1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea



Amended Preliminary Information Submitted by the Republic of Mauritius Concerning the Extended Continental Shelf in the Northern Chagos Archipelago Region

MAY 2021 MCN-PI-DOC

PREFACE

This Amended Preliminary Information document was prepared by the following Ministries/Department of the Government of the Republic of Mauritius:

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Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Regional Integration & International Trade, Permanent Representative to the United Nations

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The following persons have acted and/or will act as advisers to the Government of the Republic of Mauritius in the preparation of the Submission by the Republic of Mauritius concerning the extended continental shelf in the Northern Chagos Archipelago Region:

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1. INTRODUCTION

- This Amended Preliminary Information document has been prepared by the Republic of Mauritius pursuant to the Decision regarding the workload of the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf and the ability of States, particularly developing States, to fulfill the requirements of article 4 of annex II to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, as well as the decision contained in SPLOS/72, paragraph (a), adopted by the Eighteenth Meeting of the States Parties to the Convention (SPLOS/183). This document includes the coordinates of the outer limits of the continental shelf of the Republic of Mauritius, that lie beyond 200 nautical miles (M) from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured (hereinafter referred to as 'the territorial sea baselines') in respect of the Northern Chagos Archipelago Region.
- 1-2 The Republic of Mauritius is made up of a group of islands in the south west and central Indian Ocean. The main Island of Mauritius is located at longitude 57°30′E and latitude 20°00′S, approximately 900km east of Madagascar. The total land area of Mauritius is roughly 2,000 km². Mauritius has a population of 1.27 million, of which around 147,000 reside in the capital city of Port Louis. The population of Rodrigues Island is approximately 43,155, and about 274 people live in Agalega and St Brandon Islands. The territory of Mauritius includes, in addition and in relation to the Island of Mauritius:
 - (i) the islands of Cargados Carajos (the St Brandon Group of 16 Islands and Islets), 402km north;
 - (ii) Rodrigues Island, 560km north-east;



- (iii) Agalega, 933km north;
- (iv) Tromelin, 580km north-west; and
- (v) the Chagos Archipelago, including Diego Garcia, 2200km northeast, and, at its closest point, 498km south of Maldives.
- 1-3 The Republic of Mauritius is a Party to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (Convention), which it signed on the day it was opened for signature on 10 December 1982, and subsequently ratified on 4 November 1994. The *Maritime Zones Act 2005*, which repealed the *Maritime Zones Act 1977*, provides that the provisions of the Convention have the force of law in the Republic of Mauritius, and establishes maritime zones in accordance with the Convention, including provisions defining the outer limits of the continental shelf.

2. STATUS OF PREPARATION AND INTENDED DATE OF SUBMISSION

- 2-1 The Republic of Mauritius submitted on 6 May 2009 a Preliminary Information to the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf (CLCS) concerning the extended continental shelf in the Chagos Archipelago Region. To date, Mauritius has made three partial submissions to the CLCS:
 - a. On 1 December 2008, Mauritius made a joint submission with Seychelles concerning the region of the Mascarene Plateau (SMS-ES-DOC);
 - b. On 6 May 2009, Mauritius made a partial submission concerning the region of Rodrigues Island (MRS-ES-DOC); and



- c. On 26 March 2019, Mauritius made a partial submission concerning the Southern Chagos Archipelago Region (MCSS-ES-DOC).
- 2-2 In its partial submission concerning the Southern Chagos Archipelago of 26 March 2019, Mauritius informed the CLCS that:

"The Republic of Mauritius also intends to make another partial submission concerning the continental shelf in the Northern Chagos Archipelago Region in due course. However, since there is a likely overlap with the claim for an extended continental shelf submitted by the Republic of Maldives (MAL-ES-DOC) and the representations made by the Republic of Mauritius (Note No: 10887/10 and Note No. 11031/11), the Republic of Mauritius is envisaging bilateral talks with the Republic of Maldives with a view to reaching an agreement both in respect of the maritime delimitation and the extended continental shelf."

- 2-3 Unfortunately, the bilateral talks with Maldives favoured by Mauritius did not materialise, due to Maldives' unwillingness to engage with Mauritius.
- 2-4 Mauritius is presently in the process of finalising its submission for the CLCS concerning the Northern Chagos Archipelago Region, which covers some of the area to be delimited by a Special Chamber of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS). Mauritius' entitlement to this area is based on the delineation of the outer limit of the extended continental shelf in accordance with the provisions of Article 76(4) to 76(7) of the Convention. The Republic of Mauritius intends to make a full Submission in the Northern Chagos Archipelago in due course.



