



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 SUBMISSION MADE BY ICELAND IN THE ÆGIR BASIN AREA AND IN THE WESTERN AND SOUTHERN PARTS OF REYKJANES RIDGE ON 29 APRIL 2009

Recommendations prepared by the Subcommission established for the consideration
of the Submission made by Iceland

Approved by the Subcommission on 27 February 2014

Approved by the Commission, with amendments, on 10 March 2016

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ANNEX I LIST OF GEOGRAPHICAL COORDINATES OF POINTS OF: THE FOOT OF CONTINENTAL SLOPE, 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..... 24

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
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
2500 m isobath	A line connecting the depth of 2,500 metres.
Article 76	Article 76 of the Convention
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 constructed at a distance of 100 M from the 2500 m isobath
Distance constraint	The constraint line constructed at a distance of 350 M from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured
DOALOS	Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, Office of Legal Affairs
FOS	Foot of the continental slope
FOS points	Foot of the continental slope points
Guidelines	The Scientific and Technical Guidelines of the Commission (CLCS/11 and CLCS/11/Add.1)
M	Nautical mile
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

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I. INTRODUCTION

- 1 On 29 April 2009, Iceland submitted to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf, through the Secretary-General of the United Nations, information on the limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 M from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured, in the Ægir Basin area and in the western and southern parts of Reykjanes Ridge in accordance with article 76, paragraph 8, of the Convention.
- 2 The Convention entered into force for Iceland on 16 November 1994.
- 3 The Submission was for two separate regions, namely, the Ægir Basin area and the western and southern parts of Reykjanes Ridge (Figure 1). According to the submitting State, this is a partial Submission, which "does not cover the continental shelf of Iceland in the Hatton-Rockall area, which is subject to overlapping claims by other States, or in the eastern part of Reykjanes Ridge which potentially overlaps the Hatton-Rockall area. In order not to prejudice questions relating to the delimitation of boundaries between States in the Hatton-Rockall area, a Submission for both of these areas will be made at a later stage."¹
- 4 On 30 April 2009, the Secretary-General issued Continental Shelf Notification CLCS.27.2009.LOS giving due publicity to the Executive Summary of the Submission in accordance with rule 50 of the Rules of Procedure of the Commission. Pursuant to rule 51 of the Rules of Procedure, the consideration of the Submission was included in the agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the Commission.
- 5 In a note dated 20 September 2012, Iceland informed the Secretariat of the Commission² that it would make a presentation to the Commission during the first plenary part of the thirty-first session (21 January to 8 March 2013).
- 6 The presentation on the Submission was made to the plenary of the Commission on 31 January 2013, by Mr. Tomas H. Heidar, Head of Delegation, Mr. Sigvaldi Thordarson, Mr. Freysteinn Sigmundsson, and Mr. Birgir Hrafn Buason. The Delegation was accompanied by Ms. Greta Gunnarsdottir, Permanent Representative of Iceland to the United Nations. The Commission recalled that it had addressed the modalities for the consideration of the Submission during the plenary part of the yhirtieth session. During that session, it decided that, as provided for in article 5 of Annex II to the Convention and in rule 42 of the Rules of Procedure, the Submission would be addressed through the establishment of a Subcommission, which was thereafter established on 2 August 2012.
- 7 The following members of the Commission were elected as members of the Subcommission for consideration of the Submission made by Iceland: Messrs. Arshad, Jaoshvili, Njuguna, Mahanjane, Paterlini, Roest and Urabe. The Subcommission elected Mr. Urabe as its Chairperson, and Messrs. Mahanjane and Paterlini as its Vice-Chairpersons.

¹ See Continental Shelf Notification CLCS.27.2009.LOS at http://www.un.org/depts/los/clcs_new/Submissions_files/Submission_isl_27_2009.htm

² Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea ("DOALOS"), Office of Legal Affairs, United Nations.

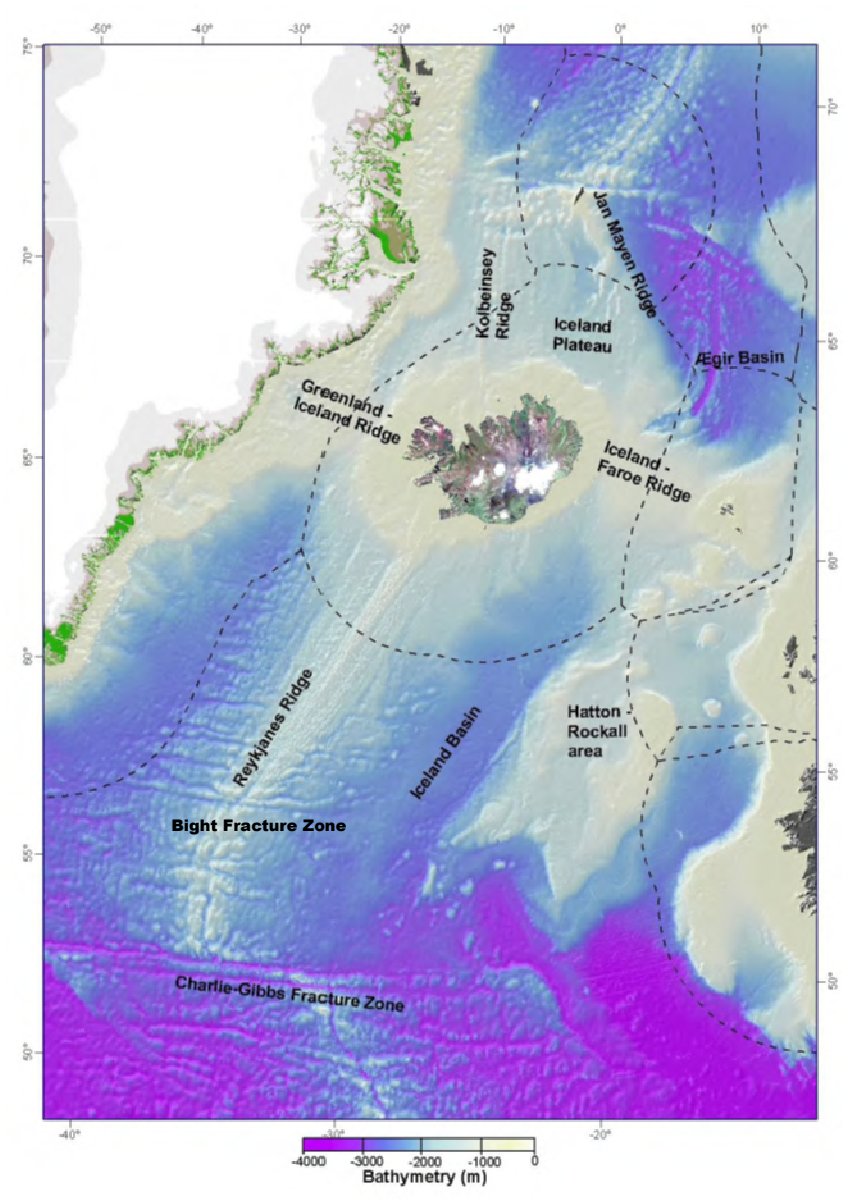


Figure 1: Overview of the ocean floor around Iceland. Broken lines show 200 M limits. (Figure 1.1, page 14 in the Main Body of the Submission)

- 8 The Commission received and took note of the contents of the following notes verbales transmitted to the Commission in relation to the Submission: from the Permanent Mission of Denmark to the United Nations dated 15 June 2009 and 17 January 2013; and from the Permanent Mission of Norway to the United Nations dated 7 July 2009.³ The Commission decided to refer matters raised in these communications to the Subcommittee established for the consideration of the Submission made by Iceland.

³ The notes verbales from Denmark and Norway are available online at http://www.un.org/depts/los/clcs_new/Submissions_files/Submission_isl_27_2009.htm

- 9 Following its establishment, the Subcommission met to conduct an initial examination of the Submission and the data accompanying it. It was determined that given the volume and nature of the data contained in the Submission, the Subcommission would require additional time for the consideration of the Submission.
- 10 After its initial examination of the Submission, on 29 and 30 January 2013, the Subcommission resumed its consideration of the Submission from 4 to 15 February 2013. The Delegation gave a detailed presentation on its Submission to the Subcommission on 5 February 2013. The Delegation also provided responses to the preliminary questions from the Subcommission during that week. The Subcommission carried out an analysis of the data and other material. On the basis of that analysis, the Subcommission decided to continue its work during the thirty-second session.
- 11 The Subcommission examined the Submission during the following sessions: thirty-first, thirty-second, thirty-third and thirty-fourth. In conformity with paragraphs 6.2, 6.3, 10.1, 10.3 and 10.4 of Annex III to the Rules of Procedure, during these sessions the Subcommission held 19 meetings with the Delegation in which it posed questions in writing in three documents, presented ten preliminary considerations involving documents and presentations and concluded with a comprehensive presentation of its views and general conclusions covering the whole Submission. During the course of the examination of the Submission, the Delegation provided responses to the questions posed in writing and during presentations. The Delegation also provided additional data and information. During the examination of the Submission, the Subcommission requested and received support from DOALOS.
- 12 The Subcommission approved its Recommendations on 27 February 2014, and submitted them to the Commission on 28 February 2014 for consideration and approval.
- 13 The Delegation made a final presentation to the Commission in accordance with paragraph 15.1 bis of Annex III to the Rules of Procedure of the Commission on 12 March 2014.
- 14 The Commission prepared these Recommendations, which were approved by consensus on 10 March 2016, taking into consideration the internal procedures and the methodology outlined in article 76 and Annex II to the Convention and the following documents of the Commission: the Rules of Procedure and the Scientific and Technical Guidelines.
- 15 A Summary of the Recommendations is included as Annex V of this document in conformity with paragraph 11.3 of Annex III to the Rules of Procedure.
- 16 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 article 76, paragraph 8, of the Convention. The limits of the shelf established by a coastal State on the basis of these Recommendations shall be final and binding.

II. CONTENTS OF THE SUBMISSION

A. Original Submission

- 17 The original Submission received on 29 April 2009 contained: an Executive Summary and a Main Body which is the analytical and descriptive part. On 11 July 2012, Iceland redelivered the Executive Summary and the Main Body, and in addition submitted electronic supplementary data.
- 18 The Submission relates to two separate regions in the North Atlantic: the Ægir Basin area to the northeast of Iceland, and the western and southern parts of Reykjanes Ridge to the south of Iceland.

B. Communications and additional material

- 19 In the course of the examination of the Submission by the Subcommittee, the Delegation submitted additional material, including in response to questions, requests for clarification and written preliminary considerations of the Subcommittee.

III. EXAMINATION OF THE SUBMISSION BY THE SUBCOMMISSION

A. Examination of the format and completeness of the Submission

- 20 Pursuant to paragraph 3 of Annex III to the Rules of Procedure, the Subcommittee examined and verified the format and completeness of the Submission.

