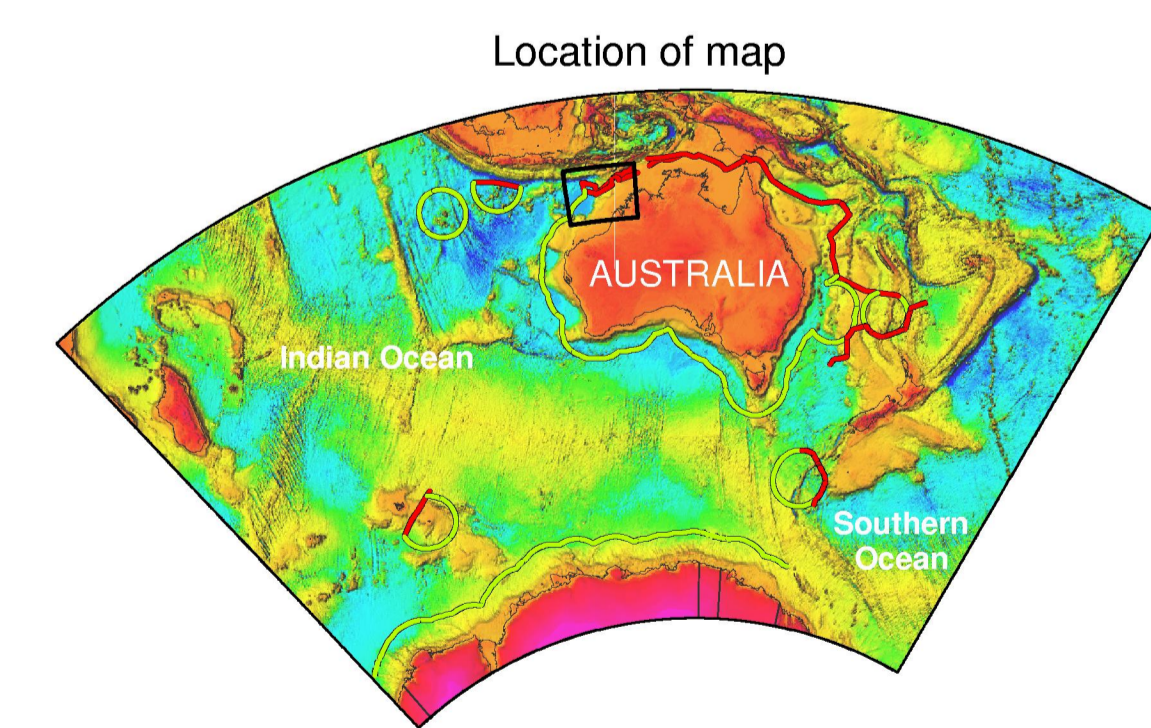
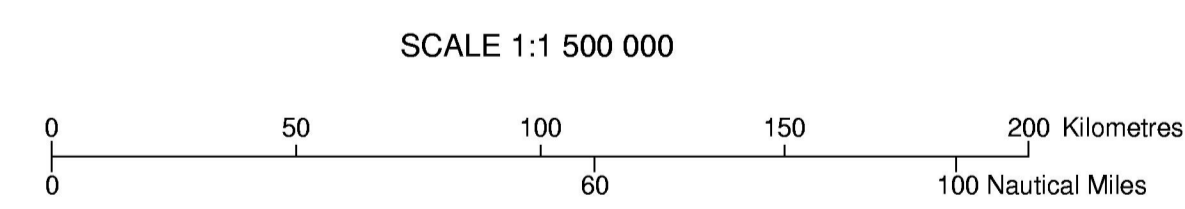
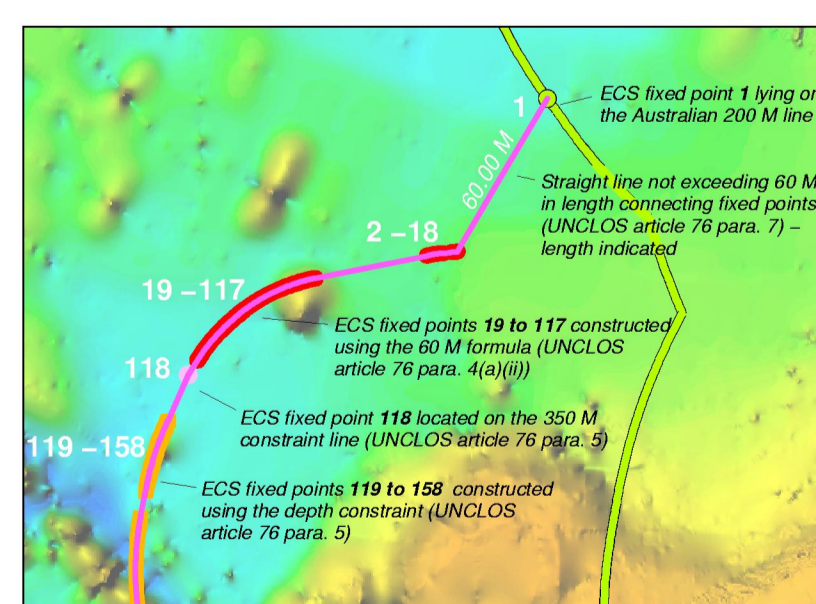


The outer limit of the continental shelf of Australia in the Argo region showing the provisions of article 76 invoked



- Article 76 fixed points (outer limit)**
- Point on Australia's 200 M line (UNCLOS article 76 para. 1)
 - 60 M formula point (UNCLOS article 76 para. 4(a)(ii))
- Other points**
- ⊙ Point defined in a maritime boundary treaty between Australia and another State
- Abbreviations**
- M nautical mile (1852 m)
 - m metres
- Lines**
- Australia's territorial sea baseline
 - 200 M line from Australia's territorial sea baseline
 - 200 M line from Indonesia's archipelagic baseline
 - 1997 treaty with Indonesia – exclusive economic zone boundary
 - 1997 treaty with Indonesia – seabed boundary
 - 1972 seabed treaty boundary with Indonesia
 - Outer limit of extended continental shelf (UNCLOS article 76 para. 7)
- Colour-gridded bathymetric scale (see explanatory notes)**
- 0 m
 - 2500 m
 - 7000 m
 - Land



Explanatory Notes

- This map has been produced in ESRI ArcMap 8.3 using geo-spatially correct data.
- The colour-gridded bathymetric image that forms the background of this map was derived from the Petkovik, P. and Buchanan, C. (2002) – Australian bathymetry and topography grid (January 2002), (GCRSM), Geoscience Australia, Canberra.
- Depiction of 200 nautical mile arcs from the territory of States other than Australia is based on information available at the time of production, and should not be taken to signify acceptance or endorsement by Australia of the validity of international law of the non-Australian baselines from which they are drawn.
- The term "extended continental shelf" is used to refer to that part of the continental shelf defined under UNCLOS article 76 that lies beyond 200 nautical miles from Australia's territorial sea baseline.
- There are two maritime boundary treaties between Australia and Indonesia within the Argo region – a 1972 treaty that establishes a seabed boundary and an exclusive economic zone (EEZ) boundary in the central part of the region, and a 1997 treaty that establishes a seabed boundary in the eastern part of the region. Where the EEZ boundary and the seabed boundaries defined by the treaties diverge, Australia exercises seabed and subsoil jurisdiction in the area between them whereas Indonesia exercises water column jurisdiction.