ANNEX V
SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMISSION

United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea

Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMISSION ON THE LIMITS OF THE CONTINENTAL SHELF IN REGARD TO THE JOINT SUBMISSION MADE BY THE FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA, PAPUA NEW GUINEA AND SOLOMON ISLANDS CONCERNING THE ONTONG JAVA PLATEAU ON 5 MAY 2009[1]

Recommendations prepared by the Subcommission established for the consideration of the Joint Submission made by the Federated States of Micronesia, Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands concerning the Ontong Java Plateau

Approved by the Subcommission on 12 August 2016

Approved by the Commission with amendments on 17 March 2017

[1] The aim of this Summary is to provide information which is not of confidential or proprietary nature in order to facilitate the function of the Secretary-General in accordance with Rule 11.3 of Annex III to the Rules of Procedure of the Commission (CLCS/40/Rev.1). This Summary is based on excerpts of the Recommendations and may refer to material not necessarily included either in the full Recommendations or this Summary.

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

60 M formula line	The line delineated by reference to fixed points determined at a distance of 60 nautical miles from the foot of the continental slope
60 M formula point	Fixed point determined at a distance of 60 nautical miles from the foot of the continental slope
200 M line	The line at a distance of 200 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured
2,500 m isobath	A line connecting the depth of 2,500 metres
Article 76	Article 76 of the Convention
Baselines	The baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured
BOS	Base of the continental slope
Commission	The Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf
Convention	The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982
Depth Constraint	The constraint line determined at a distance of 100 M from the 2,500 m isobath
Distance Constraint	The constraint line determined at a distance of 350 M from the baselines
DOALOS	Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, Office of Legal Affairs, United Nations
FOS	Foot of the continental slope
Guidelines	The Scientific and Technical Guidelines of the Commission (CLCS/11 and CLCS/11/Add.1)
M	Nautical mile
OJP	Ontong Java Plateau
Rules of Procedure	The Rules of Procedure of the Commission (CLCS/40/Rev.1)
Secretary-General	The Secretary-General of the United Nations
Sediment thickness formula line	The line delineated by reference to the outermost fixed points at each of which the thickness of sedimentary rocks is at least 1 per cent of the shortest distance from such point to the foot of the continental slope
Sediment thickness formula point	Fixed point at which the thickness of sedimentary rocks is at least 1 per cent of the shortest distance from that point to the foot of the continental slope

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I. INTRODUCTION

1 On 5 May 2009, the Federated States of Micronesia, Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands (hereinafter referred to collectively as "the three coastal States") submitted jointly to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Article 76 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, information on the limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured concerning the Ontong Java Plateau. The Convention entered into force for the Federated States of Micronesia on 16 November 1994, for Papua New Guinea on 13 February 1997 and for Solomon Islands on 23 July 1997.

2 On 7 May 2009, the Secretary-General issued Continental Shelf Notification CLCS.32.2009.LOS giving due publicity to the Executive Summary of the Joint Submission in accordance with rule 50 of the Rules of Procedure of the Commission.[2] Pursuant to rule 51 of the Rules of Procedure, the consideration of the Joint Submission was included in the provisional agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the Commission.

3 The Joint Submission pertains to the region of the Ontong Java Plateau (OJP), located in the southwest Pacific Ocean. According to the three coastal States, the area concerned by the Joint Submission is not the subject of any dispute between them or any other State(s). The three coastal States have agreed further to make this Joint Submission without prejudice to the delimitation of maritime boundaries between them.

4 In a letter dated 12 February 2010, the three coastal States informed the Secretariat of the Commission[3] that they would make a presentation to the Commission during its twenty-fifth session held from 15 March to 23 April 2010.

5 The presentation of the Joint Submission to the Commission was made on 12 April 2010 by Robert G. Aisi, Permanent Representative of Papua New Guinea to the United Nations; Steven Woods, Deputy Solicitor-General, Ministry of Justice and Legal Affairs of Solomon Islands; Russell Perembo, Lecturer at the Geology Department, University of Papua New Guinea; Scott Sweet, Technical Adviser, Federated States of Micronesia; and Jeem Lippwe, Deputy Permanent Representative of the Federated States of Micronesia to the United Nations. The delegations of the three coastal States also included Collin D. Beck, Permanent Representative of Solomon Islands to the United Nations, and a number of advisers.

6 In addition to elaborating on substantive points of the Joint Submission, Mr. Woods stated that a member of the Commission, Mr. Symonds,[4] had assisted the three coastal States by providing scientific and technical advice.

7 Mr. Woods stated that no disputes existed in relation to the area that is the subject of the Joint Submission. He indicated that, in accordance with paragraph 4 of Annex I to the Rules of Procedure of the Commission and the memorandum of understanding concluded by the three coastal States on 6 March 2009, the

[2] See Continental Shelf Notification CLCS.32.2009.LOS at http://www.un.org/depts/los/clcs_new/submissions_files/fmpgsb32_09/fdmpngslb_clcs32_2009e.pdf

[3] Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea ("DOALOS"), Office of Legal Affairs, United Nations.

[4] Mr. Philip Alexander Symonds was a member of the Commission from 2002-2007 and from 2007-2012.

Submission constituted a joint submission. The consideration of the Joint Submission would not prejudice matters relating to the delimitation of boundaries between the three coastal States and/or with any other States.

8 In addition, Mr. Woods indicated that, in accordance with paragraph 3 of Annex I to the Rules of Procedure, the Joint Submission was a partial one and the three coastal States might submit other partial submissions in the future. In that connection he recalled that, pursuant to the decision taken by the eighteenth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention contained in document SPLOS/183, the three coastal States had separately submitted preliminary information concerning other areas of the continental shelf.

9 The Commission then met in private and noted that it had not received any notes verbales from other States in relation to the Submission. The Commission addressed the modalities for the consideration of the Joint Submission and decided that, as provided for in article 5 of Annex II to the Convention and in rule 42 of the Rules of Procedure, the Joint Submission would be addressed through the establishment of a Subcommission at a future session.

10 The Subcommission for the consideration of the Joint Submission was established on 13 March 2014 during the plenary of the thirty-fourth session which was held from 27 January to 14 March 2014. The following members of the Commission were appointed as members of the Subcommission: Messrs. Arshad, Mahanjane, Njuguna, Paterlini, Roest and Urabe. The Commission agreed that, in view of the continued absence of some members, the seventh member of the Subcommission would be appointed at a subsequent stage. The Subcommission elected Mr. Roest as Chairperson and Messrs. Njuguna and Paterlini as Vice-Chairpersons. In order to optimize the distribution of work among its members, the Commission decided on 21 July 2016, during the forty-first session, that Mr. Heinesen would assist the members of the Subcommission in the finalization of the recommendations.

11 Following its establishment, the Subcommission met during the thirty-fifth session of the Commission, from 11 to 15 August, and from 25 to 29 August 2014.

12 On 28 July 2014, the three coastal States transmitted to the Commission, through the Secretary-General, an addendum to the Executive Summary of the Joint Submission. On 22 August 2014, the three coastal States submitted an amended Main Body and updated supporting documents. By a note verbale dated 21 November 2014, the three coastal States indicated that “the original Main Body and Supporting Documents and associated digital data lodged on 5 May 2009 no longer form part of the Joint Submission.” In these Recommendations, wherever reference is made to the data and information submitted as part of the Main Body and supporting documents, it is understood that this uniquely concerns the amended Main Body and updated supporting documents, received on 22 August 2014.

13 The Subcommission examined the Joint Submission during the thirty-fifth, thirty-sixth, thirty-seventh, thirty-eighth, thirty-ninth, fortieth and forty-first sessions. During these sessions the Subcommission held 14 meetings with the Joint Delegation, posed questions in writing, presented preliminary considerations involving documents and presentations and consolidated sets of views and general conclusions covering the entire Joint Submission. During the course of the examination of the Joint Submission by the Subcommission, the Joint Delegation provided responses to the questions posed both in writing and as presentations, and provided additional material.

14 The Subcommission approved its Recommendations on 12 August 2016, and submitted them to the Commission on the same day for consideration and approval.

15 The Subcommission made a presentation to the Commission on the substance and rationale for its Recommendations on 15 August 2016.

16 The Joint Delegation subsequently made a presentation to the Commission in accordance with paragraph 15 (1 bis) of Annex III to the Rules of Procedure on 18 August 2016. In this presentation, the Joint Delegation noted that, although in general it concurred with the views and general conclusions of the Subcommission, there was a difference of views on some of the particulars of the outer limits of the continental shelf, notably in relation to the applicable constraints. As part of its presentation, the Joint Delegation submitted to the Commission for its consideration a list of alternative fixed points defining the outer limits of the continental shelf in the northern region of the Joint Submission, based on the understanding of the Joint Delegation of the applicable constraints and article 76 of the Convention.

17 The Commission prepared these Recommendations, which were approved on 17 March 2017 with amendments, taking into consideration article 76 and Annex II to the Convention and the internal procedures and the methodology outlined in the following documents of the Commission: the Rules of Procedure and the Guidelines.

18 The Recommendations of the Commission are based on the scientific and technical data and information provided by the three coastal States in relation to the implementation of article 76. The Commission makes these Recommendations to the Federated States of Micronesia, Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands in fulfillment of its mandate as contained in article 76 of the Convention, and articles 3 and 5 of Annex II to the Convention.

19 The Recommendations of the Commission only deal with issues related to article 76 and Annex II to the Convention and shall not prejudice matters relating to delimitation of boundaries between States with opposite or adjacent coasts, or prejudice the position of States which are parties to a land or maritime dispute, or application of other parts of the Convention or any other treaties.

20 The Commission makes these Recommendations to coastal States on matters related to the establishment of the outer limits of their continental shelf in accordance with paragraph 8 of article 76 of the Convention. Pursuant to this paragraph, the limits of the shelf established by a coastal State on the basis of these Recommendations shall be final and binding.

21 Throughout the examination of the Submission, the Subcommission requested and received support from the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, Office of Legal Affairs.

II. CONTENTS OF THE JOINT SUBMISSION

A. Original Joint Submission

22 The original Joint Submission received on 5 May 2009 contained: an Executive Summary; a Main Body which is the analytical and descriptive part; and Scientific and Technical Data.

B. Communications and additional material

23 By note verbale dated 15 June 2011, the three coastal States submitted digital data in support of the Joint Submission. After the establishment of the Subcommission, an Addendum to the Executive Summary was received on 28 July 2014, and the three coastal States submitted an amended Main Body and updated supporting documents on 22 August 2014. The three coastal States indicated that the data and information submitted on 22 August 2014 replaced the originally submitted Main Body and scientific and technical data. Figure 1 shows the configuration of the continental shelf, as amended.

24 In the course of the examination of the Joint Submission by the Subcommission, the Joint Delegation submitted additional material, including responses to questions, to requests for clarification and to written preliminary considerations of the Subcommission.

III. EXAMINATION OF THE JOINT SUBMISSION BY THE SUBCOMMISSION

A. Examination of the format and completeness of the Joint Submission

25 Pursuant to paragraph 3 of Annex III to the Rules of Procedure, the Subcommission examined and verified the format and completeness of the Joint Submission.[5]

B. Preliminary analysis of the Joint Submission

26 Pursuant to paragraph 5 of Annex III to the Rules of Procedure, the Subcommission undertook a preliminary analysis of the Joint Submission, in accordance with article 76 of the Convention and the Guidelines and concluded as follows:

(i) The test of appurtenance was directly related to the question whether the OJP is part of the submerged prolongation of the relevant landmasses of the three coastal States. For that reason, the test of appurtenance was carried out as part of the main scientific and technical examination of the Joint Submission;

[5] The Subcommission concluded that the Joint Submission was complete after the receipt of the amended Main Body and updated supporting documents in August 2014.

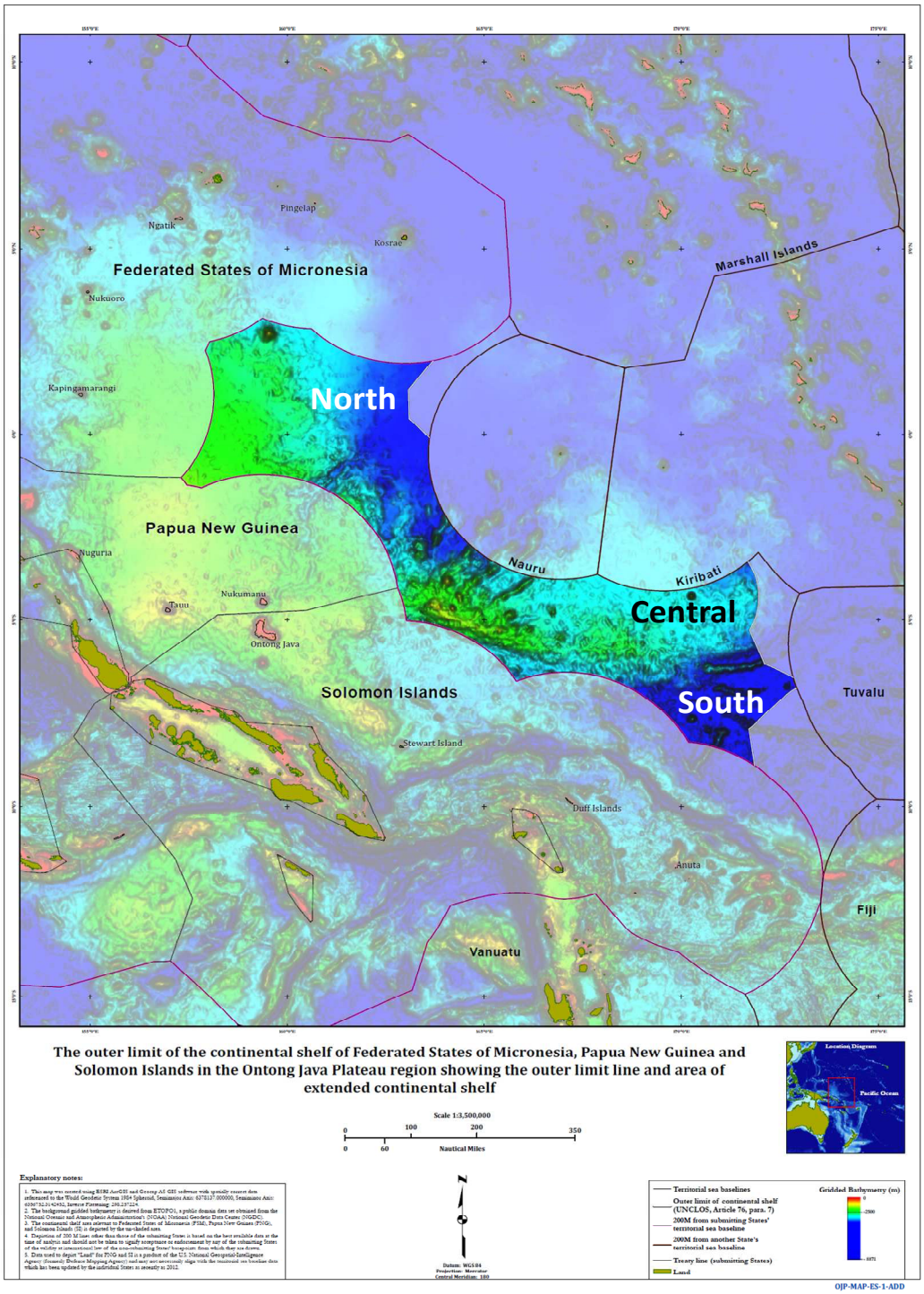


Figure 1. Configuration of the continental shelf in the Joint Submission, as contained in the Addendum to the Executive Summary received on 28 July 2014. The outer limits of the continental shelf (white lines) consist of three segments, North, Central and South. Each of these segments is delineated by straight lines, connecting fixed points defined by coordinates of latitude and longitude. (OJP-MAP-ES-1-ADD, provided by the three coastal States on 22 August 2014)

(ii) The outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 M as submitted by the three coastal States consisted of fixed points determined by the 60 M formula, and fixed points on the distance and depth constraint lines. The Subcommission decided that the question whether appropriate combinations of FOS points and constraint lines had been used by the three coastal States needed further consideration and would be addressed in the context of the main scientific and technical examination of the Joint Submission;

(iii) The outer limits of the continental shelf as submitted contained straight line segments not exceeding 60 M in length;

(iv) The advice of a specialist, in accordance with rule 57 of the Rules of Procedure, or the cooperation of relevant international organizations, in accordance with rule 56 of the Rules of Procedure, would not be sought; and

(v) Additional time would be required to review all data and to prepare the recommendations during future sessions of the Commission.

