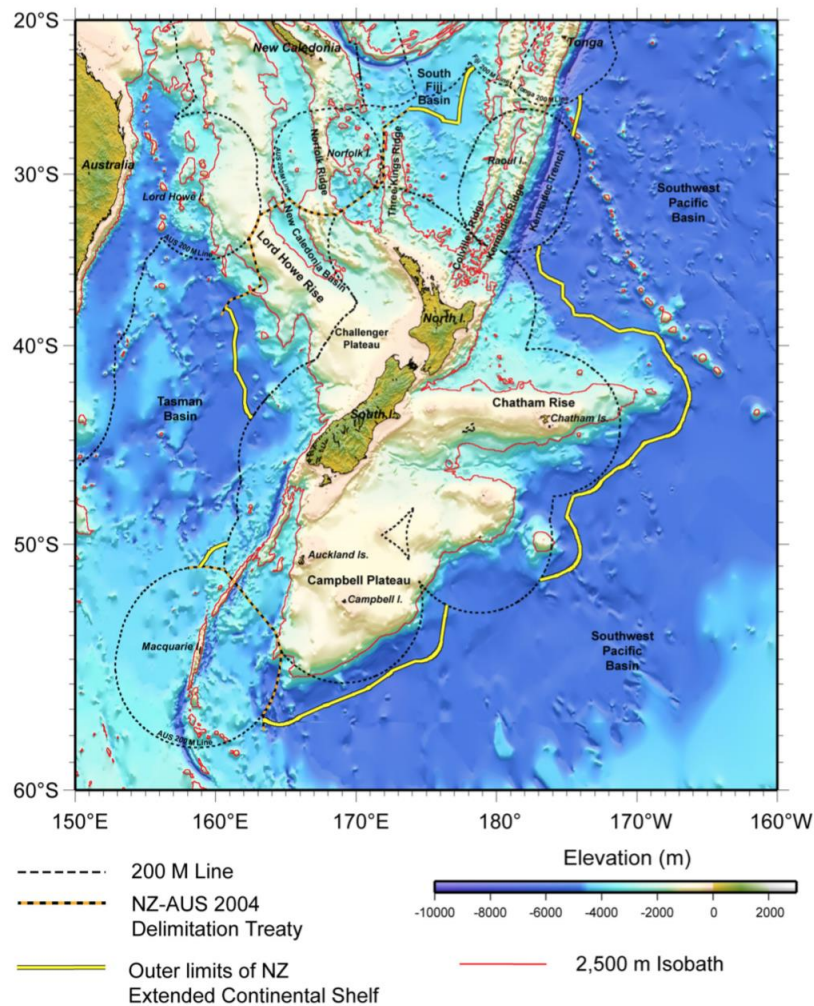


New Zealand Recommendations (ECS ID-500)

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 its subcommission set important precedence's on how features were to be dealt with in relation to the outer limits of the continental shelf.