B. Preliminary analysis of the Submission

- 21 Pursuant to paragraph 5 of Annex III to the Rules of Procedure, the Subcommittee undertook a preliminary analysis of the Submission, in accordance with article 76 of the Convention and the Guidelines and concluded as follows:
 - (i) The outer edge of the continental margin, established from the FOS by applying the provisions of article 76, paragraph 4, of the Convention, extends beyond the 200 M line of Iceland in both regions submitted. Consequently, Iceland can proceed to delineate the outer limits of its continental shelf beyond 200 M in these two regions (i.e. the test of appurtenance for both regions was satisfied by Iceland);
 - (ii) The notes verbales submitted by Denmark and Norway relating to the Submission and referred to the Subcommittee by the Commission (see Section I(8)) did not restrain the Subcommittee from preparing Recommendations;
 - (iii) The proposed outer limits of the continental shelf of Iceland beyond 200 M consist of 60 M formula points and the applicable constraint;
 - (iv) The construction of the outer limits of the continental shelf contains straight line segments not exceeding 60 M in length;

- (v) The advice of any other member of the Commission and/or a specialist was not required; and
- (vi) 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 Submission

- 22 The Subcommittee examined the Submission through the following processes:
- (i) Detailed examination of 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) Requests for clarifications and/or additional data, from the Delegation, where necessary;
 - (iii) Presenting preliminary views and conclusions on both regions to the Delegation;
 - (iv) Making a comprehensive presentation of the views and general conclusions of the Subcommittee to the Delegation, at an advanced stage of the examination of the Submission, including an outline of the Recommendations to be prepared by the Subcommittee (Annex III to the Rules of Procedure).

IV. PROVISIONS OF THE CONVENTION ON WHICH THESE RECOMMENDATIONS ARE BASED

- 23 The Recommendations of the Commission are based on the scientific and technical data and other material provided by Iceland in relation to the implementation of article 76. 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 application of other parts of the Convention or any other treaties.

V. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMISSION IN THE ÆGIR BASIN AREA AND IN THE WESTERN AND SOUTHERN PARTS OF REYKJANES RIDGE

A. The Ægir Basin area

1. Geographical description of the region

- 24 The Ægir Basin has an average depth of up to 3500 m and is bounded by several topographic highs, namely, the Iceland-Faroe Ridge to the south, the Norwegian continental margin to the east and Langahlíð Slope to the west. The Langahlíð Slope marks the northeastern end of the Iceland Plateau, to the southwest of which the Icelandic land mass is located (Figure 2). Other major features are ridges

associated with the East Jan Mayen Fracture Zone and the Vøring Plateau towards the northeast.

- 25 The Ægir Basin was formed between ~54 and 26 Ma by way of a fan-shaped opening along the Ægir Ridge (now an extinct mid-oceanic ridge). The Ægir Ridge has a shape that is characteristic of a slow-spreading ridge, with a median valley along its center bordered by ridges on either side. The sediments cover all but the two ridges.

2. Determination of the foot of the continental slope (article 76, paragraph 4(b))

- 26 The FOS should be established in accordance with article 76, paragraph 4(b), of the Convention.
- 27 Iceland developed and applied a “Three-step approach” for the determination of the foot of the continental slope: 1. Establish an initial search area for the base of the continental slope, based on regional gradients, 2. Identify the base of the continental slope within this search area, and 3. Determine the foot of the continental slope by applying the general rule of article 76(4)(b), i.e. at the maximum change in gradient at its base. The Subcommission agreed with this approach.

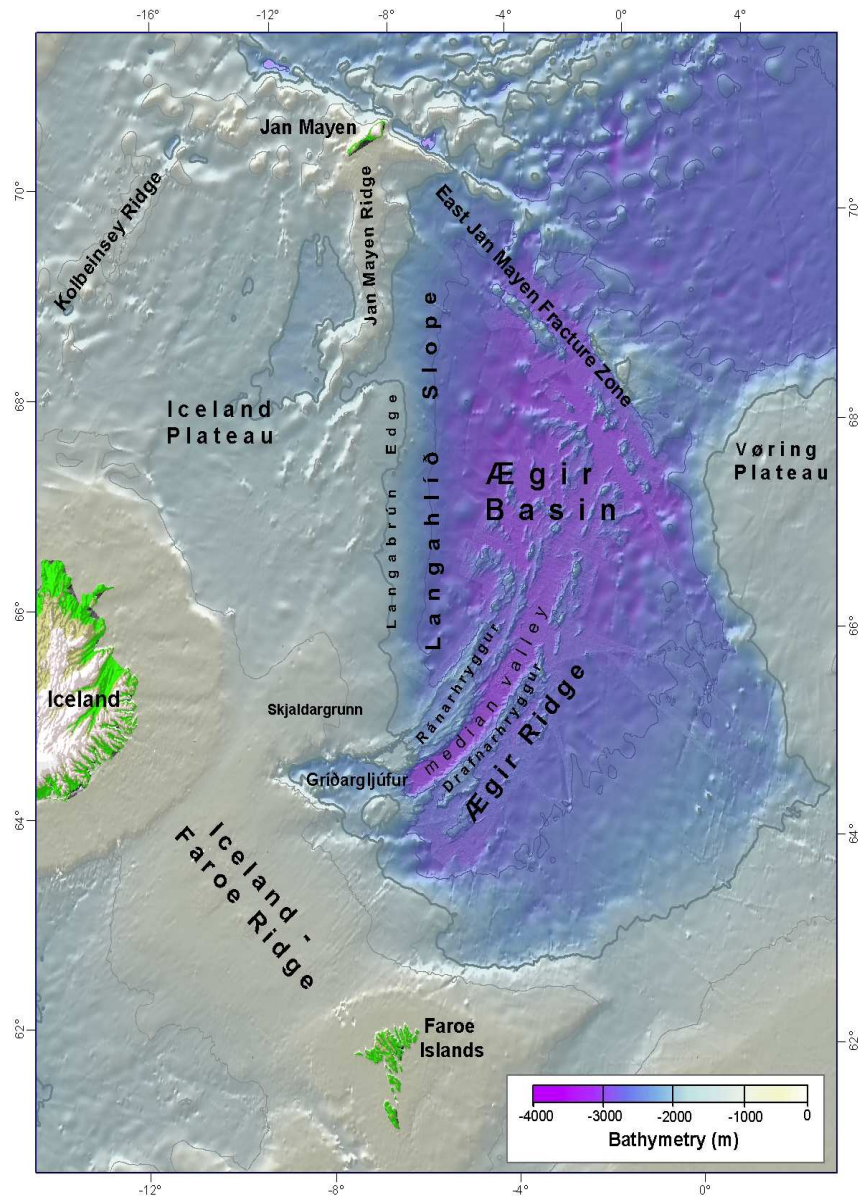


Figure 2: Map of the Ægir Basin and surroundings with names of localities referred to in the text. Isobaths separated by 1000 m are shown, with the 2000 m shown with a thicker line. (Figure 2.5, page 48 in the Main Body of the Submission)

2.1 Considerations

- 28 The main feature that determines the location of the FOS is the Iceland Plateau which terminates at the Langahlið Slope to the east giving way to the deeper ocean floor.
- 29 Seven FOS points were submitted by Iceland (Figure 3). They were identified on the eastern flanks of the Langahlið Slope using the general rule.

- 30 The Subcommittee was of the view that the base and foot of the continental slope in the Ægir Basin area are unambiguously identifiable on a morphological basis. The Subcommittee accepted the seven FOS points.

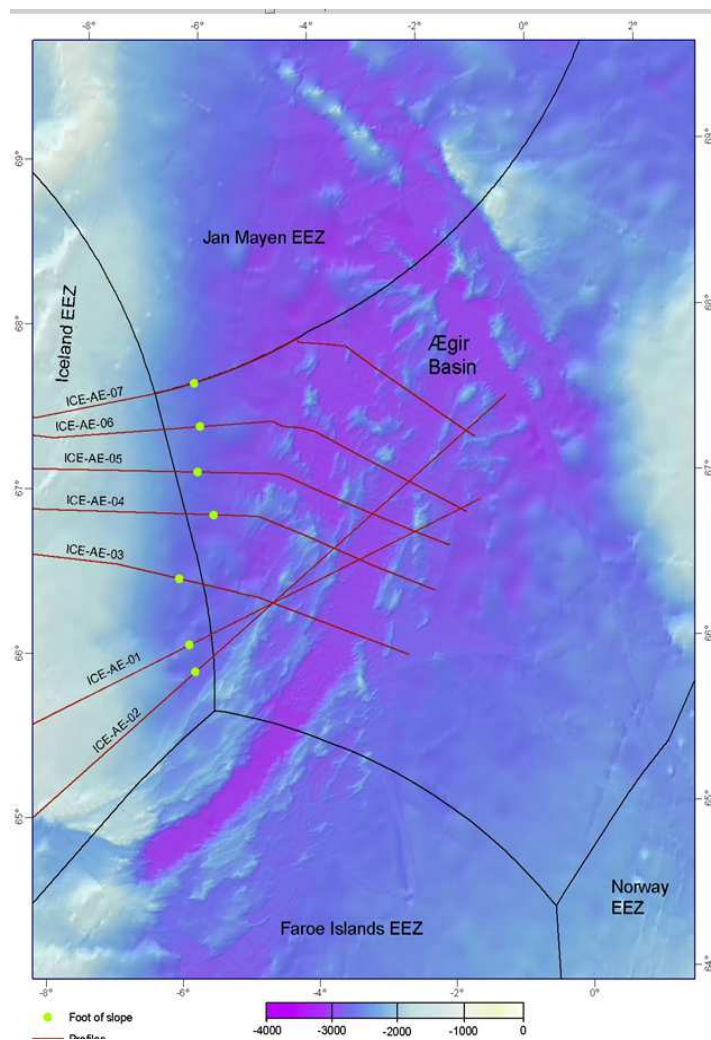


Figure 3: Foot of slope points in the Ægir Basin area shown on the composite profiles. (Figure 2.53, page 103 in the Main Body of the Submission)

2.2 Recommendations

- 31 Based on its consideration of the scientific and technical documentation contained in the Submission of Iceland, the Commission concludes that, in the Ægir Basin area, the FOS points listed in Table 1 of Annex I, fulfill the requirements of article 76 and Chapter 5 of the Guidelines. The Commission recommends that these FOS points form the basis for the establishment of the outer edge of the continental margin in the Ægir Basin area.

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

32 The outer edge of the continental margin in the Ægir Basin area should be established in accordance with article 76, paragraphs 4 and 7, of the Convention.

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

33 In the Ægir Basin area, the outer edge of the continental margin is solely based on fixed points at a distance of not more than 60 M from FOS points in accordance with the provision contained in article 76, paragraph 4(a)(ii), of the Convention. Five of the seven identified FOS points generate the 60 M distance formula arcs (FOS-ICE-AE-1, -2, -4, -6 and -7). Two FOS points (FOS-ICE-AE-3 and -5) became non-contributing during the construction of these 60M arcs (Figure 4).

34 The Commission agrees with the method used to construct these arcs.

3.2 Configuration of the outer edge of the continental margin

35 Two FOS points (FOS-ICE-AE-1 and -6) became non-contributing during the bridging between the 60 M arcs. Consequently, three FOS points (FOS-ICE-AE-02, -04, and -07) generate the fixed points of the outer edge of the continental margin. The outer edge of the continental margin beyond 200 M is oriented in a north-south direction and located in the western part of the Ægir Basin (Figure 5).