C. Main scientific and technical examination of the Joint Submission

27 Pursuant to paragraph 9 of Annex III to the Rules of Procedure, and taking into account the decisions reached with respect to the consideration of the test of appurtenance and the appropriate combinations of foot of the continental slope points and constraint lines (see paragraph 26), the Subcommission conducted an examination of the Joint Submission based on the Guidelines and evaluated the following, as applicable:

(i) The data and methodology employed by the three coastal States to determine the location of the foot of the continental slope;

(ii) The methodology used to determine the formula line at a distance of 60 M from the foot of the continental slope;

(iii) The data and methodology used to determine the formula line delineated by reference to the outermost fixed points at each of which the thickness of sedimentary rocks is at least 1 per cent of the shortest distance from such point to the foot of the continental slope, or not less than 1 kilometre in the cases in which the Statement of Understanding applies;

(iv) The data and methodology employed in the determination of the 2,500-metre isobath;

(v) The methodology used to determine the constraint line at a distance of 100 M from the 2,500-metre isobath;

(vi) The data and methodology used to determine the constraint line at a distance of 350 M from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured;

(vii) The construction of the formulae line as the outer envelope of the two formulae;

(viii) The construction of the constraint line as the outer envelope of the two constraints;

(ix) The construction of the inner envelope of the formulae and constraint lines;

(x) The delineation of the outer limit of the continental shelf by means of straight lines not longer than 60 M with a view to ensuring that only the portion of the

seabed that satisfies all the provisions of article 76 of the Convention and the Statement of Understanding is enclosed;

(xi) The estimates of the uncertainties in the methods applied, with a view to identifying the main source(s) of such uncertainties and their effect on the Joint Submission; and, in all cases,

(xii) Whether the data submitted are sufficient in terms of quantity and quality to justify the proposed limits.

28 In conducting its examination of the Joint Submission, the Subcommission:

(i) Examined in detail the data and information supporting every FOS point, selected for the establishment of the outer edge of the continental margin and for the delineation of the proposed outer limits of the continental shelf following consideration of the applicable constraints;

(ii) Requested additional data and information and sought clarifications, where necessary, through exchanges with the Joint Delegation;

(iii) Presented preliminary views and conclusions in relation to the examination of the Joint Submission to the Joint Delegation;

(iv) Made a comprehensive presentation of the views and general conclusions of the Subcommission to the Joint Delegation, at an advanced stage of the examination of the Joint Submission, pursuant to paragraph 10.3 of Annex III to the Rules of Procedure.

IV. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMISSION WITH RESPECT TO THE ONTONG JAVA PLATEAU

1. Geographical and geological description of the region

29 The Joint Submission of the three coastal States made on 5 May 2009, as modified by the amendments of 28 July and 22 August 2014, concerns their continental margin in the region of the OJP (Figure 2).

30 The OJP is a broad and elongate oceanic plateau that rises, according to the three coastal States, 2,000-4,000 m above the adjacent deep ocean basins. The 4,000 m isobath has traditionally been taken in the scientific literature as the outline of the OJP (Figure 3). It is bounded by a series of basins of the Pacific deep ocean floor to the north (East Mariana Basin), northeast (Nauru Basin), west (Lyra Basin) and southeast (Ellice Basin). Further, it is bounded to the south by the Solomon Trench and the Cape Johnson Trench. To the east, the trench system continues as the Vitiaz Trench.

31 The OJP consists of two major seafloor highs: the High Plateau and the Eastern Salient (Figure 2). The High Plateau is punctuated by a number of islands, which are located atop elevated volcanic edifices. According to the three coastal States, these islands represent the landmass expression of the OJP region and therefore are an integral part of the plateau. The landmasses used by the three coastal States to demonstrate submerged prolongation are the Kapingamarangi Atoll (Federated States of Micronesia), the Nukumanu Islands (Papua New Guinea), and the Ontong Java Atoll (Solomon Islands).

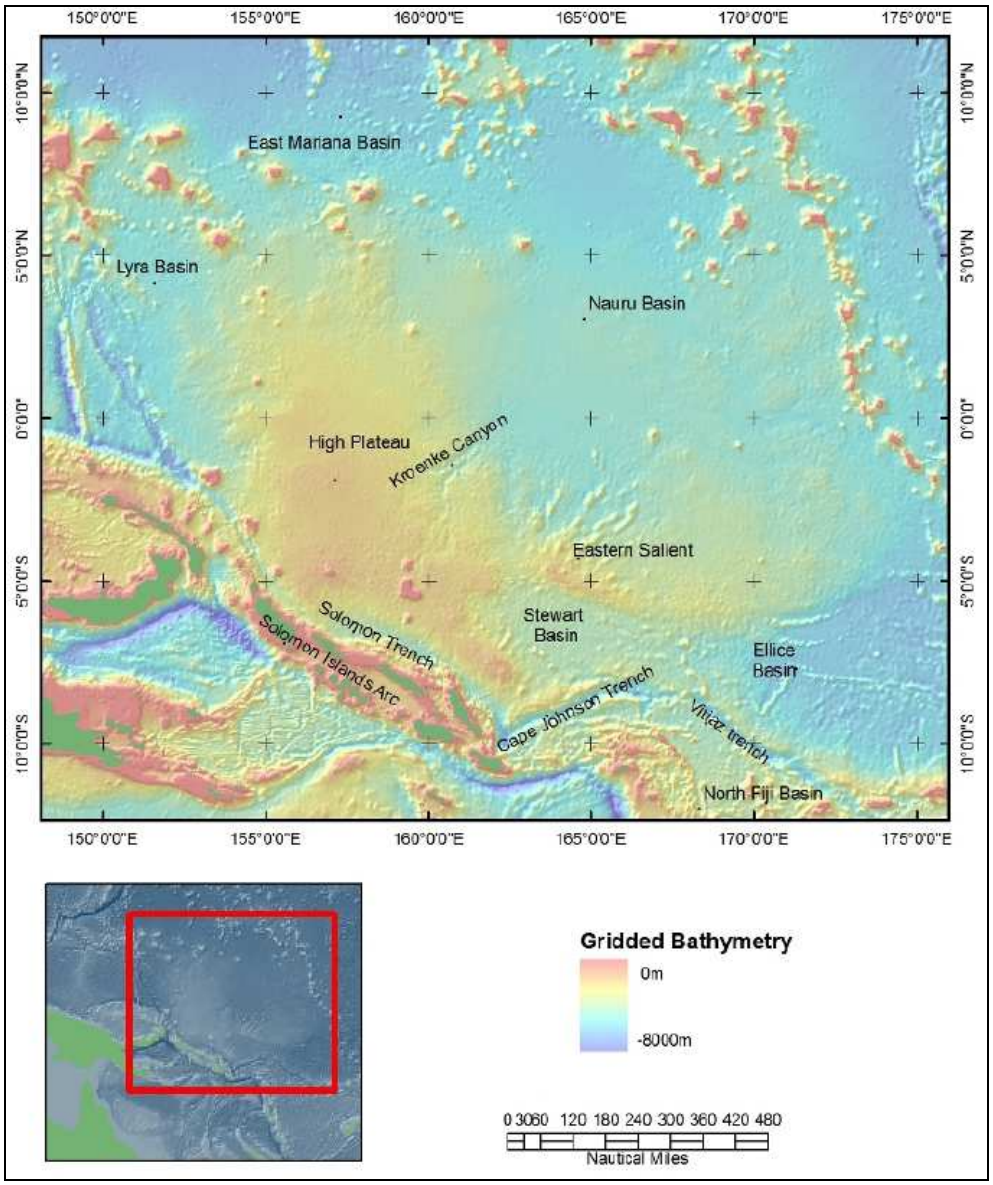


Figure 2. Map depicting the principal physiographic features of the OJP (Figure 2.2 of the Main Body of the Joint Submission).

32 Seismic reflection data presented in the Joint Submission show that the acoustic basement on the OJP slopes away from the centre and that the gentle gradient of the slope approaches horizontal in the adjacent basins. This is particularly evident in the high quality multi-channel seismic data collected along a profile that goes from the OJP to the Nauru Basin (Figures 4 and 5). The three coastal States observe that the basement morphology and the bathymetry are displaying the same configuration, which illustrates, according to them, that the morphological expression of the OJP is controlled by the excessive volcanism that constructed the OJP large igneous province. The same seismic profile also shows rapid

thinning of calcareous sedimentary rocks at the flanks of the OJP (Figure 5). This has been attributed to the carbonate compensation depth.

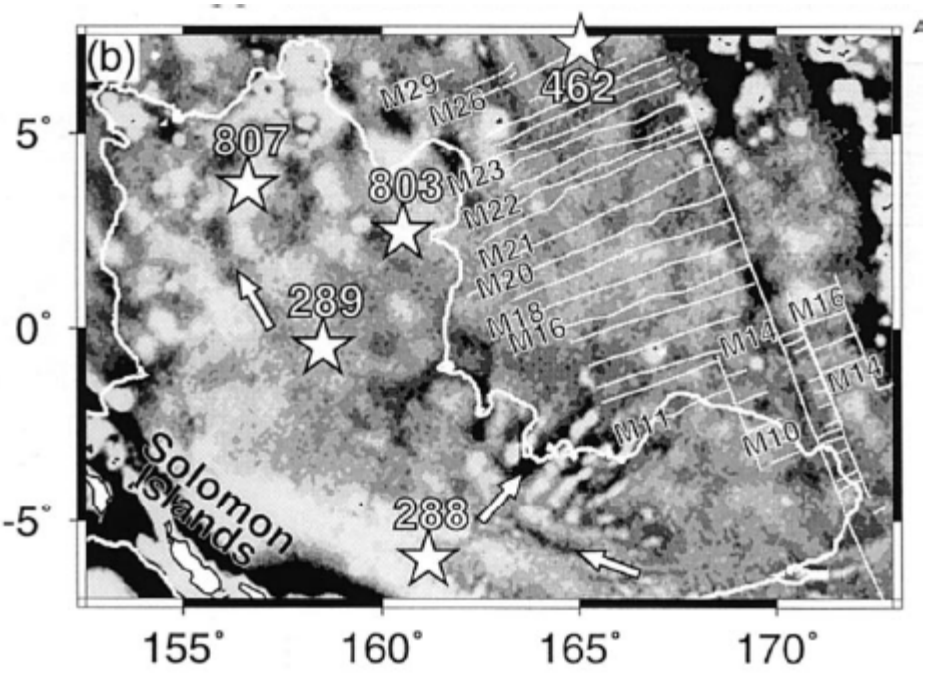


Figure 3. Definition of the OJP based on the 4,000 m isobath (thick white line) according to Ito and Clift, 1998 (Figure 2.4, Main Body). Magnetic lineations are indicated by the labelled thin white lines. Stars indicate selected scientific drilling sites.

33 The deep crustal structure of the OJP was studied using seismic refraction data from many studies, conducted from the early 1970s onward, and summarized by the three coastal States in the Main Body of the Joint Submission. According to these studies the OJP is characterized by thick crust, averaging 33 km, clearly distinguishing it from average oceanic crust. The thickest crust (38 km) is found in the south central part of the Plateau. Lesser values (15-26 km) are found on either side (Richardson et al., 2000). The data allow the identification of the common three layer structure composed of an extrusive upper crust, a middle crust and a lower crustal body. In addition to anomalous crustal thickness, the OJP has a massive low-velocity root in the mantle, which extends down to a depth of 300 km under the central high region (Richardson et al., 2000).

34 Combined analysis of bathymetry and gravity data shows that the OJP is isostatically compensated at long wavelengths. The Bouguer gravity anomaly is generally representative of the topography of the Moho. The Bouguer gravity lows observed throughout the OJP are likely to be the result of thickened volcanic crust (Ito & Taira, 2000).

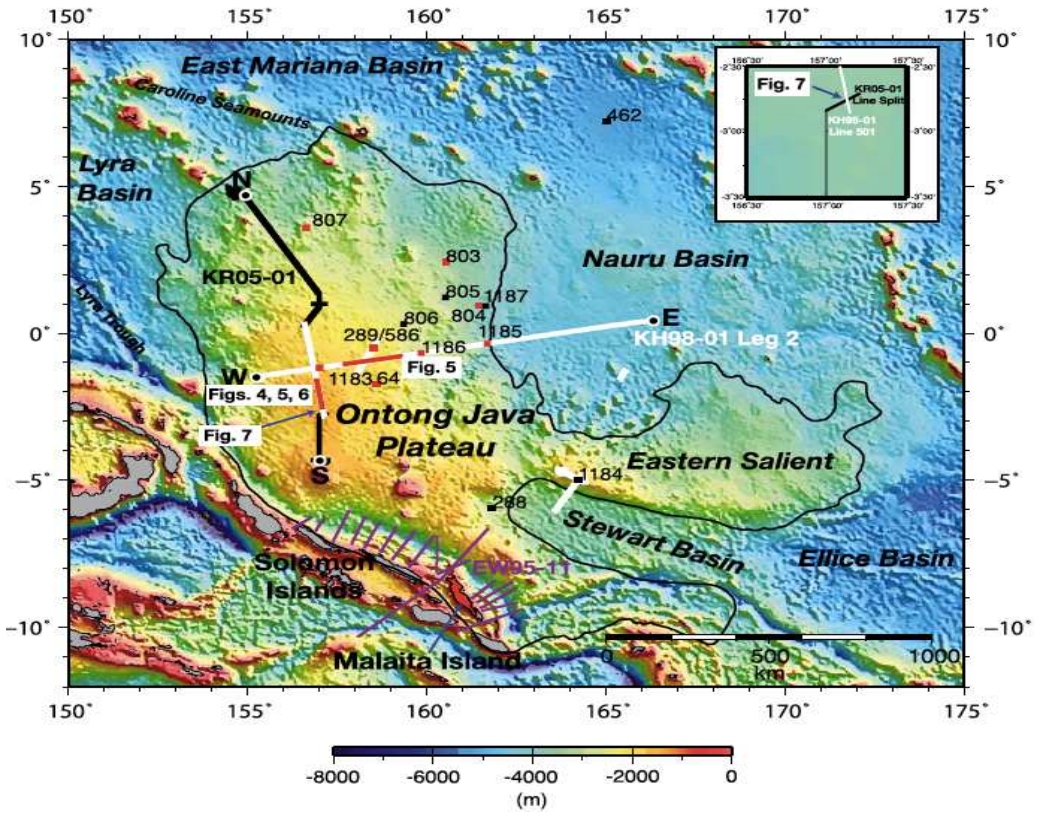


Figure 4. Map showing the location of scientific drill locations on the OJP. Also shown is the location of seismic profile KH98-01 Leg 2, shown in Figure 5. (Inoue et al., 2008, as cited by the Joint Delegation)

