 of 2003*, the territorial sea of Norway, including with respect to Svalbard and Jan Mayen, had a breadth of 4 M.⁴⁰

Contiguous Zone

Norway's *Act No. 57 of 2003* provides that "[a] contiguous zone shall be established beyond the territorial sea" and that the "King [of Norway] determines the date on which the contiguous zone is to be established and the maritime areas it is to comprise."⁴¹ The Act provides that the outer limit of the contiguous zone is 24 M from the territorial sea baselines and also sets forth jurisdictional provisions pertaining to the contiguous zone of Norway. These terms of the Act are generally consistent with international law, as reflected in Part II (Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone) and Article 303 (Archaeological and historical objects found at sea) of the Convention.

Exclusive Economic Zone

Norway's *Act No. 91 of 1976* sets forth provisions for an economic zone that extends 200 M from the territorial sea baselines, but not beyond the median line in relation to other States.⁴² *Royal Decree of 1976* established this economic zone with respect to mainland Norway, effective January 1, 1977,⁴³ and subsequent enactments established a 200 M economic zone for Svalbard (1977) and Jan Mayen (1980).⁴⁴ The terms of these enactments pertaining to the economic zone of Norway are generally consistent with international law, as reflected in Part V (Exclusive Economic Zone) of the Convention.⁴⁵ The Act and Royal Decree establish restrictions on fishing and hunting within the economic zone and authorize the government of Norway to issue regulations on fishing and hunting. In addition, the Act authorizes the issuance of regulations on the protection of the environment, scientific research, artificial islands and installations, cables and pipelines, and exploration and exploitation of the economic zone for other economic purposes, including the production of energy. The Act states that the issuance of such regulations is "[s]ubject to the rules of international law," which includes those set forth in Part V of the Convention.⁴⁶

³⁹ Annexes 5, 7, and 9 of this study; *Law of the Sea Bulletin* No. 54, *supra* note 3, at 29 (mainland Norway), 41 (Svalbard), and 81 (Jan Mayen).

⁴⁰ See *Svalbard Regulations*, *supra* note 27 and Annex 7 to this study (providing for a territorial sea limit to be drawn 4 M from the baselines and referring to "Royal Decree of 22 February 1812."). The Norwegian decree of 1812, available from DOALOS, *supra* note 3, refers to a territorial sea limit "according to the customary distance."

⁴¹ *Id.*, sec. 4.

⁴² *Act No. 91 of 1976*, *supra* note 3 and Annex 2 to this study, para. 1.

⁴³ *Decree of 1976*, *supra* note 3 and Annex 3 to this study, para. 1.

⁴⁴ *Regulation No. 6 on fishery protection zone around Svalbard*, June 3, 1977 (effective June 15, 1977), available from [FAOLEX database](#); *Regulation No. 4 on establishing the fishery zone around Jan Mayen*, May 23, 1980 (effective May 29, 1980), available from [FAOLEX database](#).

⁴⁵ This *Limits in the Seas* study does not address, and is without prejudice to, the Treaty relative to the Spitsbergen Archipelago, signed in Paris, February 9, 1920.

⁴⁶ *Act No. 91 of 1976*, *supra* note 3 and Annex 2 to this study, para. 7.

Continental Shelf

Consistent with Article 76 of the Convention, *Act No. 72 of 1996* provides that Norway has a continental shelf “extending beyond the Norwegian territorial sea, throughout the natural prolongation of the Norwegian land territory to the outer edge of the continental margin,” but not less than 200 M from the territorial sea baselines.⁴⁷ This Act, and also other enactments of Norway,⁴⁸ describes the continental shelf rights and jurisdiction of Norway in a manner generally consistent with Part VI (Continental Shelf) of the Convention.

In 2006, Norway submitted to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf information on the limits of its continental shelf beyond 200 M.⁴⁹ This submission concerned the outer limits of the continental shelf of Norway in three separate areas of the North East Atlantic and the Arctic: (1) the “loop hole” in the Barents Sea; (2) the Western Nansen Basin in the Arctic Ocean; and (3) the “banana hole” in the Norwegian Sea. In 2009, the Commission adopted its recommendations pertaining to all three areas, and these recommendations were generally consistent with the outer limits submitted to the Commission by Norway in 2006. Map 6 depicts the outer limits of the continental shelf in these three areas, as recommended by the Commission.

Navigation and Overflight

The terms of Norway’s legislation pertaining to navigation and overflight are generally consistent with international law, as reflected in the Convention. Norway’s *Act No. 57 of 2003* recognizes the right of foreign vessels to innocent passage through the territorial sea.⁵⁰ Norway’s *Act No. 91 of 1976* states that the establishment of Norway’s economic zone “shall not affect the right of navigation through or overflight over the waters in question....”

Undersea Cables and Pipelines

The terms of Norway’s laws, decrees, and regulations pertaining to submarine cables and pipelines are generally consistent with international law, as reflected in the Convention. Norway’s *Act No. 91 of 1976* states that the establishment of Norway’s economic zone “shall not affect ... the right to lay submarine cables and pipelines” in the zone. With respect to the continental shelf, Norway’s *Act No. 72 of 1996* provides various protections related to submarine cables and pipelines in the context of petroleum activities.⁵¹ Norway’s *Decree of 1970* provides

⁴⁷ *Act No. 72 of 1996*, *supra* note 4 and Annex 4C to this study, sec. 1-6.

⁴⁸ See e.g., *Royal Decree of 21 June 1970 Establishing Provisional Rules concerning Exploration for certain Submarine Natural Resources other than Petroleum on the Norwegian Continental Shelf, etc.*, available from DOALOS, *supra* note 3. See generally, the acts and regulations of the [Norwegian Petroleum Directorate](#).

⁴⁹ The Executive Summary and Notification is available from the [website](#) of DOALOS. Norway has also made a submission to the Commission with respect to its continental shelf beyond 200 M in respect of Bouvetøya and Dronning Maud Land, which is beyond the scope of this study. That submission and associated recommendations is available from the [website](#) of DOALOS.

⁵⁰ *Act No. 57 of 2003*, *supra* note 3 and Annex 1 to this study, sec. 2.

⁵¹ *Act No. 72 of 1996*, *supra* note 4, secs. 3-10 (preventing a petroleum production licensee from “oppos[ing] the laying of pipelines, cables or wires of various kinds ... in or above the area covered by the production licence”), 10-1 (on preventing damage to pipelines and cables), and 10-9, 10-16, and 10-17 (regarding enforcement and liability).

that exploration of non-petroleum resources in Norwegian waters and continental shelf “must insofar as possible not interfere with other activities,” including with respect to “submarine cables or other submarine installations.”⁵² These provisions are generally consistent with international law relating to the laying and maintenance of submarine cables and pipelines on the continental shelf, as reflected in Part VI of the Convention, in particular Article 79.

Maritime Boundaries

Norway has concluded maritime boundary agreements with five neighboring States: Denmark, Iceland, Russia, Sweden, and the United Kingdom. These agreements establish boundaries pertaining to the Norway mainland (with Russia, Sweden, Denmark, and the United Kingdom), as well as Svalbard (with Russia and Denmark) and Jan Mayen (with Denmark and Iceland). Norway’s boundaries are shown on Map 6 and discussed further below.

It appears as though Norway has completed, or nearly completed, its extensive maritime boundary delimitations within its neighbors, including with respect to the continental shelf beyond 200 M.

Norway-Russia

Norway and Russia have delimited their maritime jurisdiction in the maritime areas north of their land boundary.

Norway and the former Soviet Union concluded a maritime boundary agreement in 1957 delimiting the territorial sea and continental shelf within Varangerfjorden, a fjord lying seaward of the Norway-Soviet land boundary.⁵³ The 1957 agreement was superseded by a 2007 agreement between Norway and Russia that delimited the territorial sea, continental shelf, and EEZ in the Varangerfjorden area.⁵⁴ This boundary extends from the terminus of the land boundary to an area just seaward of the mouth of Varangerfjorden and is composed of geodetic lines connecting six points, with a total length of approximately 39 M. The agreement contains provisions pertaining to the existence of possible hydrocarbon deposits extending across the boundary line.

Norway and Russia concluded a maritime boundary agreement in 2010 delimiting the EEZ and continental shelf of the two countries in the Barents Sea and Arctic Ocean.⁵⁵ The boundary is

⁵² *Royal Decree of 1970*, *supra* note 48, secs. 1, 12. The decree also provides for civil liability relating to damage caused, at sec. 18.

⁵³ *Descriptive Protocol relating to the sea frontier between Norway and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in the Varangerfjord*, Moscow, Nov. 29, 1957, entered into force Mar. 17, 1958, available from DOALOS, *supra* note 3. See also, [Limits in the Seas](#) No. 17 (1970).

⁵⁴ *Agreement between the Kingdom of Norway and the Russian Federation on the Maritime Delimitation in the Varangerfjord area*, Moscow, July 11, 2007, entered into force July 8, 2008, [Law of the Sea Bulletin](#) No. 67, at 42 (2008).

⁵⁵ *Treaty between the Kingdom of Norway and the Russian Federation concerning Maritime Delimitation and Cooperation in the Barents Sea and the Arctic Ocean*, Murmansk, Sept. 15, 2010, entered into force July 7, 2011, available from DOALOS, *supra* note 3. See also, C. Lathrop (ed.), *International Maritime Boundaries*, 5167–5203.

composed of geodetic lines connecting eight points, with a total length of approximately 907 M. The boundary begins at the terminus of the Varangerfjorden boundary (in the south) agreed in 2007 and terminates in the Arctic Ocean at the point where the last boundary segment (between boundary points 7 and 8) intersects with a line connecting the continental shelf limits of both countries “as established in accordance with Article 76 and Annex II of the Convention.”⁵⁶ The 2010 boundary separates the maritime zones generated by the mainland coasts of both countries and also by Svalbard (to the west) and Russia’s Franz Josef Land and Novaya Zemlya (to the east).

The boundary delimits continental shelf beyond 200 M in two areas: (1) near its northern extent (Arctic Ocean) and (2) in the south-central area (“loop hole” in the Barents Sea). The agreement includes annexes addressing matters relating to fisheries and transboundary hydrocarbon deposits.