- 2-5 The part of the continental shelf lying beyond 200M from the territorial sea baselines of the territory of the Republic of Mauritius measured from the Northern Chagos Archipelago is referred to in this Amended Preliminary Information document as the 'extended continental shelf'.
- 3. SOVEREIGNTY THE CHAGOS ARCHIPELAGO IS AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE TERRITORY OF MAURITIUS
- 3-1 In the Preliminary Information submitted by the Republic of Mauritius on 6 May 2009, it was stated that a dispute existed between the Republic of Mauritius and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland with regard to the Chagos Archipelago. This arose following the detachment of the Chagos Archipelago by the United Kingdom from Mauritius prior to its accession to independence and the purported creation by the United Kingdom of the so-called "British Indian Ocean Territory".
- 3-2 The Chagos Archipelago is, and has always formed, part of the territory of the Republic of Mauritius. Mauritian sovereignty over the Chagos Archipelago has been definitively determined as a matter of international law by the International Court of Justice (ICJ) and a Special Chamber of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS).
- 3-3 In its Advisory Opinion of 25 February 2019 on the Legal Consequences of the Separation of the Chagos Archipelago from Mauritius in 1965, the ICJ determined that:
 - "at the time of its detachment from Mauritius" the "Chagos Archipelago was clearly an integral part of that non-self-governing territory";



- the United Kingdom's purported detachment of the Chagos Archipelago "was not based on the free and genuine expression of the will of the people concerned";
- at the time of the purported detachment, "obligations arising under international law and reflected in the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly during the process of decolonization of Mauritius require[d] the United Kingdom, as the administering Power, to respect the territorial integrity of that country, including the Chagos Archipelago";
- the "detachment" was therefore "unlawful" such that "the process of decolonization of Mauritius was not lawfully completed when Mauritius acceded to independence in 1968";
- "the United Kingdom's continued administration of the Chagos Archipelago constitutes a wrongful act entailing the international responsibility of that State";
- this "unlawful act" is "of a continuing character" and "the United Kingdom
 is under an obligation to bring to an end its administration of the Chagos
 Archipelago as rapidly as possible, thereby enabling Mauritius to
 complete the decolonization of its territory in a manner consistent with
 the right of peoples to self-determination"; and
- "all Member States [of the United Nations] are under an obligation to cooperate with the United Nations in order to complete the decolonization of Mauritius."



- 3-4 On 22 May 2019, the UN General Assembly adopted resolution 73/295 which fully endorsed the determinations of the ICJ. By an overwhelming majority, UN Member States confirmed that the Chagos Archipelago is an integral part of the Republic of Mauritius and demanded that the United Kingdom terminate its unlawful administration of the Chagos Archipelago within six months, that is, no later than 22 November 2019.
- 3-5 In its Judgment of 28 January 2021 in the Dispute concerning delimitation of the maritime boundary between Mauritius and Maldives in the Indian Ocean (Mauritius/Maldives), a Special Chamber of ITLOS ruled that:
 - "it is inconceivable that the United Kingdom, whose administration over the Chagos Archipelago constitutes a wrongful act of a continuing character and thus must be brought to an end as rapidly as possible, and yet who has failed to do so, can have any legal interests in permanently disposing of maritime zones around the Chagos Archipelago by delimitation";
 - "Mauritius can be regarded as the coastal State in respect of the Chagos
 Archipelago for the purpose of the delimitation of a maritime boundary
 even before the process of the decolonization of Mauritius is
 completed"; and
 - "Mauritius can be regarded as the State with an opposite or adjacent coast to the Maldives within the meaning of article 74, paragraph 1, and article 83, paragraph 1, of the Convention and the concerned State within the meaning of paragraph 3 of the same articles."
- 3-6 It follows that, despite the United Kingdom's ongoing and unlawful colonial administration of the Chagos Archipelago, there can be no doubt that the



Chagos Archipelago forms an integral part of the territory of the Republic of Mauritius and that there is no dispute with the United Kingdom as regards sovereignty over the Chagos Archipelago. There is accordingly no impediment to the CLCS making a recommendation in relation to the Chagos Archipelago.