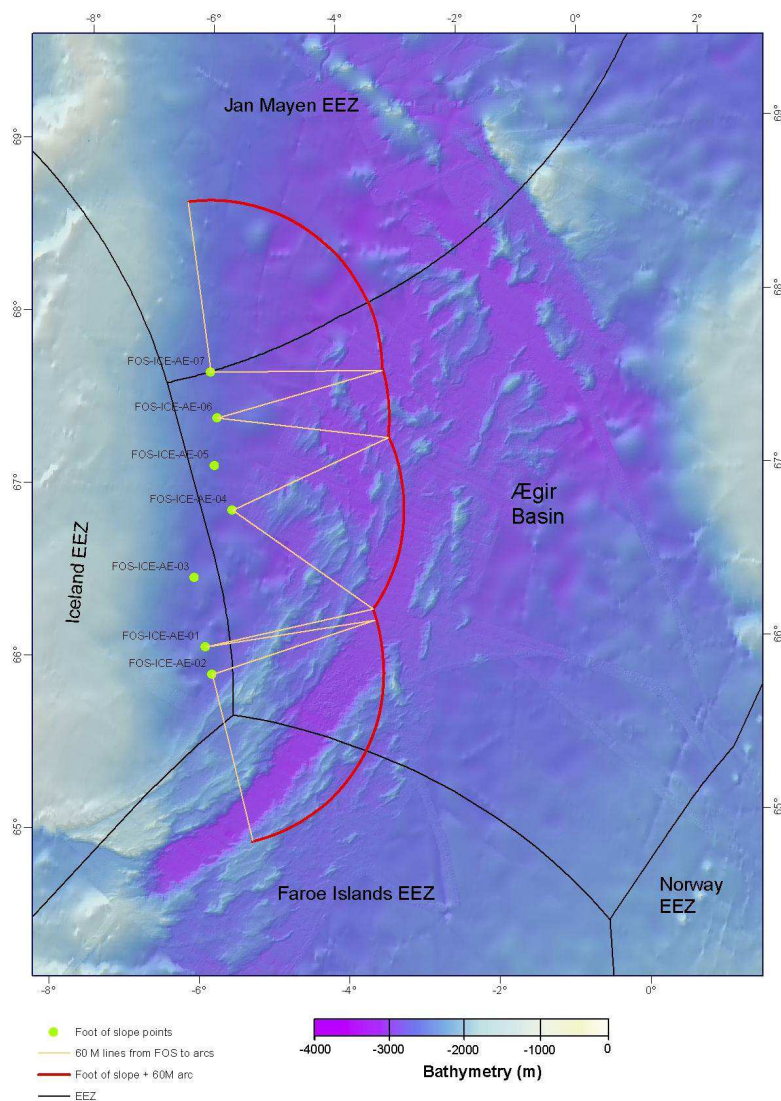


Figure 4: CARIS LOTS calculations of foot of slope + 60 M arcs (red line) in the Ægir Basin area. Contributing foot of slope points are shown by connecting straight yellow lines to the arcs. (Figure 2.54, page 104 in the Main Body of the Submission)

3.3 Recommendations

36 The outer edge of the continental margin beyond 200 M is based on points on the 60 M formula arcs as described in sections 3.1 and 3.2, in accordance with article 76, paragraph 7, of the Convention. The Commission recommends that these fixed points be used as the basis for delineating the outer limits of the continental shelf in this region.

4. The application of the constraint criteria (article 76, paragraph 5)

37 The fixed points comprising the outer limits of the continental shelf shall not exceed 350 M from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured (“the distance constraint”) or shall not exceed 100 M from the 2500 m isobath (“the depth constraint”).

- 38 In the Ægir Basin area, Iceland constructed both the distance and the depth constraint lines.

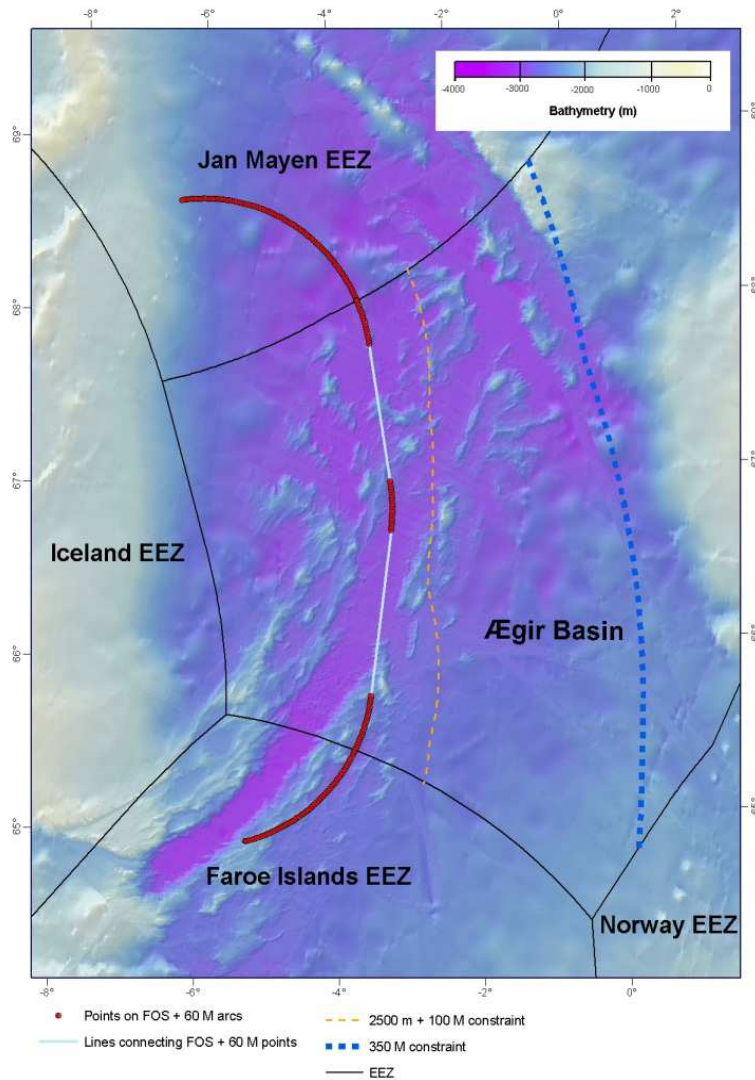


Figure 5: Outer edge of the continental margin in the Ægir Basin area. (Figure 2.55, page 105 in the Main Body of the Submission)

4.1 The construction of the distance constraint line

- 39 The distance constraint line submitted by Iceland is constructed by arcs at 350 M distance from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea of Iceland is measured (Figure 5). The Commission agrees with the procedure and methods applied by Iceland in the construction of this constraint line.

4.2 The construction of the depth constraint line

40 The 2500 m isobath was determined from the multi-beam dataset. The depth constraint was determined by Iceland at 100 M from this isobath (Figure 5). The Commission agrees with the procedure and methods applied by Iceland in the construction of this constraint line.

4.3 The applicable constraint line

41 The depth constraint line lies entirely landward of the distance constraint line in the Ægir Basin. Consequently, the 350 M distance line is the applicable constraint.

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

42 The outer edge of the continental margin is located landward of the applicable constraint line. Hence, the outer limits of the continental shelf can be delineated on the basis of the outer edge of the continental margin. In the Ægir Basin area, the outer limits as contained in the Submission of Iceland dated 29 April 2009 consist of fixed points connected by straight lines not exceeding 60 M in length. These fixed points are listed in Table 2, Annex I. The fixed points are established in accordance with article 76 of the Convention (Figure 6).

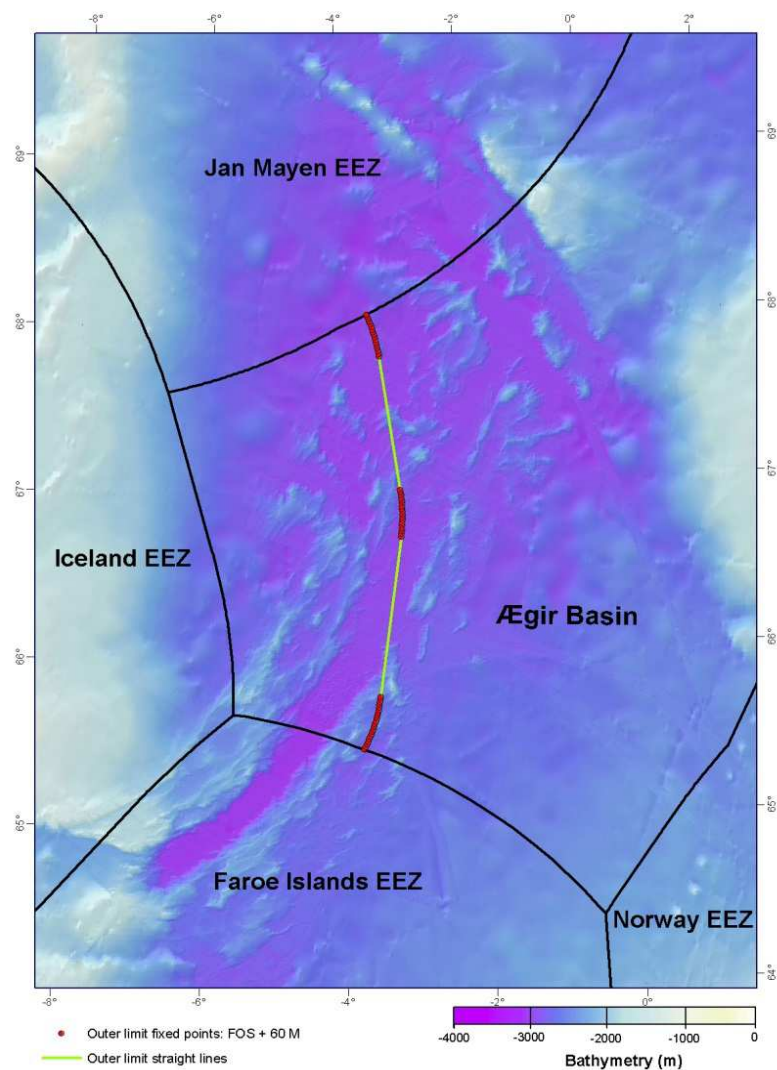


Figure 6: The outer limits of the continental shelf in the Ægir Basin area. (Figure 2.57, page 109 in the Main Body of the Submission)

6. Recommendations for the Ægir Basin area (article 76, paragraph 8)

43 The Commission recommends that the delineation of the outer limits of the continental shelf in the Ægir Basin area be conducted in accordance with article 76, paragraph 7, of the Convention by straight lines not exceeding 60 M in length, connecting fixed points, defined by coordinates of latitude and longitude. The Commission agrees with the fixed points defining the outer limit of the continental shelf listed in Table 2, Annex I, and the construction of the straight lines connecting those points.

B. The Western and Southern parts of Reykjanes Ridge

1. Geographical and geological description of the region

- 44 The continental margin of Iceland is characterized by the Iceland Plateau and the two ridges, namely, the Reykjanes Ridge to the south and Kolbeinsey Ridge to the north. These two ridges, as integral part of the North Atlantic sector of the Mid-Atlantic ridge system, have anomalously shallow bathymetry when compared to mid-oceanic ridges in general. Iceland points out that the Reykjanes Ridge gradually deepens from the shore of the Reykjanes Peninsula and reaches depths of about 2000 m just north of the Charlie-Gibbs Fracture Zone.
- 45 The North Atlantic has been opening for over 50 Ma and the oldest observed magnetic isochron on both sides of the spreading system south of Iceland isochron 24, is dated at around 53–54 Ma (Figure 7). The seafloor spreading was preceded by a period of a continental flood basalt volcanism in the “North-Atlantic Igneous Province” from ~60.5 to ~54.5 Ma (Smallwood and White, 2002).