Norway-Sweden

Norway’s boundary agreement with Sweden, concluded in 1968, establishes a continental shelf boundary on the basis of equidistance that is composed of lines connecting five points.⁵⁷ The boundary is located in the sea area south of Oslofjorden, and extends from the territorial sea boundary of Norway and Sweden (decided by an arbitral award in 1909) to the tri-point between Norway, Sweden, and Denmark in the North Sea. The length of the boundary is approximately 48 M.

Norway-Denmark

Norway has established maritime boundaries in four areas with Denmark, including with respect to Greenland and the Faroe Islands, which are part of the Kingdom of Denmark. The maritime boundaries of the two countries lie between: (1) their mainland coasts in the North Sea, (2) the Norway mainland and the Faroe Islands in the Norwegian Sea, (3) Jan Mayen and Greenland in the Greenland Sea, and (4) Svalbard and Greenland in the Greenland Sea.

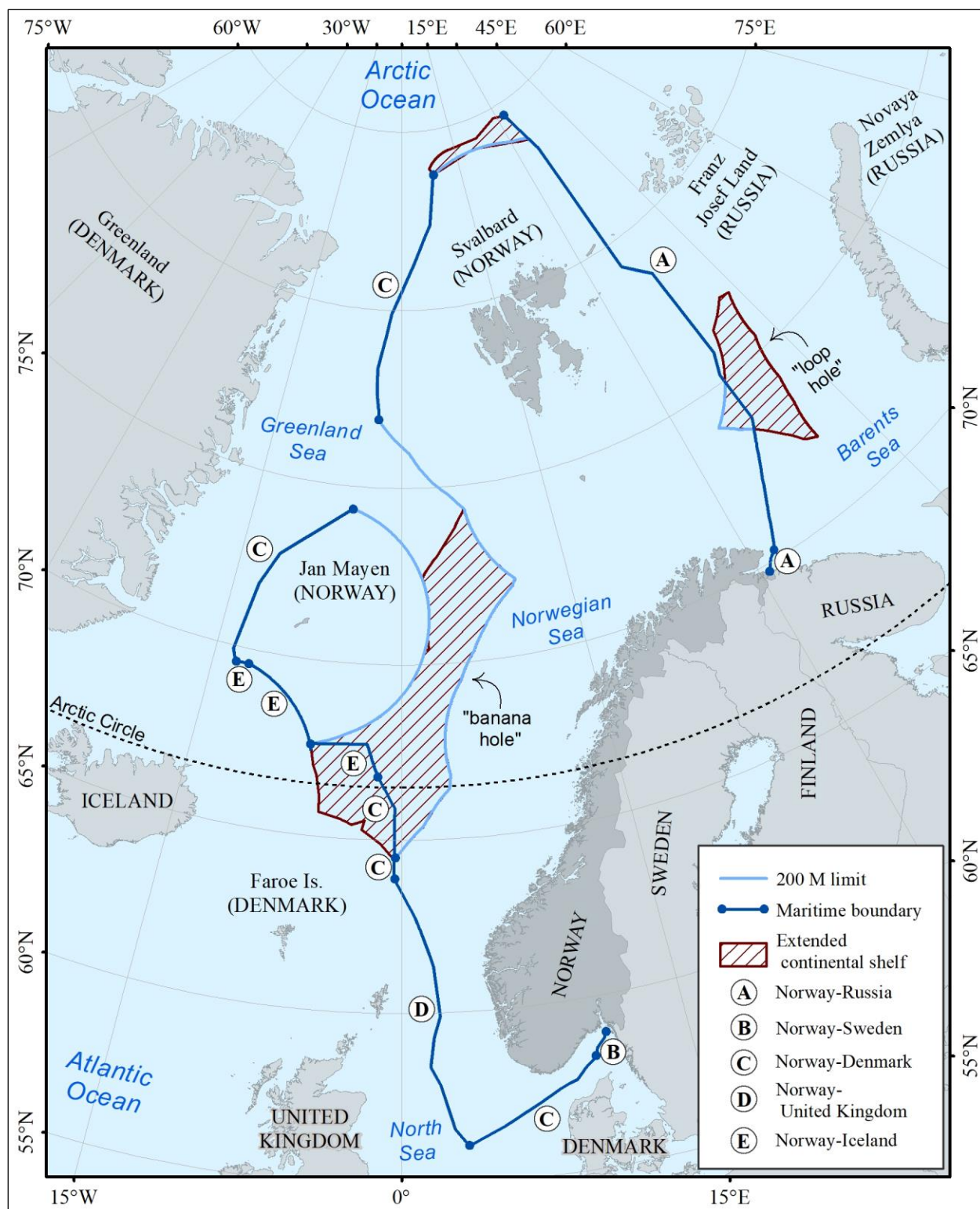
In 1965, Norway and Denmark concluded a treaty establishing a maritime boundary delimiting the continental shelf in the North Sea on the basis of equidistance.⁵⁸ This agreement was amended in 1968 and again in 1974.⁵⁹ The agreement, as amended, extends a continental shelf boundary from the tri-point between the mainland coasts of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark south of Oslofjorden to the tripoint between the mainland coasts of Norway, Denmark, and the United Kingdom in the central part of the North Sea. The boundary is composed of lines

⁵⁶ *Id.*, art. 1.

⁵⁷ *Agreement between Sweden and Norway Concerning the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf*, Stockholm, July 24, 1968, entered into force March 18, 1969, available from DOALOS, *supra* note 3; J.I. Charney and L.M. Alexander (eds.), *International Maritime Boundaries* 1871–1878.

⁵⁸ *Agreement between Denmark and Norway Relating to the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf*, Oslo, Dec. 8, 1965, entered into force June 22, 1966, available from DOALOS, *supra* note 3.

⁵⁹ Exchanges of notes of April 24, 1968 and of June 4, 1974 constituting agreements to amending the 1965 agreement, *supra* note 58, available from DOALOS, *supra* note 3.



Map 6. Norway's 200 M limits, extended continental shelf areas, and maritime boundaries. The extended continental shelf areas and limits depicted are those that are reflected in Norway's submission and recommendations and not those of neighboring States. Map scale: 1:18,500,000.

connecting eight points and is approximately 259 M in length. The agreement contains provisions pertaining to the existence of possible natural resources on the seabed or in its subsoil extending across the boundary line.

In 1979, Norway and Denmark concluded a treaty establishing a maritime boundary delimiting the continental shelf and fishery zone near the Faroe Islands and economic zone of Norway in the Norwegian Sea on the basis of equidistance.⁶⁰ The boundary delimits the maritime area between Norway's mainland coast and the Faroe Islands (Denmark). The north-south oriented boundary extends (in the south) from the tri-point between Norway, the United Kingdom, and Faroe Islands to the intersection of the 200 M limits of mainland Denmark and the Faroe Islands. The boundary is composed of a single geodetic line connecting two points and is approximately 33 M. The agreement contains provisions pertaining to the existence of possible natural resources on the seabed or in its subsoil extending across the boundary line.

In 1993, the ICJ issued its judgment establishing a maritime boundary delimiting the continental shelf and fisheries zones between Jan Mayen (Norway) and Greenland (Denmark).⁶¹ Norway and Denmark concluded an agreement in 1995 implementing the terms of this judgment.⁶² Because neither the 1993 ICJ judgment nor the 1995 agreement defined a southern terminus of the boundary, the two countries concluded an additional protocol in 1997.⁶³ The southern terminus, as defined in the 1997 additional protocol, is a tri-point with Iceland. The full boundary delimiting the maritime space between Jan Mayen (Norway) and Greenland (Denmark) is composed of geodetic lines connecting five points and is approximately 346 M in length. The agreement contains provisions pertaining to natural resources extending across the continental shelf boundary.

Norway and Denmark concluded a maritime boundary agreement in 2006 delimiting the continental shelf and economic zones on the basis of equidistance between Svalbard (Norway) and Greenland (Denmark) in the Greenland Sea and Arctic Ocean.⁶⁴ This area is referred to as the Fram Strait, which separates Svalbard (to the east) and Greenland (to the west). The north-south oriented boundary is composed of geodetic lines connecting 12 points, with a total length

⁶⁰ *Agreement between the Government of the Kingdom of Denmark and the Government of the Kingdom of Norway concerning the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf in the Area between the Faroe Islands and Norway and concerning the Boundary between the Fishery Zone near the Faroe Islands and the Norwegian Economic Zone*, Copenhagen, June 15, 1979, entered into force June 3, 1980, available from DOALOS, *supra* note 3.

⁶¹ *Maritime Delimitation in the Area between Greenland and Jan Mayen (Den. v. Nor.)*, 1993 I.C.J. 38 (June 14).

⁶² *Agreement between the Kingdom of Denmark and the Kingdom of Norway concerning the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf in the Area between Jan Mayen and Greenland and concerning the Boundary between the Fishery Zones in the Area*, Oslo, Dec. 18, 1995, entered into force Dec. 18, 1995, available from DOALOS, *supra* note 3.

⁶³ *Additional Protocol to the Agreement of 18 December 1995 between the Kingdom of Norway and the Kingdom of Denmark concerning the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf in the Area between Jan Mayen and Greenland and the Boundary between the Fishery Zones in the Area*, Helsinki, Nov. 11, 1997, entered into force May 27, 1998, available from DOALOS, *supra* note 3.

⁶⁴ *Agreement between the Government of the Kingdom of Norway on the one hand, and the Government of the Kingdom of Denmark together with the Home Rule Government of Greenland on the other hand, concerning the delimitation of the continental shelf and the fisheries zones in the area between Greenland and Svalbard*, Copenhagen, Feb. 20, 2006, entered into force June 2, 2006, [2378 UNTS 21](#) (I-42887). See also, D.A. Colson and R.W. Smith (eds.), *International Maritime Boundaries*, 4513–4531.

of approximately 429 M. The terminus of the boundary in both the north and the south lies at the intersection of the 200 M limits of Svalbard and Greenland. Accordingly, the boundary does not delimit the continental shelf beyond 200 M; the preamble of the agreement states that the parties intend “to revert to the delimitation of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles in connection with the establishment of the outer limits of the continental shelf.” The agreement also contains provisions pertaining to continental shelf mineral deposits extending across the boundary.