4. THE OUTER LIMITS OF THE EXTENDED CONTINENTAL SHELF IN THE CHAGOS ARCHIPELAGO REGION

- 4-1 As provided for under paragraph 1 of Article 76 of the Convention, the Republic of Mauritius has a continental shelf comprising the seabed and subsoil of the submarine areas that extends beyond its territorial sea throughout the natural prolongation of its land territory to the outer edge of the continental margin, up to the limits provided for in paragraphs 4 to 6 of Article 76 of the Convention or, to a distance of 200M from the territorial sea baselines where the outer edge of the continental margin does not extend up to that distance.
- **4-2** Article 121 of the Convention further provides that, in the case of islands, the limits of the continental shelf are to be determined in the same manner as other land territory.
- 4-3 Paragraphs 4 to 6 of Article 76 of the Convention set out the manner in which a coastal State may establish the outer edge of its continental margin and its extended continental shelf, wherever that margin extends beyond 200M measured from the territorial sea baselines.
- Data considered by the Republic of Mauritius establishes that the outer edge of the continental margin in the relevant land territory in the Chagos Archipelago Region (Peros Banhos and Salomon Islands (Blenheim Reef))



extends beyond 200M measured from archipelagic baselines established in accordance with Article 47 of the Convention.

4-5 Pursuant to operative paragraph 1(a) of the decision contained in SPLOS/183, Sections 4 and 7 of this Amended Preliminary Information document provide an indication of the outer limits of the extended continental shelf in the Northern Chagos Archipelago Region as determined by the Republic of Mauritius.



5. GEOLOGICAL AND GEOMORPHOLOGICAL SETTINGS

The Chagos Archipelago (**Figure 1**) is located on the Chagos-Laccadive Ridge ("CLR"), which is a prominent N-S volcanic ridge that runs through the centre of the Indian Ocean. The CLR lies between 15°N and 12°S, extending for about 3000km roughly along the 73°E meridian. The CLR is surmounted by atolls, shoals, banks and coral reefs at depths less than 1500m.

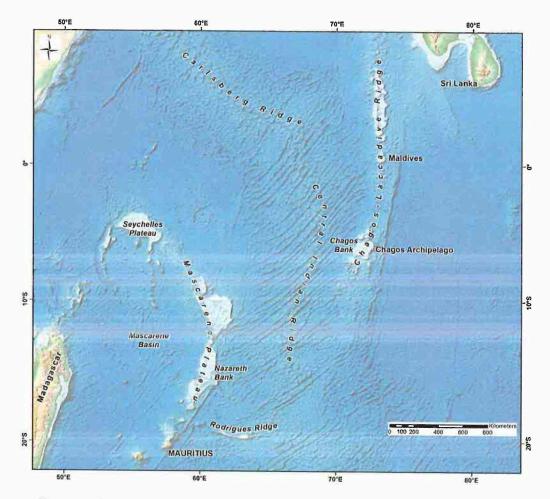


Figure 1: Geographical settings of the South Western and Central Indian Ocean



- 5-2 The CLR supports the landmasses of the Laccadive Islands in the north, Maldives in the central section and the Chagos Archipelago to the south. Notably, all of the islands and features of the Chagos Archipelago and Maldives sit on the same submarine ridge and share a common geological origin from the interaction of the Reunion Hotspot with the northward moving Indian plate. This long-term episodic event resulted in the formation of the various components of the CLR which are all connected by saddle-like features to form this topographic continuity.
- 5-3 The CLR was formed between 48 and 60 million years ago by the Reunion Hotspot which has affected most of the central Indian Ocean since its inception approximately 65 million years ago. The same hotspot also formed the Island of Mauritius between 8 and 10 million years ago and La Reunion around 2.1 million years ago. Taking into account the linearity of the CLR and its north-to-south age progression with the northward motion of the Indian plate over the Reunion Hotspot, the CLR marks the trace of the Reunion Hotspot.
- 5-4 To the south and east of the Chagos Archipelago a linear depression, the Chagos Trough, runs alongside the CLR. To the north, the CLR extends further eastward as irregular seafloor until it merges with the flat-lying deep ocean floor at a depth of around 5000m, resulting in a larger eastward margin of the CLR. Figure 2 below provides a three-dimensional view of the CLR, showing the Chagos Archipelago in the centre and the Maldives further to the north.