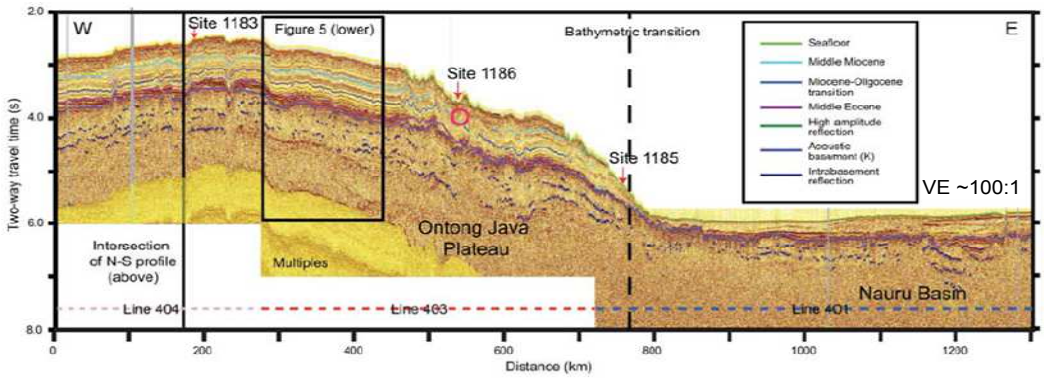


Figure 5. Seismic profile KH98-01 Leg 2 from the OJP (W) to the Nauru Basin (E), as shown in Figure 4 (Inoue et al., 2008, as cited by the Joint Delegation). VE - Vertical exaggeration

35 The OJP was initially formed together with the Manihiki and Hikurangi Plateaus as one very large igneous province (Taylor, 2006; Chandler et al., 2012; etc.; as cited in the Main Body). Dating of volcanic rocks indicates that the major part of this plateau was produced in a single episode in the Cretaceous between ~125-

119 Ma, followed by much lesser volumes of later volcanism (Mahoney et al., 1993; Parkinson et al., 2002; etc.). According to Taylor (2006), this large plateau split into the three distinct plateaus during or shortly after its formation. The OJP is now separated from the Manihiki Plateau by the Ellice Basin (Figure 6). At a later stage, further volcanism led to the development of the islands on the OJP.

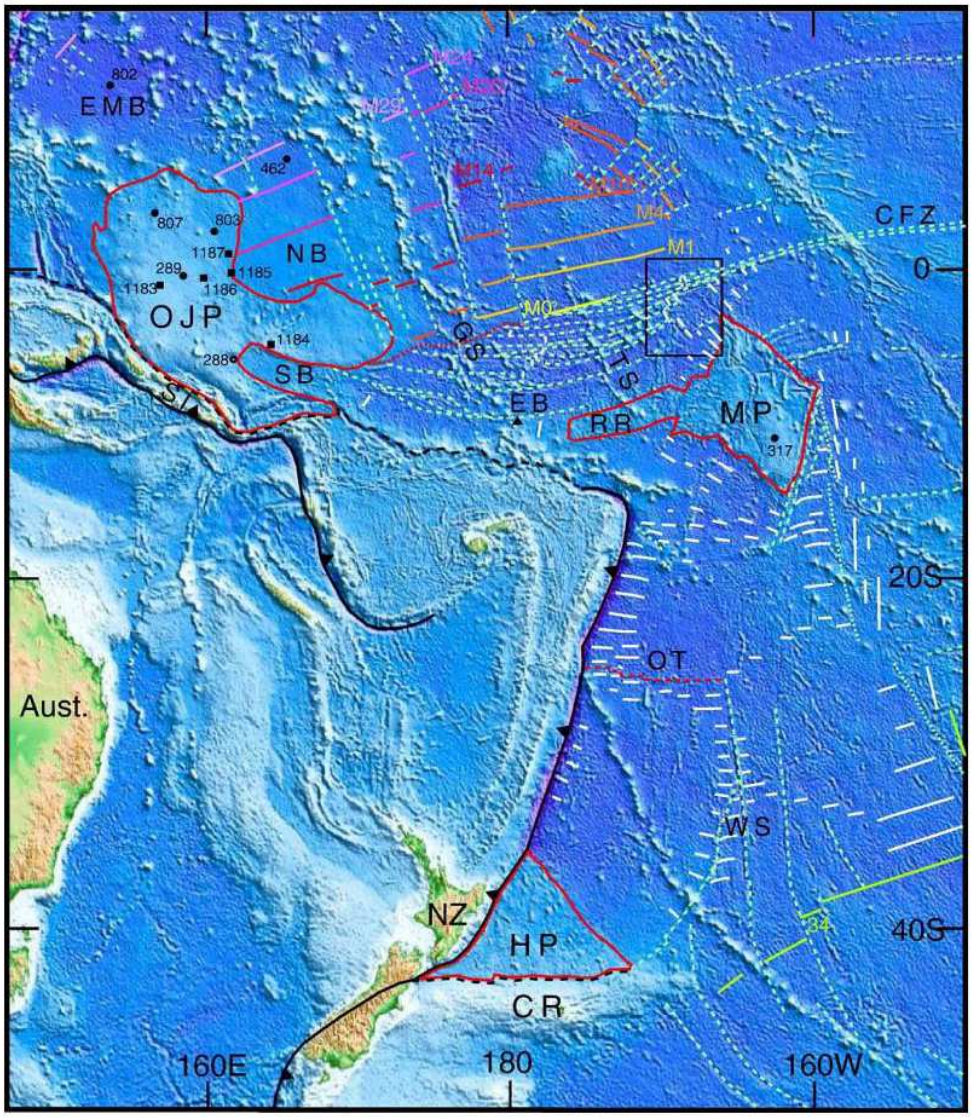


Figure 6. Bathymetric map showing the location (outlined in red) of the OJP, Manihiki Plateau (MP), Hikurangi Plateau (HP), and Robbie Ridge (RR). Abyssal hill seafloor fabric interpreted from swath bathymetry data (white lines), fracture zones (coarse dashed green lines), triple junction traces (fine dashed green lines), zigzag rift boundary (fine dashed red line), trenches (black lines with barbs on the upper plate), and sutures (dashed black lines) are shown. Small black numbers label seafloor drill sites (DSDP, circles; ODP, squares). Select magnetic lineations are colour-coded and labelled 34 and M0 through M29. Australia (Aust.), Chatham Rise (CR), Clipperton Fracture Zone (CFZ), Ellice Basin (EB), East Mariana Basin (EMB), Gilbert seamounts (GS), Nauru Basin (NB), New Zealand (NZ), Osbourn Trough (OT), Solomon Islands (SI), Stewart Basin (SB), Tokelau seamounts (TS), Wishbone Scarp (WS). (Figure 2.14 of Main Body).

36 According to the three coastal States, as a result of the collision with the Solomon Island Arc System, the OJP now merges with this system associated with the trenches, and is morphologically and geologically continuous with them. Referring, among other lines of arguments, to paragraph 7.3.1(a) of the Guidelines, the three coastal States, therefore, consider that the Plateau and its subsidiary components are submarine elevations that are natural components of the continental margin of the island landmasses of the three coastal States.

37 As per the scientific review presented by the three coastal States, the accretion of the OJP to the Solomon Island Arc is clearly evidenced by the obduction of basement rocks of the OJP onto the arc. The thickest exposures of OJP basement rocks are found on the island of Malaita of Solomon Islands. Petterson et al. (1999) present results of geological surveys that revealed a monotonous succession of Early Cretaceous tholeiitic pillow basalt, sheet flows and sills (Malaita Volcanic Group) with a thickness of 3 to 4 km. OJP basement rocks are also found in the Kwaimbaita (~2,700 m thick) and Singgalo (~750 m) Formations. The Singgalo Formation also exposes on Santa Isabel, San Cristobal and other islands of Solomon Islands. These same two formations have been identified in three scientific drilling holes of the Ocean Drilling Programme (DSDP Site 289 and ODP Site 807, Mahoney et al, 1993; ODP Site 803, Tejada et al., 1996; see Figure 4 for locations).

2. The determination of the foot of the continental slope (paragraph 4(b) of article 76)

38 The FOS should be established in accordance with paragraph 4(b) of article 76 of the Convention.

2.1 Considerations

39 In the Joint Submission, the three coastal States defined 31 FOS points along single-beam and multi-beam bathymetric profiles, using the general rule, i.e. determined as points of maximum change in the gradient at the BOS (Figure 7). Of these 31 FOS points, a total of 7 FOS points (OJP-CFoS-01 to OJP-CFoS-07, see Figure 7) had been identified as critical by the three coastal States as they contributed directly to the establishment of the outer edge of the continental margin in the OJP region. The other FOS points are termed supporting FOS points as they provide information on the continuity and overall outline of the continental margin.

40 The three coastal States had not identified a BOS zone around the OJP in the original Joint Submission. Prior to considering in detail the position of each FOS point, the Subcommission requested that such a BOS zone be defined, and accompanied by information on how it was determined. The Joint Delegation submitted particulars on the BOS on 24 October 2014 (Figure 8). According to the three coastal States, the BOS region was identified using a regional geomorphological and geological understanding of the continental margin and gradient analysis tools applied to bathymetric data. The BOS region thus identified encompasses both the High Plateau and the Eastern Salient.

41 The Subcommission requested clarification as to the morphological continuity across the saddle area located between the High Plateau and the Eastern Salient. The three coastal States submitted two measured bathymetric profiles crossing this saddle area in roughly north-south and east-west directions. Based on these data,

the Subcommission observed that the saddle area rises more than 1,500 m above the Nauru Basin to the north and more than 2,000 m above the Ellice Basin to the southeast. The Subcommission also considered whether the height of the saddle area was significantly elevated with respect to the Stewart Basin. It concluded that the saddle area rises at least 800 m above the Stewart Basin. Based on these findings, the Subcommission considered that the saddle was significantly higher than the surrounding deep ocean floor. The Subcommission therefore concluded that the Eastern Salient is in morphological continuity and shares a common BOS region with the High Plateau.

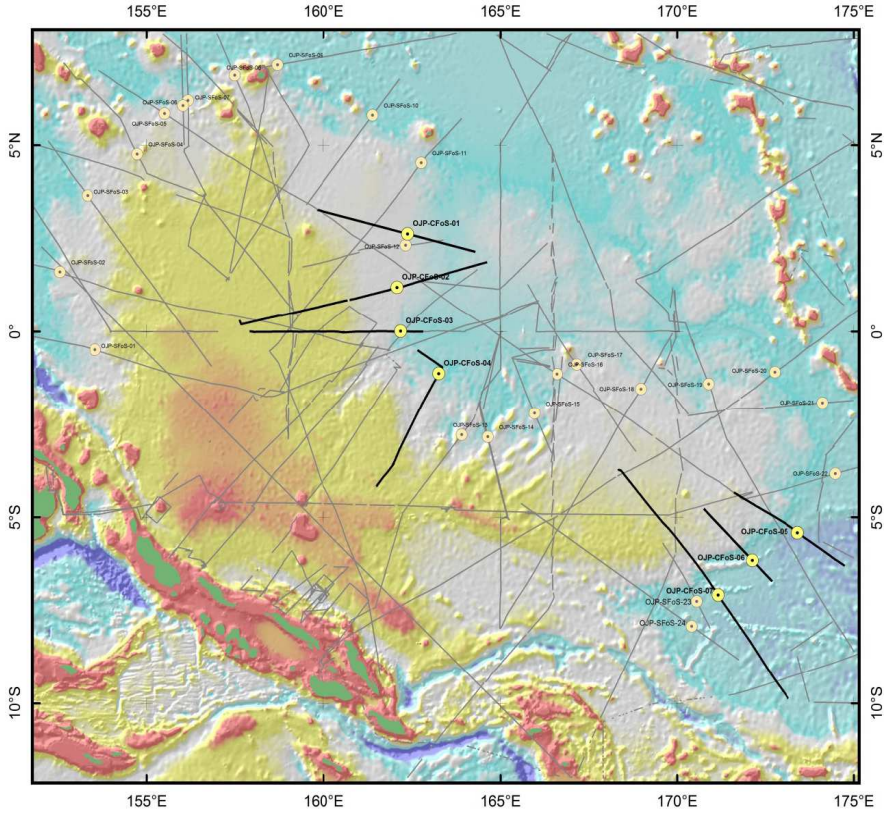


Figure 7. Map of the OJP region depicting the 31 FOS points submitted by the three coastal States and the profiles along which they were determined. Critical FOS points (OJP-CFoS) are shown in bright yellow and with highlighted labels whereas supporting FOS points (OJP-SFoS) are shown in pale yellow (from Main Body, Figure 3.2).

42 The Subcommission examined the entire BOS region and divided it in six different sections, based on varying morphological expressions of the continental slope and its base, as well as on the nature and depth of the surrounding basins (Figure 8). Starting in the west, and progressing in a clockwise fashion, these sections are labelled (a) to (f).

43 Section (a) is located along the western margin of the High Plateau. The Subcommission agreed with the general location of the BOS as identified by the Joint Delegation. It considers that the data provided are sufficient to demonstrate that the BOS is clearly identifiable on a morphological basis as a continuous zone around the western part of the High Plateau. FOS points within this section would,

however, not contribute to the establishment of the outer edge of the continental margin beyond 200 M.