Norway-United Kingdom

In 1965, Norway and the United Kingdom concluded a treaty establishing a maritime boundary delimiting the continental shelf on the basis of equidistance in the North Sea.⁶⁵ This agreement was supplemented by a Protocol in 1978 that extended the continental shelf boundary further north.⁶⁶ The two countries agreed by an exchange of notes in 2009 to amend both the 1965 Agreement and the 1978 Protocol such that the continental shelf boundaries also apply to the EEZ.⁶⁷ The agreements, as amended, establish an all-purpose maritime boundary from the tri-point between Norway, the United Kingdom, and Denmark (mainland) in the central part of the North Sea to the tripoint between Norway, the United Kingdom, and Denmark (Faroe Islands) in the southern part of the Norwegian Sea. The north-south oriented boundary is composed of lines connecting 26 points and is approximately 498 M in length.

The 1965 Norway-United Kingdom boundary treaty contains provisions pertaining to continental shelf mineral deposits extending across the boundary. Subsequent to signing that agreement, large transboundary hydrocarbon deposits were discovered, and Norway and the United Kingdom entered into both deposit-specific agreements⁶⁸ and later a framework agreement addressing cross-boundary petroleum cooperation.⁶⁹

⁶⁵ *Agreement between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the Kingdom of Norway Relating to the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf between the Two Countries*, London, Mar. 10, 1965, entered into force June 29, 1965.

⁶⁶ *Protocol Supplementary to the Agreement of 10 March 1965 between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the Kingdom of Norway Relating to the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf between the Two Countries*, Oslo, Dec. 22, 1978, entered into force Feb. 20, 1980.

⁶⁷ *Exchange of Notes Amending the Agreement Between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the Kingdom of Norway Relating to the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf Between the Two Countries, done at London 10 March 1965, and the Protocol Supplementary to the Agreement, done at Oslo On 22 December 1978*, April 30, 2009 (also amending the prior agreements to express the boundary coordinates in WGS84 datum).

⁶⁸ See agreements presented in Report 9-15 (2-4), in D.A. Colson and R.W. Smith (eds.), *International Maritime Boundaries*, 3944–4004.

⁶⁹ *Framework Agreement between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the Kingdom of Norway Concerning Cross-Boundary Petroleum Co-operation*, Oslo, Apr. 4, 2005, entered into force July 10, 2007, C. Lathrop (ed.), *International Maritime Boundaries*, 5213–5251.

Norway-Iceland

Norway has established a maritime boundary with Iceland with respect to Jan Mayen. In 1980, the two countries agreed to an EEZ boundary that follows the 200 M limit of Iceland.⁷⁰ The boundary forms a 200 M arc, as measured from Iceland's territorial sea baseline,⁷¹ without specified endpoints. The 1980 agreement also formed a Conciliation Commission to make recommendations to the parties regarding a continental shelf boundary. On the basis of the Conciliation Commission's recommendation, Norway and Iceland agreed in 1981 to a continental shelf boundary that follows the same course as the EEZ boundary agreed to in 1980.⁷² This agreement also delimited a rectangular area extending on both sides of the boundary within which the two countries agreed to cooperate in connection with the exploration for and exploitation of hydrocarbon resources.

In 1997, Norway and Iceland agreed to extend the delimitation line to the west, such that it connects with an agreed tripoint dividing the maritime zones of Jan Mayen (Norway), Greenland (Denmark), and Iceland.⁷³ The boundary agreed in 1997 is a single geodetic line, approximately 23 M in length, extending from this tripoint to a second point where the 1980 agreed boundary commences. From this location (which is specified in the 1997 agreement), the boundary continues along a 200 M arc measured from Iceland's baselines. Its eastern terminus is presumed to be located at the intersection of the 200 M limits of Iceland and Jan Mayen.

Norway-Iceland-Denmark

In 2019, Norway, Iceland, and Denmark (Faroe Islands) concluded continental shelf boundary agreements pertaining to the "banana hole," which is an area beyond 200 M from these States' territorial sea baselines in the North Atlantic Ocean (Map 6).⁷⁴ These 2019 agreements were consistent with the Agreed Minutes adopted by the three countries in 2006.⁷⁵ The Agreed Minutes were "based on the shared view that the whole area concerned consists of continuous continental shelf," and it set forth provisional lines of continental shelf delimitation between (1) Norway and Iceland, (2) Norway and Faroe Islands, and (3) Faroe Islands and Iceland. The

⁷⁰ *Agreement between Norway and Iceland on Fishery and Continental Shelf Questions*, Reykjavik, May 28, 1980, entered into force June 13, 1980, available from DOALOS, *supra* note 3. For an explanation of the complex relationship between the 1980 agreement and the 1981 agreement (discussed *infra*), see C. Lathrop (ed.), *International Maritime Boundaries*, 5143–5150.

⁷¹ This arc appears to be drawn 200 M from Iceland's territorial sea baseline point number 9, Langanes (66°22'7 N, 14°31'9 W), set forth in Iceland's *Law No. 41 of 1 June 1979 concerning the Territorial Sea, the Economic Zone and the Continental Shelf*, available from the DOALOS [website](#).

⁷² *Agreement on the Continental Shelf between Iceland and Jan Mayen*, Oslo, Oct. 22, 1981, entered into force June 2, 1982, available from DOALOS, *supra* note 3.

⁷³ *Additional Protocol to the Agreement of 28 May 1980 between Norway and Iceland concerning Fishery and Continental Shelf Questions and the Agreement derived therefrom of 22 October 1981 on the Continental Shelf between Jan Mayen and Iceland*, Helsinki, Nov. 11, 1997, entered into force May 27, 1998, available from DOALOS, *supra* note 3. This tripoint is the same one discussed *supra*, text corresponding to note 63.

⁷⁴ Press Release, Oct. 30, 2019, available from the [website](#) of the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

⁷⁵ *Agreed Minutes on the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf beyond 200 Nautical Miles between the Faroe Islands, Iceland and Norway in the Southern Part of the Banana Hole of the Northeast Atlantic*, New York, Sept. 20, 2006, available from the [website](#) of the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

continental shelf boundaries were not finalized at that time, due to the view of the three parties that their overlapping continental shelf entitlements should first be confirmed by recommendations of the Commission on the Limits on the Continental Shelf. The Press Release accompanying the 2019 agreements noted that “[t]he Commission issued recommendations to Norway in 2009 and to Iceland and Denmark in 2014 and 2016 respectively. These confirmed the supposition that there was an overlap.”

The 2019 continental shelf boundary between Norway and Iceland begins at the eastern terminus of the Norway-Iceland boundary discussed above and extends approximately 95 M to the east, and then a further 58 M southeast, terminating at a tripoint that divides the continental shelves of Norway, Iceland, and Denmark (Faroe Islands). From this tripoint, the 2019 continental shelf boundary between Norway and Denmark (Faroe Islands) extends approximately 150 M south-southeast and joins the terminus of the Norway-Denmark (Faroe Islands) boundary, discussed above. (See Map 6, boundaries “E” and “C” within the banana hole.)

Conclusion

Norway has enacted seven straight baselines systems that collectively enclose almost the entirety of its land territory. With possible exceptions noted above, two of these straight baseline systems are consistent with international law, as reflected in Article 7 of the Convention. These systems pertain to most of Norway’s territory, namely Norway’s mainland and the islands of the main Svalbard archipelago. Norway’s mainland coastline is the model example of a coastline suited for straight baselines and was itself the geographic basis for the formation of the rules found in Article 7. Norway’s smaller straight baseline systems enacted for Hopen, Bjørnøya, Kong Karls Land, Kvitøya, and Jan Mayen, however, are not consistent with international law, as reflected in Article 7. With the exception of Kong Karls Land, the effects of these straight baseline systems are relatively minor, in that they lie in close proximity to the normal baseline and enclose only a small amount of maritime space as internal waters.

The provisions of Norway’s legislation and other enactments pertaining to its maritime zones, including provisions pertaining to navigation, appear to be generally consistent with international law as reflected in the Convention.

Norway has a large number of maritime delimitations with its neighboring States. It appears as though Norway has completed, or nearly completed, the many boundary delimitations with its neighbors, including with respect to the continental shelf beyond 200 M.

Annex 1

Act of 27 June 2003 No. 57 relating to Norway's Territorial Waters and Contiguous Zone

§ 1. Territorial waters and the baselines

Norway's territorial waters consist of the territorial sea and internal waters.

The baselines form the outer limits of the internal waters and serve as a basis for measuring the breadth of the territorial sea and the jurisdictional areas beyond in accordance with international law.

The King prescribes baselines by regulation. In cases where the baseline is not prescribed by regulation, it is to follow the low-water line along the coast.

§ 2. The territorial sea

The territorial sea comprises the maritime areas from the baselines to a distance of 12 nautical miles therefrom. The outer limit of the territorial sea is defined as the line every point of which is at a distance of 12 nautical miles (22,224 metres) from the nearest point of the baseline. The delimitation of Norway's territorial sea in relation to another State is governed by agreement in force with that State.

Foreign vessels enjoy the right of innocent passage through the territorial sea, including the right to stop and anchor in the territorial sea in so far as this is rendered necessary by force majeure or distress, or for the purpose of rendering assistance to persons, ships or aircraft in danger or distress. Innocent passage means navigation through the territorial sea, either for the purpose of traversing that sea or of proceeding to or from Norwegian internal waters.

The King may prescribe further rules concerning foreign vessels entering into and passing through the territorial sea.

§ 3. Internal waters

The internal waters comprise all waters landward of the baselines.

The King may prescribe rules concerning the entry of foreign vessels into Norwegian internal waters.

§ 4. Contiguous zone

A contiguous zone shall be established beyond the territorial sea. The King determines the date on which the contiguous zone is to be established and the maritime areas it is to comprise.

Within the contiguous zone, control may be exercised to prevent and punish infringement of customs, fiscal, immigration and sanitary laws and regulations. The contiguous zone is adjacent to the territorial sea and its outer limit is defined as the line every point of which is at a distance of 24 nautical miles (44,448 metres) from the nearest point of the baseline.