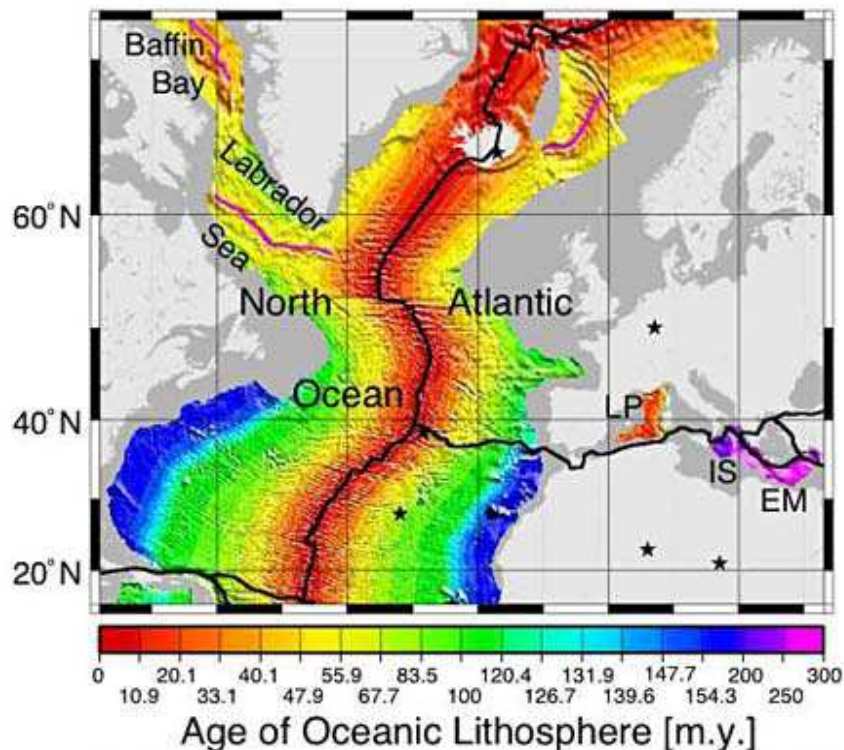


Figure 7: Inferred oceanic lithospheric age in the North Atlantic (after Müller et al., 2008)

- 46 The tectonic evolution of the North Atlantic around Iceland shows significant changes around 26 Ma, when the Iceland hotspot arrived in the region. At that time, a major rift jump occurred from the now extinct Ægir Ridge in the Ægir Basin towards the Kolbeinsey Ridge north of Iceland, thus separating the Jan Mayen microcontinent from Greenland. Simultaneously, along the Reykjanes Ridge, while the spreading rate and spreading direction remained unchanged, the initial

configuration of north-south oriented ridge segments with axial valleys that were offset by east-west oriented fracture zones, gradually gave way to a NNE-SSW-oriented linear spreading axis [Jones et al., 2002]. As the Eurasian and North American plates separate, the oblique segment propagates further south, and it currently reaches as far as 57°N. The area of oblique spreading has been first described as V-shaped area by Vogt (1971). The name V-shaped area is employed by Iceland to describe the region of interaction between the Iceland hotspot and the spreading ridge (Figure 8).

- 47 The V-shaped area is approximately 1000 km long, extending from the Reykjanes peninsula to about 57°N, and up to 500 km wide. According to the Submission, it is well connected to Iceland, both morphologically and geologically. It is formed by the same geologic processes namely plate spreading, due to excessive volcanism related to plumes of anomalously hot mantle [cf. Jones et al., 2002, Hey et al., 2010]. The crustal composition of the V-shaped area of the Reykjanes Ridge is distinguishable from that of the surrounding mid-ocean ridge flanks [Ito, 2001].

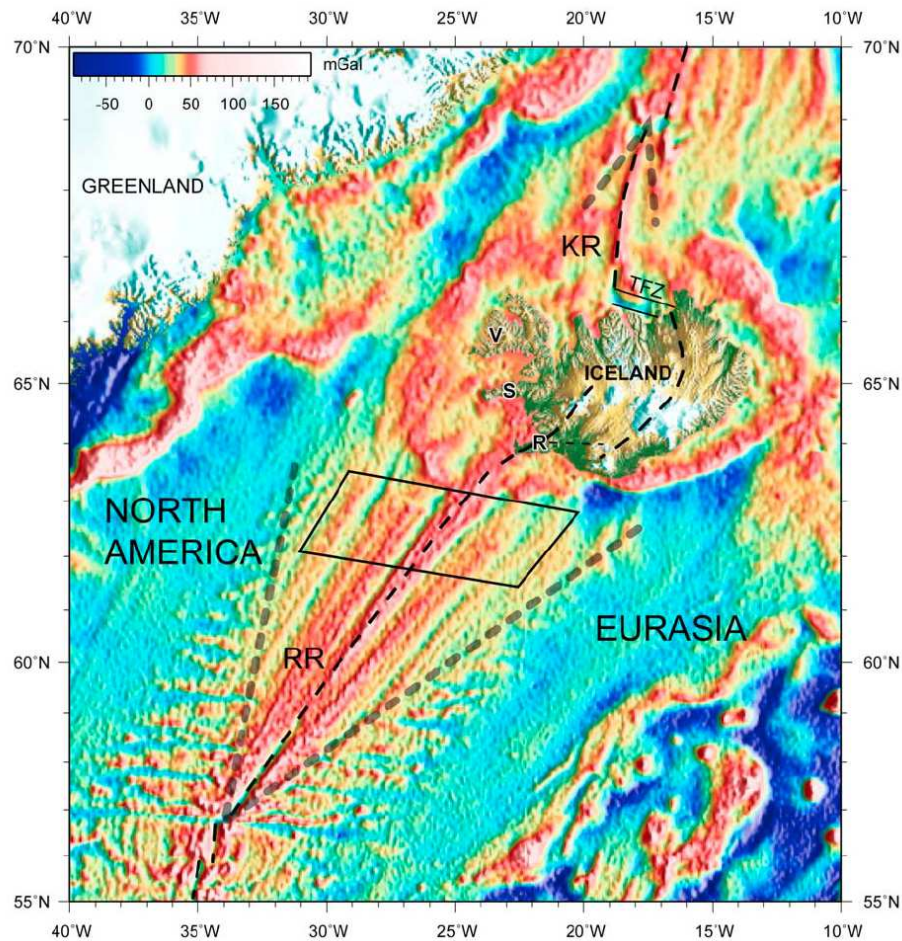


Figure 8: Satellite gravity and V-shaped ridges in the North Atlantic (Hey et al., 2010)

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

- 48 In accordance with article 76, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, the foot of the continental slope shall be determined as the point of maximum change in the gradient at its base. Chapter 5 of the Guidelines recommends some of the methodologies available to States to determine the point of maximum change in the gradient at its base.
- 49 Iceland developed and applied a “Three-step approach” for the determination of the base and the foot of the continental slope as described in paragraph 27. The Commission considers that this methodology is in accordance with the Guidelines.

2.1 Considerations

2.1.1 Natural prolongation

- 50 In its Submission, Iceland stated that, “It follows from the definition of the continental margin that in the sense of the Convention, the solid surface of the Earth is divided into three categories: land territory, the continental margin, and the deep ocean floor with its oceanic ridges. [...] A land mass is surrounded by a continental margin, regardless of whether it is an island or a continent. Different types of crust, such as oceanic or basaltic crust and continental crust, do not enter into the definition”.
- 51 Iceland regards the Reykjanes Ridge as an integral part of the prolongation of the land mass of Iceland because there is continuity in terms of morphology, geological origin and history with Iceland. Iceland further considers that its land mass surmounts a discrete seafloor high of sufficient area extent that rises above the average “ruggedness” of the deep ocean floor, in order to meet the test of appurtenance.
- 52 The Subcommittee examined the test of appurtenance and concluded that hotspot-ridge interaction has significantly changed the seafloor spreading process and morphology of parts of the Reykjanes Ridge. After careful consideration of all the scientific and technical data and information contained in the Submission, the Subcommittee considered that the region defined by the Iceland hotspot interaction with the seafloor spreading of the western and southern parts of the Reykjanes Ridge, which extends from the land territory of Iceland to a distance beyond 200 M from baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured, is part of the continental margin of Iceland for the purposes of article 76. Equally important, the western and southern parts of the Reykjanes Ridge which do not have a clearly defined interaction with the Iceland hotspot are considered as part of the deep ocean floor with its oceanic ridges for the purposes of article 76.
- 53 Consequently, the Subcommittee agreed that, by applying paragraph 4 of Article 76, and with reference to paragraph 21(i) above, Iceland meets the test of appurtenance in the western and southern parts of the Reykjanes Ridge area.
- 54 The Subcommittee was of the view that water depth alone is not sufficient to define the complex boundary region between the continental slope and the deep ocean floor, which is located on the adjacent flanks of the Reykjanes Ridge, as part of the Mid-Atlantic ridge system, and in the surrounding abyssal plain. In accordance with paragraph 5.4.4 of the Guidelines, in this case, geological and geophysical information should be used to support the determination of the base of the continental slope.

- 55 The Subcommittee considered that the following morphological information supported by geological and geophysical evidence may assist in the determination of the base and the foot of the continental slope:
- (i) High-resolution multi-beam bathymetric data on the part of the Reykjanes Ridge with an axial high show numerous volcanic cones and smoother topography, which are in clear contrast to the adjacent part of the Mid-Atlantic ridge (e.g. Parnell-Turner et al., 2013).
 - (ii) The propagating rift model based on the magnetic lineation data within the V-shaped area by Hey (2010) and Benediktsdóttir et al. (2012) may give independent geophysical evidence to distinguish the continental slope in the sense of article 76 from the surrounding ocean floor.
 - (iii) The bathymetric roughness of the mid-ocean-ridge flank has, in general, an inverse relation to the spreading rate (Malinverno, 1991). A recent study in the North Atlantic indicates that two roughness vs spreading rate curves can be distinguished at slow spreading ridges: a rough trend for ridges with an axial valley and a smooth trend for ridges with an axial high (Ehlers and Jokat, 2009). The roughness contrast may give therefore another basis for the delimitation of the continental slope in the sense of article 76, forming an axial high, from the adjacent part of the Mid-Atlantic ridge flank.
- 56 In addition to the data and information originally submitted, Iceland provided a new high-quality multi-beam bathymetry data set collected during scientific cruise MGL13-09, conducted in September 2013 on a topographic high located south of the Bight Fracture Zone. This feature is at the southern end of the V-shaped area.

2.1.2 Base and foot of the continental slope

- 57 Iceland initially located, along bathymetric profiles, a search area for the base of the continental slope at the boundary between the flat and sedimented deep ocean floor and the western flank of the Reykjanes Ridge, a part of the Mid-Atlantic ridge system. Iceland set the base of the continental slope within this search area along each profile and positioned FOS points using the general rule. The Subcommittee considered that the FOS points as originally submitted by Iceland are positioned on the deep ocean floor.
- 58 During the thirty-second Session the Subcommittee developed the view that the natural prolongation of Iceland is limited to the V-shaped area described above (paragraphs 46 and 47). Subsequently, Iceland agreed to define an alternative base and foot of the continental slope in association with the V-shaped area.
- 59 The Subcommittee considered the newly submitted base of the continental slope and FOS points ICE-RRW-03 to ICE-RRW-08, ICE-RRW-10, ICE-RRW-110, ICE-RRW-120, ICE-RR-23 and ICE-RRW-145, located on the western flank of the Reykjanes Ridge, and the three points located south of the Bight Fracture Zone ICE-RR-21, ICE-RR-20, and ICE-RRE-103.
- 60 The Subcommittee examined the base of the continental slope and FOS points north of the Bight Fracture Zone: ICE-RRW-03 to ICE-RRW-08, ICE-RRW-10, ICE-RRW-110, ICE-RRW-120, ICE-RR-23 and ICE-RRW-145, as submitted by Iceland on 21 February 2014, and agreed unanimously with their location (Figure 10). The Subcommittee also agreed, by majority, with the three FOS positions (ICE-RR-21, ICE-RR-20, and ICE-RRE-103) submitted by Iceland at the base of the topographic high located south of the Bight Fracture Zone, as it appeared to be morphologically connected.

