

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The executive summary is compiled in accordance with paragraph 3 of document CLCS/L.3 and paragraph 9.4.9 of document CLCS/11.

A. OUTER LIMITS OF THE CONTINENTAL SHELF

The map of the outer limits of the continental shelf. The outer limit of the continental shelf of the Russian Federation is shown on the map 1 which is an integral part of this executive summary.

1. THE ARCTIC OCEAN

1.1. The map of the outer limits of the continental shelf of the Russian Federation

The outer limit of the continental shelf of the Russian Federation in the Arctic Ocean is shown on map 2, which is an integral part of this executive summary.

1.2. Coordinates of the outer limit of the continental shelf

Geographic coordinates of the points of the outer limit of the continental shelf are given in the following table 1. Besides geographic coordinates for each point there are shown the method of construction in accordance with the one or another criterion of Article 76, the distance between points, distance from the foot of the continental slope, thickness of sedimentary cover depending on used method as well as distance from baselines or from the 2500 m isobath depending on the used distance limit.

Main abbreviations and symbols adopted in the text and in the tables are as follows:

Convention	- UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, 1982;
OLCS	- outer limit of the continental shelf;
FCS	- foot of the continental slope;
BS	- baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured;
NC	- navigational chart.
2500	- the 2,500 m isobath;
h, km	- the thickness of sedimentary cover in km for appropriate OLCS point;
60	- the line 60 miles (111,11 km) away of FCS;
% (A...)	- the line along which the thickness of sedimentary rocks is at least 1% of the shortest distance to the FCS line. Bracketed is the number of appropriate bathymetric profile
Limit	- the boundary to be agreed upon with neighboring states
CS	- the point located within the continental shelf, above FCS
-200-	- from preceding to succeeding point a distance of 200 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured is taken as the limit of the continental shelf;
M	- the measure of distance in standard nautical miles (1 M = 1852 m);
S	- the distance to the preceding point of the OLCS;
D _П	- the distance between OLCS and FCS points;
D _{bl} , D ₂₅₀₀	- the distance between OLCS points and baseline or 2,500 m isobath.