

1.7. Substantiation of the outer limit of the continental shelf of the Russian Federation in the Bering and Okhotsk seas

2.4.1. The Bering Sea

Within the area confined between the 200 nautical mile exclusive economic zone of the Russian Federation and the delimitation line according to the USSR/USA Agreement of June 1, 1990, the percent ratio of the thickness of sedimentary cover to the shortest distance from the FCS exceeds 1% everywhere even within local arched uplifts of the basin.

Thus, the data presented indicate that the site of the continental shelf in the Bering Sea, about 21, 400 sq. km in area, that extends beyond the 200 mile zone from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured to the delimitation line according to the USSR/USA Agreement of June 1, 1990, shall be included in the continental shelf of the Russian Federation. Finally, the outer limit of the continental shelf of the Russian Federation in the Bering Sea is defined by the delimitation line according to the USSR/USA Agreement of June 1, 1990.

2.4.2. The Sea of Okhotsk

Refraction data given in the claim show that the area in the Sea of Okhotsk, 56,400 sq. km in size, that extends beyond the RF 200 mile exclusive economic zone is the shelf with 15-18 km thick continental-type earth's crust (seismic velocities 5.2-6.0 km/s), submerged to a depth about 1 km and placed above the upper edge of the continental slope. Pursuant to Paragraph 3, Article 76 of the Convention, the area in question is undeniably the geographical and geological continental shelf and the prolongation of the land mass of the Russian Federation in the Sea of Okhotsk. On the strength of these data, it is included in the juridical continental shelf of the Russian Federation.

Thus, pursuant the Convention, the outer limit of the continental shelf of the Russian Federation in the Pacific Ocean is delineated at a distance of 200 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea of the Russian Federation is measured to the south and east of Kuril and Aleutian Islands. In the Bering Sea, it coincides with the delimitation line according to the USSR/USA Agreement of June 1, 1990.