APPENDIX 1
FIGURES

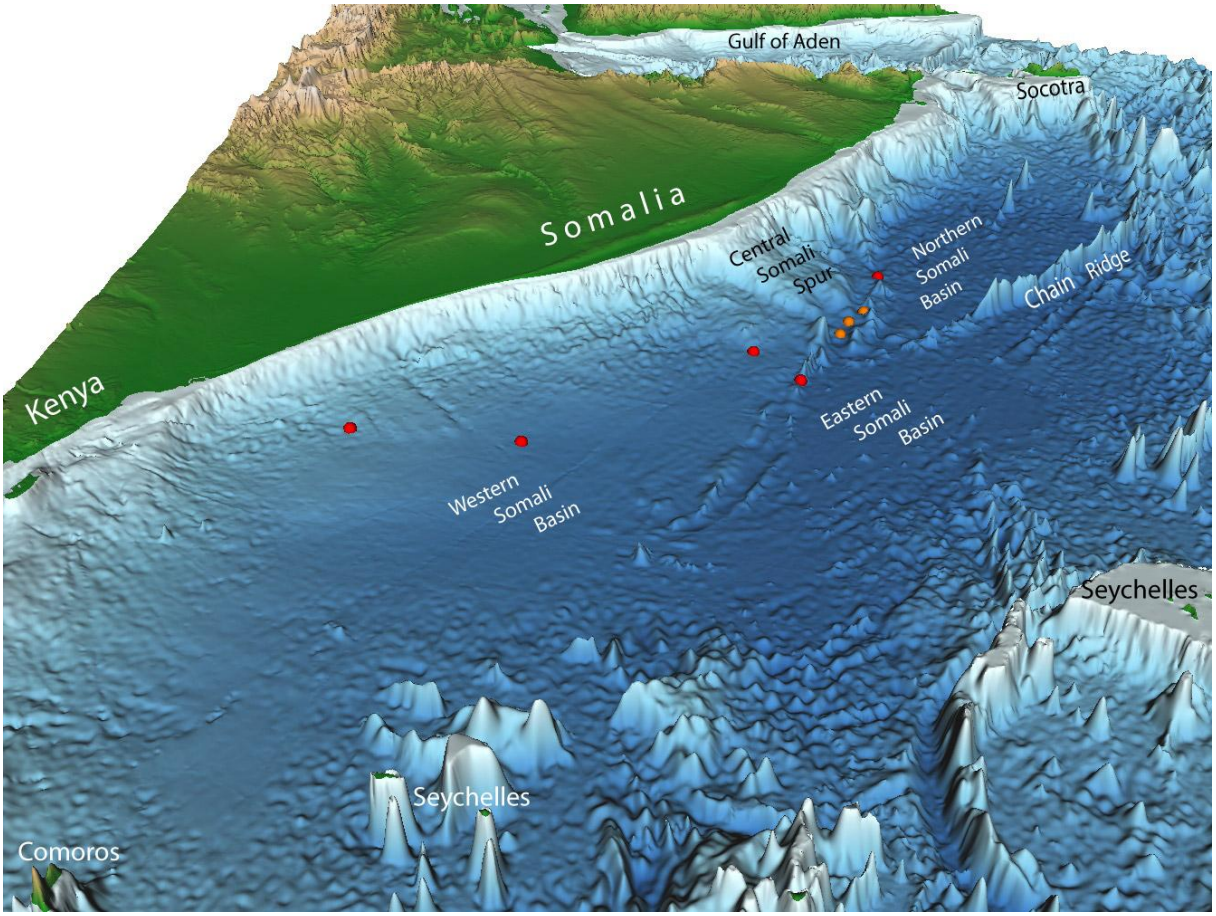

Figure 1: *Three dimensional view of the continental margin of Somalia and the north western Indian Ocean with names on key submarine features. Coloured spheres represent FOS points.*