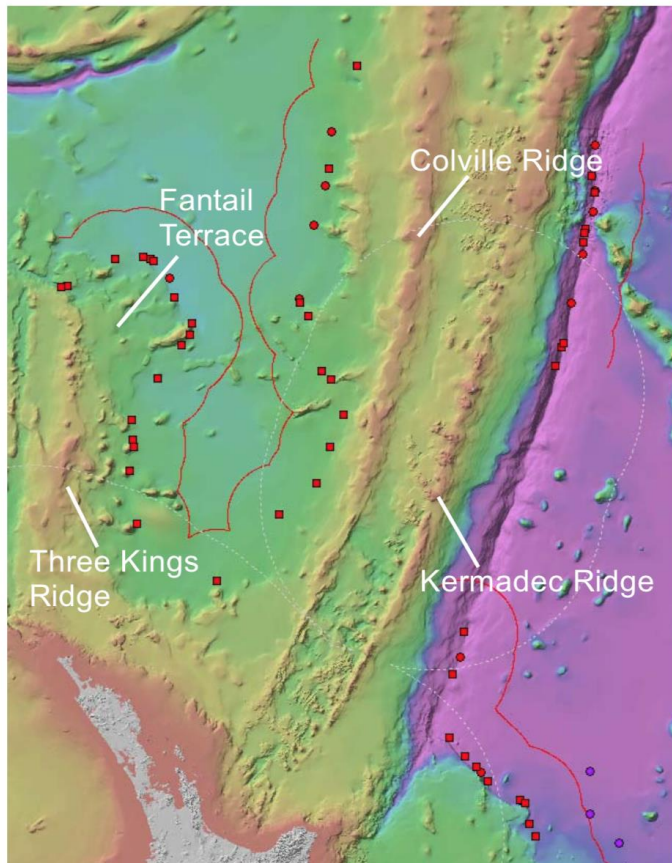


Overview of the area of extended continental shelf submitted by New Zealand (from NZ Executive Summary).

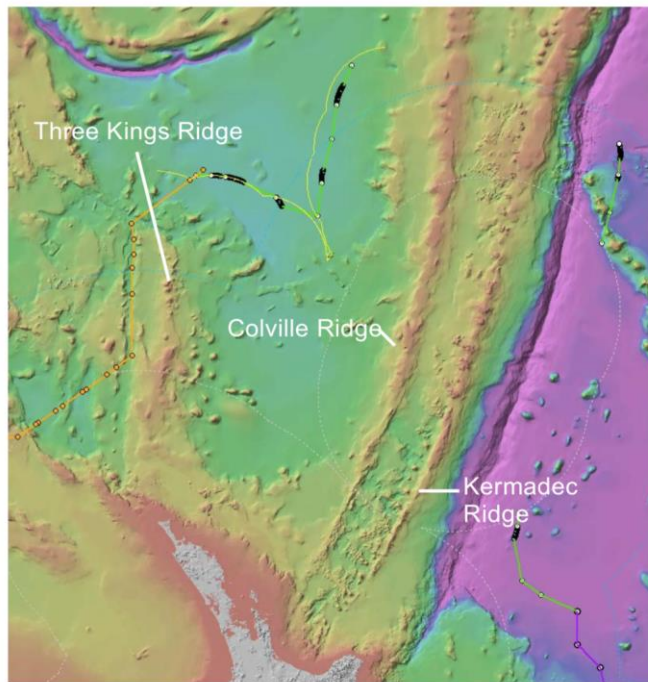
1. Northern Region

The Northern Region includes three North-Northeast trending ridges -Three Kings Ridge, the Colville Ridge, and the Kermadac Ridge. The Three Kings Ridge extends from the Northern point of the North Island into the South Fiji Basin and ends with the Fantail Terrace. The Colville Ridge lies just west of the Kermadac Ridge along the Kermadec Trench. These Ridges are longer and more pronounced than the Three Kings Ridge.

Fourty-two FOS points were submitted by New Zealand 9 of which were critical. These points were located on the Eastern facing slope of the Three Kings Ridge including the foot of the Fantail Terrace, the Western facing slope of the Coleville Ridge, and the Eastern facing slope of the Kermadac Ridge. All FOS points were accepted by the subcommission.



Overview of the foot of the continental slope (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 Northern 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 foot of the FOS points, red line is arc of Hedberg points, purple circles are Gardiner points (from NZ Recommendations).



Final outer limit of the continental shelf in the Northern 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 is shown in green, 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 lines of New Zealand and neighbouring States in white (from NZ Recommendations).

Only the FOS+60M formula was used to delineate the outer edge of the continental shelf in this region. The subcommission did not agree with the inclusion of the whole of the South Fiji Basin in that area as part of New Zealand's continental shelf. Instead 60M segments were used to delineate the outer continental shelf between accepted points on the western slope of the Colville Ridge.

Both distance and depth constraints were used to apply constraint lines in the Northern Region. Only in the Three Kings Ridge Region did some FOS+60M points extend past the constraint line, therefore the constraint line was used to delineate the ECS limit in these areas.

The Commission agreed that the Kermadec and Colville Ridge system, as well as the Three Kings Ridge with the Fantail Terrace could be classified as submarine elevations in the sense of article 76, paragraph 6. Hence, the depth constraint line originating from these elevations could be applied by New Zealand.