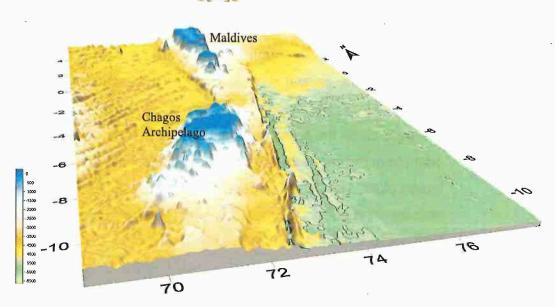


Figure 2: Seafloor Topography, Chagos Archipelago (based on GEBCO data)

- 5-5 As can be seen from Figure 2 above, the banks, atolls and coral reefs which cap the CLR slope downward to a depth of 5000 metres to the east of the Chagos Archipelago and the southern-most atolls of Maldives, and to lesser depths in other directions. The depth along the CLR varies and its latitudinal width is narrowest at around 3°S, where a distance of only 170km separates the 4000-meter bathymetric contours on either side, broadening to the north and south.
- 5-6 In the north of the Chagos Archipelago lie the three geographical features that are relevant to this Amended Preliminary Information: Peros Banhos, Salomon Islands and Blenheim Reef (which lies within 10.6M of Salomon Islands Atoll).



6. NATURAL PROLONGATION AND TEST OF APPURTENANCE

- 6-1 The Chagos Archipelago is the surface expression of the southern portion of a prominent linear bathymetric feature in the Central Indian Ocean: the CLR. The latter extends as a continuous physiographic ridge from the Laccadive Islands, through the Maldives, to the Chagos Archipelago.
- **6-2** The Chagos Archipelago is associated with submarine volcanic accumulations that resulted from the northward passage of the Indian Plate over the Reunion Hotspot.
- 6-3 The Republic of Mauritius is of the view that the elevations and banks in the Chagos Archipelago represent the submerged prolongation of the relevant land territory of the Republic of Mauritius in this region, and that both this natural prolongation, and the outer edge of the continental margin, extend beyond 200M from the territorial sea baselines.
- 6-4 On the basis of the geological and geomorphological settings described above, Mauritius has an extended continental shelf comprised of the seabed and subsoil that extend to the north-east beyond its territorial sea throughout the natural prolongation of its land territory to the outer edge of the continental margin.
- 6-5 The outer edge of the continental margin representing the natural prolongation of the relevant land territory in the Chagos Archipelago (Peros Banhos, Salomon Islands and Blenheim Reef), in accordance with Article 76(3) of the Convention, extends beyond 200M measured from the archipelagic baselines established by Mauritius.



6-6 The Republic of Mauritius recalls that the test of appurtenance, as defined in paragraph 2.2.8 of the Scientific and Technical Guidelines of the CLCS, provides as follows:

"If either the line delineated at a distance of 60 nautical miles from the foot of the continental slope, or the line delineated at a distance where the thickness of sedimentary rock is at least 1 per cent of the shortest distance from such point to the foot of the slope, or both, extend beyond 200 nautical miles from the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured, then a coastal State is entitled to delineate the outer limits of the continental shelf as prescribed by the provisions contained in article 76, paragraphs 4 to 10."

- 6-7 According to this formulation, which is based on the provisions of paragraph 4(a)(i) and (ii), and paragraph 4(b) of Article 76 of the Convention, the Republic of Mauritius is required to demonstrate that the submerged prolongation of its landmass extends beyond 200M from the territorial sea baselines.
- 6-8 Accordingly, the test of appurtenance is satisfied where the formula line constructed in accordance with paragraph 4(a)(i) or (ii) of Article 76 extends beyond 200M. In this regard, the Republic of Mauritius has constructed formula lines in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 4(a)(ii) and 7 of Article 76, which circumscribe the northern area of the Chagos Archipelago Region included in this Amended Preliminary Information. In this regard, the formula line extends beyond 200M from the territorial sea baselines of the Mauritius land territory of Peros Banhos and Salomon Island (Blenheim Reef). Therefore, the test of appurtenance is satisfied, and the Republic of Mauritius is entitled to delineate the outer limits of the



continental shelf beyond 200M in the Northern Chagos Archipelago Region in the manner prescribed by Article 76 of the Convention.

7. PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE 76 INVOKED

The Republic of Mauritius has applied paragraphs 4 (a)(ii), 4 (b), 6 and 7 of Article 76 of the Convention in support of the determination of the outer limits of the extended continental shelf in the Northern Chagos Archipelago Region.