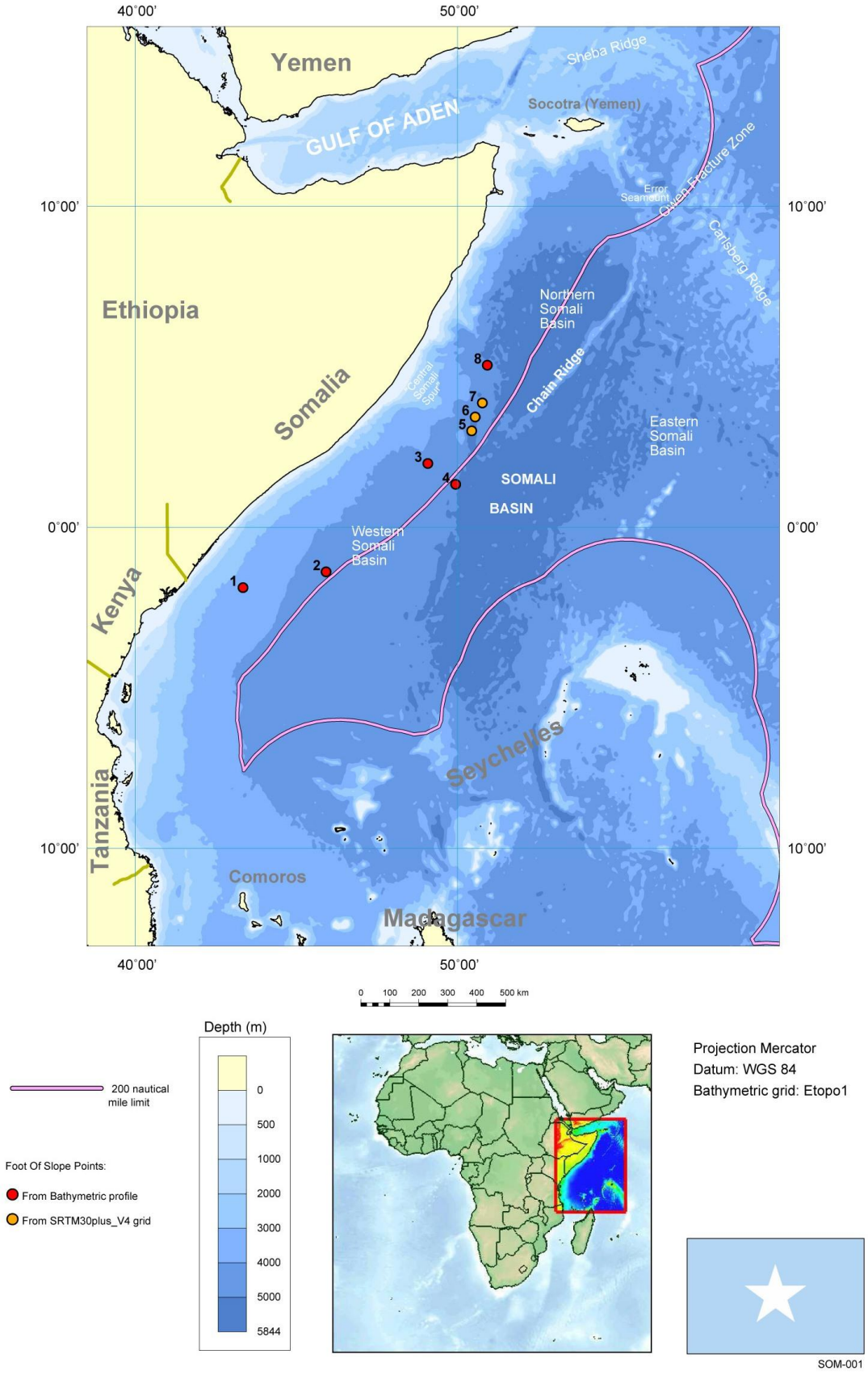

Figure 2: *Map of north western Indian Ocean and adjacent coasts with names of key submarine features.*