- 61 The base of the continental slope and the FOS points ICE-RRW-03 to ICE-RRW-08 were accepted unanimously by the Commission.
- 62 While some members of the Commission accepted the locations of the FOS points ICE-RRW-110, ICE-RRW-120, ICE-RR-23, and ICE-RRW-145, other members did not accept the location of the base of the continental slope around them and they did not regard them as valid points to determine the outer edge of the continental margin. The three points located south of the Bight Fracture Zone: (ICE-RR-21, ICE-RR-20, and ICE-RRE-103), were withdrawn by the Subcommittee.

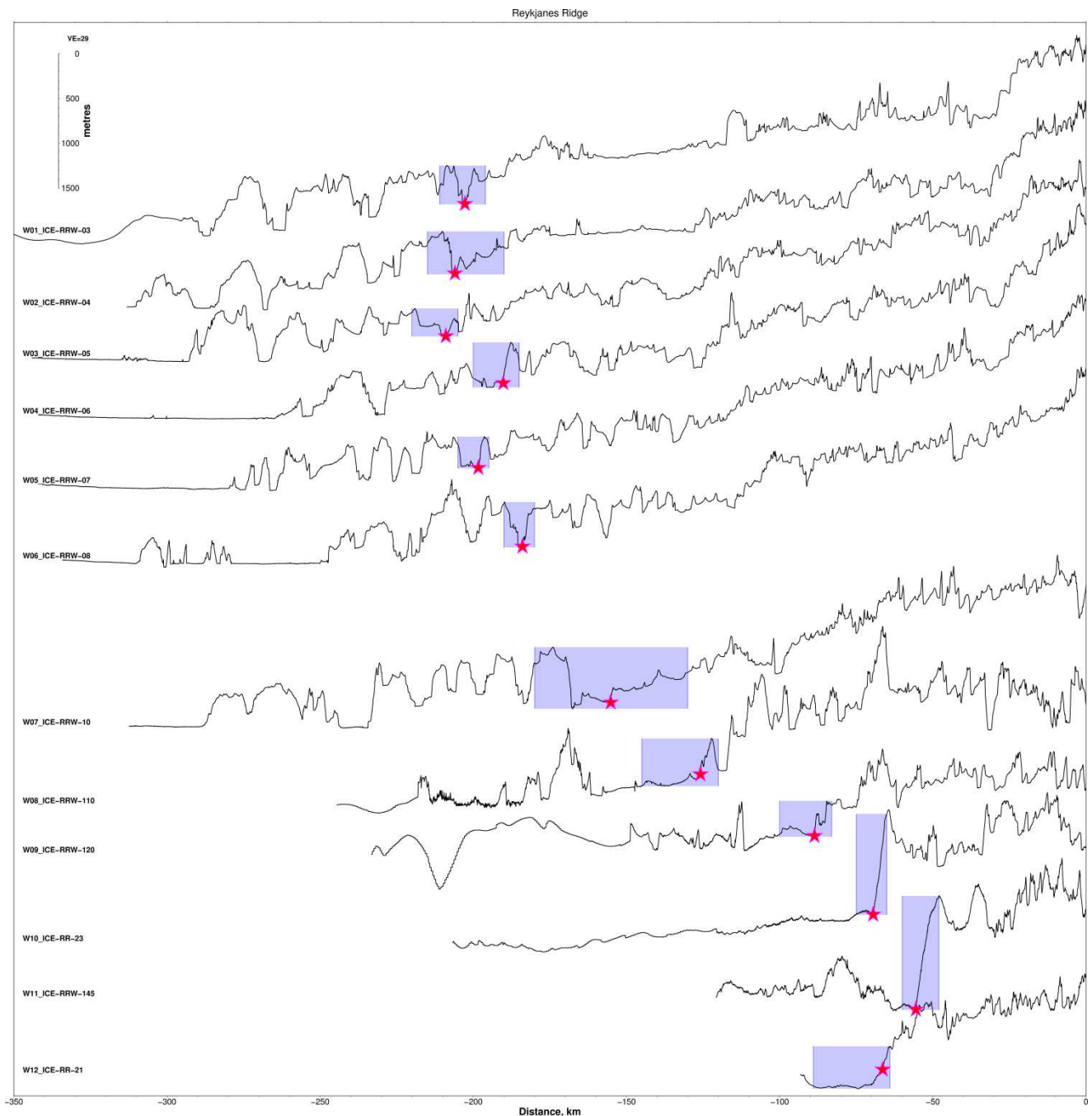


Figure 9: Base of slope regions (blue boxes) and foot of slope points (red stars) in the western and southern parts of Reykjanes Ridge shown on bathymetric profiles as amended by Iceland.

2.2 Recommendations

63 Based on its consideration of the data and information contained in the Submission of Iceland and the additional data and information provided in documents referred to in paragraph 11 above, the Commission concludes that, in the western part of the Reykjanes Ridge, the FOS points ICE-RRW-03 to ICE-RRW-08 fulfill the requirements of article 76 and Chapter 5 of the Guidelines. The Commission therefore recommends that these FOS points should form the basis for the establishment of the outer edge of the continental margin in the western part of the Reykjanes Ridge.

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

64 The outer edge of the continental margin of Iceland in the western part of the Reykjanes Ridge should be established in accordance with article 76, paragraphs 4 and 7, of the Convention.

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

65 In the western part of Reykjanes Ridge, north of the Bight Fracture Zone, the outer edge of the continental margin is only based on fixed points on arcs constructed at a distance of not more than 60 M from FOS points on the continental margin of Iceland, in accordance with the provision contained in article 76, paragraph 4(a)(ii), of the Convention.

66 The outer edge of the continental margin determined from the FOS points ICE-RRW-03 to ICE-RRW-08, ICE-RRW-10, ICE-RRW-110, ICE-RRW-120, ICE-RR-23, ICE-RRW-145, ICE-RR-21, ICE-RR-20, and ICE-RRE-103 was part of the draft recommendations submitted for the consideration of the Commission by the Subcommittee. Upon Submission of the draft recommendations to the Commission, the Subcommittee indicated that there was unanimous support in the Subcommittee for the determination of the outer edge of the continental margin determined from points ICE-RRW-03 to ICE-RRW-08, ICE-RRW-10, ICE-RRW-110, ICE-RRW-120, ICE-RR-23 and ICE-RRW-145, but it decided to withdraw the outer edge of the continental margin determined from FOS points ICE-RR-21, ICE-RR-20, and ICE-RRE-103.

67 The outer edge of the continental margin determined from FOS points ICE-RRW-03 to ICE-RRW-08 was accepted unanimously by the Subcommittee and by the Commission.

68 While some members of the Commission accepted the determination of the outer edge of the continental margin from the locations of FOS points ICE-RRW-110, ICE-RRW-120, ICE-RR-23, and ICE-RRW-145 proposed by the Subcommittee, other members did not accept the location of the outer edge of the continental margin determined from them.

69 The Commission agrees with the method used to construct the arcs of 60 M from FOS points ICE-RRW-03 to ICE-RRW-08.

3.2 Configuration of the outer edge of the continental margin

70 In the western part of the Reykjanes Ridge, the outer edge of the continental margin extends southwestward from the landmass of Iceland. The outer edge of the continental margin intersects the 200 M line of Greenland at its northern end (Figure 10).

3.3 Recommendations

- 71 In the western part of the Reykjanes Ridge, the outer edge of the continental margin beyond 200 M is based on fixed points on the 60 M formula arcs as described above, in accordance with article 76, paragraph 7, of the Convention. The Commission recommends that these points and the straight lines connecting them are used as the basis for delineating the outer limits of the continental shelf in this region.

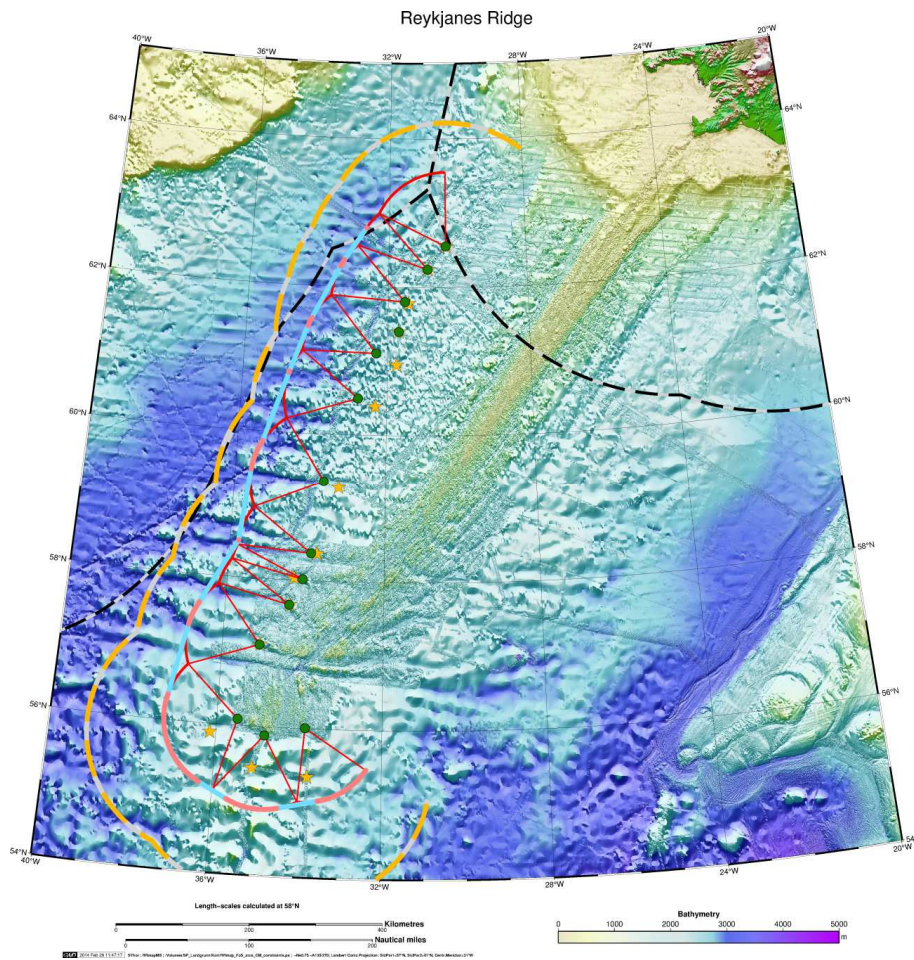


Figure 10: The amended foot of the continental slope points (green), as submitted by Iceland on 20 February 2014 for the western and southern parts of Reykjanes Ridge. Also shown is the outer edge of the continental margin determined from these FOS positions (blue and pink line), the critical 2500 m isobath points (orange stars) as well as the depth constraint line (orange line) derived from them.