8. OUTER LIMITS OF THE EXTENDED CONTINENTAL SHELF IN THE NORTERN CHAGOS ARCHIPELAGO REGION

- 8-1 The Republic of Mauritius recalls that paragraph 4 of Article 76 of the Convention provides two methods for establishing the outer edge of the continental margin whenever it extends beyond 200M from the territorial sea baselines. Both of these methods are based upon measurements from points identified at the foot of the continental slope.
- 8-2 The Republic of Mauritius notes that the outer limits presented in this Amended Preliminary Information may be determined in accordance with sub-paragraphs 4(a)(i) and 4(a)(ii) of Article 76 of the Convention, which provide for the establishment of the outer edge of the continental margin beyond the 200M limit by either:
 - (i) a line delineated in accordance with paragraph 7 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 ('the Gardiner Formula'); or,
- (ii) a line delineated in accordance with paragraph 7 by reference to fixed points not more than 60M from the foot of the continental slope ('the Hedberg Formula').
- 8-3 For the purposes of this Preliminary Information, the Republic of Mauritius has applied only the Hedberg Formula (paragraph 4(a)(ii) of Article 76) to generate a formula line for the purpose of determining the outer envelope of the continental margin.
- 8-4 The establishment of fixed points was carried out through the application of a continuous series of 60M formula arcs constructed from the critical FOS point (FOS-VIT31B) at latitude 2° 3' 32.40" S and longitude 76° 17' 6.01" E (Figure 3).
- 8-5 In addition, the Republic of Mauritius has applied the constraint rule contained in paragraph 6 of Article 76 of the Convention in order to produce the outer limits of the continental shelf.
- 8-6 In accordance with paragraph 7 of Article 76 of the Convention, the Republic of Mauritius has delineated the outer limits of the extended continental shelf in the Northern Chagos Archipelago Region by geodesics not exceeding 60M in length used to connect fixed points, defined by coordinates of latitude and longitude.
- 8-7 The Republic of Mauritius has applied paragraph 7 of Article 76 of the Convention and generated a straight line between a fixed point derived by the application of the Hedberg Formula and any fixed point that lies on the



200M lines of the Republic of Mauritius, as straight lines connecting two fixed points that do not exceed 60M in length.

8-8 Therefore, the final outer limit of the extended continental shelf consists of a series of geodesics not more than 60M in length which join fixed points generated from the application of the Hedberg Formula and constrained by the 350M limit, commencing and terminating at fixed points on the 200M line of the Republic of Mauritius and Republic of Maldives respectively.



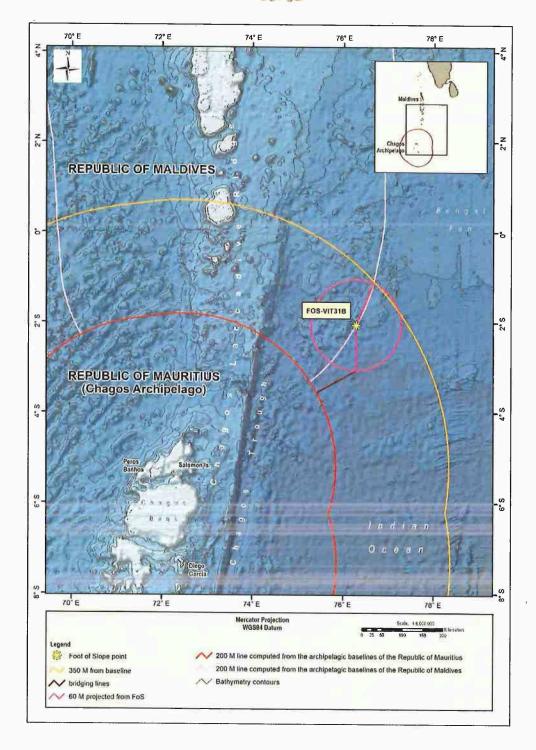


Figure 3: Map depicting the 350M constraint line in the Northern Chagos Archipelago Region and its relationship with the formula line (paragraph 4(a)(ii), Article 76 of the Convention) depicting the outer envelope of the continental margin