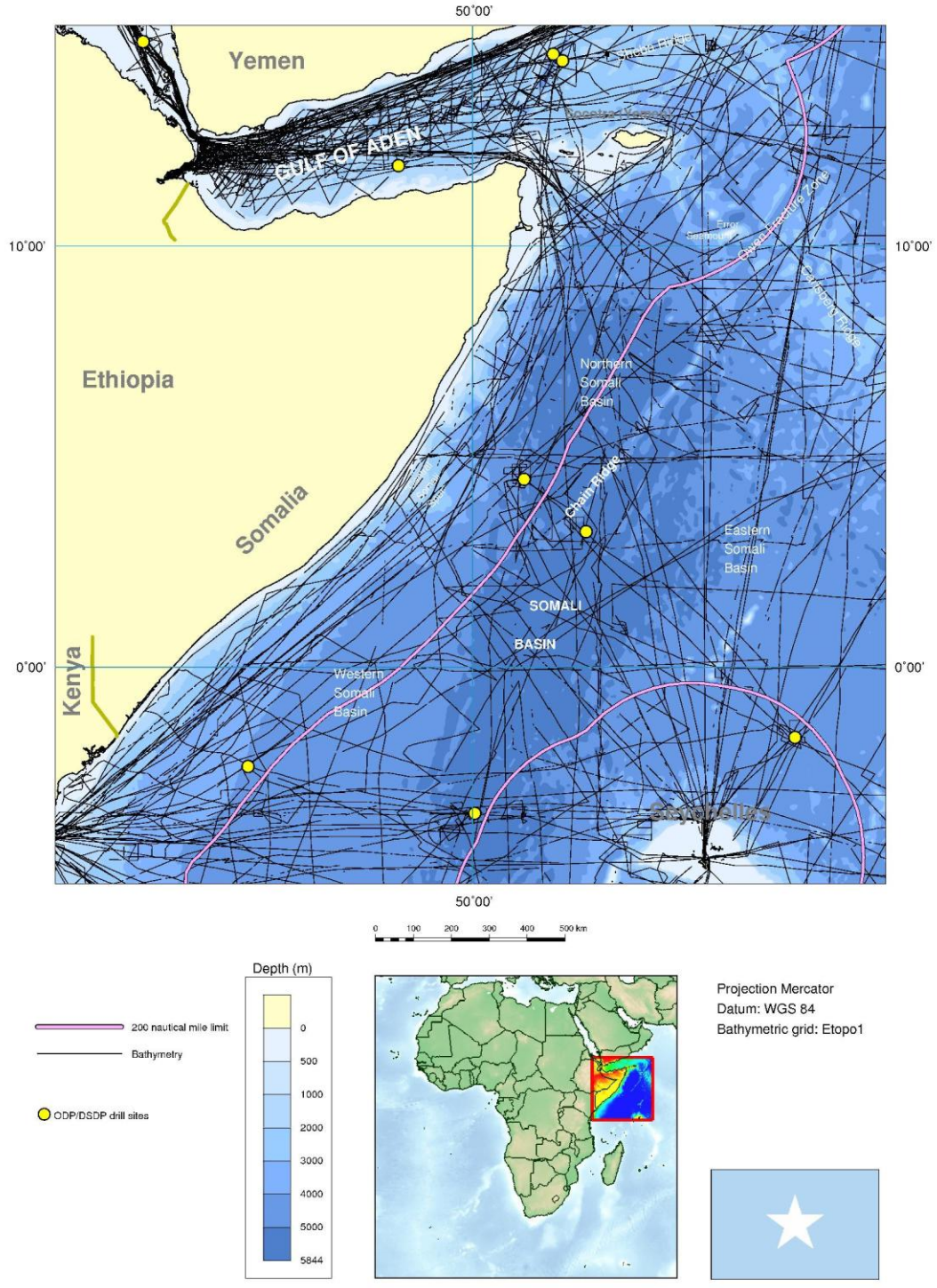

Figure 3: *Map showing echo sounder single beam corrected depth measurements and the position of DSDP/ODP drill sites.*