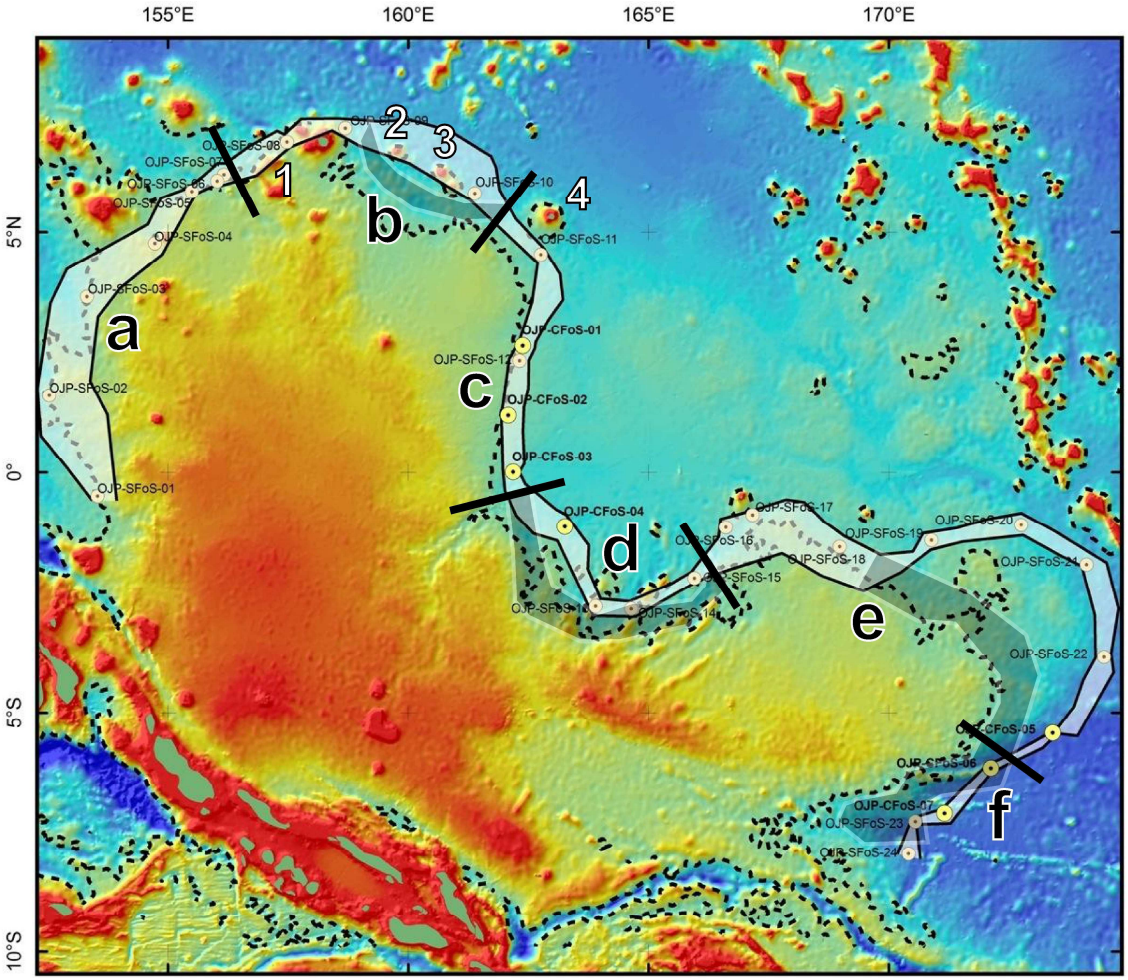


Figure 8. BOS as submitted by the Joint Delegation on 24 October 2014, indicated by the transparent white band bounded by black lines. The 4,000 m isobath is indicated by the dashed line. Six different sections of the BOS around the OJP, as identified by the Subcommission, are labeled (a) to (f) and separated by black bars. Areas, where the Subcommission initially had a different view on the location of the BOS, are indicated with grey bands. Note that the Subcommission later agreed, based on new data, that the BOS in the area of Pingelap Atoll (Section (b)) is located north of this Atoll. 1 – Ngatik Atoll, 2 – Mokil Atoll, 3 – Pingelap Atoll, 4 – Kosrae Island (Figure 10 of document 2014-10-21-OJP-DOC-01, modified by the Subcommission).

44 The Subcommission is likewise in agreement with the position of the BOS in the western part of section (b) as identified in the Joint Submission. However, in the eastern part of this section, east of the Ngatik Atoll (labelled 1 in Figure 8), the Subcommission initially considered that the BOS should be located to the south, i.e. landward of Mokil and Pingelap Atolls (labelled 2 and 3 in Figure 8), based on the data provided in the Joint Submission. The Subcommission later agreed, based on new data provided by the Joint Delegation, that the BOS is located north of Pingelap Atoll (see paragraph 72). Although no critical FOS points are located in section (b), the location of the BOS is relevant with respect to the determination of

the applicable constraint, in accordance with paragraph 5 of the Convention (see Chapter 4.1 of these Recommendations).

45 Along the eastern margin of the High Plateau, section (c), the submitted BOS, identified on the basis of morphology, roughly follows the trend of the 4,000 m isobath. The region landward of this BOS is a terrace of low seafloor gradients, and the Subcommission requested further data and information to confirm that this flat lying area constitutes a part of the lower slope of the OJP and not a part of the deep ocean floor of the Nauru Basin. The Joint Delegation provided morphological, geological and geophysical data indicating e.g. the absence of magnetic lineations in this region, as opposed to the adjacent Nauru Basin (see Figure 3), and the existence of OJP basement rocks found in scientific drilling holes on the terrace (sites 803, 1185 and 1187, see Figure 4 for locations). Based on this evidence, the Subcommission agreed with the BOS location as submitted (Figure 8).

46 The region of the junction between the High Plateau and the Eastern Salient (section (d)) is characterised by a number of spurs and/or ridge-like features. Based on the data provided, the Subcommission considered that the morphological continuity between some of those bathymetric features and the main plateau of the OJP may be insufficiently demonstrated. In the absence of such demonstration, the Subcommission was of the view that the BOS should generally be located further landward (Figure 8). Since the BOS in this region is complex due to the presence of those spurs and/or ridge-like features, it was decided that the exact BOS location in this section would be considered individually, depending on whether the continuity of the features, at the base of which the respective FOS points were determined, could be demonstrated.

47 In the northern and eastern parts of the Eastern Salient (section (e)), the Subcommission was of the view that the submitted BOS was located too far seaward and that instead it approximately coincides with the 4,000 m isobath. The Subcommission, however, agreed with the three coastal States that the data demonstrated a continuous BOS in this region of the Eastern Salient, which is located sufficiently seaward in order for the continental margin to reach at least up to the 200 M lines of other States (Figure 8). For the same reason, there was no need to determine FOS points in this section of the BOS.

48 In the southern part of the Eastern Salient, section (f), based on its consideration of the morphological connectivity of several spurs/ridges and seamounts with the continental margin, the Subcommission agreed on the connection and the submitted BOS location in the region where original FOS point OJP-CFoS-06 is located (Figure 7). The Subcommission did, however, not agree with the submitted BOS location in the region of FOS points OJP-CFoS-07 and OJP-SFoS-24 as it considered that the relevant morphological features in this area were not morphologically connected to the OJP.

49 Based on the analyses of the BOS, the Subcommission concluded that the outer edge of the continental margin, established by applying the provisions of paragraph 4 of article 76 of the Convention, extended beyond the 200 M lines of each of the three coastal States (i.e. the test of appurtenance was satisfied by each of the three coastal States).

50 Taking into account the exchanges with the Joint Delegation on the position of the BOS region around the OJP, the Subcommission proceeded with the examination of the FOS points. The Subcommission paid particular attention to those FOS points that were identified as critical in the Joint Submission, and to those FOS

points that might become critical due to possible amendments as a result of the consideration of the data and information provided.

51 The critical FOS points are located in two distinct regions of the BOS, the North Region and the South Region. The North Region is comprised of sections (c) and (d) of the BOS and the South Region corresponds to section (f). In the north, the Subcommission agreed with the positions of critical FOS points OJP-CFoS-01, -02, and -03, as well as supporting FOS point OJP-SFoS-14, as originally submitted (Figure 7). These were renamed to OJP-CFoS-01_N, -02_N, -03_N and -06_N, respectively (Figure 9). However, the Subcommission did not agree with original OJP-CFoS-04 (Figure 7), as the continuity of the feature, at the base of which it was located, could not be demonstrated based on the existing data.

52 Following interactions with the Joint Delegation, two additional FOS points were submitted, which are located within the general BOS zone recommended by the Subcommission in the North Region. The Subcommission agreed with the methods used and the position of these FOS points, which were determined on the basis of the general rule and named OJP-CFoS-04_N and -05_N (Figure 9).

53 In the South Region, the Subcommission accepted the original FOS points OJP-CFoS-06 and OJP-SFoS-23 as submitted (Figure 7). They were renamed to OJP-CFoS-01_S and -03_S, respectively (Figure 9). However, the Subcommission did not accept original FOS points OJP-CFoS-07 and OJP-SFoS-24 as they were located on morphologically isolated features (see paragraph 48). The Subcommission also considered that original OJP-CFoS-05 was located beyond the BOS (Figure 8).

54 The Joint Delegation proposed an additional FOS point, which was determined on the basis of the general rule and named OJP-CFoS-02_S (Figure 9). This FOS point is located further west on the same ridge/spur as OJP-CFoS-01_S. The Subcommission agreed with the determination of this FOS point.

2.2 Recommendations

55 Based on its consideration of the technical and scientific documentation contained in the Joint Submission of the three coastal States and the additional scientific and technical data and information provided throughout the consideration as discussed above, the Commission concludes that, in the OJP region, the FOS points listed in Table 1a and 1b of Annex I to these Recommendations, fulfil the requirements of article 76 and Chapter 5 of the Guidelines. The Commission recommends that these FOS points should form the basis for the establishment by the three coastal States of the outer edge of the continental margin in the area of the OJP.

3. The establishment of the outer edge of the continental margin (paragraph 4(a) of article 76)

56 The outer edge of the continental margin beyond 200 M of the three coastal States in the region of the OJP shall, for the purposes of the Convention, be established in accordance with paragraph 4(a) of article 76 of the Convention. In this regard, the three coastal States only applied paragraph 4(a)(ii).

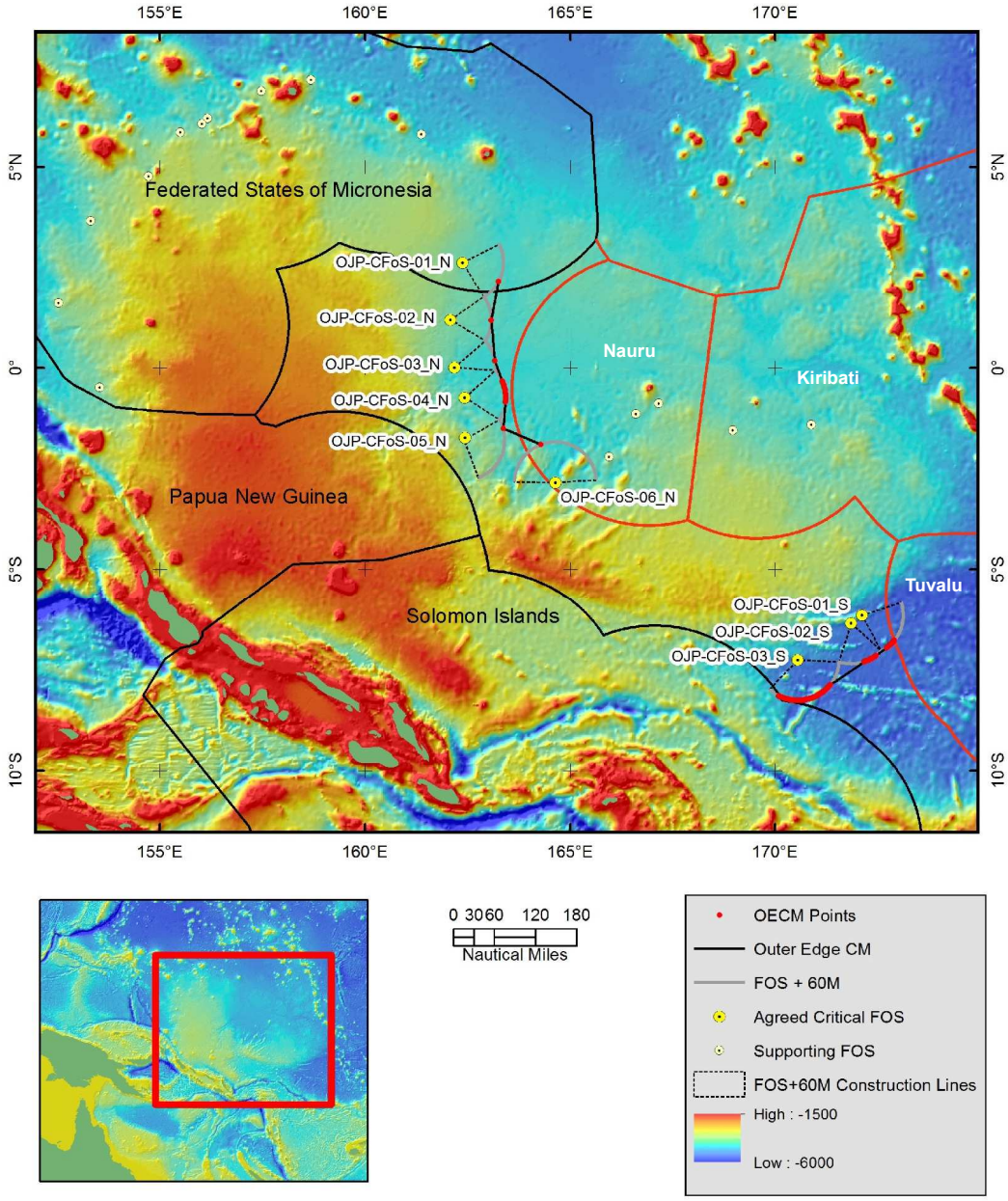


Figure 9. Map of final FOS positions in the North and South Regions, received from the Joint Delegation on 26 July 2016. Six critical FOS points are located in the North Region, and three critical FOS points in the South Region. Note that the supporting FOS points were not considered by the Subcommission. Also shown are the outer edge of the continental margin fixed points (OECM points - red dots) and the straight lines, not exceeding 60 M in length, connecting them (black). Names of States added by the Subcommission.

57 Two segments of the outer edge of the continental margin have been established by fixed points defined by coordinates of latitude and longitude: a segment in the North Region; and a segment in the South Region (Figure 9). Between these two

segments, the continental margin is continuous and reaches into the 200 M of other States (see paragraph 47).

3.1 The application of the 60 M formula (paragraph 4(a)(ii) of article 76)

58 In the area of the OJP, the outer edge of the continental margin is based on fixed points constructed at a distance of not more than 60 M from FOS points on the continental margin of the three coastal States, in accordance with the provision contained in paragraph 4(a)(ii) of article 76 of the Convention.

59 Using the FOS points described previously, the three coastal States established 310 fixed points based on the 60 M formula (Figure 9). In the North Region, the outer edge of the continental margin is constituted of 69 fixed points (OJP-CM-N-001 to -069) connected by straight lines not exceeding 60 M in length. In the South Region, the outer edge of the continental margin is constituted of 241 fixed points (OJP-CM-S-001 to -241), connected by straight lines not exceeding 60 M in length. The fixed points defining the outer edge of the continental margin in the North and South Regions are listed in Tables 2a and 2b of Annex I to these Recommendations, respectively.

60 The Commission agrees with the procedure and accuracy by which these points have been established by the three coastal States in the region of the OJP.

3.2 Configuration of the Outer Edge of the Continental Margin

61 The outer edge of the continental margin of the three coastal States in the area of the High Plateau (North Region) conforms to the overall morphological expression of the Plateau. The outer edge of the continental margin along the eastern edge of the High Plateau starts within 200 M of the Federated States of Micronesia and intersects, at its southern end, the 200 M line of Nauru (Figure 9).

62 Along the southeastern part of the Eastern Salient (South Region), the outer edge of the continental margin intersects the 200 M line of Tuvalu at its northern end and then extends southwestwards to within 200 M of Solomon Islands.

63 In the region between the two segments of the outer edge of the continental margin described above, the data and information provided is sufficient to demonstrate that the continental margin of the three coastal States covers at least the entire area up to the 200 M of other States (see paragraph 57) (Figure 9).

3.3 Recommendations

64 In the area of the OJP, the outer edge of the continental margin beyond 200 M is established in two segments based on fixed points on the 60 M formula arcs, as described in section 3.2, in accordance with paragraph 7 of article 76 of the Convention (Figure 9). The Commission recommends that these points be used by the three coastal States as the basis for delineating the outer limits of the continental shelf in this region, subject to the application of the relevant constraints (see chapter 4).

4. The application of the constraint criteria (paragraphs 5 & 6 of article 76)

65 The fixed points comprising the line of the outer limits of the continental shelf shall be based on the outer edge of the continental margin as described in section 3, taking into consideration the constraints contained in paragraphs 5 and 6 of article 76 of the Convention.

66 The fixed points comprising the line of the outer limits of the continental shelf on the seabed, drawn in accordance with paragraph 4(a)(i) and (ii), either shall not exceed 350 M from the baselines (distance constraint), or shall not exceed 100 M from the 2,500 m isobath, which is a line connecting the depth of 2,500 m (depth constraint). While the outer limits of the continental shelf shall not exceed 350 M from the baselines on submarine ridges, this restriction does not apply to submarine elevations that are natural components of the continental margin.