Legislation on the removal of objects of an archaeological or historical nature applying to the territorial sea is also applicable to the contiguous zone.

The delimitation of Norway's contiguous zone in relation to another State's jurisdictional areas is governed by agreement with that State. In the absence of such agreement, the line of delimitation will follow the median line in relation to that State.

The King may prescribe further rules on the establishment of the contiguous zone and the exercise of control therein.

The establishment of the contiguous zone does not entail any changes to the rules governing the economic zone or the continental shelf.

§ 5. Geographical scope of the Act

The Act also applies to Svalbard, Jan Mayen, Bouvet Island, Peter I's Island and Queen Maud's Land.

§ 6. Publication

The King will duly publicise the limits of the territorial sea and the contiguous zone in accordance with international law.

§ 7. Entry into force

This Act enters into force as of the date decided by the King. The King may decide on later entry into force for Bouvet Island, Peter I's Island and Queen Maud's Land.

§ 8. Amendments to other legislation

1. The Royal Decree of 22 February 1812, reproduced in Government Decree (Cancelli-Promemoria) of 25 February 1812, is repealed. Consequential adjustments have been made in the following Acts:

- Act of 17 June 1966 No. 19 relating to Norway's fishery limit and to the prohibition against fishing etc by foreign nationals within the fishery limit
- Act of 17 December 1976 No. 91 relating to the economic zone of Norway
- Act of 13 June 1996 No. 42 relating to the Norwegian Coast Guard

Annex 2

Act No. 91 of 17 December 1976 relating to the Economic Zone of Norway

Paragraph 1

An economic zone shall be established in the seas adjacent to the coast of the Kingdom of Norway. The King shall determine the date for the establishment of the economic zone and the waters to which it shall apply.

The outer limit of the economic zone shall be drawn at a distance of 200 nautical miles (1 nautical mile = 1,852 metres) from the applicable baselines, but not beyond the median line in relation to other States. The establishment of the economic zone shall not entail changes in the provisions regarding the territorial sea of Norway.

Paragraph 2

The establishment of the economic zone shall not affect the right of navigation through or overflight over the waters in question, or the right to lay submarine cables and pipelines.

The establishment of the economic zone shall not affect the contents of, or the field of application of, the Act of 21 June 1963 No. 12 relating to the exploration for and exploitation of submarine natural resources, or of regulations issued pursuant thereto.

Paragraph 3

Persons who are not Norwegian nationals, or placed on an equal footing with Norwegian nationals under the Act of 17 June 1966 No. 19 relating to Norway's fishery limit and prohibition against fishing etc. by aliens inside the fishery limit, may not engage in fishing or hunting within the Norwegian economic zone. The provisions of the said Act shall apply correspondingly in the economic zone.

The provisions in the first paragraph shall apply unless otherwise provided in regulations issued pursuant to paragraphs 4 or 6 of this Act.

Paragraph 4

The King may issue regulations on fishing and hunting in the economic zone, including regulations concerning:

- A. Total allowable catch and maximum catch effort, with regard to over-all fisheries as well as with regard to individual species and specific areas,
- B. Access for fishermen from other States to fish allotted shares of the allowable catch, and the terms and conditions for such fishing,
- C. Measures for assuring the rational and proper conduct of fishing activities, including provisions as to the number and size of vessels, use of gear, restrictions of gear, close periods, trawler-free zones and other areas restrictions,
- D. Other measures for the protection, conservation and reproduction of stocks of fish, shellfish and other living resources.

Paragraph 5

Prior to the implementation of the Norwegian economic zone, the King may, for areas referred to in paragraph 1, lay down interim provisions for the protection of fish stock, for the limitation of foreign fishing and for the rational and proper conduct of fishing activities.

Paragraph 6

For the area of the economic zone between 12 and 200 nautical miles from the baselines, the King may, when necessary by reason of agreements with other States or where special considerations so require, make exceptions of the provisions of paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 or from regulations issued pursuant to these provisions. For areas where the Act of 17 June 1966 No. 19 relating to Norway's fishery limit and prohibition against fishing etc. by aliens inside the fishery limit has not been put into effect, such exceptions may also be applied to areas inside 12 nautical miles.

Paragraph 7

Subject to the rules of international law, the King may issue specific regulations in respect of the zone, including regulations concerning:

- A. The protection of the environment,
- B. Scientific research,
- C. Permanent or temporary artificial islands, installations, including artificial port facilities, and other structures,
- D. Cables and pipelines,
- E. The exploration and exploitation of the economic zone for other economic purposes, including the production of energy.

Paragraph 8

Anyone willfully or negligently violating the provisions of this Act or regulations issued pursuant thereto, or aiding and abetting therein, shall be punished by fines. Attempted violations shall be similarly punished.

In the event of any violation of the provisions of this Act, or of regulations issued pursuant thereto, or aiding and abetting therein, shall be punished by fines. Attempted violations shall be similarly punished. In the event of any violation of the provisions of this Act, or of regulations issued pursuant thereto, the vessel which has been used in such violation, together with the equipment, catch and gear on board, may be seized, irrespective of ownership. In lieu of the property, its value may be confiscated, in whole or in part, from the offender or from the person on whose behalf he has acted, or from the owner himself. It may be decided that any mortgage or other title or lien in the property seized shall be forfeited in whole or in part. The provisions of paragraph 37 C of the penal code shall apply correspondingly.

For an interim period, or pursuant to agreement with another State, the King may limit, in whole or in part, the application of the first and second paragraphs.

Paragraph 9

This Act shall enter into force immediately.

Annex 3

Royal Decree of 17 December 1976 relating to the establishment of the Economic Zone of Norway

(1) Pursuant to the Act of 17 December 1976 relating to the economic zone of Norway, the economic zone shall be established in the waters off the Norwegian mainland with effect from 1 January 1977. The outer limit for the economic zone shall be at a distance of 200 nautical miles (1 nautical mile = 1,852 metres) from and parallel to the established baselines. Where the economic zone is adjacent to the area of jurisdiction of another State, the limit shall be drawn according to agreement.

(2) Pursuant to the Act of 17 December 1976 relating to the economic zone of Norway, paragraph 4, subparagraph B, from 1 January 1977 and until further notice, access to fishing and hunting in Norway's economic zone, beyond a distance of 12 nautical miles from the established baselines and on the terms deriving from items (3) and (4) below, shall be accorded to fishermen from states which have entered into an agreement with Norway concerning such access to fishing and hunting, or which are engaged in negotiations with Norway with a view to arriving at such an agreement.

(3) Pursuant to paragraph 4 in the said Act, the Ministry of Fisheries shall be empowered to issue regulations on fishing and hunting in the economic zone, comprising provisions in respect of quotas and other catch limitations, including are limitations, for such foreign fishing operations as may take place according to item (2) above. The Ministry of Fisheries shall likewise be empowered, pursuant to paragraph 6 in the Act, to issue regulations on exceptions to provisions in paragraph 3 of the said Act, first paragraph, second sentence.

(4) With effect from 1 January 1977, foreign vessels engaged in fishing or hunting in Norway's economic zone, in accordance with the provisions in items (2) and (3) above, shall notify the directorate of Fisheries in Bergen as to when such fishing is commenced and discontinued, and shall submit weekly reports on the amount of catch harvested of each separate species of fish and on the catch areas. In cases where quotas for the year 1977 have not yet been determined, the volume of catch taken shall be regarded as an advance to be deducted from such quotas as may be allocated at a later date.

(5) The provisions laid down above do not affect the provisions in the royal decree of 31 January 1975 on the introduction of certain no-trawling zones, of the Act of no-trawling zones of 17 January 1975.

Annex 4

Excerpts from Selected Enactments Related to the Continental Shelf of Norway⁷⁶

A. *Royal Decree of 31 May 1963 Relating to the Sovereignty of Norway over the Sea-Bed and Subsoil outside the Norwegian Coast*

The sea-bed and the subsoil in the submarine areas outside the coast of the Kingdom of Norway are under Norwegian sovereignty as regards exploitation and exploration of natural resources, as far as the depth of the superjacent waters admits of exploitation of natural resources, within as well as outside the maritime boundaries otherwise applicable, but not beyond the median line in relation to other states.

B. *Act of 22 March 1985 No. 11 Pertaining to Petroleum Activities*

Section 4, Definitions

In this Act the following definitions apply:

...

(f) The Continental Shelf: the seabed and substrata outside the Norwegian territorial sea, as far as it may be regarded as a natural prolongation of the Norwegian land territory, but no less than 200 nautical miles from the base lines from which the territorial sea is measured, and not beyond the median line in relation to other states.

C. *Act of 29 November 1996 No. 72 relating to petroleum activities*

Section 1-6, Definitions

In this Act the following definitions shall apply:

...

1) the continental shelf, the seabed and subsoil of the marine areas extending beyond the Norwegian territorial sea, throughout the natural prolongation of the Norwegian land territory to the outer edge of the continental margin, but no less than 200 nautical miles from the base lines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured, however, not beyond the median line to another state, unless otherwise can be derived from the rules of international law for the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles from the base lines, or from an agreement with the relevant state.

⁷⁶ (A) and (B) are available from DOALOS, *supra* note 3; (C) is available from the website of the [Norwegian Petroleum Directorate](#).