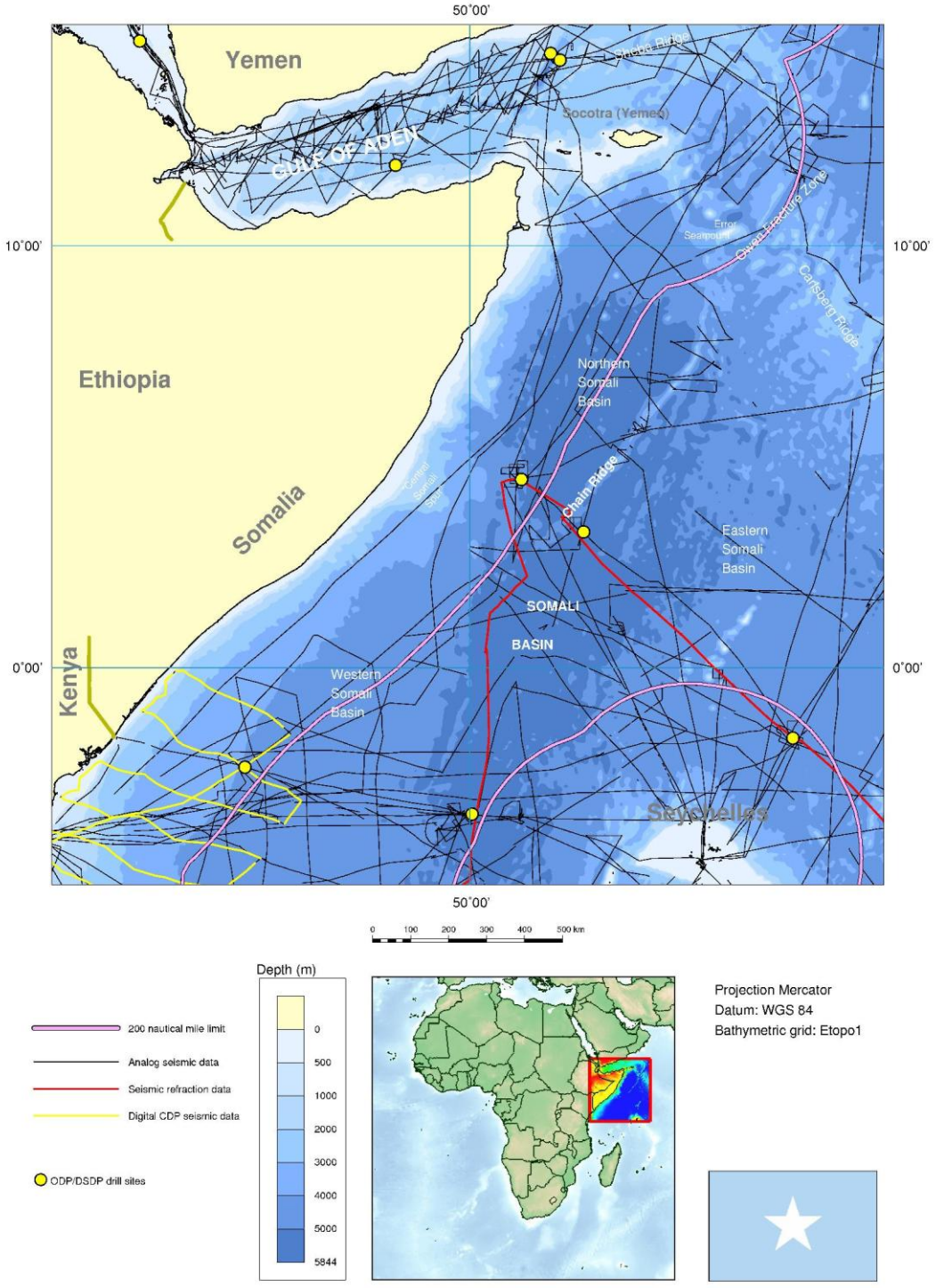

Figure 4: *Map showing analog, CDP and refraction seismic data and the position of DSDP/ODP drill sites.*