67 In the Joint Submission, the three coastal States have applied both constraints in the construction of the outer limits of the continental shelf.

4.1 The construction of the distance constraint line

68 The distance constraint line submitted by the three coastal States is constructed from different islands of the Federated States of Micronesia, Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands by arcs at 350 M distance from the baselines.

69 The three coastal States used the combined distance constraint derived from the entire territorial sea baselines of their respective landmasses, including landmasses beyond the FOS envelope surrounding the OJP. The Subcommission, however, was of the view that only those islands, that share the same FOS envelope with islands located on the OJP, can contribute to the distance constraint, which is also in accordance with past practice of the Commission. Having in mind paragraph 5.1(b bis) of Annex III to the Rules of Procedure on appropriate combinations of FOS points and constraint lines, the Subcommission examined which of the islands of the three coastal States could contribute to the distance constraint line applicable to this Joint Submission.

70 The three coastal States presented a number of legal and other arguments that, in their view, demonstrated that paragraph 5 of Article 76 permits the application of the distance constraint by reference to the entire territorial sea baselines of a coastal State, and furthermore that the potential restriction to the application of the distance constraint raised by the Subcommission did not apply to the OJP Joint Submission. The Subcommission did not agree, and asked clarifications about the morphological connection to the OJP of four of the landmasses that were used in the Joint Submission to construct the distance constraint line, namely, Pingelap Atoll, Kosrae Island, Duff Island and Anuta Island (see Figure 1 for locations).

71 In respect to Kosrae Island, based on the available data and information, the Subcommission communicated in a presentation made to the Joint Delegation on 26 October 2015, that Kosrae Island was not morphologically connected to the OJP, and that the distance constraint derived from Kosrae was not applicable to the Joint Submission.

72 During a meeting with the Subcommission on 29 October 2015, the Joint Delegation indicated that it would acquire new bathymetric data in support of its Joint Submission in the area of the Pingelap Atoll. Multi-beam bathymetry data were acquired in early 2016 and transmitted to the Subcommission along with

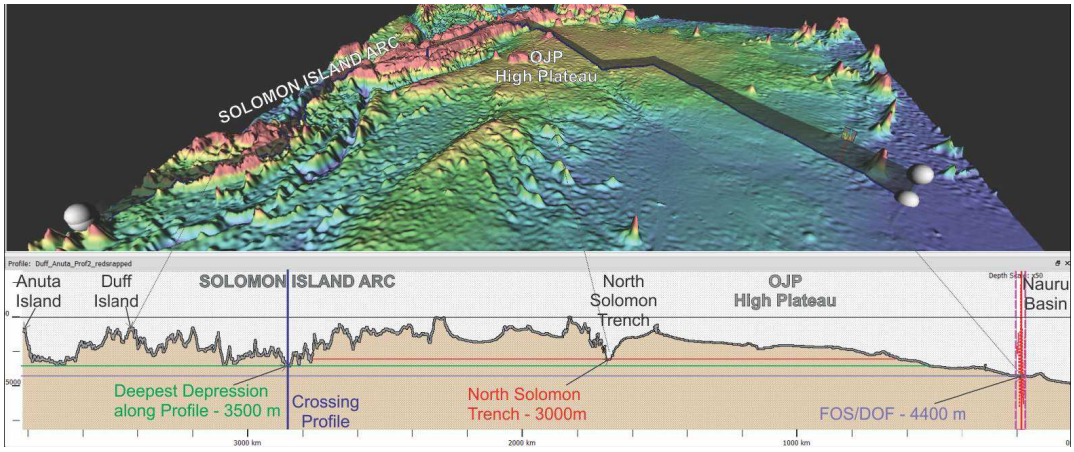
further data and information on 11 July 2016. Upon examination of the new data, in combination with existing multi-beam data around Pingelap Atoll, the Subcommission found that the saddle area in between Pingelap Atoll and the OJP rises at least 500 m above the very flat lying deep ocean floor of the East Mariana Basin to the north. The Subcommission therefore concluded that the new data confirmed that Pingelap Atoll was morphologically connected to the OJP, and that the use of the distance constraint from Pingelap Atoll was therefore acceptable.

73 The Joint Delegation provided additional data and information in order to demonstrate the morphological connection of Duff and Anuta Islands to the OJP, in particular by using two MBES datasets along the Solomon Island Arc (SOPACMAPS, EW9511). During consideration of these bathymetric and other available data (see Figure 10), the Subcommission examined the morphological connection (i) of the Solomon Island Arc to the OJP across the North Solomon Trench, where the OJP became accreted to the island arc, and (ii) of Duff and Anuta Islands along the Solomon Island Arc. The Subcommission was of the view that morphological connection between Duff and Anuta Islands and the OJP is sufficiently demonstrated as these saddles rise at least 900 m above the adjacent deep ocean floor. Hence, the Subcommission agreed that the 350 M arcs derived from those islands could be used in the construction of the distance constraint line applicable to this Joint Submission.

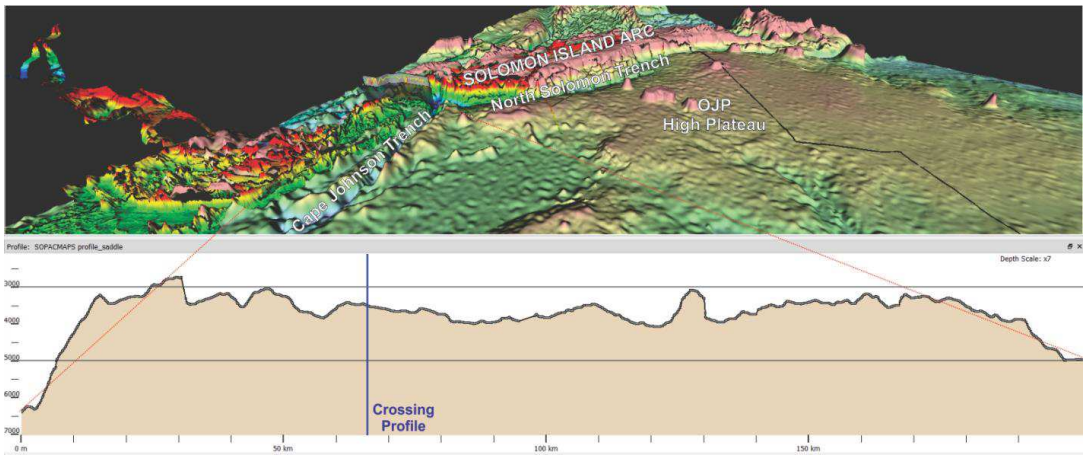
74 Following the interactions with the Joint Delegation, the Subcommission requested updated distance constraints for each of the three coastal States, taking into account that, according to its views, the baselines of Pingelap Atoll, Duff and Anuta Islands could be used in the construction of these distance constraints. Particulars on the updated distance constraints were received on 11 July 2016.

75 During the consideration of the draft recommendations of the Subcommission, several members of the Commission expressed concerns in respect to the application of the distance constraint lines as determined from the three landmasses discussed above. After detailed examination of the newly acquired multi-beam bathymetric data in the area of Pingelap Atoll, the Commission was satisfied that Pingelap Atoll was morphologically connected to the OJP, and therefore that the baselines of this Atoll could contribute to the determination and application of the distance constraint.

76 However, based on the data and information provided in the Submission, several members of the Commission were unable to support the determination and application of the distance constraint from the baselines of Duff and Anuta Islands. Duff Island is located in the Vanuatu Arc, which is separated tectonically from the Solomon Island Arc, in their view. Anuta Island is located further north-east, and off the Vanuatu Arc. The Commission considered the bathymetric data and information contained in the Submission and the additional data used by the Joint Delegation to demonstrate morphological continuity between the two islands and the OJP. After deliberation, the Commission concluded, by consensus, that, taking into consideration all the morphological and tectonic data and information available in the Joint Submission, it could not support the morphological and tectonic continuity between the two islands and the collision saddle located between the Solomon Island Arc and the OJP. Therefore, the Commission concluded that it would not recommend the use of 350 M arcs determined from Duff and Anuta Islands, but instead recommends the use of the 350 M arc derived from Stewart Island as part of the distance constraint (Figure 11).



(a)



(b)

Figure 10. Measured bathymetric profiles submitted by the three coastal States on 12 October 2015, to demonstrate morphological connection of Duff and Anuta Islands to the OJP. (a) Profile from the islands to the OJP, along the Solomon Island Arc and crossing the North Solomon Trench saddle area. (b) Crossing profile, demonstrating the height of the volcanic arc, as compared to the deep ocean floor to the north and south.

77 The Commission agrees, in principle, with the procedure and accuracy by which the applicable distance constraint lines have been constructed for each of the three coastal States. However, the Commission cannot recommend the use of the distance constraints derived from the baselines of Kosrae, Duff and Anuta Islands, based on the data presented in the Joint Submission.

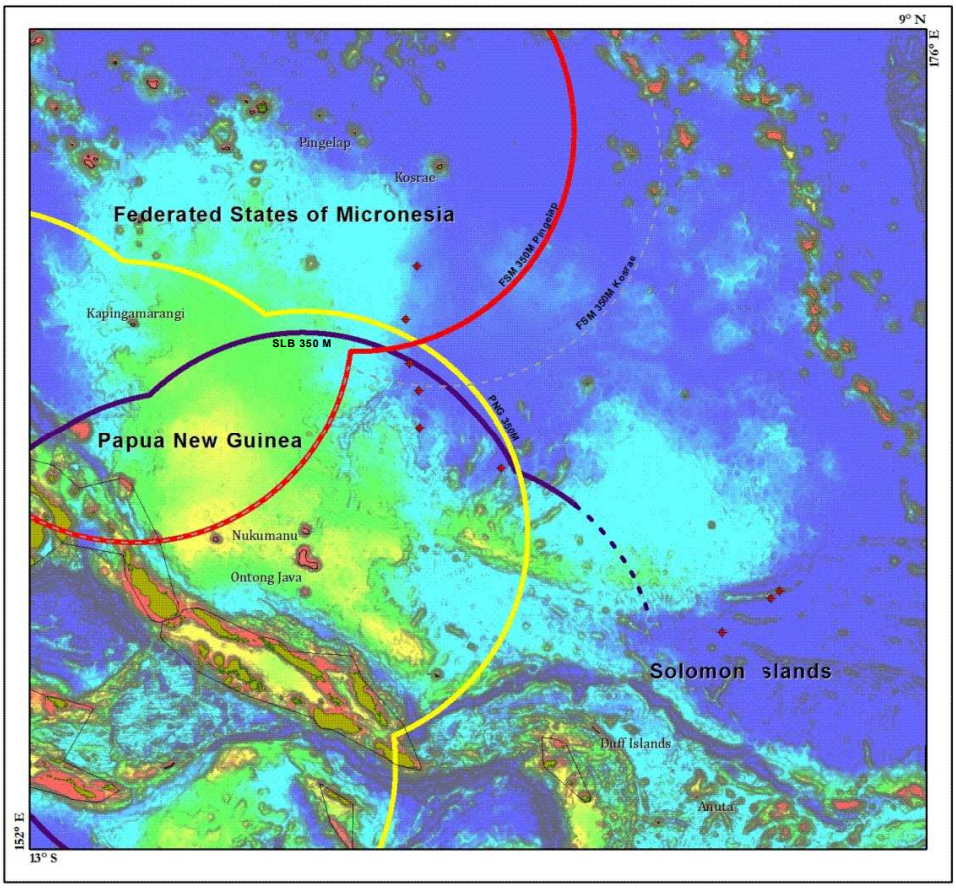


Figure 11. Illustrative map of the applicable distance constraint lines for each of the three coastal States, modified by the Commission after the map received from the Joint Delegation on 26 July 2016. Note that the Commission does not recommend the use of the 350 M arc constructed from Kosrae Island (dashed grey line) in this Joint Submission. The Commission also does not recommend the use of the 350 M arcs constructed from the baselines of Duff and Anuta Islands, but recommends the use of the 350 M arc derived from Stewart Island as part of the distance constraint, instead (see dashed purple line for the approximate location of this constraint).

4.2 The construction of the depth constraint line

78 The three coastal States provided details on the depth constraint which is located beyond the distance constraint in some areas. In the view of the Subcommission, the application of the depth constraint in the Joint Submission involves the examination of whether the OJP may be considered a natural component of the continental margin of the three coastal States.

79 As outlined in paragraphs 36 and 37, there is a significant body of scientific evidence that demonstrates that the OJP is accreted to the Solomon Island Arc. Obducted OJP crust is found on several islands along the arc. Further, the ceasing of active subduction along the North Solomon Trench is evidence for collision (Miura et al., 2004). Based on the accretion of the OJP to the Solomon Island Arc (paragraph 7.3.1(a) of the Guidelines), and supported by the characteristics of the

OJP as an oceanic Large Igneous Province, and its general morphology of a plateau, the Subcommission agrees that the OJP is a natural component of the continental margin of the three coastal States. Therefore, the Subcommission considers that the depth constraint is applicable in this Joint Submission.

80 In order to show the general position of the 2,500 m isobath, the Joint Submission contained a general 2,500 m isobath, derived from ETOPO1 satellite altimetry data. In the amended Main Body and updated supporting documents, submitted by the three coastal States on 22 August 2014, the construction of the depth constraint line included the use of the 2,500 m isobath of an isolated seamount located on the Eastern Salient, at around 176°E and 4.5°S. However, as indicated by the three coastal States, no measured data were available to substantiate this isobath. In the absence of measured data on this isolated seamount, which contributed to the outer limits of the continental shelf as submitted, the Subcommission could not consider whether such isobath would conform to the general configuration of the continental margin.

81 During the consideration, the Subcommission requested a single depth constraint line, constructed from measured 2,500 m depth points only. The three coastal States provided information on the location of selected 2,500 m isobath points along individual single- and multi-beam bathymetric profiles. In order to verify that these measured isobath positions would constitute valid isobath points for the construction of the depth constraint line, the Subcommission considered the position of each measured isobath point or segment in relation to the general configuration of the continental margin. It concluded that all selected measured 2,500 m isobath points were valid for the construction of the depth constraint.

82 As a result, the Subcommission agreed with the data and methodology used to construct the depth constraint line at a distance of 100 M from these points (Figure 12).