Annex 5⁷⁷

Regulations relating to the Baselines for Determining the Extent of the Territorial Sea around Mainland Norway (Royal Decree of 14 June 2002)

Laid down by the Royal Decree of 14 June 2002, as amended by Crown Prince Regent's Decree of 10 October 2003, pursuant to the Act of 17 May 1814 relating to the Constitution of the Kingdom of Norway and the Royal Decree of 22 February 1812 (reproduced in Government Decree, or Cancelli-Promemoria, of 25 February 1812). Submitted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

1. The limits of the territorial sea around mainland Norway are to be drawn outside and parallel to a straight line drawn between the following points:

(NM: Mainland Norway)

No. of Point	Position of point N latitude	Position of point E longitude	Name of the point
NM01	69 47 41.42	30 49 03.55	Border between Norway and Russia, border marker 415
NM02	70 17 20.96	31 03 51.55	Kibergneset
NM03	70 23 12.64	31 10 06.94	Hornøya E-1
NM04	70 23 15.35	31 10 06.48	Hornøya E-2
NM05	70 23 26.34	31 09 49.28	Hornøya N
NM06	70 23 53.36	31 08 50.45	Kålneset on Reinøya
NM07	70 40 34.37	30 12 48.39	Korsnes
NM08	70 42 24.96	30 05 43.19	Molvikskjeret
NM09	70 51 14.49	29 14 34.16	Kjølneset
NM10	71 06 00.46	28 11 50.55	Rock E of Tørrbååken
NM11	71 06 05.24	28 10 46.13	Rock N of Tørrbååken
NM12	71 08 02.56	27 39 27.58	Rock off Avløysinga, Kinnarodden
NM13	71 11 08.57	25 40 30.80	Rock off Knivskjelodden
NM14	71 06 58.73	24 43 09.21	Avløysinga N of Hjelmsøya
NM15	71 06 07.74	24 03 38.97	Stabben
NM16	71 05 51.61	23 58 34.49	Northernmost point on Skagholmen
NM17	71 05 46.73	23 58 04.53	Dry rock off Skagholmen
NM18	70 51 34.01	22 48 20.76	Rundskjeret
NM19	70 40 27.34	21 58 47.04	Darupskjeret
NM20	70 24 59.34	19 54 41.18	Vesterfallet in Gåsan
NM21	70 18 14.02	19 04 45.82	Sannifallet
NM22	70 13 27.95	18 38 33.48	Ytre Fiskebåen
NM23	70 06 05.67	18 22 56.83	Jubåen
NM24	69 52 51.42	17 55 53.81	Saltbåen
NM25	69 36 03.49	17 28 55.00	Headland NW of Kjølva
NM26	69 29 27.18	16 56 41.96	Tokkebåen
NM27	69 20 19.42	16 02 19.38	Northernmost point of Svebåan
NM28	69 06 06.43	15 09 31.14	Northernmost point of Flesan
NM29	68 44 42.11	14 18 53.59	Northwesternmost point of Floholman

⁷⁷ Geographic names are not necessarily those officially used by the United States.

NM30	68 39 22.41	14 12 44.20	Utflesa
NM31	68 19 35.91	13 40 20.82	Kverna
NM32	68 11 10.11	13 09 06.56	Rock N of Skarvholman
NM33	68 08 40.11	13 03 37.71	Rock W of Strandflesa
NM34	67 56 27.08	12 46 44.77	Westernmost rock off Nordbåen
NM35	67 42 10.99	12 34 53.34	Ytreflesa
NM36	67 32 19.44	12 01 00.80	Hombåen
NM37	67 31 29.56	11 58 32.17	Tørrbåen
NM38	67 29 04.72	11 51 40.59	Northwesternmost rock on Nordskjortbaken
NM39	67 25 50.82	11 49 18.63	Havbåen NW
NM40	67 25 49.85	11 49 18.10	Havbåen SW
NM41	67 24 05.44	11 50 34.96	Flesjan S
NM42	66 46 18.21	12 26 16.36	Brimholman W
NM43	66 35 29.84	12 01 47.41	Floholman SW
NM44	66 07 30.21	11 32 59.92	Lundbåen
NM45	65 38 28.83	11 15 37.91	Svinglebåen WNW
NM46	65 23 40.11	11 01 16.21	Høgbraken
NM47	64 54 50.99	10 31 17.70	Svartflesa
NM48	64 49 54.30	10 27 24.54	Rock 2.5 km NW of Skringen
NM49	64 46 51.32	10 26 22.25	Rock SW of Ertenbraken
NM50	64 12 54.81	09 15 47.63	Utgrunnskjer
NM51	63 54 56.97	08 27 44.73	Springaran
NM52	63 54 41.03	08 27 10.87	Springaran S
NM53	63 32 15.45	07 49 22.37	Flesa
NM54	63 28 10.64	07 43 45.44	Smoksbaen
NM55	63 07 03.55	07 09 22.18	Fogna
NM56	62 48 54.41	06 15 34.54	Kjellskjera W
NM57	62 41 11.69	05 58 52.57	Skreia
NM58	62 20 09.74	05 15 49.14	Rock N of Skjerkalven
NM59	62 11 13.18	05 03 17.76	Bukketjuvane W
NM60	62 01 45.50	04 53 54.98	Steinen
NM61	61 56 13.60	04 48 59.45	Vetrunpane S
NM62	61 39 03.97	04 33 59.36	Sendingane W
NM63	61 04 24.07	04 29 57.02	Holmebåen
NM64	61 02 03.43	04 29 59.37	Steinsøyna NW
NM65	61 01 42.79	04 30 01.60	Mulen W
NM66	60 18 47.38	04 53 16.06	Hærbåeskjeret
NM67	59 48 00.14	05 02 30.80	Ternesker
NM68	59 38 34.77	05 04 21.76	Båaskjeret
NM69	59 18 25.92	04 51 17.56	Utsira V
NM70	59 17 04.35	04 50 38.94	Rock NW of Spanholmane
NM71	59 16 18.34	04 50 49.77	Lausingen
NM72	59 16 13.81	04 50 55.43	Lausingen S
NM73	59 08 29.32	05 10 29.75	Svelgesker
NM74	59 00 28.96	05 21 51.81	Rock SW of Imsen
NM75	58 52 38.06	05 25 19.66	Ytre Faksen
NM76	58 45 01.14	05 29 02.23	Jæren Reef
NM77	58 40 08.20	05 32 18.06	Øyrestenen
NM78	58 39 26.21	05 32 56.40	Rock W of Obrestadadodden
NM79	58 33 12.95	05 39 35.60	Rock W of Horrodden
NM80	58 31 34.28	05 42 06.04	Rock SW of Raunen

NM81	58 25 46.19	05 51 45.76	Rock S of Eigerøy fyr
NM82	58 25 24.78	05 52 25.19	Nordra Råsholmane
NM83	58 05 02.81	06 35 42.85	Rock SW of Tjørveneset
NM84	58 04 10.86	06 37 36.80	Outermost rock off Lille Døsen
NM85	58 03 31.04	06 39 42.08	Rock SW of Listerauna
NM86	58 03 23.90	06 40 14.36	Rock S of Listerauna
NM87	57 59 02.00	07 00 14.90	Bispen
NM88	57 57 41.97	07 12 08.97	Southernmost rock in Gjesslingane
NM89	57 57 30.64	07 33 52.30	Pysen
NM90	57 57 41.20	07 36 51.98	Ytstesker
NM91	57 57 59.83	07 38 44.53	Southeasternmost point of Gåseskjera
NM92	57 58 30.24	07 41 06.57	Ballastskjera E
NM93	58 02 55.46	08 01 01.82	Lille Svarten
NM94	58 05 34.06	08 11 31.23	Meholmsker
NM95	58 06 28.24	08 15 04.35	Langbåen
NM96	58 13 03.51	08 28 37.16	Outermost rock in Gjeslingen
NM97	58 18 27.10	08 39 29.68	Hesnesbregen
NM98	58 49 58.87	09 33 01.19	Outermost rock E of the S tip of Jomfruland
NM99	58 56 07.26	09 56 08.90	Steinbrotta
NM100	58 57 55.16	10 09 17.77	Rock S of Bidevindsholmen
NM101	58 58 36.67	10 13 51.44	Rock S of Ertholmen
NM102	58 56 53.04	10 53 04.51	Heifluene S
NM103	58 56 32.18	10 55 04.47	Border between Norway and Sweden, border point XX (G.B.2. buoy)

The coordinates in the list are referenced to the geodetic datum EUREF 89. A straight line means the shortest distance between two points (the geodetic line).

2. These Regulations enter into force on 1 July 2002. From the same date the Regulations relating to the fishery limit north of Træna, laid down by the Royal Decree of 12 July 1935, and the Regulations relating to the fishery limit south of Træna, laid down by the Royal Decree of 18 July 1952, are repealed.

Annex 6

Segment Lengths of Straight Baselines around Mainland Norway

Start Point	End Point	Length (M)
NM01	NM02	30.21
NM02	NM03	6.25
NM03	NM04	0.05
NM04	NM05	0.21
NM05	NM06	0.56
NM06	NM07	25.15
NM07	NM08	2.99
NM08	NM09	19.10
NM09	NM10	25.33
NM10	NM11	0.36
NM11	NM12	10.37
NM12	NM13	38.72
NM13	NM14	19.08
NM14	NM15	12.88
NM15	NM16	1.67
NM16	NM17	0.18
NM17	NM18	26.93
NM18	NM19	19.84
NM19	NM20	44.34
NM20	NM21	18.17
NM21	NM22	10.10
NM22	NM23	9.12
NM23	NM24	16.22
NM24	NM25	19.30
NM25	NM26	13.11
NM26	NM27	21.28
NM27	NM28	23.62
NM28	NM29	28.22
NM29	NM30	5.80
NM30	NM31	23.16
NM31	NM32	14.38
NM32	NM33	3.24
NM33	NM34	13.81
NM34	NM35	15.01

Start Point	End Point	Length (M)
NM35	NM36	16.30
NM36	NM37	1.27
NM37	NM38	3.58
NM38	NM39	3.37
NM39	NM40	0.02
NM40	NM41	1.82
NM41	NM42	40.41
NM42	NM43	14.57
NM43	NM44	30.39
NM44	NM45	29.98
NM45	NM46	16.02
NM46	NM47	31.56
NM47	NM48	5.23
NM48	NM49	3.09
NM49	NM50	45.73
NM50	NM51	27.76
NM51	NM52	0.36
NM52	NM53	28.09
NM53	NM54	4.80
NM54	NM55	26.26
NM55	NM56	30.57
NM56	NM57	10.90
NM57	NM58	29.04
NM58	NM59	10.71
NM59	NM60	10.46
NM60	NM61	6.01
NM61	NM62	18.63
NM62	NM63	34.82
NM63	NM64	2.35
NM64	NM65	0.35
NM65	NM66	44.53
NM66	NM67	31.21
NM67	NM68	9.49
NM68	NM69	21.27