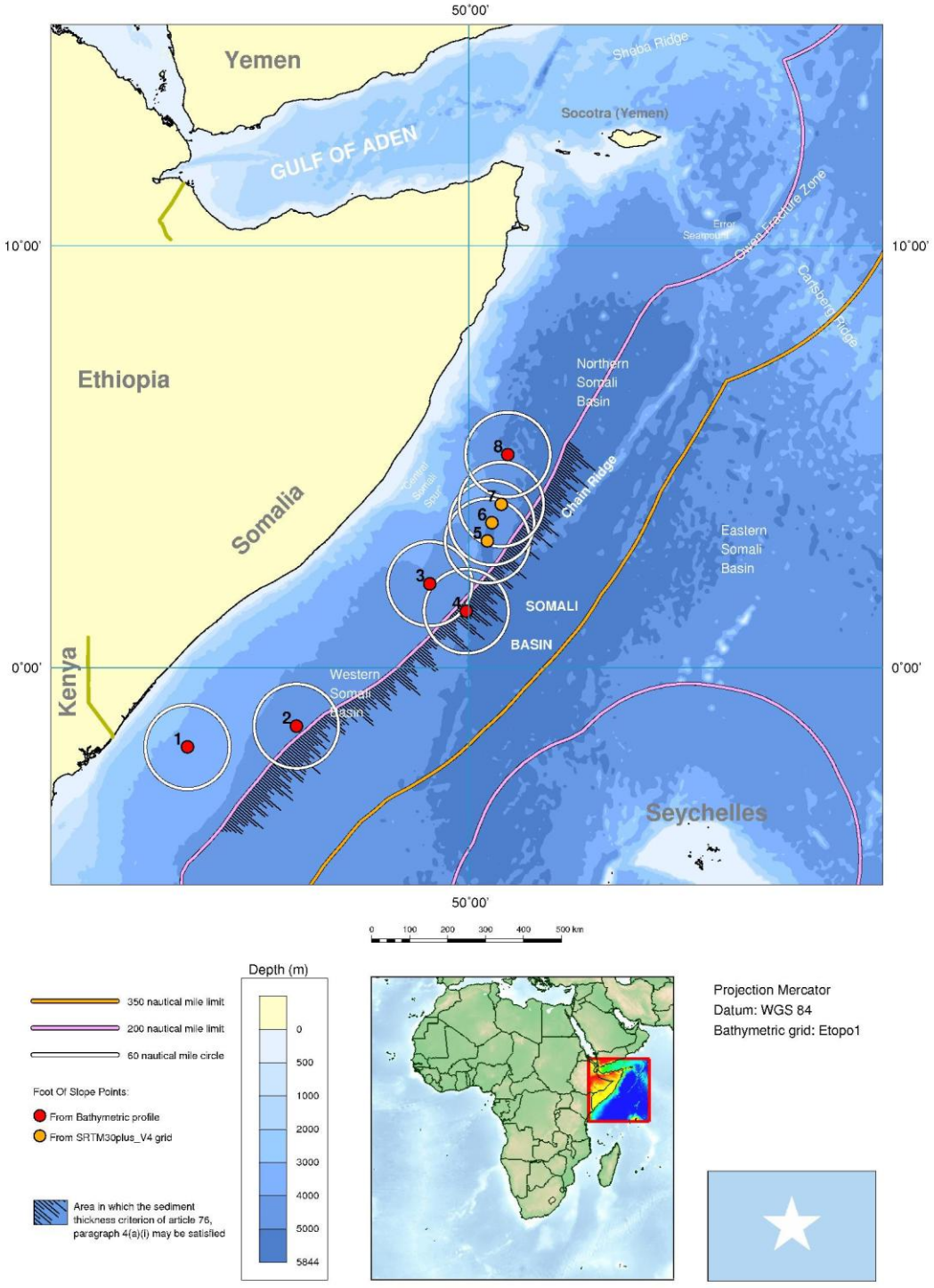

Figure 5: *Map showing the location of eight FOS points. These FOS points generate continental shelf area beyond 200 M based on the sediment thickness criterion and/or the 60 M distance criterion of article 76 paragraphs 4(a)(i) and 4(a)(ii), respectively. Five of these FOS points are described in more detail in Section 7.2.1 to 7.2.5 and Figures 6 to 10.*