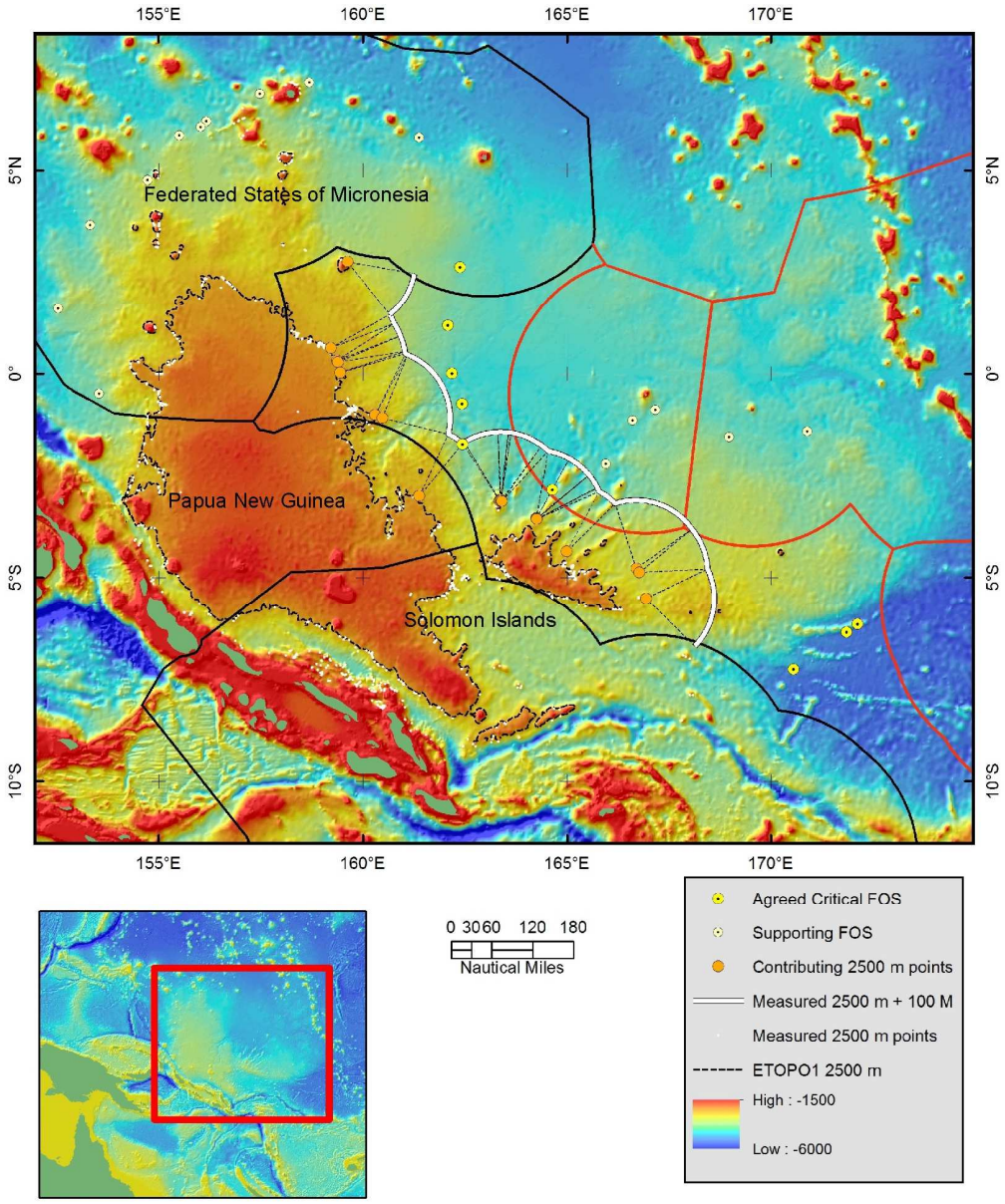


Figure 12. Map of the depth constraint line applicable to the Joint Submission (white), received from the Joint Delegation on 26 July 2016. Contributing measured 2,500 m isobath points are shown as orange dots. Note that the supporting FOS points were not considered by the Subcommission. Names of States added by the Subcommission.

4.3 The construction of the applicable constraint line

83 A separate applicable constraint line was determined for each of the three coastal States as the outer envelope of the individual distance constraint lines and the depth constraint. The Commission agrees with the methodology applied to

construct these three applicable constraint lines with the exception of those distance constraint arcs derived from Kosrae, Duff and Anuta Islands.

5. The outer limits of the continental shelf (paragraph 7 of article 76)

84 The outer limits of the continental shelf result from the application of the constraints lines, referred to in paragraph 83, to the outer edge of the continental margin.

85 Following the interactions with the Subcommission, in a letter dated 5 August 2016, the Joint Delegation submitted updated information on the outer limits of the continental shelf in the region of the OJP. Henceforth, in referring to the outer limits as submitted, the Subcommission is referring to these updated outer limits and the associated data and information.

86 The outer limits, as submitted by the three coastal States are separated in four segments, each consisting of straight lines not exceeding 60 M in length, connecting fixed points, defined by coordinates of latitude and longitude. There are two segments in the North Region, and one each in the Central and South Regions.

87 In the North Region (Figure 13), the line of the outer limits of the continental shelf is divided into two separate segments that cannot be connected to form one continuous outer limit in this region, based on the provided data and information (see Figure 14). The northern segment starts at the 200 M line of the Federated States of Micronesia and ends at the distance constraint line as measured from the baselines of the same State. The southern segment starts at the distance constraint from Papua New Guinea and ends at the 200 M line of Nauru.

88 The Subcommission considered that these two segments could be joined by defining fixed points along the distance constraint of the Federated States of Micronesia starting from fixed point OJP-ECS-N-003[6] in a westward direction until that distance constraint line intersects the distance constraint line of Papua New Guinea. From the intersection point, the outer limit could then be defined by fixed points determined along the distance constraint of Papua New Guinea in an eastward direction, until it reaches fixed point OJP-ECS-N-004[7] (see white arrows in Figure 14). However, in the absence of outer limit fixed points defined along these two distance constraint lines, the Commission is not in a position to recommend on the coordinates of the fixed points needed to connect the two segments and to complete the outer limits in the North Region.

[6] See Table 3a of Annex I to these Recommendations.
[7] See Table 3b of Annex I to these Recommendations.

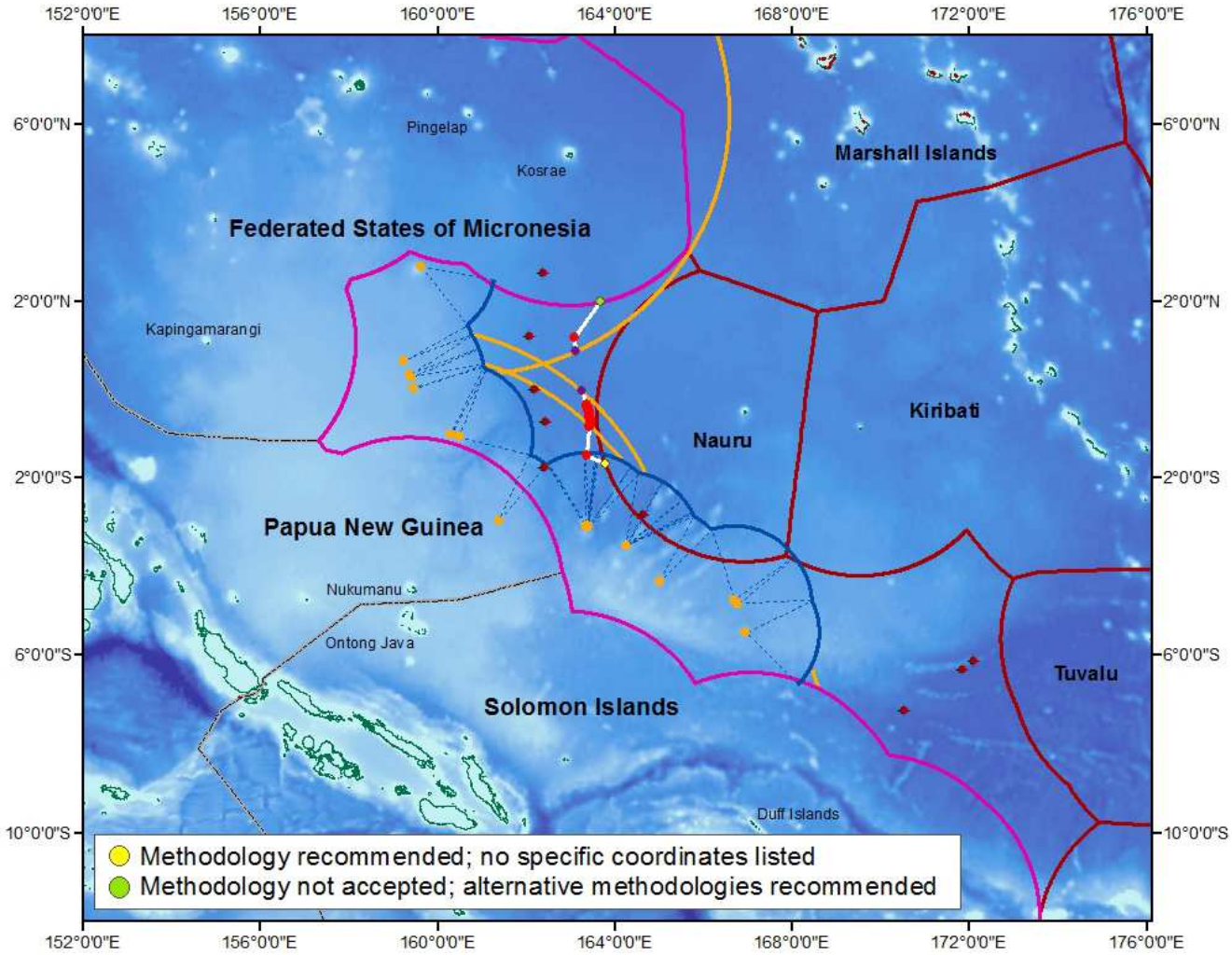


Figure 13. Illustrative map of the outer limits of the continental shelf in the North Region of the OJP, created on the basis of the map received from the Joint Delegation on 15 August 2016 with modifications by the Commission.* The recommended outer limits are separated in two segments, located in the North Region. Note that the Commission does not recommend on the coordinates of the yellow point, located on the 200 M line of another State, but recommends instead the methodology to be used for their determination. The Commission also does not recommend the use of the bridging line to the 200 M line of one of the three coastal States (green point).

*This illustrative map was prepared by the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, Office of Legal Affairs, United Nations, upon the request of the Commission, on the basis of the submitted information. The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map does not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

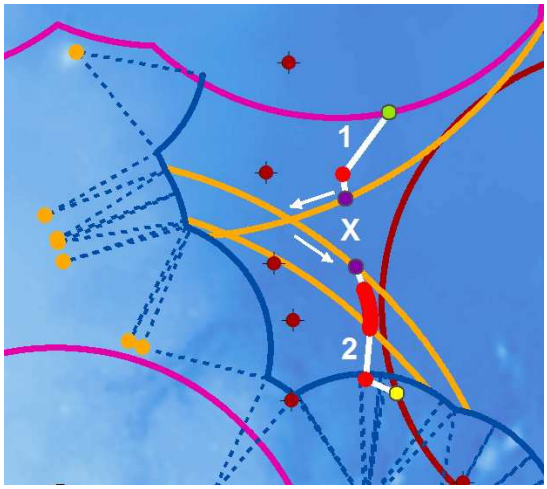


Figure 14. Detail of Figure 13 with added labeling,* showing the two segments (labeled 1 and 2) of the outer limits of the continental shelf in the North Region as transmitted by the Joint Delegation by a letter dated 5 August 2016. The X marks the gap in the outer limit line. See paragraph 88 for discussion and explanation of white arrows.

89 The southern segment in the North Region connects to the 200 M line of Nauru. The Commission recommends that from outer limit fixed point OJP-ECS-N-068[8] the outer limit of the continental shelf follows a straight line eastward towards fixed point OJP-CM-N-069[9], located on the outer edge of the continental margin, until this straight line intersects with the 200 M line of Nauru.

90 The outer limit of the continental shelf as submitted in the North Region is connected to the 200 M line of the Federated States of Micronesia in the North. The Subcommission did not agree with the method used by the three coastal States for the connection of outer limit of the continental shelf fixed point OJP-ECS-N-002[10], located beyond 200 M, to the 200 M line of the Federated States of Micronesia, at point OJP-ECS-N-001.[11] The Commission recommends that the first segment of the outer limits of the continental shelf in the North Region be established by the intersection of the formula line and the 200 M line, or by the line of shortest distance (not exceeding 60 M in length) to the 200 M line.

91 Keeping in mind the decision of principle documented in CLCS/56, the Subcommission recalls that the choice of two or more States to avail themselves of a joint submission is procedural in nature and, as such, does not alter the substance of the rights granted them by article 76 of the Convention.

92 The Subcommission, therefore, verified that the total area of continental shelf resulting from the outer limits of the continental shelf proposed in the Joint Submission was not larger than the sum of the individual areas of continental shelf resulting from the outer limits of the continental shelf that each of the three coastal States would have proposed if they had made separate submissions. In the absence of a connection between the two segments of the outer limits of the

[8] See Table 3b of Annex I to these Recommendations.
[9] See Table 2a of Annex I to these Recommendations.
[10] See Table 3a of Annex I to these Recommendations.
[11] See Table 3a of Annex I to these Recommendations

continental shelf in the North Region, the area of continental shelf remains undefined. Therefore, the Subcommission was unable to verify this requirement. In the view of the Subcommission, the connection between the two segments, as suggested in paragraph 88, would ensure that this requirement is satisfied for the North Region.

93 The Commission did not agree to the outer limits of the continental shelf as submitted in the Central and South Regions, since those were located beyond the distance constraint accepted by the Commission in that region (see paragraph 76). Instead, the use of a combination of the depth constraint and the distance constraint derived from the baselines of Stewart Island is recommended for the determination of the outer limits of the continental shelf in the southeastern part of the OJP.

6. Recommendations for the Federated States of Micronesia, Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands (paragraph 8 of article 76)

94 The Commission agrees with the determination of the fixed points listed in Tables 2a and 2b of Annex I to these Recommendations, establishing the outer edge of the continental margin of the Federated States of Micronesia, Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands in the area of the Ontong Java Plateau. The Commission recommends that the delineation of the outer limits of the continental shelf be conducted in accordance with paragraph 7 of article 76 of the Convention, by straight lines not exceeding 60 M in length, connecting fixed points, defined by coordinates of latitude and longitude. Further, the Commission agrees with the principles applied in delineating the outer limits of the continental shelf of the Federated States of Micronesia, Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands in the area of the OJP, including the determination of the fixed points listed in Tables 3a and 3b of Annex I to these Recommendations, and the construction of the straight lines connecting those points. The Commission recommends, taking into consideration article 9 of Annex II to the Convention, that the Federated States of Micronesia, Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands proceed to delineate the outer limits of the continental shelf on the basis of these Recommendations in the North Region.

95 In respect to the Central and South Regions, the Commission recommends that a new or revised submission be made, taking into account the analyses and decisions of the Commission, discussed above.