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

- 72 The outer limits of the continental shelf should be based on the established outer edge of the continental margin, taking into consideration the constraints contained in article 76, paragraphs 5 and 6, of the Convention.
- 73 The outer limits of the continental shelf cannot extend beyond the constraints as per the provisions contained in article 76, paragraph 5, of the Convention. Accordingly, the provision that the outer limits of the continental shelf may not exceed 350 M from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured (“distance constraint”) may be applied in all cases. Alternatively, the provision that the outer limits of the continental shelf may not exceed 100 M from the 2500 m isobath (“depth constraint”) may be applied to those parts of the continental margin that are classified as natural components of that margin.
- 74 For the outer limits of the continental shelf in the western and southern parts of the Reykjanes Ridge, Iceland has invoked the depth constraint only.
- 75 The application of the depth constraint was approved by the Subcommission by majority considering the Reykjanes Ridge as a submarine elevation under the provisions of article 76.
- 76 While some members of the Commission accepted the consideration of the Reykjanes Ridge as a submarine elevation based on the data and information included in the Submission, other members of the Commission arrived at the conclusion that the data and information contained in the Submission did not support its consideration as a submarine elevation.

4.1 The construction of the depth constraint line

- 77 The prevalent view in the Subcommission was that the depth constraint is the applicable constraint in the western and southern parts of the Reykjanes Ridge. It agreed with the procedure and methods applied by Iceland in the construction of this constraint line, based on the 2500 m isobath along selected multi-beam bathymetric profiles.
- 78 The Commission could not arrive at the conclusion that the depth constraint line was applicable, and considered that the data and information contained in the Submission were inconclusive to support the western and southern parts of the Reykjanes Ridge as a natural component of the continental margin of Iceland. For this reason, the Commission decided to recommend only on those fixed points constituting the outer limits of the continental shelf that are located within 350 M from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea of Iceland is measured.

4.2 The construction of the distance constraint line

- 79 The distance constraint line is a line situated at 350 M from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured.

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

- 80 The Commission recommends that the outer limits of the continental shelf of Iceland in the western part of the Reykjanes Ridge be established based on fixed points that are located up to a distance of 350 M from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured. These fixed points, listed in Table 5, Annex I are connected by straight lines not exceeding 60 M in length and are

established in accordance with article 76 of the Convention (Figure 11). One fixed point is located on the 200 M line of Greenland as calculated by Iceland.

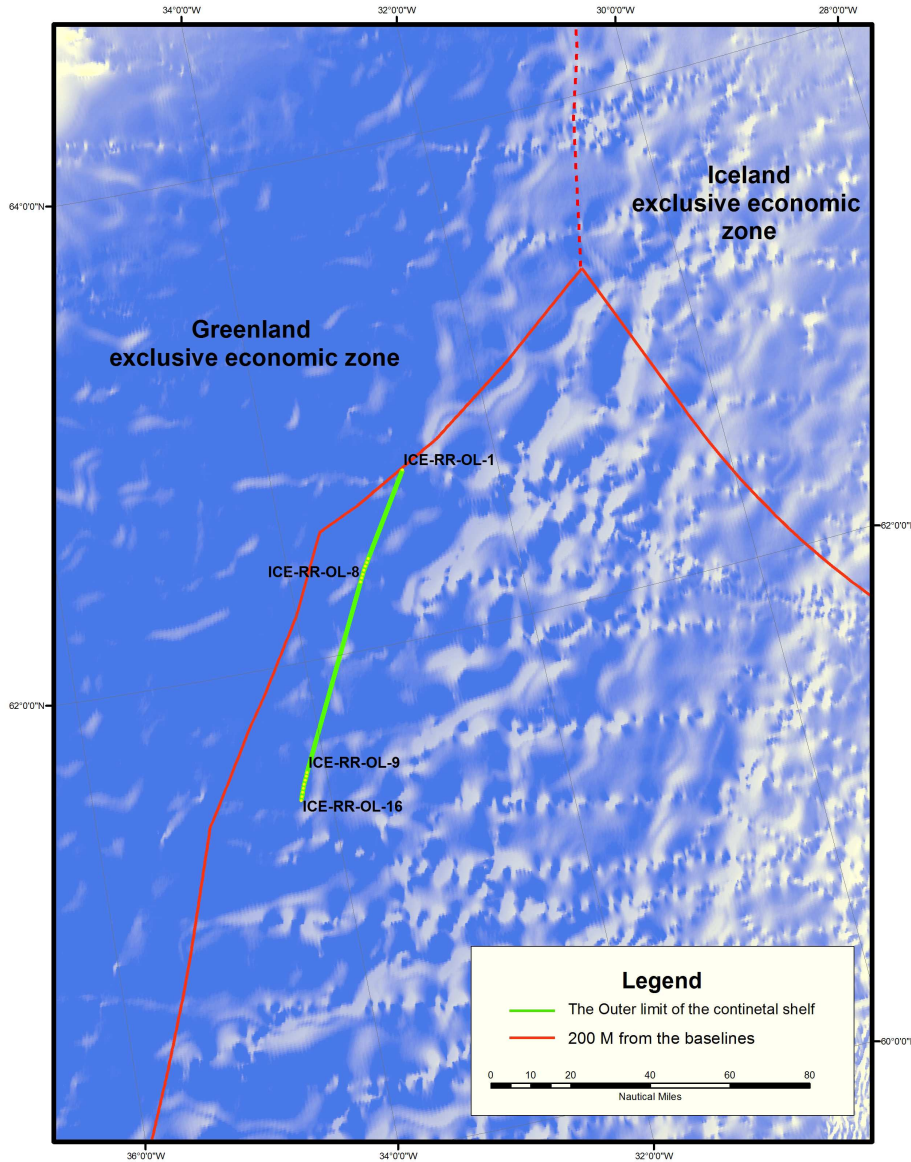


Figure 11: The outer limits of the continental shelf in the western and southern parts of Reykjanes Ridge⁴

⁴ The illustrative map was prepared by the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, Office of Legal Affairs, United Nations, upon request by the Commission, on the basis of the submitted information. The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do 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.

ANNEX I

LIST OF GEOGRAPHICAL COORDINATES OF POINTS OF: THE FOOT OF THE CONTINENTAL SLOPE, 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

Table 1. Coordinates of the foot of slope points in the Ægir Basin Region

FoS Point ID	Longitude (DD)	Latitude (DD)	Depth (m)
ICE-AE-02	65.92162	-5.88323	3337
ICE-AE-01	66.08365	-5.98579	3316
ICE-AE-03	66.48519	-6.15855	3169
ICE-AE-04	66.87742	-5.61651	3445
ICE-AE-05	67.13598	-5.89378	3283
ICE-AE-06	67.41245	-5.85625	3276
ICE-AE-07	67.67698	-5.97003	3260

Table 2. Coordinates for the outer limits of the continental shelf fixed points beyond 200 M and their corresponding foot of the slope points in the Ægir Basin Region

Final OL Point ID	Final OL Point Longitude (DD)	Final OL Point Latitude (DD)	Distance Between OL Points (M)	Article 76 Criterion	Relevant FoS Point
ICE-AE-OL-1	-3.71902	65.47638	0.999	200 M /EEZ and 4. (a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	Faroe Islands EEZ ICE-AE-FOS-2
ICE-AE-OL-2	-3.70086	65.49116	1.000	4. (a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	ICE-AE-FOS-2
ICE-AE-OL-3	-3.68325	65.50608	1.000	4. (a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	ICE-AE-FOS-2
ICE-AE-OL-4	-3.66622	65.52111	1.000	4. (a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	ICE-AE-FOS-2
ICE-AE-OL-5	-3.64979	65.53625	1.000	4. (a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	ICE-AE-FOS-2
ICE-AE-OL-6	-3.63394	65.55151	1.000	4. (a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	ICE-AE-FOS-2
ICE-AE-OL-7	-3.61869	65.56687	1.000	4. (a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	ICE-AE-FOS-2
ICE-AE-OL-8	-3.60405	65.58233	1.000	4. (a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	ICE-AE-FOS-2
ICE-AE-OL-9	-3.59001	65.59789	1.000	4. (a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	ICE-AE-FOS-2
ICE-AE-OL-10	-3.57658	65.61354	1.000	4. (a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	ICE-AE-FOS-2
ICE-AE-OL-11	-3.56378	65.62929	1.000	4. (a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	ICE-AE-FOS-2

Final OL Point ID	Final OL Point Longitude (DD)	Final OL Point Latitude (DD)	Distance Between OL Points (M)	Article 76 Criterion	Relevant FoS Point
ICE-AE-OL-12	-3.55159	65.64511	1.000	4. (a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	ICE-AE-FOS-2
ICE-AE-OL-13	-3.54003	65.66102	1.000	4. (a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	ICE-AE-FOS-2
ICE-AE-OL-14	-3.52910	65.67701	1.000	4. (a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	ICE-AE-FOS-2
ICE-AE-OL-15	-3.51880	65.69306	1.000	4. (a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	ICE-AE-FOS-2
ICE-AE-OL-16	-3.50914	65.70919	1.000	4. (a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	ICE-AE-FOS-2
ICE-AE-OL-17	-3.50013	65.72538	1.000	4. (a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	ICE-AE-FOS-2
ICE-AE-OL-18	-3.49176	65.74162	1.000	4. (a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	ICE-AE-FOS-2
ICE-AE-OL-19	-3.48403	65.75793	1.000	4. (a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	ICE-AE-FOS-2
ICE-AE-OL-20	-3.47697	65.77428	1.000	4. (a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	ICE-AE-FOS-2
ICE-AE-OL-21	-3.47055	65.79068	58.156	4. (a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	ICE-AE-FOS-2
ICE-AE-OL-22	-3.11064	66.74561	1.000	4. (a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	ICE-AE-FOS-4
ICE-AE-OL-23	-3.10459	66.76205	1.000	4. (a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	ICE-AE-FOS-4
ICE-AE-OL-24	-3.09923	66.77852	1.000	4. (a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	ICE-AE-FOS-4
ICE-AE-OL-25	-3.09455	66.79502	1.000	4. (a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	ICE-AE-FOS-4
ICE-AE-OL-26	-3.09057	66.81155	1.000	4. (a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	ICE-AE-FOS-4
ICE-AE-OL-27	-3.08728	66.82811	1.000	4. (a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	ICE-AE-FOS-4
ICE-AE-OL-28	-3.08469	66.84468	1.000	4. (a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	ICE-AE-FOS-4
ICE-AE-OL-29	-3.08280	66.86127	1.000	4. (a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	ICE-AE-FOS-4
ICE-AE-OL-30	-3.08161	66.87787	1.000	4. (a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	ICE-AE-FOS-4
ICE-AE-OL-31	-3.08112	66.89447	1.000	4. (a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	ICE-AE-FOS-4
ICE-AE-OL-32	-3.08133	66.91108	1.000	4. (a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	ICE-AE-FOS-4
ICE-AE-OL-33	-3.08225	66.92768	1.000	4. (a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	ICE-AE-FOS-4
ICE-AE-OL-34	-3.08388	66.94428	1.000	4. (a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	ICE-AE-FOS-4
ICE-AE-OL-35	-3.08622	66.96086	1.000	4. (a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	ICE-AE-FOS-4
ICE-AE-OL-36	-3.08926	66.97742	1.000	4. (a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	ICE-AE-FOS-4
ICE-AE-OL-37	-3.09301	66.99396	1.000	4. (a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	ICE-AE-FOS-4
ICE-AE-OL-38	-3.09748	67.01047	1.000	4. (a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	ICE-AE-FOS-4
ICE-AE-OL-39	-3.10265	67.02695	48.498	4. (a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	ICE-AE-FOS-4
ICE-AE-OL-40	-3.37046	67.82570	1.000	4. (a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	ICE-AE-FOS-7
ICE-AE-OL-41	-3.37647	67.84215	1.000	4. (a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	ICE-AE-FOS-7
ICE-AE-OL-42	-3.38322	67.85856	1.000	4. (a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	ICE-AE-FOS-7
ICE-AE-OL-43	-3.39070	67.87492	1.000	4. (a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	ICE-AE-FOS-7
ICE-AE-OL-44	-3.39892	67.89123	1.000	4. (a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	ICE-AE-FOS-7
ICE-AE-OL-45	-3.40786	67.90749	1.000	4. (a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	ICE-AE-FOS-7
ICE-AE-OL-46	-3.41754	67.92369	1.000	4. (a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	ICE-AE-FOS-7
ICE-AE-OL-47	-3.42794	67.93983	1.000	4. (a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	ICE-AE-FOS-7