9. MAP OF OUTER LIMITS OF THE EXTENDED CONTINENTAL SHELF IN THE NORTHERN CHAGOS ARCHIPELAGO REGION

- 9-1 A map at an appropriate scale which provides an overview of the outer limit of the extended continental shelf in the Northern Chagos Archipelago Region is included in this Amended Preliminary Information document as Figure 4 (below).
- 9-2 The outer limit of the extended continental shelf in the Northern Chagos Archipelago Region encloses an area of approximately 23,300 km² beyond 200M from the territorial sea baselines of the Republic of Mauritius. The outer limit of the extended continental shelf is defined by fixed points, of which:
 - The first (ECS 1) is located where the outer limit of Mauritius' extended continental shelf entitlement commences on the Mauritius 200M limit from the Chagos Archipelago;
 - 121 points (ECS 2 to ECS 115 and ECS 163 to ECS 169) are located on the arc at 60M from the FOS (Article 76(4)(a)(ii)); and
 - 47 points (ECS 116 to ECS 162) are defined by the 350M limit (Article 76(6)).
- **9-10** The coordinates of all 169 fixed points are set out in **Annex I** to this Amended Preliminary Information.



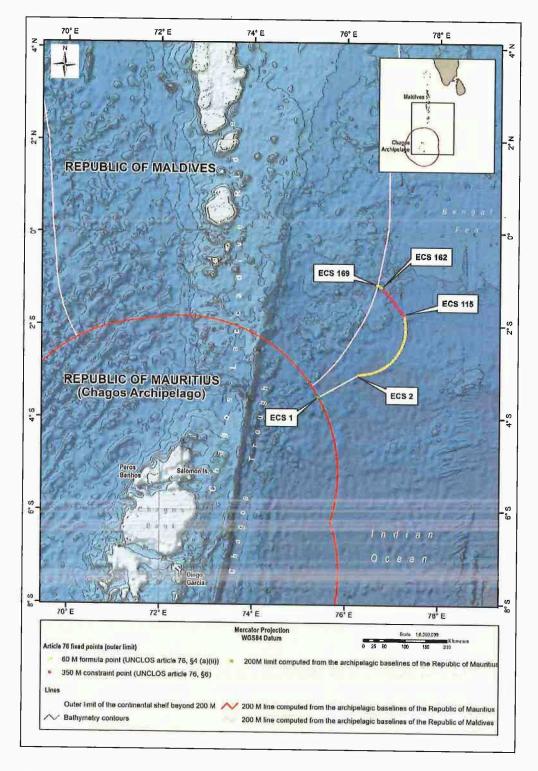


Figure 4: Map of the outer limits of the extended continental shelf of the Republic of Mauritius in the Northern Chagos Archipelago Region



10 PUBLICATION OF OUTER LIMITS OF THE EXTENDED CONTINENTAL SHELF IN THE CHAGOS ARCHIPELAGO REGION

The Republic of Mauritius has the honour to request the Secretary-General to inform the CLCS and notify member States of the receipt of this Amended Preliminary Information and make such information publicly available in accordance with operative paragraph 1(d) of the decision contained in SPLOS/183.



11. ANNEX

Annex 1: List of coordinates defining the outer limit line of the extended continental shelf in the Northern Chagos Archipelago Region. All coordinates refer to the WGS84 datum.

Point	Latitude (decimal deg°)	Longitude (decimal deg°)	Distance (M)	Provision
ECS 1	-3.553763011	75.40724396	-	Baseline +200M
ECS 2	-3.063860435	76.27834962	59.90	60 M distance criterion
ECS 3	-3.06390430	76.28938848	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 4	-3.06369112	76.30604759	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 5	-3.06319864	76.32270083	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 6	-3.06242698	76.33934358	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 7	-3.06137636	76.35597119	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 8	-3.06004708	76.37257904	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 9	-3.05843950	76.38916250	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 10	-3.05655408	76.40571696	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 11	-3.05439133	76.42223779	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 12	-3.05195187	76.43872041	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 13	-3.04923636	76.45516022	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 14	-3.04624557	76.47155265	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 15	-3.04298033	76.48789313	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 16	-3.03944154	76.50417710	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 17	-3.03563020	76.52040005	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 18	-3.03154737	76.53655744	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 19	-3.02719418	76.55264478	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 20	-3.02257184	76.56865760	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 21	-3.01768165	76.58459143	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 22	-3.01252497	76.60044184	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 23	-3.00710322	76.61620442	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 24	-3.00141793	76.63187477	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 25	-2.99547067	76.64744855	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 26	-2.98926310	76.66292141	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 27	-2.98279695	76.67828904	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 28	-2.97607402	76.69354718	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 29	-2.96909618	76.70869157	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 30	-2.96186538	76.72371801	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 31	-2.95438363	76.73862231	1.00	60 M distance criterion



