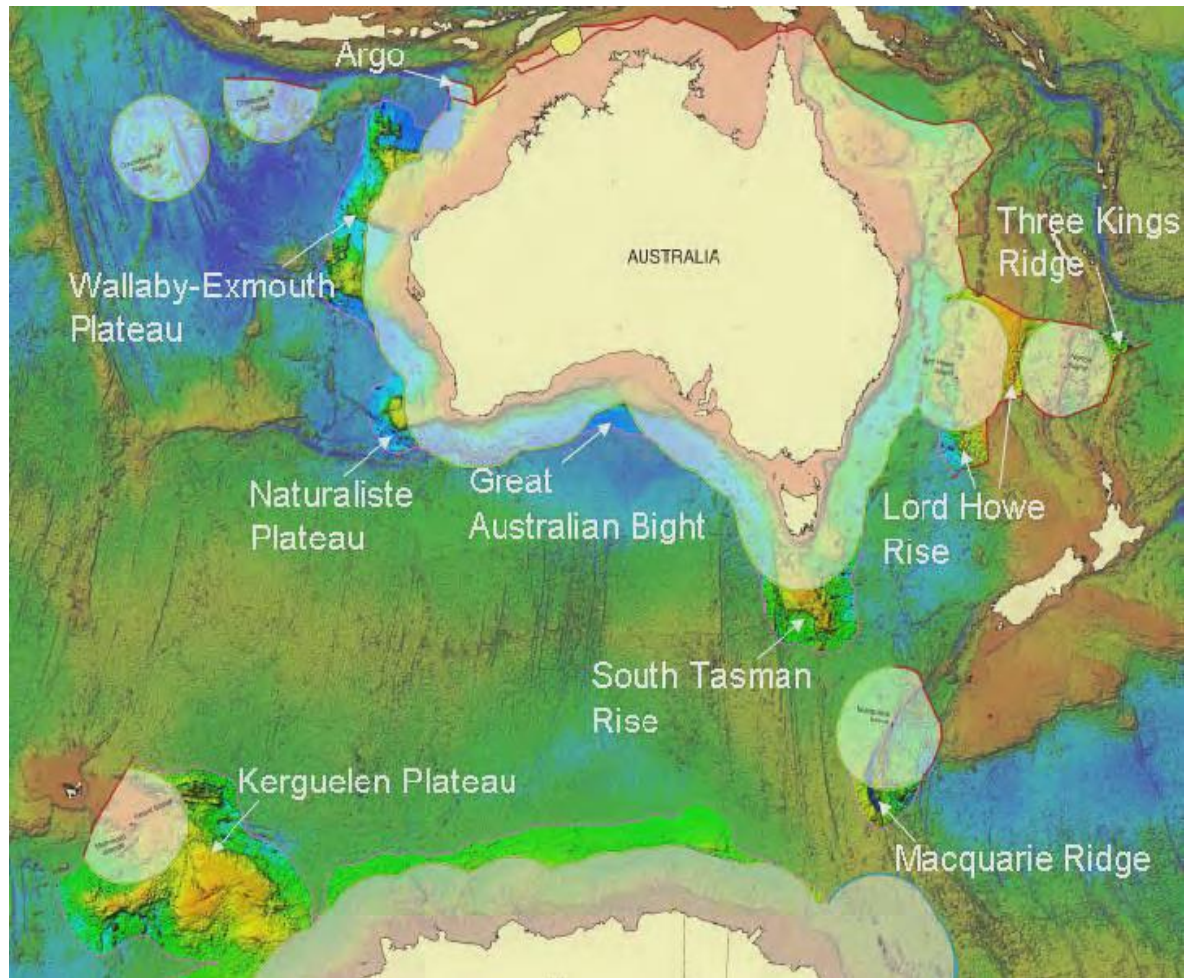


Australia Recommendations (ECS ID-300)