Start Point	End Point	Length (M)
NM69	NM70	1.40
NM70	NM71	0.77
NM71	NM72	0.09
NM72	NM73	12.71
NM73	NM74	9.94
NM74	NM75	8.07
NM75	NM76	7.87
NM76	NM77	5.18
NM77	NM78	0.78
NM78	NM79	7.14
NM79	NM80	2.11
NM80	NM81	7.72
NM81	NM82	0.50
NM82	NM83	30.66
NM83	NM84	1.33
NM84	NM85	1.29
NM85	NM86	0.31
NM86	NM87	11.51
NM87	NM88	6.48
NM88	NM89	11.57
NM89	NM90	1.61
NM90	NM91	1.05
NM91	NM92	1.36
NM92	NM93	11.49
NM93	NM94	6.17
NM94	NM95	2.09
NM95	NM96	9.75
NM96	NM97	7.89
NM97	NM98	42.24
NM98	NM99	13.49
NM99	NM100	7.04
NM100	NM101	2.46
NM101	NM102	20.38
NM102	NM103	1.09

Annex 7⁷⁸

Regulations relating to the Limits of the Norwegian Territorial Sea around Svalbard (Royal Decree of 1 June 2001)

Laid down by Royal Decree of 1 June 2001 pursuant to the Constitution of the Kingdom of Norway of 17 May 1814 and Royal Decree of 22 February 1812 (reproduced in Government Decree (Cancelli-Promemoria) of 25 February 1812).

§ 1

The limit of the Norwegian territorial sea around Svalbard is to be drawn 4 nautical miles (cf. Royal Decree of 22 February 1812) outside and parallel to the straight lines between the points listed below by coordinates. No line is to be drawn between islands that are given separate headings in the list below.

No.	Northing deg min sec	Easting deg min sec	Name
Hopen			
SV001	76°27'04".90	24°59'17".10	Skumskjer
SV002	76°26'35".59	24°56'05".19	Kapp Thor 1
SV003	76°26'35".73	24°55'57".47	Kapp Thor 2
SV004	76°26'37".33	24°55'33".14	Kapp Thor 3
SV005	76°26'49".71	24°54'17".76	Vesterodden 1
SV006	76°26'56".14	24°53'43".35	Vesterodden 2
SV007	76°27'00".55	24°53'33".82	Vesterodden 3
SV008	76°27'09".28	24°53'36".20	Vesterodden 4
SV009	76°27'31".48	24°53'49".22	Kvasstoppen SW
SV010	76°30'07".54	24°56'20".46	Askheimodden
SV011	76°31'30".71	24°59'02".53	Headland Bjornstranda N
SV012	76°33'03".09	25°02'10".36	Namnløysa
SV013	76°41'28".83	25°23'23".42	Lyngfjellet W
SV014	76°42'19".85	25°26'05".78	W of Flatsalen 1
SV015	76°42'21".46	25°26'13".73	W of Flatsalen 2
SV016	76°42'36".29	25°27'40".58	W of Nordstefjellet
SV017	76°42'53".60	25°29'26".17	Beisaren 1
SV018	76°42'54".51	25°29'40".98	Beisaren 2
SV019	76°42'50".45	25°29'51".02	Beisaren 3
SV020	76°42'44".32	25°29'56".09	E of Nordstefjellet 1
SV021	76°42'29".24	25°29'58".93	E of Nordstefjellet 2
SV022	76°42'22".72	25°29'52".18	Easternmost point
Bjørnøya			
SV023	74°27'57".14	19°16'10".80	Framnes S
SV024	74°27'31".47	19°16'16".81	Kapp Nordenskiöld

⁷⁸ Geographic names are not necessarily those officially used by the United States.

SV025	74°26'59".67	19°16'06".18	Kapp Levin
SV026	74°26'01".24	19°15'22".93	Brettingsdalen SE
SV027	74°21'30".57	19°10'48".95	Kapp Roalkvam
SV028	74°20'30".73	19°06'12".73	Kapp Kolthoff
SV029	74°20'04".37	19°03'17".54	Keilhauøua E
SV030	74°20'06".26	19°03'09".29	Keilhauøua W
SV031	74°25'37".28	18°48'47".40	Kapp Hanna
SV032	74°28'10".35	18°44'21".11	Utstein
SV033	74°28'50".90	18°45'33".60	Dragane
SV034	74°29'34".44	18°47'06".18	Snyta
SV035	74°29'46".15	18°48'08".08	Flisa
SV036	74°29'59".91	18°50'10".49	Taggen
SV037	74°30'31".77	18°55'11".41	Emmaholmane N
SV038	74°30'55".76	19°05'11".70	Nordkapp
SV039	74°30'50".54	19°06'36".02	Kapp Olsen W
SV040	74°30'47".02	19°07'13".36	Kapp Olsen E/Havhestholmen
SV041	74°30'29".80	19°09'02".28	Måkestauren
SV042	74°30'21".12	19°09'33".24	Kapp Forsberg
SV043	74°27'57".73	19°16'10".24	Framnes N

Kong Karls Land

SV044	78°42'44".06	27°03'55".75	Kapp Weissenfels
SV045	78°40'19".14	26°58'40".41	Kükenthalfjellet 1
SV046	78°39'40".25	26°56'29".33	Kükenthalfjellet 2
SV047	78°38'20".12	26°44'53".05	Kapp Hammerfest 1
SV048	78°38'18".39	26°44'33".24	Kapp Hammerfest 2
SV049	78°38'18".23	26°44'19".06	Kapp Hammerfest 3
SV050	78°38'19".67	26°44'05".29	Kapp Hammerfest 4
SV051	78°40'06".17	26°37'52".49	Antarcticøya
SV052	78°43'11".33	26°29'16".33	Kapp Walter
SV053	78°47'11".16	26°22'11".06	Malmgrenodden 1
SV054	78°47'48".47	26°21'38".93	Malmgrenodden 2
SV055	78°48'20".49	26°21'35".59	Malmgrenodden 3
SV056	78°48'32".05	26°21'56".80	Malmgrenodden 4
SV057	78°48'38".69	26°22'24".21	Malmgrenodden 5
SV058	78°50'15".73	26°30'42".76	Arnesenodden 1
SV059	78°50'17".73	26°31'12".06	Arnesenodden 2
SV060	78°50'18".77	26°31'29".69	Arnesenodden 3
SV061	78°52'31".25	27°49'45".55	Kennedyneset
SV062	78°57'57".28	28°22'09".44	Nordneset
SV063	78°58'03".18	28°23'27".18	Teistpynten
SV064	79°01'14".40	30°22'12".43	Kapp Brühl
SV065	79°00'48".45	30°24'35".24	Lågtunga 1
SV066	79°00'46".94	30°24'41".41	Lågtunga 2
SV067	79°00'20".33	30°25'10".48	Headland S of Lågtunga 1
SV068	79°00'17".29	30°25'08".08	Headland S of Lågtunga 2
SV069	78°58'08".06	30°14'50".17	Berrøya
SV070	78°53'34".26	29°38'09".78	Bremodden
SV071	78°43'26".37	28°39'49".94	Rock S of Tirpitzøya
SV072	78°48'07".54	28°03'54".92	Rock S of Kapp Altmann

Kvitøya

SV073	80°07'03".81	31°28'24".59	Satellitthøgda N
SV074	80°08'40".36	31°29'39".61	Kvitøya NW 1
SV075	80°10'07".36	31°33'42".13	Kvitøya NW 2
SV076	80°11'04".01	31°38'10".28	Kvitøya NW 3
SV077	80°12'59".71	31°52'49".77	Kvitøya NW 4
SV078	80°13'10".50	31°54'34".20	Kvitøya NW 5
SV079	80°15'23".34	32°04'55".93	Kvitøya NW 6 (on the glacier)
SV080	80°16'56".68	32°18'32".65	Kvitøya NW 7 (on the glacier)
SV081	80°19'00".00	32°51'25".14	Kvitøya N (on the glacier)
SV082	80°17'55".79	33°07'40".98	Kvitøya NE I (on the glacier)
SV083	80°14'29".44	33°26'56".37	Kvitøya NE 2 (on the glacier)
SV084	80°13'45".28	33°30'58".74	Kraemerpynten
SV085	80°11'07".81	33°28'56".89	Kvitøya SE 1
SV086	80°10'26".80	33°27'31".33	Kvitøya SE 2
SV087	80°08'33".45	33°23'05".41	Homodden 1
SV088	80°08'28".89	33°22'48".88	Homodden 2
SV089	80°01'49".44	31°40'00".05	Lundquistskjera
SV090	80°03'17".03	31°30'45".07	W of Vindrabbane
SV091	80°04'50".89	31°25'26".61	NW Kvalross-stranda
SV092	80°05'02".36	31°25'20".31	Andréeneset S
SV093	80°05'30".73	31°25'26".22	Andréeneset N
SV094	80°06'34".21	31°26'13".13	Satellitthøgda W
SV095	80°06'59".14	31°27'27".13	Satellitthøgda NW

Spitsbergen/Nordautlandet/Edgeøya, etc.