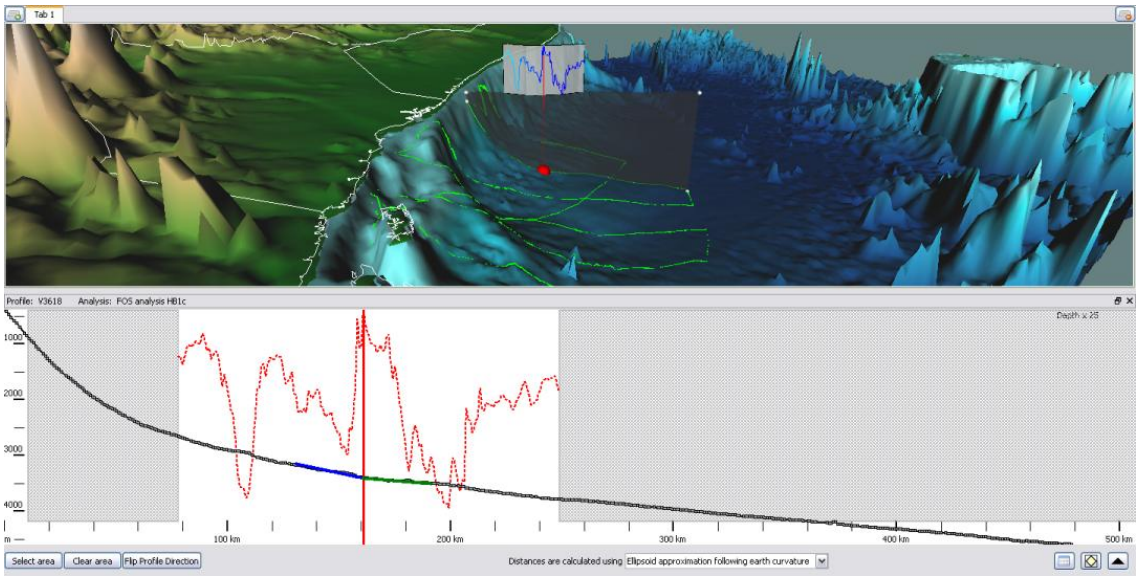

Figure 6: *Analysis of point FOS-1 at the base of the continental slope, based on bathymetric profile V3618 (lower panel). The upper panel shows a 3D view of the continental margin of Somalia viewed from south towards north, including the location of FOS-1(red circle) and the bathymetric profile V3618 (grey shaded panel). Point FOS-1 has been calculated to be the point of maximum change in average gradient across the area of the base of the slope based on the 2nd derivative of the slope (red dotted graph in lower panel).*

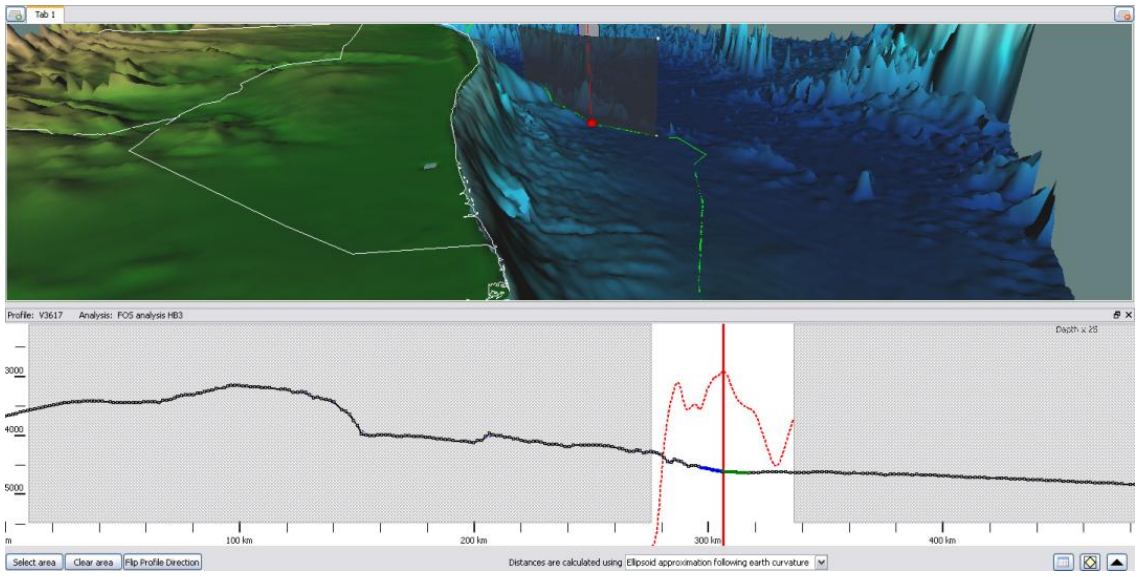

Figure 7: *Analysis of point FOS-3 at the base of the continental slope, based on bathymetric profile V3617 (lower panel). The upper panel shows a 3D view of the continental margin of Somalia viewed from south towards north, including the location of point FOS-3 (red sphere) and the bathymetric profile V3617 (grey shaded panel). Point FOS-3 has been calculated to be the point of maximum change in average gradient across the area of the base of the slope based on the 2nd derivative of the slope (red dotted graph in lower panel).*