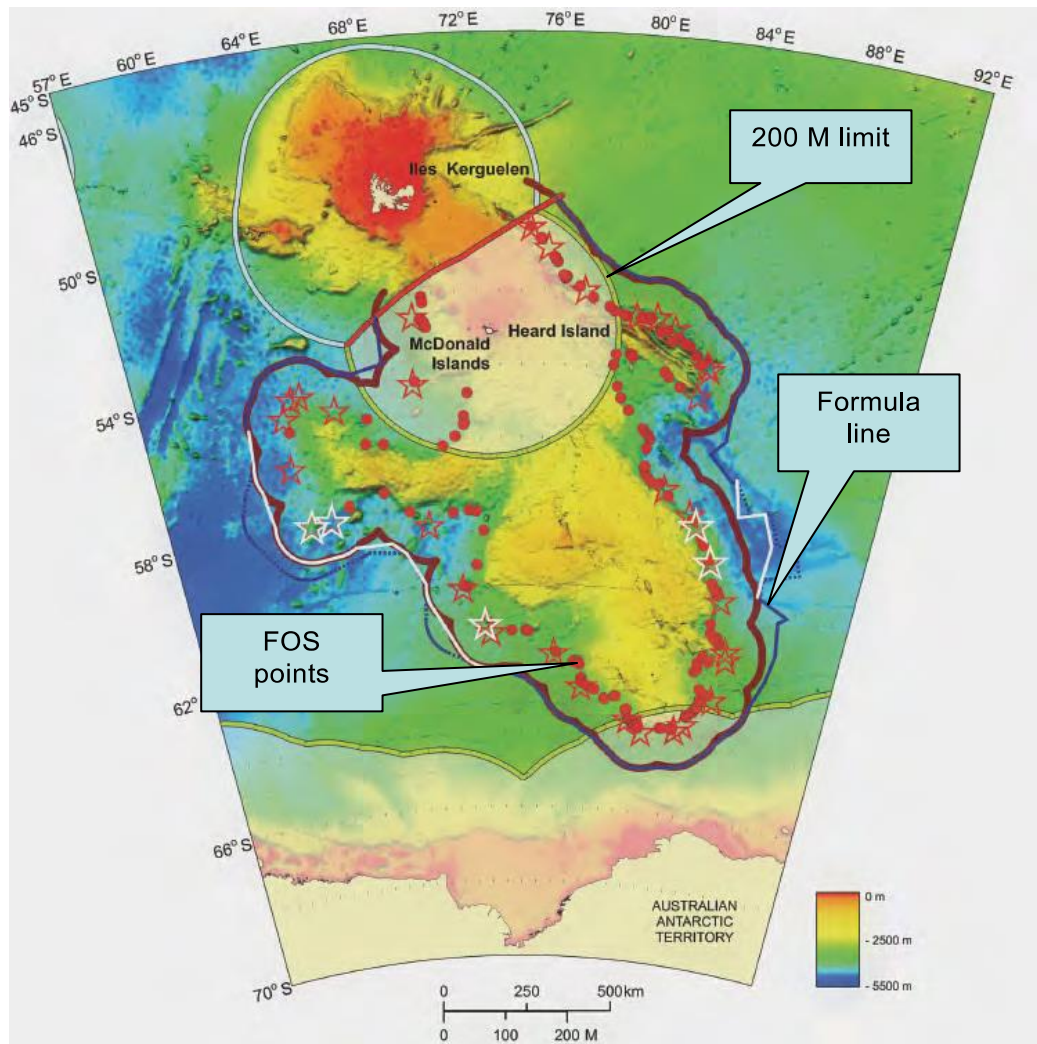


The nine regions contained in the Australian submission (from Australian Executive Summary).

3. Kerguelen Plateau

Kerguelen Plateau region is a mid-ocean large submarine igneous plateau. It is located in the Southern Ocean and encompasses the Kerguelen Plateau, a large igneous province that constitutes a NNW-SSE trending composite sea-floor high, about 2300 km long and 600 km in average width. The northern part of the province is claimed by France (Kerguelen Island). The volcanic Heard and McDonald Islands constitute the Australian landmass in the region and the Kerguelen Plateau is a submarine prolongation of these islands.

The original submission was revised as the sub-commission disagreed with the position of some FOS points. These were amended and 40 finalised points were accepted by the sub-commission.



The 200 M limit, the foot of the continental slope points (red dots and stars) and the formula lines (burgundy and blue) delineating the outer edge of the continental margin (blue and white line) in the Kerguelen Plateau Region. White stars and white lines show the amendments of the foot of the continental slope points and the outer edge of the continental margin line (from Australian Executive Summary).

All but 12 of the ECS points were determined using the FOS+60M formula. The remaining 12 points relied on sediment thickness. Outer limit points KER-ECS-732a - KER-ECS-960a were not considered in the recommendations due to the unresolved Antarctic Treaty. The Commission did not agree with the method of bridging the formula line and the 200 M EEZ at KER-ESC -1 (as it results in an area of ECS that falls outside the continental margin). The Commission also did not agree with the classification of the Williams Ridge area as a submarine high, due to lack of supporting evidence. They argued that it was not proven to be a natural component of the continental margin and therefore could not be used to extend the continental shelf beyond 350 M by use of the 2500 m isobath depth constraint. Australia adopted the recommendations with the exception of the small area of the Williams Ridge and has the option of submitting a new or revised submission for this area.