SV096	76°26'31".25	16°36'52".36	Sørkappfallet
SV097	76°28'08".57	16°29'36".13	Brattholmen
SV098	76°32'21".52	16°18'16".08	Svartskjeret
SV099	76°43'04".82	15°53'31".34	Brimingen
SV100	76°52'58".55	15°21'02".76	Utskjeret (S of Suffolkpynten)
SV101	77°03'25".94	14°53'48".24	Dunøyane
SV102	77°06'54".92	14°35'01".32	Svartesteinane (SW of Krohgryggen)
SV103	77°12'35".22	14°13'13".56	Rock SW of Olsholmen
SV104	77°24'59".44	13°51'57".61	Middagsskjera
SV105	77°28'59".19	13°51'06".53	Dunderholmane
SV106	77°44'11".87	13°42'55".97	Lågneset W
SV107	77°53'21".92	13°31'11".87	Holme NW of St. Hansholmane
SV108	78°03'04".06	13°33'03".52	Kapp Linnè, Revleodden
SV109	78°11'50".38	12°58'44".67	Agsskjera SW (Daudmannsodden)
SV110	78°12'03".62	12°05'35".20	Salskjera S
SV111	78°12'12".75	11°57'13".63	Plankeholmane S
SV112	78°13'35".36	11°50'44".50	Rock W of Gibsonpynten
SV113	78°27'02".72	11°02'51".90	Rock off Kverodden
SV114	78°42'23".52	10°36'13".54	Fidrasteinen
SV115	78°46'43".61	10°29'54".69	N of headland Kapp Sietoe
SV116	78°47'07".67	10°29'26".95	Niggbukta S
SV117	78°53'37".31	10°27'14".33	Rock W of Fuglehuken 2
SV118	78°53'48".29	10°27'40".17	Rock W of Fuglehuken 1
SV119	79°06'41".33	11°08'00".13	Mitraskjeret

SV120	79°20'36".28	10°50'21".70	Rock W of Tredjebreen
SV121	79°31'58".91	10°39'00".99	Rock W of Hamburgbukta 2
SV122	79°32'44".85	10°38'38".64	Rock W of Hamburgbukta 1
SV123	79°46'05".38	10°33'48".74	Ytterholmane N
SV124	79°52'18".48	11°15'37".02	Ørnenøya
SV125	79°54'28".15	11°38'47".11	Kobbeskj era N
SV126	79°50'30".59	12°23'28".64	Biskayarhuken
SV127	79°52'50".07	13°46'14".14	Velkomstpynten
SV128	80°02'08".97	14°28'28".91	Moffen 5
SV129	80°02'11".05	14°28'40".49	Moffen 4
SV130	80°02'14".96	14°29'09".33	Moffen 3
SV131	80°02'17".61	14°29'50".47	Moffen 2
SV132	80°02'18".90	14°30'40".00	Moffen 1
SV133	80°03'44".93	16°14'23".64	Verlegenuken
SV134	80°07'43".40	17°42'43".93	Langgrunnodden 2
SV135	80°09'33".79	17°47'07".19	Langgrunnodden 1
SV136	80°18'24".54	18°00'16".08	Rock W of Parryfjellet
SV137	80°20'57".75	18°08'17".10	Rock W of Puchaneset
SV138	80°37'42".14	19°44'37".86	Waldenøya
SV139	80°49'42".96	20°20'12".96	Rossøya 4
SV140	80°49'44".41	20°20'32".29	Rossøya 3 (northernmost point of Norway)
SV141	80°49'44".37	20°21'01".29	Rossøya 2
SV142	80°49'43".69	20°21'08".14	Rossøya 1
SV143	80°42'08".60	21°18'02".86	Posseneset, Martensøya
SV144	80°30'28".61	22°49'31".29	Rock off Kapp Platen
SV145	80°39'46".52	24°59'53".08	Karl XII-øya 3
SV146	80°39'47".09	25°00'03".09	Karl XII-øya 2
SV147	80°39'47".17	25°00'23".40	Karl XII-øya 1
SV148	80°27'31".19	26°11'46".73	Foynøya
SV149	80°12'39".83	26°27'16".55	Austholmen
SV150	80°08'41".08	27°58'44".45	Norvargodden
SV151	80°08'22".64	28°02'24".17	Polarstarodden
SV152	80°07'01".12	28°13'05".15	Storøya SE 3
SV153	80°06'39".64	28°14'58".72	Storøya SE 2
SV154	80°06'32".50	28°15'29".65	Storøya SE 1
SV155	80°04'47".81	28°17'29".21	Diorittodden
SV156	79°55'12".12	27°34'59".49	Håkjerringa
SV157	79°47'26".54	27°09'54".82	Einstøingen
SV158	79°42'00".10	26°41'08".23	Isispynten
SV159	79°27'33".90	25°46'49".25	Bråsvellbreen 7 (on the glacier)
SV160	79°22'06".21	25°22'57".61	Bråsvellbreen 6 (on the glacier)
SV161	79°12'00".35	24°00'05".89	Bråsvellbreen 5 (on the glacier)
SV162	78°58'39".58	21°48'32".80	Kiepertøya 1
SV163	78°56'23".12	21°44'33".40	Tobiesenøya
SV164	78°50'00".50	21°29'41".96	Kapp Payer
SV165	78°34'46".40	21°56'31".64	Kapp Ziehen
SV166	78°12'40".55	23°06'04".66	Kapp Brehm 2
SV167	78°12'31".75	23°06'27".08	Kapp Brehm 1
SV168	78°09'49".71	23°10'15".00	Kapp Pechuel Løsche
SV169	77°56'40".36	24°15'43".16	Stonebreen (on the glacier)
SV170	77°49'23".68	25°09'26".47	Ryke Yseøyane 5

SV171	77°48'36".27	25°09'20".02	Ryke Yseøyane 4
SV172	77°47'33".32	25°08'49".62	Ryke Yseøyane 3
SV173	77°47'24".40	25°08'41".36	Ryke Yseøyane 2
SV174	77°47'08".67	25°07'39".64	Ryke Yseøyane 1
SV175	77°34'37".42	23°50'01".70	Boulder S of Kong Johans Bre
SV176	77°17'24".15	23°15'53".42	Halvmåneøya
SV177	77°15'09".26	23°10'47".64	Tennholmane E
SV178	77°09'17".85	22°55'10".78	Rock S of Teisten
SV179	77°02'28".88	22°32'41".05	Vindholmen
SV180	76°52'04".57	21°47'19".36	Håøyane 4
SV181	76°51'58".02	21°39'54".80	Håøyane 3
SV182	76°52'03".37	21°39'08".05	Håøyane 2
SV183	76°52'13".14	21°38'17".33	Håøyane 1
SV184	77°08'56".80	21°27'08".73	Utsira
SV185	77°17'14".65	21°16'17".47	Kong Ludvigøyane W
SV186	77°26'32".89	20°51'43".53	Kvalpynten
SV187	77°28'31".50	20°39'30".44	Skjer NW of Kvalpynten
SV188	77°35'40".78	19°56'03".81	Storfloskjeret
SV189	77°29'50".61	18°13'35".94	Sporodden
SV190	77°22'07".27	17°33'50".98	Schønrockfjellet
SV191	77°10'49".62	17°24'30".74	Stepanovfjellet
SV192	76°58'06".11	17°17'18".34	Davislaguna
SV193	76°42'22".97	17°08'45".86	Skolthuken
SV194	76°32'51".61	17°02'39".35	Tristeinane SE
SV195	76°27'57".94	16°47'37".76	Flakskjeret
SV196	76°27'51".20	16°47'08".67	FlakskjeretS

The coordinates in the list are given in the geodetic datum EUREF89. A straight line means the shortest distance between two points (the geodetic line).

§ 2

These regulations enter into force on 1 July 2001. As from the same date, the Royal Decree of 25 September 1970 relating to the limit of the Norwegian territorial sea around Svalbard is repealed.

Annex 8

Segment Lengths of Straight Baselines around Svalbard

Hopen		
Start Point	End Point	Length (M)
SV001	SV002	0.90
SV002	SV003	0.03
SV003	SV004	0.10
SV004	SV005	0.36
SV005	SV006	0.17
SV006	SV007	0.08
SV007	SV008	0.15
SV008	SV009	0.38
SV009	SV010	2.68
SV010	SV011	1.53
SV011	SV012	1.71
SV012	SV013	9.80
SV013	SV014	1.06
SV014	SV015	0.04
SV015	SV016	0.42
SV016	SV017	0.50
SV017	SV018	0.06
SV018	SV019	0.08
SV019	SV020	0.10
SV020	SV021	0.25
SV021	SV022	0.11
SV022	SV001	16.86

Bjørnøya		
Start Point	End Point	Length (M)
SV023	SV024	0.43
SV024	SV025	0.53
SV025	SV026	1.00
SV026	SV027	4.70
SV027	SV028	1.60
SV028	SV029	0.91
SV029	SV030	0.05
SV030	SV031	6.77
SV031	SV032	2.83
SV032	SV033	0.75
SV033	SV034	0.84
SV034	SV035	0.34
SV035	SV036	0.59
SV036	SV037	1.45
SV037	SV038	2.71
SV038	SV039	0.39
SV039	SV040	0.18
SV040	SV041	0.57
SV041	SV042	0.20
SV042	SV043	2.99
SV043	SV023	0.01

Kong Karls Land		
Start Point	End Point	Length (M)
SV044	SV045	2.64
SV045	SV046	0.78
SV046	SV047	2.66
SV047	SV048	0.07
SV048	SV049	0.05
SV049	SV050	0.05
SV050	SV051	2.17
SV051	SV052	3.53
SV052	SV053	4.25
SV053	SV054	0.63
SV054	SV055	0.54
SV055	SV056	0.21
SV056	SV057	0.14
SV057	SV058	2.29
SV058	SV059	0.10
SV059	SV060	0.06
SV060	SV061	15.36
SV061	SV062	8.30
SV062	SV063	0.27
SV063	SV064	23.01
SV064	SV065	0.63
SV065	SV066	0.03
SV066	SV067	0.46
SV067	SV068	0.05
SV068	SV069	2.93
SV069	SV070	8.43
SV070	SV071	15.27
SV071	SV072	8.46
SV072	SV044	12.94

Kvitøya		
Start Point	End Point	Length (M)
SV073	SV074	1.63
SV074	SV075	1.61
SV075	SV076	1.22
SV076	SV077	3.17
SV077	SV078	0.35
SV078	SV079	2.84
SV079	SV080	2.79
SV080	SV081	5.94
SV081	SV082	2.95
SV082	SV083	4.76
SV083	SV084	1.01
SV084	SV085	2.66
SV085	SV086	0.73
SV086	SV087	2.05
SV087	SV088	0.09
SV088	SV089	19.01
SV089	SV090	2.18
SV090	SV091	1.82
SV091	SV092	0.19
SV092	SV093	0.48
SV093	SV094	1.07
SV094	SV095	0.47
SV095	SV073	0.18