Point	Latitude (decimal deg°)	Longitude (decimal deg°)	Distance (M)	Provision
ECS 32	-2.94665301	76.75340032	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 33	-2.93867568	76.76804794	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 34	-2.93045385	76.78256109	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 35	-2.92198981	76.79693573	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 36	-2.91328593	76.81116787	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 37	-2.90434462	76.82525355	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 38	-2.89516838	76.83918885	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 39	-2.88575975	76.85296990	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 40	-2.87612136	76.86659287	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 41	-2.86625589	76.88005397	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 42	-2.85616609	76.89334945	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 43	-2.84585477	76.90647563	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 44	-2.83532478	76.91942886	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 45	-2.82457908	76.93220553	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 46	-2.81362064	76.94480211	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 47	-2.80245252	76.95721508	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 48	-2.79107782	76.96944100	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 49	-2.77949971	76.98147648	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 50	-2.76772141	76.99331817	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 51	-2.75574620	77.00496279	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 52	-2.74357741	77.01640710	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 53	-2.73121843	77.02764793	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 54	-2.71867269	77.03868215	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 55	-2.70594368	77.04950671	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 56	-2.69303496	77.06011860	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 57	-2.67995010	77.07051488	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 58	-2.66669275	77.08069266	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 59	-2.65326659	77.09064913	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 60	-2.63967536	77.10038151	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 61	-2.62592284	77.10988712	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 62	-2.61201286	77.11916331	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 63	-2.59794928	77.12820752	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 64	-2.58373601	77.13701724	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 65	-2.56937701	77.14559003	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 66	-2.55487627	77.15392352	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 67	-2.54023782	77.16201539	1.00	60 M distance criterion



Point	Latitude (decimal deg°)	Longitude (decimal deg°)	Distance (M)	Provision
ECS 68	-2.52546573	77.16986340	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 69	-2.51056411	77.17746540	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 70	-2.49553710	77.18481926	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 71	-2.48038889	77.19192295	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 72	-2.46512367	77.19877452	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 73	-2.44974570	77.20537206	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 74	-2.43425925	77.21171375	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 75	-2.41866862	77.21779784	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 76	-2.40297815	77.22362264	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 77	-2.38719219	77.22918656	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 78	-2.37131515	77.23448804	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 79	-2.35535142	77.23952563	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 80	-2.33930544	77.24429793	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 81	-2.32318168	77.24880364	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 82	-2.30698462	77.25304151	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 83	-2.29071875	77.25701036	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 84	-2.27438859	77.26070912	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 85	-2.25799869	77.26413675	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 86	-2.24155360	77.26729232	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 87	-2.22505787	77.27017496	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 88	-2.20851611	77.27278388	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 89	-2.19193290	77.27511837	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 90	-2.17531285	77.27717777	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 91	-2.15866058	77.27896154	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 92	-2.14198071	77.28046919	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 93	-2.12527788	77.28170030	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 94	-2.10855672	77.28265455	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 95	-2.09182188	77.28333167	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 96	-2.07507801	77.28373149	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 97	-2.05832976	77.28385391	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 98	-2.04158178	77.28369889	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 99	-2.02483872	77.28326651	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 100	-2.00810523	77.28255687	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 101	-1.99138596	77.28157019	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 102	-1.97468555	77.28030674	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 103	-1.95800863	77.27876690	1.00	60 M distance criterion