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ANNEX I

TABLES OF GEOGRAPHICAL COORDINATES OF: THE FOOT OF THE CONTINENTAL SLOPE POINTS, THE OUTER EDGE OF THE CONTINENTAL MARGIN BEYOND 200 M AND THE OUTER LIMITS OF THE CONTINENTAL SHELF BEYOND 200 M AS RECOMMENDED BY THE COMMISSION, BASED ON THE JOINT SUBMISSION BY THE FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA, PAPUA NEW GUINEA AND SOLOMON ISLANDS CONCERNING THE ONTONG JAVA PLATEAU

Table 1a. Coordinates of the critical foot of the continental slope points in the North Region

FOS point	Water depth [m]	Longitude [dd E]	Latitude [dd N]
OJP-CFoS-01_N	4216.82	162.3795457	2.6287684
OJP-CFoS-02_N	4088.00	162.0806908	1.1903000
OJP-CFoS-03_N	4345.00	162.1826170	0.0075300
OJP-CFoS-04_N	4377.17	162.4377116	-0.7378630
OJP-CFoS-05_N	4166.00	162.4107970	-1.7815402
OJP-CFoS-06_N	4422.95	164.6423433	-2.8430590

Table 1b. Coordinates of the critical foot of the continental slope points in the South Region

FOS point	Water depth [m]	Longitude [dd E]	Latitude [dd N]
OJP-CFoS-01_S	5385.82	172.1199783	-6.1553287
OJP-CFoS-02_S	5244.00	171.8591772	-6.3525799
OJP-CFoS-03_S	5251.00	170.5508877	-7.2607501

Table 2a. Coordinates of fixed points defining the outer edge of the continental margin beyond 200 M and their corresponding FOS points in the North Region

CM Fixed Point	Longitude [dd E]	Latitude [dd N]	Distance to previous CM Point [M]	Article 76 criterion	Relevant FOS Point
OJP-CM-N-001	163.2603620	2.1545093	0.00	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-01_N
OJP-CM-N-002	163.0789761	1.1738563	59.56	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-02_N
OJP-CM-N-003	163.1669216	0.1746812	59.89	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_N
OJP-CM-N-004	163.3503472	-0.3306738	32.12	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-04_N
OJP-CM-N-005	163.3536865	-0.3383439	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-04_N
OJP-CM-N-006	163.3569623	-0.3460417	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-04_N

CM Fixed Point	Longitude [dd E]	Latitude [dd N]	Distance to previous CM Point [M]	Article 76 criterion	Relevant FOS Point
OJP-CM-N-007	163.3601743	-0.3537667	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-04_N
OJP-CM-N-008	163.3633222	-0.3615184	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-04_N
OJP-CM-N-009	163.3664058	-0.3692962	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-04_N
OJP-CM-N-010	163.3694250	-0.3770996	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-04_N
OJP-CM-N-011	163.3723795	-0.3849281	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-04_N
OJP-CM-N-012	163.3752691	-0.3927810	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-04_N
OJP-CM-N-013	163.3780936	-0.4006580	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-04_N
OJP-CM-N-014	163.3808528	-0.4085583	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-04_N
OJP-CM-N-015	163.3835465	-0.4164816	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-04_N
OJP-CM-N-016	163.3861746	-0.4244271	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-04_N
OJP-CM-N-017	163.3887368	-0.4323944	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-04_N
OJP-CM-N-018	163.3912330	-0.4403830	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-04_N
OJP-CM-N-019	163.3936629	-0.4483922	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-04_N
OJP-CM-N-020	163.3960265	-0.4564215	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-04_N
OJP-CM-N-021	163.3983236	-0.4644703	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-04_N
OJP-CM-N-022	163.4005540	-0.4725382	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-04_N
OJP-CM-N-023	163.4027175	-0.4806244	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-04_N
OJP-CM-N-024	163.4048141	-0.4887286	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-04_N
OJP-CM-N-025	163.4068434	-0.4968500	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-04_N
OJP-CM-N-026	163.4088055	-0.5049882	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-04_N
OJP-CM-N-027	163.4107002	-0.5131425	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-04_N
OJP-CM-N-028	163.4125274	-0.5213125	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-04_N
OJP-CM-N-029	163.4142868	-0.5294975	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-04_N
OJP-CM-N-030	163.4159784	-0.5376970	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-04_N
OJP-CM-N-031	163.4176021	-0.5459103	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-04_N
OJP-CM-N-032	163.4191578	-0.5541370	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-04_N
OJP-CM-N-033	163.4206454	-0.5623765	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-04_N
OJP-CM-N-034	163.4220647	-0.5706282	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-04_N
OJP-CM-N-035	163.4234156	-0.5788915	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-04_N
OJP-CM-N-036	163.4246981	-0.5871658	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-04_N
OJP-CM-N-037	163.4259121	-0.5954506	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-04_N
OJP-CM-N-038	163.4270575	-0.6037453	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-04_N
OJP-CM-N-039	163.4281342	-0.6120493	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-04_N
OJP-CM-N-040	163.4291421	-0.6203621	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-04_N
OJP-CM-N-041	163.4300811	-0.6286830	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-04_N
OJP-CM-N-042	163.4309513	-0.6370115	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-04_N

CM Fixed Point	Longitude [dd E]	Latitude [dd N]	Distance to previous CM Point [M]	Article 76 criterion	Relevant FOS Point
OJP-CM-N-043	163.4317525	-0.6453470	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-04_N
OJP-CM-N-044	163.4324847	-0.6536890	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-04_N
OJP-CM-N-045	163.4331478	-0.6620368	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-04_N
OJP-CM-N-046	163.4337418	-0.6703899	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-04_N
OJP-CM-N-047	163.4342667	-0.6787476	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-04_N
OJP-CM-N-048	163.4347223	-0.6871095	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-04_N
OJP-CM-N-049	163.4351087	-0.6954749	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-04_N
OJP-CM-N-050	163.4354259	-0.7038433	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-04_N
OJP-CM-N-051	163.4356738	-0.7122140	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-04_N
OJP-CM-N-052	163.4358523	-0.7205865	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-04_N
OJP-CM-N-053	163.4359616	-0.7289603	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-04_N
OJP-CM-N-054	163.4360016	-0.7373346	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-04_N
OJP-CM-N-055	163.4359722	-0.7457090	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-04_N
OJP-CM-N-056	163.4358736	-0.7540829	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-04_N
OJP-CM-N-057	163.4357056	-0.7624556	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-04_N
OJP-CM-N-058	163.4354683	-0.7708266	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-04_N
OJP-CM-N-059	163.4351617	-0.7791954	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-04_N
OJP-CM-N-060	163.4347859	-0.7875613	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-04_N
OJP-CM-N-061	163.4343409	-0.7959237	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-04_N
OJP-CM-N-062	163.4338266	-0.8042822	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-04_N
OJP-CM-N-063	163.4332432	-0.8126360	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-04_N
OJP-CM-N-064	163.4325906	-0.8209846	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-04_N
OJP-CM-N-065	163.4318689	-0.8293275	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-04_N
OJP-CM-N-066	163.4310782	-0.8376640	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-04_N
OJP-CM-N-067	163.4302186	-0.8459937	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-04_N
OJP-CM-N-068	163.3717186	-1.5080386	39.68	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-05_N
OJP-CM-N-069	164.2881954	-1.9033959	59.91	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-06_N

Table 2b. Coordinates of fixed points defining the outer edge of the continental margin beyond 200 M and their corresponding FOS points in the South Region

CM Fixed Point	Longitude [dd E]	Latitude [dd N]	Distance to previous CM Point [M]	Article 76 criterion	Relevant FOS Point
OJP-CM-S-001	172.9100350	-6.7759261	0.00	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-01_S
OJP-CM-S-002	172.9048391	-6.7824939	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-01_S

CM Fixed Point	Longitude [dd E]	Latitude [dd N]	Distance to previous CM Point [M]	Article 76 criterion	Relevant FOS Point
OJP-CM-S-003	172.8995885	-6.7890181	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-01_S
OJP-CM-S-004	172.8942836	-6.7954983	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-01_S
OJP-CM-S-005	172.8889247	-6.8019341	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-01_S
OJP-CM-S-006	172.8835122	-6.8083249	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-01_S
OJP-CM-S-007	172.8780465	-6.8146704	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-01_S
OJP-CM-S-008	172.8725279	-6.8209701	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-01_S
OJP-CM-S-009	172.8669569	-6.8272235	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-01_S
OJP-CM-S-010	172.8613337	-6.8334303	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-01_S
OJP-CM-S-011	172.8556589	-6.8395899	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-01_S
OJP-CM-S-012	172.8499328	-6.8457020	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-01_S
OJP-CM-S-013	172.8441557	-6.8517661	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-01_S
OJP-CM-S-014	172.8383282	-6.8577818	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-01_S
OJP-CM-S-015	172.8324506	-6.8637487	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-01_S
OJP-CM-S-016	172.8265233	-6.8696664	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-01_S
OJP-CM-S-017	172.8205467	-6.8755345	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-01_S
OJP-CM-S-018	172.8145212	-6.8813524	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-01_S
OJP-CM-S-019	172.8084473	-6.8871200	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-01_S
OJP-CM-S-020	172.8023254	-6.8928366	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-01_S
OJP-CM-S-021	172.7961559	-6.8985021	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-01_S
OJP-CM-S-022	172.7899392	-6.9041158	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-01_S
OJP-CM-S-023	172.7836757	-6.9096775	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-01_S
OJP-CM-S-024	172.7773660	-6.9151868	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-01_S
OJP-CM-S-025	172.7710104	-6.9206433	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-01_S
OJP-CM-S-026	172.7646094	-6.9260466	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-01_S
OJP-CM-S-027	172.7581634	-6.9313963	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-01_S
OJP-CM-S-028	172.7516729	-6.9366920	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-01_S
OJP-CM-S-029	172.7451383	-6.9419335	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-01_S
OJP-CM-S-030	172.7385601	-6.9471202	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-01_S
OJP-CM-S-031	172.7319387	-6.9522519	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-01_S
OJP-CM-S-032	172.7252746	-6.9573282	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-01_S
OJP-CM-S-033	172.7185682	-6.9623488	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-01_S
OJP-CM-S-034	172.4647239	-7.1545663	19.00	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-02_S
OJP-CM-S-035	172.4580149	-7.1595870	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-02_S
OJP-CM-S-036	172.4512640	-7.1645516	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-02_S
OJP-CM-S-037	172.4444719	-7.1694598	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-02_S
OJP-CM-S-038	172.4376389	-7.1743111	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-02_S

CM Fixed Point	Longitude [dd E]	Latitude [dd N]	Distance to previous CM Point [M]	Article 76 criterion	Relevant FOS Point
OJP-CM-S-039	172.4307655	-7.1791053	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-02_S
OJP-CM-S-040	172.4238522	-7.1838420	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-02_S
OJP-CM-S-041	172.4168995	-7.1885209	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-02_S
OJP-CM-S-042	172.4099078	-7.1931417	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-02_S
OJP-CM-S-043	172.4028777	-7.1977041	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-02_S
OJP-CM-S-044	172.3958096	-7.2022077	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-02_S
OJP-CM-S-045	172.3887041	-7.2066521	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-02_S
OJP-CM-S-046	172.3815616	-7.2110372	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-02_S
OJP-CM-S-047	172.3743826	-7.2153626	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-02_S
OJP-CM-S-048	172.3671677	-7.2196280	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-02_S
OJP-CM-S-049	172.3599173	-7.2238331	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-02_S
OJP-CM-S-050	172.3526319	-7.2279776	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-02_S
OJP-CM-S-051	172.3453120	-7.2320612	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-02_S
OJP-CM-S-052	172.3379582	-7.2360837	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-02_S
OJP-CM-S-053	172.3305710	-7.2400447	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-02_S
OJP-CM-S-054	172.3231508	-7.2439439	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-02_S
OJP-CM-S-055	172.3156982	-7.2477812	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-02_S
OJP-CM-S-056	172.3082138	-7.2515562	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-02_S
OJP-CM-S-057	172.3006980	-7.2552687	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-02_S
OJP-CM-S-058	172.2931513	-7.2589183	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-02_S
OJP-CM-S-059	172.2855744	-7.2625050	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-02_S
OJP-CM-S-060	172.2779676	-7.2660283	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-02_S
OJP-CM-S-061	172.2703316	-7.2694881	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-02_S
OJP-CM-S-062	172.2626669	-7.2728841	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-02_S
OJP-CM-S-063	172.2549740	-7.2762161	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-02_S
OJP-CM-S-064	172.2472534	-7.2794838	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-02_S
OJP-CM-S-065	172.2395057	-7.2826871	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-02_S
OJP-CM-S-066	172.2317315	-7.2858256	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-02_S
OJP-CM-S-067	172.2239312	-7.2888993	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-02_S
OJP-CM-S-068	172.2161055	-7.2919077	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-02_S
OJP-CM-S-069	172.2082548	-7.2948509	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-02_S
OJP-CM-S-070	172.2003797	-7.2977285	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-02_S
OJP-CM-S-071	172.1924808	-7.3005403	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-02_S
OJP-CM-S-072	172.1845586	-7.3032861	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-02_S
OJP-CM-S-073	172.1766137	-7.3059659	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-02_S
OJP-CM-S-074	172.1686465	-7.3085793	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-02_S

CM Fixed Point	Longitude [dd E]	Latitude [dd N]	Distance to previous CM Point [M]	Article 76 criterion	Relevant FOS Point
OJP-CM-S-075	171.3447256	-7.8788746	59.75	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-076	171.3395382	-7.8854588	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-077	171.3342958	-7.8919997	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-078	171.3289987	-7.8984966	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-079	171.3236474	-7.9049493	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-080	171.3182422	-7.9113572	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-081	171.3127834	-7.9177199	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-082	171.3072715	-7.9240369	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-083	171.3017068	-7.9303079	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-084	171.2960897	-7.9365323	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-085	171.2904206	-7.9427098	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-086	171.2847000	-7.9488399	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-087	171.2789281	-7.9549222	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-088	171.2731054	-7.9609562	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-089	171.2672323	-7.9669416	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-090	171.2613092	-7.9728779	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-091	171.2553366	-7.9787647	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-092	171.2493147	-7.9846017	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-093	171.2432441	-7.9903882	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-094	171.2371252	-7.9961241	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-095	171.2309584	-8.0018089	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-096	171.2247441	-8.0074421	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-097	171.2184828	-8.0130235	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-098	171.2121748	-8.0185525	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-099	171.2058207	-8.0240289	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-100	171.1994209	-8.0294522	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-101	171.1929757	-8.0348221	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-102	171.1864858	-8.0401381	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-103	171.1799514	-8.0453999	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-104	171.1733731	-8.0506072	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-105	171.1667514	-8.0557596	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-106	171.1600866	-8.0608567	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-107	171.1533793	-8.0658982	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-108	171.1466299	-8.0708836	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-109	171.1398389	-8.0758128	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-110	171.1330068	-8.0806852	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S

CM Fixed Point	Longitude [dd E]	Latitude [dd N]	Distance to previous CM Point [M]	Article 76 criterion	Relevant FOS Point
OJP-CM-S-111	171.1261340	-8.0855007	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-112	171.1192210	-8.0902587	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-113	171.1122683	-8.0949591	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-114	171.1052764	-8.0996015	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-115	171.0982457	-8.1041855	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-116	171.0911768	-8.1087109	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-117	171.0840702	-8.1131773	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-118	171.0769263	-8.1175843	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-119	171.0697456	-8.1219318	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-120	171.0625287	-8.1262194	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-121	171.0552761	-8.1304468	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-122	171.0479882	-8.1346137	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-123	171.0406655	-8.1387198	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-124	171.0333087	-8.1427648	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-125	171.0259181	-8.1467485	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-126	171.0184943	-8.1506705	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-127	171.0110378	-8.1545306	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-128	171.0035492	-8.1583286	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-129	170.9960289	-8.1620640	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-130	170.9884775	-8.1657368	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-131	170.9808956	-8.1693466	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-132	170.9732835	-8.1728932	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-133	170.9656420	-8.1763764	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-134	170.9579714	-8.1797958	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-135	170.9502724	-8.1831513	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-136	170.9425454	-8.1864425	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-137	170.9347911	-8.1896694	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-138	170.9270100	-8.1928317	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-139	170.9192025	-8.1959291	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-140	170.9113693	-8.1989614	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-141	170.9035109	-8.2019284	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-142	170.8956278	-8.2048299	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-143	170.8877206	-8.2076657	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-144	170.8797899	-8.2104357	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-145	170.8718362	-8.2131395	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-146	170.8638600	-8.2157771	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S