Spitsbergen/Nordautlandet/Edgeøya, etc.								
Start Point	End Point	Length (M)	Start Point	End Point	Length (M)	Start Point	End Point	Length (M)
SV096	SV097	2.36	SV130	SV131	0.13	SV164	SV165	16.19
SV097	SV098	5.00	SV131	SV132	0.15	SV165	SV166	26.28
SV098	SV099	12.21	SV132	SV133	18.07	SV166	SV167	0.17
SV099	SV100	12.42	SV133	SV134	15.78	SV167	SV168	2.82
SV100	SV101	12.18	SV134	SV135	2.00	SV168	SV169	18.98
SV101	SV102	5.48	SV135	SV136	9.17	SV169	SV170	13.49
SV102	SV103	7.49	SV136	SV137	2.90	SV170	SV171	0.79
SV103	SV104	13.32	SV137	SV138	23.21	SV171	SV172	1.06
SV104	SV105	4.02	SV138	SV139	13.38	SV172	SV173	0.15
SV105	SV106	15.38	SV139	SV140	0.06	SV173	SV174	0.34
SV106	SV107	9.54	SV140	SV141	0.08	SV174	SV175	20.86
SV107	SV108	9.76	SV141	SV142	0.02	SV175	SV176	18.84
SV108	SV109	11.32	SV142	SV143	11.93	SV176	SV177	2.52
SV109	SV110	10.93	SV143	SV144	19.04	SV177	SV178	6.83
SV110	SV111	1.72	SV144	SV145	23.38	SV178	SV179	8.51
SV111	SV112	1.92	SV145	SV146	0.03	SV179	SV180	14.67
SV112	SV113	16.65	SV146	SV147	0.06	SV180	SV181	1.70
SV113	SV114	16.31	SV147	SV148	17.04	SV181	SV182	0.20
SV114	SV115	4.53	SV148	SV149	15.16	SV182	SV183	0.25
SV115	SV116	0.41	SV149	SV150	16.18	SV183	SV184	16.99
SV116	SV117	6.54	SV150	SV151	0.70	SV184	SV185	8.68
SV117	SV118	0.20	SV151	SV152	2.29	SV185	SV186	10.80
SV118	SV119	15.08	SV152	SV153	0.49	SV186	SV187	3.32
SV119	SV120	14.37	SV153	SV154	0.15	SV187	SV188	11.85
SV120	SV121	11.62	SV154	SV155	1.79	SV188	SV189	22.97
SV121	SV122	0.77	SV155	SV156	12.16	SV189	SV190	11.65
SV122	SV123	13.44	SV156	SV157	8.97	SV190	SV191	11.53
SV123	SV124	9.70	SV157	SV158	7.51	SV191	SV192	12.89
SV124	SV125	4.63	SV158	SV159	17.55	SV192	SV193	15.91
SV125	SV126	8.84	SV159	SV160	7.04	SV193	SV194	9.67
SV126	SV127	14.83	SV160	SV161	18.51	SV194	SV195	6.05
SV127	SV128	11.93	SV161	SV162	28.39	SV195	SV196	0.16
SV128	SV129	0.05	SV162	SV163	2.41	SV196	SV096	2.76
SV129	SV130	0.11	SV163	SV164	7.02			

Annex 9⁷⁹

Regulations relating to the Limit of the Norwegian Territorial Sea around Jan Mayen

Laid down by Royal Decree of 30 August 2002 pursuant to the Constitution of Norway of 17 May 1814 and Royal Decree of 22 February 1812 (reproduced in Government Decree (Cancelli-Promemoria) of 25 February 1812).

§ 1

The limit of the territorial sea around Jan Mayen is to be measured from the following points:

<i>No.</i>	Position N. lat. <i>deg min sec</i>	Position W. long <i>deg min sec</i>	<i>Name</i>
JM01	71 09 35.26	07 57 09.83	Nordkapp East
JM02	71 09 25.10	07 56 45.62	Fullmarfloget North
JM03	71 08 44.89	07 55 43.00	Austkapp
JM04	71 06 35.00	07 57 23.00	Taggdalen
JM05	71 01 16.67	07 59 10.18	Søraustkapp North
JM06	71 01 08.70	07 59 24.37	Søraustkapp South
JM07	71 00 58.89	07 59 55.12	Vesle Sandbukta
JM08	71 00 47.58	08 00 34.32	Langlistupa South
JM09	71 00 17.96	08 02 49.84	Kapp Wohlgemuth
JM10	70 59 28.00	08 10 37.00	Presidentsteinen
JM11	70 58 00.00	08 23 04.00	Eggøya
JM12	70 55 43.00	08 41 57.00	Helenesanden
JM13	70 55 24.00	08 42 17.00	Olonkinbyen East
JM14	70 51 58.00	08 48 00.00	Måkeskjera East
JM15	70 51 34.23	08 49 00.47	Fyrtårnet
JM16	70 49 55.22	08 56 34.66	Kjeglene
JM17	70 49 31.04	08 59 37.07	Sørkapp
JM18	70 49 39.82	09 03 45.98	Sjuskjera
JM19	70 51 49.05	09 04 38.86	Hoybergodden
JM20	70 51 51.96	09 04 38.63	Hoybergskjeret
JM21	70 52 20.95	09 04 07.37	Trekantskjeret
JM22	70 52 34.71	09 03 45.17	Punktskjeret
JM23	70 52 41.70	09 03 25.91	Ytsteskeret
JM24	70 54 47.59	08 56 53.88	Fugleskjera
JM25	70 56 03.00	08 52 38.00	Kapp Rudsén
JM26	70 56 32.00	08 51 53.00	Lavastraumskjeret
JM27	70 58 41.00	08 41 03.00	Brielletårnet
JM28	71 00 11.00	08 29 44.00	Fugleberget
JM29	71 02 25.00	08 27 01.00	Krosspyntsletta North
JM30	71 03 53.00	08 25 10.00	Hudsonodden South
JM31	71 04 08.00	08 24 49.00	Hudsonodden North
JM32	71 05 08.00	08 22 59.00	Kapp Muyen
JM33	71 06 51.00	08 18 23.00	Vakta South
JM34	71 07 18.01	08 17 19.14	Vakta West

⁷⁹ Geographic names are not necessarily those officially used by the United States.

JM35	71 07 20.33	08 17 10.10	Vakta
JM36	71 08 36.83	08 09 44.65	Isneset
JM37	71 09 29.69	08 04 19.18	Koksneset West
JM38	71 09 31.23	08 04 05.89	Koksneset
JM39	71 09 32.15	08 03 54.45	Koksneset East
JM40	71 09 38.32	07 58 08.42	Nordskjeret
JM41	71 09 37.46	07 57 47.29	Nordkapp
JM42	70 55 31.00	08 39 15.00	Losbåten

The coordinates in the list are given in the geodetic datum EUREF 89.

§ 2

The limit of the territorial sea is to be drawn outside and parallel to the low-water line between the points JM4 and JM5, the points JM11 and JM12 and the points JM26 to JM29 inclusive.

Further, the limit of the territorial sea is to be drawn outside and parallel to the straight lines between the points JM1 to JM4 inclusive, the points JM5 to JM11 inclusive, the points JM12 to JM26 inclusive, the points JM29 to JM41 inclusive and between the points JM41 and JM1.

The limit of the territorial sea shall also be measured from the point JM42.

A straight line means the shortest distance between two points (the geodetic line).

§ 3

These Regulations enter into force on 1 October 2002. From the same date, the Regulations relating to the entry into force of certain acts and to the limit of the Norwegian fisheries zone around Jan Mayen, laid down by Crown Prince Regent's Decree of 30 June 1955, are repealed.

Annex 10

Segment Lengths of Straight Baselines around Jan Mayen

Start Point	End Point	Length (M)	Start Point	End Point	Length (M)
JM01	JM02	0.21	JM21	JM22	0.26
JM02	JM03	0.75	JM22	JM23	0.16
JM03	JM04	2.24	JM23	JM24	3.01
JM05	JM06	0.15	JM24	JM25	1.89
JM06	JM07	0.23	JM25	JM26	0.54
JM07	JM08	0.29	JM29	JM30	1.59
JM08	JM09	0.89	JM30	JM31	0.28
JM09	JM10	2.68	JM31	JM32	1.17
JM10	JM11	4.33	JM32	JM33	2.28
JM12	JM13	0.34	JM33	JM34	0.57
JM13	JM14	3.93	JM34	JM35	0.06
JM14	JM15	0.52	JM35	JM36	2.73
JM15	JM16	3.00	JM36	JM37	1.97
JM16	JM17	1.08	JM37	JM38	0.08
JM17	JM18	1.38	JM38	JM39	0.06
JM18	JM19	2.18	JM39	JM40	1.87
JM19	JM20	0.05	JM40	JM41	0.12
JM20	JM21	0.51	JM41	JM01	0.21

Annex 11

Map Details

The illustrative maps included in this study are not intended for navigation.

Map 1: Projection: Lambert Azimuthal Equal Area. Datum: WGS1984, Central Meridian: 10°, Latitude of Origin: 90°. Source, Shoreline Data: NGA.

Maps 2, 2a-2f: Projection: Lambert Azimuthal Equal Area, Datum: WGS1984, Central Meridian: 12°, Latitude of Origin: 90°. Source, Shoreline Data: NGA.

Maps 3, 3a-3e: Projection: Lambert Azimuthal Equal Area, Datum: WGS1984, Central Meridian: 20°, Latitude of Origin: 90°. The land polygons are from the [Norwegian Polar Institute](#).

Map 4: Projection: Lambert Azimuthal Equal Area, Datum: WGS1984, Central Meridian: 20°, Latitude of Origin: 90°. The land polygons are from the [Norwegian Polar Institute](#).

Map 5: Projection: Lambert Azimuthal Equal Area, Datum: WGS1984, Central Meridian: -8.0°, Latitude of Origin: 90°. Esri Imagery Basemap sources: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community. Accessed May 12, 2020.

Map 6: Projection: Lambert Azimuthal Equal Area, Datum: WGS1984, Central Meridian: 0°, Latitude of Origin: 90°. Continental shelf limits from [GRID-Arendal](#), Accessed April 9, 2020. Source, Shoreline Data: NGA.