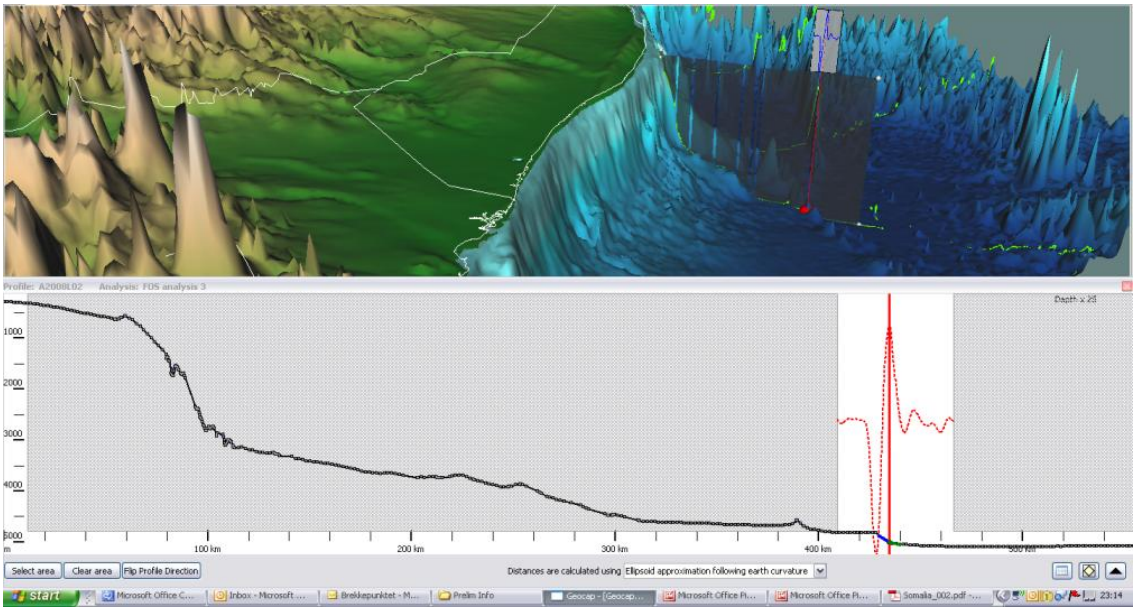

Figure 8: *Analysis of point FOS-4 at the base of the continental slope, based on bathymetric profile A8008L02 (lower panel). The upper panel shows a 3D view of the continental margin of Somalia viewed from south towards north, including the location of point FOS-4 (red sphere) and the bathymetric profile A8008L02 (grey shaded panel). Point FOS-4 has been calculated to be the point of maximum change in average gradient across the area of the base of the slope based on the 2nd derivative of the slope (red otted graph in lower panel).*