CM Fixed Point	Longitude [dd E]	Latitude [dd N]	Distance to previous CM Point [M]	Article 76 criterion	Relevant FOS Point
OJP-CM-S-147	170.8558620	-8.2183481	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-148	170.8478426	-8.2208526	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-149	170.8398024	-8.2232902	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-150	170.8317421	-8.2256609	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-151	170.8236621	-8.2279644	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-152	170.8155630	-8.2302005	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-153	170.8074454	-8.2323692	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-154	170.7993099	-8.2344703	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-155	170.7911570	-8.2365036	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-156	170.7829873	-8.2384690	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-157	170.7748013	-8.2403664	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-158	170.7665997	-8.2421955	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-159	170.7583830	-8.2439564	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-160	170.7501518	-8.2456488	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-161	170.7419067	-8.2472726	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-162	170.7336482	-8.2488278	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-163	170.7253769	-8.2503142	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-164	170.7170934	-8.2517318	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-165	170.7087983	-8.2530803	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-166	170.7004921	-8.2543598	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-167	170.6921755	-8.2555701	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-168	170.6838490	-8.2567112	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-169	170.6755132	-8.2577829	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-170	170.6671686	-8.2587853	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-171	170.6588160	-8.2597182	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-172	170.6504558	-8.2605815	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-173	170.6420886	-8.2613752	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-174	170.6337150	-8.2620993	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-175	170.6253356	-8.2627537	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-176	170.6169511	-8.2633383	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-177	170.6085619	-8.2638532	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-178	170.6001687	-8.2642982	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-179	170.5917720	-8.2646733	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-180	170.5833725	-8.2649786	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-181	170.5749707	-8.2652139	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-182	170.5665672	-8.2653794	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S

CM Fixed Point	Longitude [dd E]	Latitude [dd N]	Distance to previous CM Point [M]	Article 76 criterion	Relevant FOS Point
OJP-CM-S-183	170.5581626	-8.2654749	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-184	170.5497575	-8.2655005	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-185	170.5413525	-8.2654561	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-186	170.5329482	-8.2653418	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-187	170.5245451	-8.2651575	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-188	170.5161438	-8.2649034	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-189	170.5077450	-8.2645793	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-190	170.4993492	-8.2641854	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-191	170.4909570	-8.2637216	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-192	170.4825690	-8.2631880	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-193	170.4741858	-8.2625846	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-194	170.4658079	-8.2619114	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-195	170.4574360	-8.2611686	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-196	170.4490706	-8.2603562	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-197	170.4407124	-8.2594741	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-198	170.4323619	-8.2585226	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-199	170.4240196	-8.2575016	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-200	170.4156862	-8.2564112	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-201	170.4073623	-8.2552515	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-202	170.3990485	-8.2540225	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-203	170.3907452	-8.2527245	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-204	170.3824532	-8.2513573	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-205	170.3741729	-8.2499213	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-206	170.3659050	-8.2484164	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-207	170.3576500	-8.2468427	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-208	170.3494086	-8.2452004	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-209	170.3411812	-8.2434896	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-210	170.3329685	-8.2417103	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-211	170.3247711	-8.2398628	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-212	170.3165894	-8.2379472	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-213	170.3084242	-8.2359635	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-214	170.3002759	-8.2339120	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-215	170.2921451	-8.2317927	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-216	170.2840325	-8.2296058	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-217	170.2759385	-8.2273515	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-218	170.2678637	-8.2250300	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S

CM Fixed Point	Longitude [dd E]	Latitude [dd N]	Distance to previous CM Point [M]	Article 76 criterion	Relevant FOS Point
OJP-CM-S-219	170.2598087	-8.2226413	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-220	170.2517741	-8.2201857	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-221	170.2437604	-8.2176633	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-222	170.2357682	-8.2150743	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-223	170.2277980	-8.2124189	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-224	170.2198504	-8.2096973	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-225	170.2119260	-8.2069096	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-226	170.2040252	-8.2040561	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-227	170.1961487	-8.2011369	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-228	170.1882970	-8.1981523	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-229	170.1804707	-8.1951025	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-230	170.1726702	-8.1919877	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-231	170.1648963	-8.1888080	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-232	170.1571492	-8.1855638	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-233	170.1494298	-8.1822552	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-234	170.1417383	-8.1788825	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-235	170.1340755	-8.1754459	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-236	170.1264419	-8.1719457	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-237	170.1188379	-8.1683821	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-238	170.1112641	-8.1647553	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-239	170.1037210	-8.1610657	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-240	170.0962092	-8.1573134	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S
OJP-CM-S-241	170.0887291	-8.1534987	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	OJP-CFoS-03_S

Table 3a. Coordinates of fixed points defining the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 M and their corresponding FOS points in the North Region – segment 1

Outer Limit Fixed Point	OL Point Longitude [dd E]	OL Point Latitude [dd N]	Distance to previous OL Point [M]	Article 76 criterion	Method	Corresponding Point	Corr. Point Longitude [dd E]	Corr. Point Latitude [dd N]
OJP-ECS-N-001	See paragraph 90 for the methodology to be used in the construction of this point			1	200M	FSM Baseline		
OJP-ECS-N-002	163.0789761	1.1738563	-	4 (a) (ii)	FOS+60M	OJP-CFoS-02_N	162.0806908	1.1903000
OJP-ECS-N-003	163.1073053	0.8520487	19.29	5	350M	FSM Baseline		

Table 3b. Coordinates of fixed points defining the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 M and their corresponding FOS points in the North Region – segment 2

Outer Limit Fixed Point	OL Point Longitude [dd E]	OL Point Latitude [dd N]	Distance to previous OL Point [M]	Article 76 criterion	Method	Corresponding Point	Corr. Point Longitude [dd E]	Corr. Point Latitude [dd N]
OJP-ECS-N-004	163.2459247	-0.0429813	0.00	5	350	PNG Baseline		
OJP-ECS-N-005	163.3536865	-0.3383439	18.79	4 (a) (ii)	FOS+60M	OJP-CFOS-04_N	162.4377116	-0.7378630
OJP-ECS-N-006	163.3569623	-0.3460417	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	FOS+60M	OJP-CFOS-04_N	162.4377116	-0.7378630
OJP-ECS-N-007	163.3601743	-0.3537667	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	FOS+60M	OJP-CFOS-04_N	162.4377116	-0.7378630
OJP-ECS-N-008	163.3633222	-0.3615184	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	FOS+60M	OJP-CFOS-04_N	162.4377116	-0.7378630
OJP-ECS-N-009	163.3664058	-0.3692962	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	FOS+60M	OJP-CFOS-04_N	162.4377116	-0.7378630
OJP-ECS-N-010	163.3694250	-0.3770996	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	FOS+60M	OJP-CFOS-04_N	162.4377116	-0.7378630
OJP-ECS-N-011	163.3723795	-0.3849281	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	FOS+60M	OJP-CFOS-04_N	162.4377116	-0.7378630
OJP-ECS-N-012	163.3752691	-0.3927810	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	FOS+60M	OJP-CFOS-04_N	162.4377116	-0.7378630
OJP-ECS-N-013	163.3780936	-0.4006580	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	FOS+60M	OJP-CFOS-04_N	162.4377116	-0.7378630
OJP-ECS-N-014	163.3808528	-0.4085583	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	FOS+60M	OJP-CFOS-04_N	162.4377116	-0.7378630
OJP-ECS-N-015	163.3835465	-0.4164816	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	FOS+60M	OJP-CFOS-04_N	162.4377116	-0.7378630
OJP-ECS-N-016	163.3861746	-0.4244271	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	FOS+60M	OJP-CFOS-04_N	162.4377116	-0.7378630
OJP-ECS-N-017	163.3887368	-0.4323944	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	FOS+60M	OJP-CFOS-04_N	162.4377116	-0.7378630
OJP-ECS-N-018	163.3912330	-0.4403830	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	FOS+60M	OJP-CFOS-04_N	162.4377116	-0.7378630
OJP-ECS-N-019	163.3936629	-0.4483922	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	FOS+60M	OJP-CFOS-04_N	162.4377116	-0.7378630
OJP-ECS-N-020	163.3960265	-0.4564215	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	FOS+60M	OJP-CFOS-04_N	162.4377116	-0.7378630
OJP-ECS-N-021	163.3983236	-0.4644703	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	FOS+60M	OJP-CFOS-04_N	162.4377116	-0.7378630
OJP-ECS-N-022	163.4005540	-0.4725382	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	FOS+60M	OJP-CFOS-04_N	162.4377116	-0.7378630
OJP-ECS-N-023	163.4027175	-0.4806244	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	FOS+60M	OJP-CFOS-04_N	162.4377116	-0.7378630
OJP-ECS-N-024	163.4048141	-0.4887286	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	FOS+60M	OJP-CFOS-04_N	162.4377116	-0.7378630
OJP-ECS-N-025	163.4068434	-0.4968500	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	FOS+60M	OJP-CFOS-04_N	162.4377116	-0.7378630
OJP-ECS-N-026	163.4088055	-0.5049882	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	FOS+60M	OJP-CFOS-04_N	162.4377116	-0.7378630
OJP-ECS-N-027	163.4107002	-0.5131425	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	FOS+60M	OJP-CFOS-04_N	162.4377116	-0.7378630
OJP-ECS-N-028	163.4125274	-0.5213125	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	FOS+60M	OJP-CFOS-04_N	162.4377116	-0.7378630
OJP-ECS-N-029	163.4142868	-0.5294975	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	FOS+60M	OJP-CFOS-04_N	162.4377116	-0.7378630
OJP-ECS-N-030	163.4159784	-0.5376970	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	FOS+60M	OJP-CFOS-04_N	162.4377116	-0.7378630
OJP-ECS-N-031	163.4176021	-0.5459103	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	FOS+60M	OJP-CFOS-04_N	162.4377116	-0.7378630
OJP-ECS-N-032	163.4191578	-0.5541370	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	FOS+60M	OJP-CFOS-04_N	162.4377116	-0.7378630

Outer Limit Fixed Point	OL Point Longitude [dd E]	OL Point Latitude [dd N]	Distance to previous OL Point [M]	Article 76 criterion	Method	Corresponding Point	Corr. Point Longitude [dd E]	Corr. Point Latitude [dd N]
OJP-ECS-N-033	163.4206454	-0.5623765	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	FOS+60M	OJP-CFOS-04_N	162.4377116	-0.7378630
OJP-ECS-N-034	163.4220647	-0.5706282	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	FOS+60M	OJP-CFOS-04_N	162.4377116	-0.7378630
OJP-ECS-N-035	163.4234156	-0.5788915	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	FOS+60M	OJP-CFOS-04_N	162.4377116	-0.7378630
OJP-ECS-N-036	163.4246981	-0.5871658	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	FOS+60M	OJP-CFOS-04_N	162.4377116	-0.7378630
OJP-ECS-N-037	163.4259121	-0.5954506	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	FOS+60M	OJP-CFOS-04_N	162.4377116	-0.7378630
OJP-ECS-N-038	163.4270575	-0.6037453	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	FOS+60M	OJP-CFOS-04_N	162.4377116	-0.7378630
OJP-ECS-N-039	163.4281342	-0.6120493	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	FOS+60M	OJP-CFOS-04_N	162.4377116	-0.7378630
OJP-ECS-N-040	163.4291421	-0.6203621	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	FOS+60M	OJP-CFOS-04_N	162.4377116	-0.7378630
OJP-ECS-N-041	163.4300811	-0.6286830	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	FOS+60M	OJP-CFOS-04_N	162.4377116	-0.7378630
OJP-ECS-N-042	163.4309513	-0.6370115	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	FOS+60M	OJP-CFOS-04_N	162.4377116	-0.7378630
OJP-ECS-N-043	163.4317525	-0.6453470	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	FOS+60M	OJP-CFOS-04_N	162.4377116	-0.7378630
OJP-ECS-N-044	163.4324847	-0.6536890	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	FOS+60M	OJP-CFOS-04_N	162.4377116	-0.7378630
OJP-ECS-N-045	163.4331478	-0.6620368	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	FOS+60M	OJP-CFOS-04_N	162.4377116	-0.7378630
OJP-ECS-N-046	163.4337418	-0.6703899	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	FOS+60M	OJP-CFOS-04_N	162.4377116	-0.7378630
OJP-ECS-N-047	163.4342667	-0.6787476	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	FOS+60M	OJP-CFOS-04_N	162.4377116	-0.7378630
OJP-ECS-N-048	163.4347223	-0.6871095	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	FOS+60M	OJP-CFOS-04_N	162.4377116	-0.7378630
OJP-ECS-N-049	163.4351087	-0.6954749	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	FOS+60M	OJP-CFOS-04_N	162.4377116	-0.7378630
OJP-ECS-N-050	163.4354259	-0.7038433	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	FOS+60M	OJP-CFOS-04_N	162.4377116	-0.7378630
OJP-ECS-N-051	163.4356738	-0.7122140	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	FOS+60M	OJP-CFOS-04_N	162.4377116	-0.7378630
OJP-ECS-N-052	163.4358523	-0.7205865	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	FOS+60M	OJP-CFOS-04_N	162.4377116	-0.7378630
OJP-ECS-N-053	163.4359616	-0.7289603	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	FOS+60M	OJP-CFOS-04_N	162.4377116	-0.7378630
OJP-ECS-N-054	163.4360016	-0.7373346	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	FOS+60M	OJP-CFOS-04_N	162.4377116	-0.7378630
OJP-ECS-N-055	163.4359722	-0.7457090	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	FOS+60M	OJP-CFOS-04_N	162.4377116	-0.7378630
OJP-ECS-N-056	163.4358736	-0.7540829	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	FOS+60M	OJP-CFOS-04_N	162.4377116	-0.7378630
OJP-ECS-N-057	163.4357056	-0.7624556	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	FOS+60M	OJP-CFOS-04_N	162.4377116	-0.7378630
OJP-ECS-N-058	163.4354683	-0.7708266	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	FOS+60M	OJP-CFOS-04_N	162.4377116	-0.7378630
OJP-ECS-N-059	163.4351617	-0.7791954	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	FOS+60M	OJP-CFOS-04_N	162.4377116	-0.7378630
OJP-ECS-N-060	163.4347859	-0.7875613	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	FOS+60M	OJP-CFOS-04_N	162.4377116	-0.7378630
OJP-ECS-N-061	163.4343409	-0.7959237	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	FOS+60M	OJP-CFOS-04_N	162.4377116	-0.7378630
OJP-ECS-N-062	163.4338266	-0.8042822	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	FOS+60M	OJP-CFOS-04_N	162.4377116	-0.7378630
OJP-ECS-N-063	163.4332432	-0.8126360	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	FOS+60M	OJP-CFOS-04_N	162.4377116	-0.7378630

Outer Limit Fixed Point	OL Point Longitude [dd E]	OL Point Latitude [dd N]	Distance to previous OL Point [M]	Article 76 criterion	Method	Corresponding Point	Corr. Point Longitude [dd E]	Corr. Point Latitude [dd N]
OJP-ECS-N-064	163.4325906	-0.8209846	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	FOS+60M	OJP-CFOS-04_N	162.4377116	-0.7378630
OJP-ECS-N-065	163.4318689	-0.8293275	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	FOS+60M	OJP-CFOS-04_N	162.4377116	-0.7378630
OJP-ECS-N-066	163.4310782	-0.8376640	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	FOS+60M	OJP-CFOS-04_N	162.4377116	-0.7378630
OJP-ECS-N-067	163.4302186	-0.8459937	0.50	4 (a) (ii)	FOS+60M	OJP-CFOS-04_N	162.4377116	-0.7378630
OJP-ECS-N-068	163.3717186	-1.5080386	39.68	4 (a) (ii)	FOS+60M	OJP-CFoS-05_N	162.4107970	-1.7815402
OJP-ECS-N-069	See paragraph 89 for the methodology to be used in the construction of this point			1	200M	Nauru 200M		