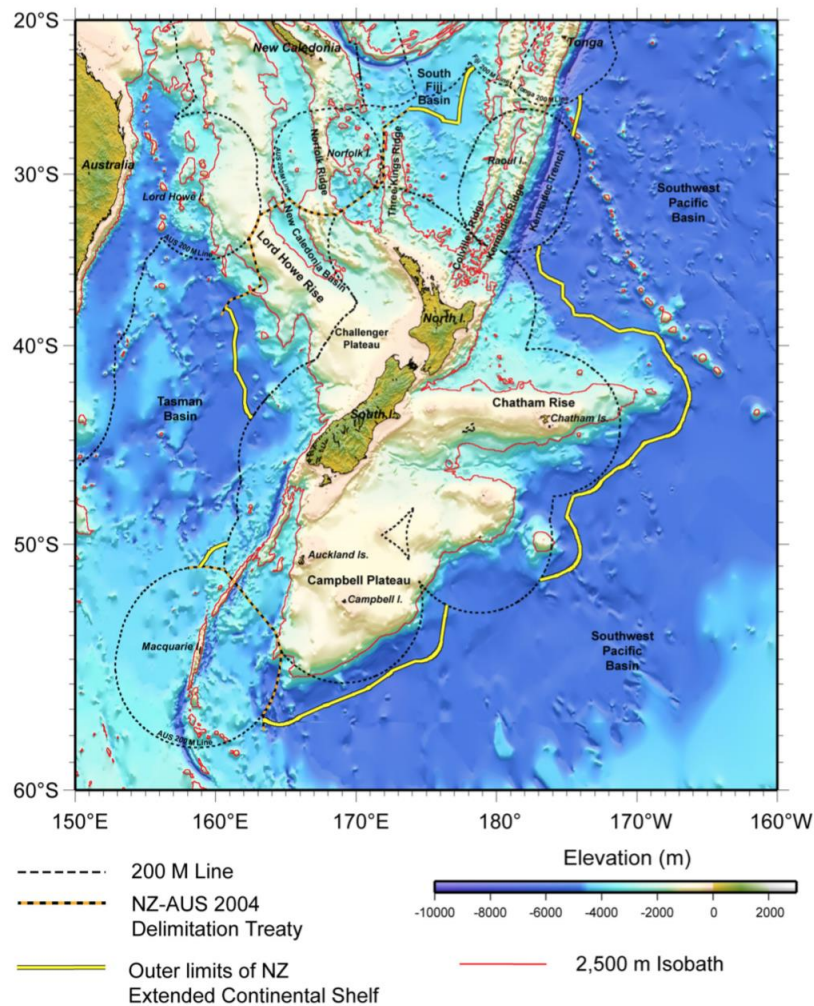


## New Zealand Recommendations (ECS ID-500)

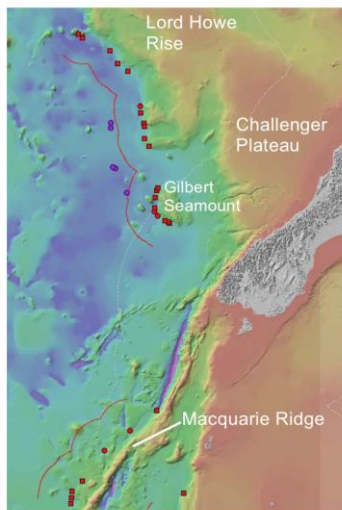
The Geographic region considered in this submission is comprised of four regions (Northern, Eastern, Southern, Western). New Zealand is located in a complex area where the Pacific Plate is subducting beneath the Australian Plate. This produces a variety of trenches, submarine ridges, plateaus, and seamounts among other features. Due to its complex nature and the early entry of its submission, New Zealand and the appointed sub-commission, set important precedence on how features were to be dealt with in relation to the outer limits of the continental shelf.



Overview of the area of extended continental shelf submitted by New Zealand (from NZ Executive Summary).

### 1. 4. Western Region

The Western Region covers the southern Norfolk Ridge System, New Caledonia Basin, Challenger Plateau, Lord Howe Rise, and the Macquarie Ridge Complex. The area is dominated by the Challenger Plateau.

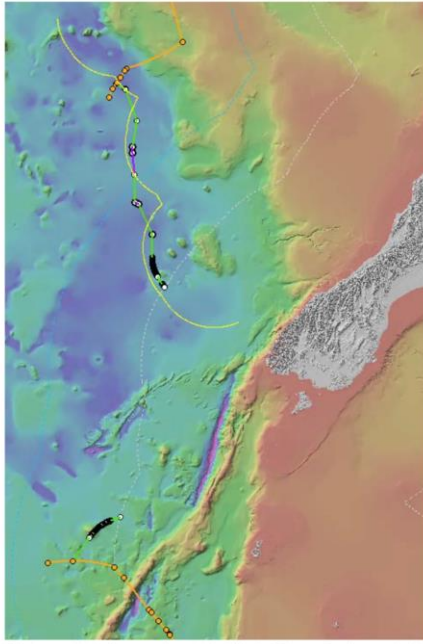


Overview of the FOS points and the associated formula points that are the basis for demonstrating the submerged prolongation of the landmass of New Zealand and establishing the outer edge of its continental margin in the Western Region. White line (stippled) is the 200 M line from the territorial sea baseline of New Zealand, Red circles and squares are critical and relevant FOS points, red line is arc of Hedberg points, purple circles are Gardiner points.

FOS points are located on the western edge of the Lord Howe Rise, Campbell Plateau, Gilbert Seamount, and the Macquarie Ridge. The Lord Howe Rise and the Challenger Plateau form a continuous continental slope adjacent to the Tasman Basin. The base of this continental slope is easily identified on a morphological basis, except in the area of the Gilbert Seamount. Accordingly, the Lord Howe Rise and the Challenger Plateau may be readily delineated by their foot of the continental slope envelope outside of the Gilbert Seamount area. The sub-commission requested that the establishment of the base of the continental slope along the flank of the Gilbert Seamount needed further supportive geological and geophysical data and information, especially with respect to the Gilbert saddle area. This data was provided by New Zealand. After considering this supplementary data and information, the sub-commission accepted the establishment of the base of the continental slope along the flank of the Gilbert Seamount as submitted.

The Macquarie Ridge Complex is a transform ridge system that extends southwards from the South Island. The base of the continental slope along the western flank of the Macquarie Ridge Complex is identified on a morphological basis. The sub-commission agreed on the locations of FOS points in this region. The outer limit in the Macquarie Ridge area between the submission and recommendation is slightly different. There is no explanation provided regarding pro this change.

Nine sediment thickness points were used in the region of the Lord Howe Rise and Challenger Plateau. The commission agreed with the locations of these points. The rest of the outer limit points were based on the FOS+60M formula. Both constraint formulas were used in delineating the outer constraint limit. In no location was either constraint formula used in the extended continental shelf outer limit.



Final outer limit of the continental shelf in the Western Region as submitted by New Zealand as at 27 March 2008. The outer limit fixed points are shown as white circles with black rims, the continental shelf outer limit line where based on Hedberg points is shown in green, the continental shelf outer limit line where based on Gardiner points is shown in purple, the 350 M constraint line in blue (stippled), the 2500 m isobath + 100 M constraint in yellow, the New Zealand-Australian Delimitation Treaty line in orange, and the 200 M line of New Zealand in white.