Final OL Point ID	Final OL Point Longitude (DD)	Final OL Point Latitude (DD)	Distance Between OL Points (M)	Article 76 Criterion	Relevant FoS Point
ICE-AE-OL-48	-3.43908	67.95590	1.000	4. (a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	ICE-AE-FOS-7
ICE-AE-OL-49	-3.45094	67.97189	1.000	4. (a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	ICE-AE-FOS-7
ICE-AE-OL-50	-3.46353	67.98781	1.000	4. (a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	ICE-AE-FOS-7
ICE-AE-OL-51	-3.47684	68.00364	1.000	4. (a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	ICE-AE-FOS-7
ICE-AE-OL-52	-3.49088	68.01939	1.000	4. (a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	ICE-AE-FOS-7
ICE-AE-OL-53	-3.50562	68.03505	1.000	4. (a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	ICE-AE-FOS-7
ICE-AE-OL-54	-3.52109	68.05061	1.000	4. (a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	ICE-AE-FOS-7
ICE-AE-OL-55	-3.53727	68.06607	0.814	4. (a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	ICE-AE-FOS-7
ICE-AE-OL-56	-3.55101	68.07858	N/A	200 M /EEZ and 4. (a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	Jan Mayen EEZ ICE-AE-FOS-7

Table 3. Coordinates of the foot of slope points in the western and southern parts of Reykjanes Ridge as amended by Iceland in the communication date 20 February 2014. The Commission recommends the use of FOS-ICE-RRW-03 to 08 for constructing the outer edge of the continental margin.

FoS Point ID	Longitude (DD)	Latitude (DD)	Depth (m)
FOS-ICE-RRW-03	-30.34845	62.55332	2511
FOS-ICE-RRW-04	-30.87580	62.24267	2532
FOS-ICE-RRW-05	-31.52178	61.80421	2655
FOS-ICE-RRW-06	-31.68893	61.40178	2553
FOS-ICE-RRW-07	-32.31388	61.10645	2733
FOS-ICE-RRW-08	-32.79176	60.49386	2803
FOS-ICE-RRW-10	-33.63837	59.35298	2809
FOS-ICE-RRW-110	-33.89029	58.37014	2639
FOS-ICE-RRW-120	-34.07348	58.01496	2485
FOS-ICE-RR-23	-34.38641	57.66133	2642
FOS-ICE-RRW-145	-35.07478	57.10473	2714
FOS-ICE-RR-21	-35.49619	56.08503	2213
FOS-ICE-RR-20	-34.82924	55.88362	2253
FOS-ICE-RRE-103	-33.85859	56.00686	2406

Table 4. Coordinates for the outer edge of the continental margin beyond 200 M, and their corresponding foot of the slope points in the western and southern parts of Reykjanes Ridge as per the prevailing view of the Subcommittee.

Final CM Point ID	Final CM Point Longitude (DD)	Final CM Point Latitude (DD)	Distance Between CM Points (M)	Article 76 Criterion	Relevant FoS Point
ICE-RR-CM-1	-32.6684188	62.7975849	31.486	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-04
ICE-RR-CM-2	-33.2881957	62.3593719	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-05
ICE-RR-CM-3	-33.3074422	62.3453674	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-05
ICE-RR-CM-4	-33.3261675	62.3312133	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-05
ICE-RR-CM-5	-33.3443629	62.3169125	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-05
ICE-RR-CM-6	-33.3620283	62.3024710	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-05
ICE-RR-CM-7	-33.3791569	62.2878929	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-05
ICE-RR-CM-8	-33.3957443	62.2731811	48.044	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-05
ICE-RR-CM-9	-34.1613245	61.5609983	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-07
ICE-RR-CM-10	-34.1764971	61.5460385	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-07
ICE-RR-CM-11	-34.1911306	61.5309589	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-07
ICE-RR-CM-12	-34.2052229	61.5157625	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-07
ICE-RR-CM-13	-34.2187673	61.5004556	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-07
ICE-RR-CM-14	-34.2317659	61.4850413	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-07
ICE-RR-CM-15	-34.2442098	61.4695248	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-07
ICE-RR-CM-16	-34.2561013	61.4539092	40.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-07
ICE-RR-CM-17	-34.7078595	60.8259906	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-08
ICE-RR-CM-18	-34.7184507	60.8101961	59.557	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-08
ICE-RR-CM-19	-35.3252335	59.8670189	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-10
ICE-RR-CM-20	-35.3416614	59.8525944	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-10
ICE-RR-CM-21	-35.3575953	59.8380324	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-10
ICE-RR-CM-22	-35.3730306	59.8233374	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-10
ICE-RR-CM-23	-35.3879651	59.8085126	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-10
ICE-RR-CM-24	-35.4023920	59.7935635	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-10
ICE-RR-CM-25	-35.4163114	59.7784933	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-10
ICE-RR-CM-26	-35.4297187	59.7633063	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-10
ICE-RR-CM-27	-35.4426096	59.7480082	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-10
ICE-RR-CM-28	-35.4549816	59.7326021	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-10
ICE-RR-CM-29	-35.4668349	59.7170936	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-10
ICE-RR-CM-30	-35.4781604	59.7014859	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-10
ICE-RR-CM-31	-35.4889626	59.6857846	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-10

Final CM Point ID	Final CM Point Longitude (DD)	Final CM Point Latitude (DD)	Distance Between CM Points (M)	Article 76 Criterion	Relevant FoS Point
ICE-RR-CM-32	-35.4992326	59.6699931	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-10
ICE-RR-CM-33	-35.5089749	59.6541167	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-10
ICE-RR-CM-34	-35.5181803	59.6381601	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-10
ICE-RR-CM-35	-35.5268536	59.6221264	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-10
ICE-RR-CM-36	-35.5349901	59.6060213	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-10
ICE-RR-CM-37	-35.5425876	59.5898504	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-10
ICE-RR-CM-38	-35.5496461	59.5736159	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-10
ICE-RR-CM-39	-35.5561634	59.5573244	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-10
ICE-RR-CM-40	-35.5621372	59.5409795	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-10
ICE-RR-CM-41	-35.5675697	59.5245855	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-10
ICE-RR-CM-42	-35.5724588	59.5081481	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-10
ICE-RR-CM-43	-35.5768044	59.4916719	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-10
ICE-RR-CM-44	-35.5806043	59.4751601	59.399	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-10
ICE-RR-CM-45	-35.7779956	58.4928876	59.500	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-110
ICE-RR-CM-46	-36.6561998	57.6198645	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-47	-36.6716598	57.6054520	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-48	-36.6866595	57.5909035	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-49	-36.7011920	57.5762201	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-50	-36.7152551	57.5614064	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-51	-36.7288466	57.5464683	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-52	-36.7419620	57.5314081	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-53	-36.7545968	57.5162317	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-54	-36.7667510	57.5009438	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-55	-36.7784201	57.4855466	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-56	-36.7896019	57.4700461	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-57	-36.8002941	57.4544471	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-58	-36.8104922	57.4387529	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-59	-36.8201940	57.4229683	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-60	-36.8294018	57.4070982	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-61	-36.8381087	57.3911459	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-62	-36.8463148	57.3751176	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-63	-36.8540178	57.3590178	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-64	-36.8612178	57.3428491	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145

Final CM Point ID	Final CM Point Longitude (DD)	Final CM Point Latitude (DD)	Distance Between CM Points (M)	Article 76 Criterion	Relevant FoS Point
ICE-RR-CM-65	-36.8679125	57.3266185	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-66	-36.8740997	57.3103285	59.506	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-145
ICE-RR-CM-67	-37.2277013	56.3398388	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-21
ICE-RR-CM-68	-37.2347373	56.3236711	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-21
ICE-RR-CM-69	-37.2412816	56.3074416	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-21
ICE-RR-CM-70	-37.2473317	56.2911527	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-21
ICE-RR-CM-71	-37.2528900	56.2748093	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-21
ICE-RR-CM-72	-37.2579520	56.2584176	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-21
ICE-RR-CM-73	-37.2625200	56.2419802	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-21
ICE-RR-CM-74	-37.2665916	56.2255019	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-21
ICE-RR-CM-75	-37.2701646	56.2089889	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-21
ICE-RR-CM-76	-37.2732414	56.1924450	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-21
ICE-RR-CM-77	-37.2758218	56.1758738	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-21
ICE-RR-CM-78	-37.2779036	56.1592817	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-21
ICE-RR-CM-79	-37.2794892	56.1426724	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-21
ICE-RR-CM-80	-37.2805761	56.1260509	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-21
ICE-RR-CM-81	-37.2811668	56.1094208	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-21
ICE-RR-CM-82	-37.2812611	56.0927874	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-21
ICE-RR-CM-83	-37.2808591	56.0761555	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-21
ICE-RR-CM-84	-37.2799630	56.0595302	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-21
ICE-RR-CM-85	-37.2785729	56.0429153	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-21
ICE-RR-CM-86	-37.2766909	56.0263146	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-21
ICE-RR-CM-87	-37.2743149	56.0097344	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-21
ICE-RR-CM-88	-37.2714492	55.9931798	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-21
ICE-RR-CM-89	-37.2680940	55.9766520	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-21
ICE-RR-CM-90	-37.2642515	55.9601588	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-21
ICE-RR-CM-91	-37.2599239	55.9437038	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-21
ICE-RR-CM-92	-37.2551111	55.9272910	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-21
ICE-RR-CM-93	-37.2498156	55.9109255	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-21
ICE-RR-CM-94	-37.2440394	55.8946110	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-21
ICE-RR-CM-95	-37.2377871	55.8783528	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-21
ICE-RR-CM-96	-37.2310587	55.8621547	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-21
ICE-RR-CM-97	-37.2238565	55.8460218	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-21

Final CM Point ID	Final CM Point Longitude (DD)	Final CM Point Latitude (DD)	Distance Between CM Points (M)	Article 76 Criterion	Relevant FoS Point
ICE-RR-CM-98	-37.2161826	55.8299581	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-21
ICE-RR-CM-99	-37.2080417	55.8139673	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-21
ICE-RR-CM-100	-37.1994358	55.7980560	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-21
ICE-RR-CM-101	-37.1903673	55.7822254	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-21
ICE-RR-CM-102	-37.1808407	55.7664821	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-21
ICE-RR-CM-103	-37.1708559	55.7508300	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-21
ICE-RR-CM-104	-37.1604175	55.7352729	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-21
ICE-RR-CM-105	-37.1495321	55.7198147	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-21
ICE-RR-CM-106	-37.1381999	55.7044595	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-21
ICE-RR-CM-107	-37.1264230	55.6892137	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-21
ICE-RR-CM-108	-37.1142104	55.6740774	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-21
ICE-RR-CM-109	-37.1015598	55.6590583	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-21
ICE-RR-CM-110	-37.0884804	55.6441580	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-21
ICE-RR-CM-111	-37.0749720	55.6293828	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-21
ICE-RR-CM-112	-37.0610413	55.6147342	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-21
ICE-RR-CM-113	-37.0466908	55.6002187	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-21
ICE-RR-CM-114	-37.0319269	55.5858377	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-21
ICE-RR-CM-115	-37.0167521	55.5715965	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-21
ICE-RR-CM-116	-37.0011731	55.5574978	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-21
ICE-RR-CM-117	-36.9851921	55.5435467	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-21
ICE-RR-CM-118	-36.9688136	55.5297462	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-21
ICE-RR-CM-119	-36.9520443	55.5161000	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-21
ICE-RR-CM-120	-36.9348887	55.5026122	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-21
ICE-RR-CM-121	-36.9173491	55.4892869	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-21
ICE-RR-CM-122	-36.8994344	55.4761253	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-21
ICE-RR-CM-123	-36.8811492	55.4631329	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-21
ICE-RR-CM-124	-36.8624957	55.4503124	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-21
ICE-RR-CM-125	-36.8434806	55.4376664	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-21
ICE-RR-CM-126	-36.8241107	55.4252002	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-21
ICE-RR-CM-127	-36.8043904	55.4129167	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-21
ICE-RR-CM-128	-36.7843243	55.4008171	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-21
ICE-RR-CM-129	-36.7639191	55.3889069	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-21
ICE-RR-CM-130	-36.7431815	55.3771887	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-21