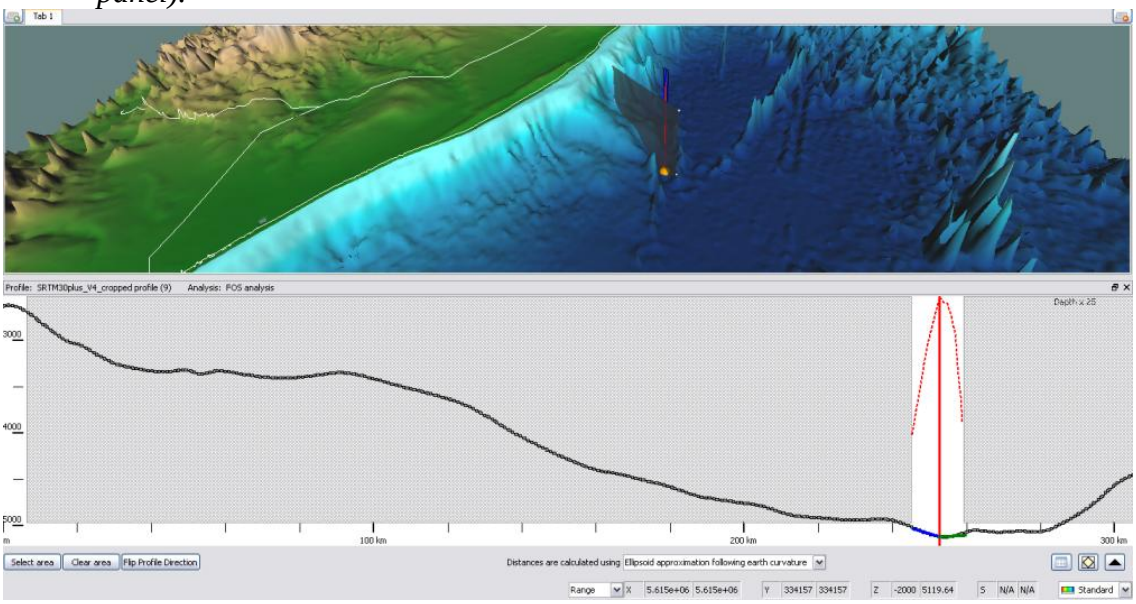

Figure 9: *Analysis of point FOS-5 at the base of the continental slope, based on a synthetic bathymetric profile extracted from the satellite derived bathymetric grid SRTM30plus_V4 (lower panel). The upper panel shows a 3D view of the continental margin of Somalia viewed from south towards north, including the location of point FOS-5 (orange sphere) and the bathymetric profile (grey shaded panel). The point FOS-5 has been calculated to be the point of maximum change in average gradient across the area of the base of the slope based on the 2nd derivative of the slope (red dotted graph in lower panel).*

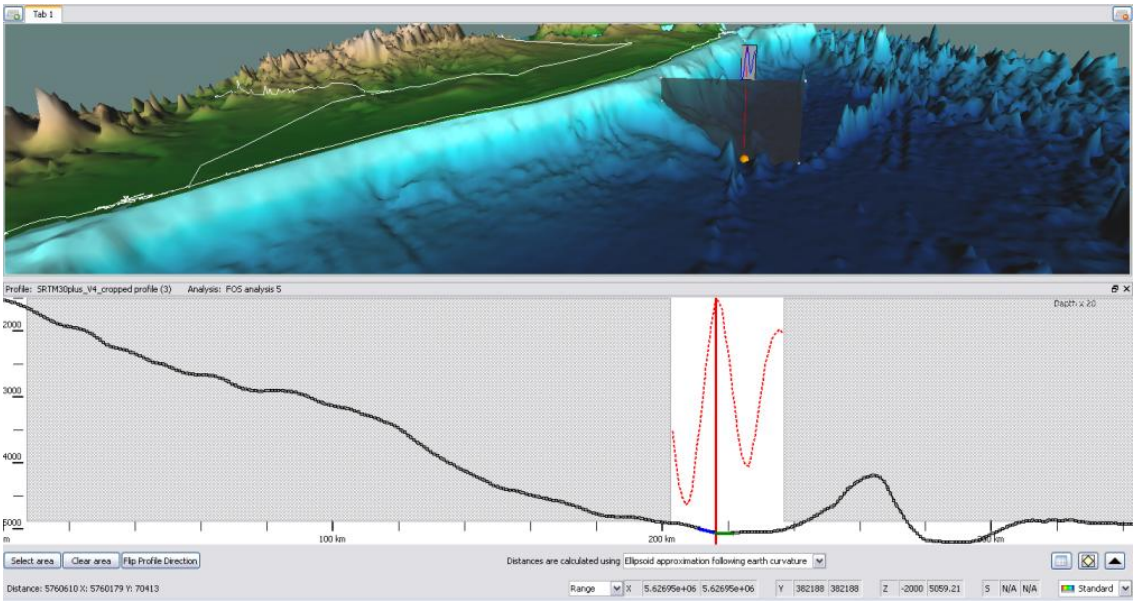

Figure 10: *Analysis of point FOS-6 at the base of the continental slope, based on a synthetic bathymetric profile extracted from the satellite derived bathymetric grid SRTM30plus_V4 (lower panel). The upper panel shows a 3D view of the continental margin of Soma Somalia viewed from south towards north, including the location of the point FOS-6 (orange sphere) and the bathymetric profile (grey shaded panel). The point FOS-6 has been calculated to be the point of maximum change in average gradient across the area of the base of the slope based on the 2nd derivative of the slope (red dotted graph in lower panel).*