Point	Latitude (decimal deg°)	Longitude (decimal deg°)	Distance (M)	Provision
ECS 104	-1.94135985	77.27695109	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 105	-1.92474381	77.27485982	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 106	-1.90816515	77.27249369	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 107	-1.89162845	77.26985335	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 108	-1.87513831	77.26693956	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 109	-1.85869930	77.26375312	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 110	-1.84231601	77.26029492	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 111	-1.82599296	77.25656594	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 112	-1.80973469	77.25256722	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 113	-1.79354572	77.24829986	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 114	-1.77743054	77.24376507	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 115	-1.77428356	77.24282296	0.20	60 M distance criterion / 350M Distance Constraint
ECS 116	-1.76128220	77.23364470	0.95	350M Distance Constraint
ECS 117	-1.74765361	77.22396984	1.00	350M Distance Constraint
ECS 118	-1.73405585	77.21425007	1.00	350M Distance Constraint
ECS 119	-1.72048371	77.20449437	1.00	350M Distance Constraint
ECS 120	-1.70694098	77.19470273	1.00	350M Distance Constraint
ECS 121	-1.69342443	77.18487516	1.00	350M Distance Constraint
ECS 122	-1.67993815	77.17500268	1.00	350M Distance Constraint
ECS 123	-1.66647805	77.16509426	1.00	350M Distance Constraint
ECS 124	-1.65304681	77.15514991	1.00	350M Distance Constraint
ECS 125	-1.63964599	77.14516963	1.00	350M Distance Constraint
ECS 126	-1.62627092	77.13515341	1.00	350M Distance Constraint
ECS 127	-1.61292501	77.12509228	1.00	350M Distance Constraint
ECS 128	-1.59961135	77.11499522	1.00	350M Distance Constraint
ECS 129	-1.58632671	77.10486222	1.00	350M Distance Constraint
ECS 130	-1.57306980	77.09469329	1.00	350M Distance Constraint
ECS 131	-1.55984163	77.08448843	1.00	350M Distance Constraint
ECS 132	-1.54664091	77.07423865	1.00	350M Distance Constraint
ECS 133	-1.53346949	77.06396193	1.00	350M Distance Constraint
ECS 134	-1.52032710	77.05364028	1.00	350M Distance Constraint
ECS 135	-1.50721428	77.04328271	1.00	350M Distance Constraint
ECS 136	-1.49413232	77.03288920	1.00	350M Distance Constraint
ECS 137	-1.48108023	77.02245078	1.00	350M Distance Constraint
ECS 138	-1.46805814	77.01198540	1.00	350M Distance Constraint



Point	Latitude (decimal deg°)	Longitude (decimal deg°)	Distance (M)	Provision
ECS 139	-1.45506777	77.00148410	1.00	350M Distance Constraint
ECS 140	-1.44210812	76.99094686	1.00	350M Distance Constraint
ECS 141	-1.42917862	76.98037369	1.00	350M Distance Constraint
ECS 142	-1.41627786	76.96975560	1.00	350M Distance Constraint
ECS 143	-1.40340910	76.95911057	1.00	350M Distance Constraint
ECS 144	-1.39056767	76.94842061	1.00	350M Distance Constraint
ECS 145	-1.37775711	76.93770371	1.00	350M Distance Constraint
ECS 146	-1.36497968	76.92694190	1.00	350M Distance Constraint
ECS 147	-1.35223085	76.91615313	1.00	350M Distance Constraint
ECS 148	-1.33951516	76.90531945	1.00	350M Distance Constraint
ECS 149	-1.32682765	76.89444983	1.00	350M Distance Constraint
ECS 150	-1.31417511	76.88355327	1.00	350M Distance Constraint
ECS 151	-1.30155006	76.87262077	1.00	350M Distance Constraint
ECS 152	-1.28895800	76.86164336	1.00	350M Distance Constraint
ECS 153	-1.27639540	76.85063001	1.00	350M Distance Constraint
ECS 154	-1.26386777	76.83958972	1.00	350M Distance Constraint
ECS 155	-1.25137116	76.82851349	1.00	350M Distance Constraint
ECS 156	-1.23890473	76.81740133	1.00	350M Distance Constraint
ECS 157	-1.22646861	76.80625324	1.00	350M Distance Constraint
ECS 158	-1.21406493	76.79506023	1.00	350M Distance Constraint
ECS 159	-1.20169452	76.78384027	1.00	350M Distance Constraint
ECS 160	-1.18935486	76.77258438	1.00	350M Distance Constraint
ECS 161	-1.17705117	76.76130154	1.00	350M Distance Constraint
ECS 162	-1.17449928	76.75894625	0.21	350M Distance Constraint / 60 M distance criterion
ECS 163	-1.17086490	76.75225971	0.46	60 M distance criterion
ECS 164	-1.16315318	76.73748827	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 165	-1.15569021	76.72259129	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 166	-1.14847807	76.70757288	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 167	-1.14151876	76.69243724	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 168	-1.13481421	76.67718854	1.00	60 M distance criterion
ECS 169	-1.13133821	76.66890947	0.54	60 M distance criterion