Final CM Point ID	Final CM Point Longitude (DD)	Final CM Point Latitude (DD)	Distance Between CM Points (M)	Article 76 Criterion	Relevant FoS Point
ICE-RR-CM-131	-36.7221137	55.3656654	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-21
ICE-RR-CM-132	-36.7007271	55.3543395	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-21
ICE-RR-CM-133	-36.6790215	55.3432138	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-21
ICE-RR-CM-134	-36.6570061	55.3322925	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-21
ICE-RR-CM-135	-36.6346874	55.3215768	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-21
ICE-RR-CM-136	-36.6120701	55.3110721	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-21
ICE-RR-CM-137	-36.5891608	55.3007774	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-21
ICE-RR-CM-138	-36.5659663	55.2906991	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-21
ICE-RR-CM-139	-36.5424933	55.2808374	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-21
ICE-RR-CM-140	-36.5187441	55.2711964	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-21
ICE-RR-CM-141	-36.4947299	55.2617774	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-21
ICE-RR-CM-142	-36.4704574	55.2525846	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-21
ICE-RR-CM-143	-36.4459289	55.2436180	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-21
ICE-RR-CM-144	-36.4211534	55.2348817	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-21
ICE-RR-CM-145	-36.3961376	55.2263771	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-21
ICE-RR-CM-146	-36.3708859	55.2181056	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-21
ICE-RR-CM-147	-36.3454097	55.2100725	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-21
ICE-RR-CM-148	-36.3197111	55.2022767	26.107	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-21
ICE-RR-CM-149	-35.6486314	55.0008574	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-20
ICE-RR-CM-150	-35.6228498	54.9933007	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-20
ICE-RR-CM-151	-35.5968638	54.9859866	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-20
ICE-RR-CM-152	-35.5706779	54.9789167	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-20
ICE-RR-CM-153	-35.5443011	54.9720935	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-20
ICE-RR-CM-154	-35.5177379	54.9655172	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-20
ICE-RR-CM-155	-35.4909951	54.9591919	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-20
ICE-RR-CM-156	-35.4640838	54.9531176	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-20
ICE-RR-CM-157	-35.4370063	54.9472957	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-20
ICE-RR-CM-158	-35.4097717	54.9417290	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-20
ICE-RR-CM-159	-35.3823865	54.9364176	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-20
ICE-RR-CM-160	-35.3548599	54.9313641	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-20
ICE-RR-CM-161	-35.3271985	54.9265686	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-20
ICE-RR-CM-162	-35.2994069	54.9220325	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-20
ICE-RR-CM-163	-35.2714940	54.9177585	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-20

Final CM Point ID	Final CM Point Longitude (DD)	Final CM Point Latitude (DD)	Distance Between CM Points (M)	Article 76 Criterion	Relevant FoS Point
ICE-RR-CM-164	-35.2434665	54.9137454	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-20
ICE-RR-CM-165	-35.2153313	54.9099959	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-20
ICE-RR-CM-166	-35.1870995	54.9065113	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-20
ICE-RR-CM-167	-35.1587734	54.9032904	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-20
ICE-RR-CM-168	-35.1303619	54.9003358	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-20
ICE-RR-CM-169	-35.1018741	54.8976477	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-20
ICE-RR-CM-170	-35.0733144	54.8952273	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-20
ICE-RR-CM-171	-35.0446941	54.8930747	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-20
ICE-RR-CM-172	-35.0160154	54.8911899	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-20
ICE-RR-CM-173	-34.9872917	54.8895743	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-20
ICE-RR-CM-174	-34.9585254	54.8882280	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-20
ICE-RR-CM-175	-34.9297254	54.8871509	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-20
ICE-RR-CM-176	-34.9009008	54.8863456	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-20
ICE-RR-CM-177	-34.8720581	54.8858083	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-20
ICE-RR-CM-178	-34.8432042	54.8855429	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-20
ICE-RR-CM-179	-34.8143458	54.8855468	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-20
ICE-RR-CM-180	-34.7854919	54.8858212	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-20
ICE-RR-CM-181	-34.7566470	54.8863663	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-20
ICE-RR-CM-182	-34.7278246	54.8871819	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-20
ICE-RR-CM-183	-34.6990246	54.8882668	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-20
ICE-RR-CM-184	-34.6702605	54.8896222	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-20
ICE-RR-CM-185	-34.6415369	54.8912469	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-20
ICE-RR-CM-186	-34.6128627	54.8931394	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-20
ICE-RR-CM-187	-34.5842424	54.8953010	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-20
ICE-RR-CM-188	-34.5556849	54.8977305	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-20
ICE-RR-CM-189	-34.5271993	54.9004264	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-20
ICE-RR-CM-190	-34.4987924	54.9033900	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-20
ICE-RR-CM-191	-34.4704685	54.9066187	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-20
ICE-RR-CM-192	-34.4422389	54.9101136	33.411	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RR-20
ICE-RR-CM-193	-33.4987182	55.0298766	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-103
ICE-RR-CM-194	-33.4704010	55.0333699	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-103
ICE-RR-CM-195	-33.4421850	55.0371272	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-103
ICE-RR-CM-196	-33.4140744	55.0411486	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-103

Final CM Point ID	Final CM Point Longitude (DD)	Final CM Point Latitude (DD)	Distance Between CM Points (M)	Article 76 Criterion	Relevant FoS Point
ICE-RR-CM-197	-33.3860807	55.0454300	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-103
ICE-RR-CM-198	-33.3582059	55.0499740	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-103
ICE-RR-CM-199	-33.3304637	55.0547766	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-103
ICE-RR-CM-200	-33.3028563	55.0598390	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-103
ICE-RR-CM-201	-33.2753925	55.0651573	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-103
ICE-RR-CM-202	-33.2480792	55.0707326	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-103
ICE-RR-CM-203	-33.2209232	55.0765610	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-103
ICE-RR-CM-204	-33.1939333	55.0826423	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-103
ICE-RR-CM-205	-33.1671141	55.0889751	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-103
ICE-RR-CM-206	-33.1404745	55.0955581	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-103
ICE-RR-CM-207	-33.1140214	55.1023886	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-103
ICE-RR-CM-208	-33.0877614	55.1094663	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-103
ICE-RR-CM-209	-33.0617013	55.1167873	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-103
ICE-RR-CM-210	-33.0358478	55.1243502	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-103
ICE-RR-CM-211	-33.0102076	55.1321536	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-103
ICE-RR-CM-212	-32.9847875	55.1401961	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-103
ICE-RR-CM-213	-32.9595943	55.1484748	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-103
ICE-RR-CM-214	-32.9346346	55.1569871	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-103
ICE-RR-CM-215	-32.9099174	55.1657329	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-103
ICE-RR-CM-216	-32.8854451	55.1747069	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-103
ICE-RR-CM-217	-32.8612265	55.1839088	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-103
ICE-RR-CM-218	-32.8372684	55.1933347	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-103
ICE-RR-CM-219	-32.8135776	55.2029844	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-103
ICE-RR-CM-220	-32.7901585	55.2128540	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-103
ICE-RR-CM-221	-32.7670202	55.2229393	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-103
ICE-RR-CM-222	-32.7441648	55.2332415	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-103
ICE-RR-CM-223	-32.7216036	55.2437540	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-103
ICE-RR-CM-224	-32.6993388	55.2544767	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-103
ICE-RR-CM-225	-32.6773773	55.2654055	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-103
ICE-RR-CM-226	-32.6557279	55.2765377	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-103
ICE-RR-CM-227	-32.6343929	55.2878718	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-103
ICE-RR-CM-228	-32.6133791	55.2994026	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-103
ICE-RR-CM-229	-32.5926931	55.3111285	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-103

Final CM Point ID	Final CM Point Longitude (DD)	Final CM Point Latitude (DD)	Distance Between CM Points (M)	Article 76 Criterion	Relevant FoS Point
ICE-RR-CM-230	-32.5723395	55.3230456	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-103
ICE-RR-CM-231	-32.5523251	55.3351511	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-103
ICE-RR-CM-232	-32.5326564	55.3474410	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-103
ICE-RR-CM-233	-32.5133359	55.3599139	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-103
ICE-RR-CM-234	-32.4943725	55.3725657	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-103
ICE-RR-CM-235	-32.4757684	55.3853925	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-103
ICE-RR-CM-236	-32.4575326	55.3983914	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-103
ICE-RR-CM-237	-32.4396651	55.4115586	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-103
ICE-RR-CM-238	-32.4221771	55.4248912	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-103
ICE-RR-CM-239	-32.4050665	55.4383852	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-103
ICE-RR-CM-240	-32.3883443	55.4520367	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-103
ICE-RR-CM-241	-32.3720152	55.4658430	N/A	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRE-103

Table 5. Coordinates for the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 M, and their corresponding foot of the slope points in the western and southern parts of Reykjanes Ridge.

Final OL Point ID	Final OL Point Longitude (DD)	Final OL Point Latitude (DD)	Distance Between OL Points (M)	Article 76 Criterion	Relevant FoS Point
ICE-RR-OL-1	-32.8333495	62.6824942	23.197	Greenland EEZ	FOS-ICE-RRW-04 FOS-ICE-RRW-05
ICE-RR-OL-2	-33.2881957	62.3593719	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-05
ICE-RR-OL-3	-33.3074422	62.3453674	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-05
ICE-RR-OL-4	-33.3261675	62.3312133	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-05
ICE-RR-OL-5	-33.3443629	62.3169125	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-05
ICE-RR-OL-6	-33.3620283	62.3024710	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-05
ICE-RR-OL-7	-33.3791569	62.2878929	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-05
ICE-RR-OL-8	-33.3957443	62.2731811	48.044	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-05
ICE-RR-OL-9	-34.1613245	61.5609983	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-07
ICE-RR-OL-10	-34.1764971	61.5460385	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-07
ICE-RR-OL-11	-34.1911306	61.5309589	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-07
ICE-RR-OL-12	-34.2052229	61.5157625	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-07
ICE-RR-OL-13	-34.2187673	61.5004556	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-07
ICE-RR-OL-14	-34.2317659	61.4850413	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-07
ICE-RR-OL-15	-34.2442098	61.4695248	1.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-07
ICE-RR-OL-16	-34.2561013	61.4539092	40.000	4(a)(ii): FOS + 60 M	FOS-ICE-RRW-07